JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN

THE FAMOUS LABOR EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION,

eaks Out in Clarion Tones on "The Ef forts Being Put Forth to Draw Trades Unions into the Contest Against the A. R. U."

No man in labor affairs is more widely or more favorably known than Joseph R. Buchanan, the labor editor of the American Press Association. Mr. Buchanan has given the best years of his life to the advancement of trades unionism and the cause of labor generally. His masterly articles on current labor affairs are published in many hundreds of papers all over the country and his name is a household word wherever workingmen meet to deliberate upon the good and welfare of the cause. A careful student of the trend of events in the world of labor, far above any suspicion of voicing anything but his honest convictions, his article on "The Old vs. The New," comparing the old brotherhoods to the A. R. U., and their relation to the trades unions of the country, is not only highly interesting, but exceedingly instructive. Mr. Buchanan says in reference to the efforts being made to arouse the hostility of trades unions to the A. R. V.: "Mr. Arthur is hand in glove with the railway magnates. They are his willing allies. Let him depend upon U." This is plain talk, the only kind discusses labor affairs. But we prefer to clear and to the point from start to finish. standpoint, and his only object is to give his readers the facts. The full text of the article is as follows:

There are rumors of war to come in the world of organized labor. There are bustle and flurry in the tents of leaders of divers clans, and on the faces of these same leaders there is a look of fiercenes which bespeaks minds made up to wag relentless warfare against a foeman whose known valor and strength warn his antagonists that more than usual preparations for the coming conflict must be made. There have been councils of the chieftains, and plans for massing forces against the hated common enemy have been discussed, amended and adopted. And now the chieftans are assembling their tents at a center agreed upon, that the war may be made as effective as possible by concentration of the military genius of the several clans. Already there has been firing of light arms on the skirmish line, but no casual ties have been noted, and but few noncombatants have heard the report or understood its meaning if they have going to discuss in this letter, I will state that it is known in the inner circles that the railroad brotherhoods are entering upon a war of extermination against the American Railway Union.

Every observant man in the labor movement has realized since the hour that the A. R. U. was recognized as a fact that a struggle between the new and the old organizations was inevitable; that sooner or later the question of whether the brotherhoods or the union should dominate in the affairs of railway employes must be settled. The disastrous ermination of the Pullman strike an boycott, which was generally believed rity of more than one prominent rail to be a death blow to the new union, caused many to think that the test had been applied by outside influences, and that the brotherhoods were to be rid thereafter of their erstwhile vigorous rival. But it now seems that such conclusion was a mistaken one; that the American Railway Union was not crushed to death by the Managers' As sociation, the federal authorities and the courts in July, 1894. That it suffered temporarily, suffered deeply, there can be no question, but it appears now that its losses at that time were almost all in other directions than membership roll. Its officers claim that the numerical strength of the union is far greater now than it ever was at any other time since its inception, and I personally know the claim to be well founded. The present warlike attitude of the brotherhood officials indicates that they do not believe the union is dying from the effect of wounds received at Chicago. What is the meaning of the contro-

versy between these organization? Of course it is easily understood that matters having progressed so far it is not possible for the two organizations (using find it necessary to resort to such mean the brotherhoods in a collective sense) to live and succeed in their aims. Therefore it is a fight for existence. Which has the better right to survive? That has no love for the A. R. U., will give we may be assisted in answering this question let us glance over a few pages of the history of railway organizations in this country. Up until the time that the American Railway union was insti-

men, trackmen and all others not enunions of their trades or were entirely outside the folds of labor organizations. Several attempts have been made during the past 12 or 15 years to form and perfect a federation of the brotherhoods of trainmen (and telegraphers), but the trackmen, shopmen, etc., have been in every instance, I believe, left out. All these attempts at federation failed, some hanging on a little longer than others, but none ever amounting to much. Why they failed we are not considering. This bit of history is dealing with results, not causes.

Among the men who were active at was Eugene V. Debs, during all of those years secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. At the Cincinnati convention of the Brotherhood of Debs and the A. R. U. are the enemies Firemen, in 1892. Mr. Debs stated that of trades unions and trades union prinhe had come to the conclusion that the ciples. If we were to take their word them to help him clean out Debs and brotherhood form of organization was not the best that could be constructed calling-the pot black, for no one need to nothing to do with such a combinafor railway employes; that he held tell the well informed labor man that tion. It is difficult to decide from an views at variance with the brotherhood, and he positively refused to serve any longer as secretary of the organization after his unanimous election followed his declination to stand as a candidate before the convention. Shortly after this the American Railway union was launched by Mr. Debs and others. In the beginning Mr. Debs said, in effect, them to clean out Debs and the A. R. the railroad companies are solidly allied, and there are no classes or divisions Joseph Buchanan indulges in when he among them. The more organizations the men have the more they are divided have the article speak for itself. It is and the easier the companies can vanquish them. If one organization is The writer speaks from an impartial enough for the railroad companies, one organization is enough for the employes, and the avowed object of the American Railway union was to associate all the employes-trackmen, shopmen and all others, as well as trainmen. I shall further on say something more in detail of the form of organization adopted by the A. R. U.

Many members of the brotherhoods who held with Debs that a change in the form of organization was necessary affiliated with the new union. Some of these severed their connection with the brotherhoods; others did not. Naturally the brotherhood men who were satis fied with the old style organizations did not look with favor upon the depletion of their ranks and the building up of a rival organization. The contest then began, on one side to grow up by recruiting from all classes of railway employes, on the other to hold what it had. The first open fight between the two forces came through the strike ordered by the A. R. U. on the Great Northern railroad. Some of the brotherhood offi heard. * * * To drop metaphor and cials openly took the field against the at once make known the subject I am strike, and the first conflict of authority resulted. The A. R. U. ordered all employes to quit work, but the brotherhood officials ordered all trainmen ow ing allegiance to their orders to return to work. The A. R. U. won a double victory. It defeated the brotherhood officials, and also won the strike from the railway company.

> earnest, but it has been confined prin- always opposed the Jim Crow aristocracy cipally to articles published in the offi set up in the railway organizations by cial newspapers and magazines. The Arthur and his ilk. I don't want to history of the Pullman strike and boy-take sides too positively in this article, cott is too familiar to require recounting but when I think of the railway brotherhere. The war of words has become hoods assailing Debs or any other man road man has been placed in question by charges boldly made. The center of the A. R. U. campaign for some months has been inside the walls of the Woodstock jail. The opposing force has been scattered, and this statement takes us to an explanation of the first paragraph of this letter. It is said that the brotherhoods have decided to concentrate their fire hereafter by combining their forces and by placing them under one general control; that the recent removal of brotherhood headquarters to Peoria and the proposal of others to do likewise is a part of this plan. There is to be another attempt at federating railway orders, and while a little bird whispers that the magnet which is drawing them together is a desire to crush the A. R. U. it is announced that the union of forces is to be permanent and will have for its objects the usual purposes of such a combination.

Just what features of labor warfare will be inaugurated by the brotherhoods under the new arrangements is not known, but it is believed that if they their men will be ordered to refuse to work with A. R. U. men, and that the general managers' association, which what assistance it can in such an event. Chief Peter M. Arthur is said to posses the genius fitted for such an arrange ment as that would be. But one move which is recent enough to be credited to

members - generally officials - of the I could tell (and may before the trouble gaged in operating rains, were in assemblies of the Knights of Labor or approaching the trades unions, somethough painful remniscences, under this times openly, sometimes through prominent members, with a view to securing the co-operation of the unions in the fight against the A. R. U. For the sake of the honor of trade unionism this attempt should fail utterly. Besides, such a step would shock every union from center to circumference, and I am resumptuous enough right here to warn every trade union leader to refuse to take that step. The policy for the trades unions to pursue in the railway fight is hands off, unless great changes take place in the status of the controversy, and I cannot imagine anything happening that would make the rank and file of all times in the attempts at federation the trades unions take up arms in support of the brotherhoods.

> but friendly to trades unionism during the meaner end of it—the magnate or their whole career. But we won't take Arthur. In justice I must say in closing their word. We'll look up the record that there are many good and true men in both cases. What are the facts re- in the brotherhoods, men who have garding the form of organization under always sympathized with other labor constitution distinctly provides for organizing railway employes by classes or A. R. U., for instance, unions composed men. exclusively of engineers, others of firemen, of brakemen, and so on through the list. The law provides that the men of the various classes of employment may organize in separate unions and transact their busines in their own way. Thus the A. R. U. is a federation of railway employes founded upon the trades union principle. The federation in this instance is from the bottom up, and the affiliation overcomes that which was the great impediment in efforts to federate the brotherhoods, the assumed superiority of the \$4 man over the \$1 man.

What has been from its inception and is to-day the attitude of the A. R. U. toward other trades unions? Friendship, cordiality and helpfulness. In nearly all places the local unions of the A. R. U. are attached to the central labor bodies, and they are recognized by every community in which they exist as part and parcel of the labor movement under all circumstances. Brotherhood officials are attending trades union meetings, Debs is an enemy of trades unions, and that his purpose is to break down those organizations. This charge is malicious and false. I have known Debs for many years, and his career of 21 years in the labor world is an open book to me, and thousands of trades unionists will support the assertion I make that he has always been the outspoken and active champion of trades unions. He has ore ganized trades unions and labored for them, both before and since the A. R. U. came into existence. He was the Since then the fight has been on in only prominent brotherhood man who because of his opposition to and their love for trades unions it makes me warm under the collar.

> The effrontery of these brotherhood men is colossal. Every one of their organizations violates a cardinal principle of trades unionism in that each of them has as members many men who are not engaged in the class of labor the name of the organization stands for, and one, the Brotherhood of Trainmen, takes as members any one who is in any way connected with the train service, from engineer to callboy. In the firemen's broof the membership is of the former hoods stood toward other labor organihoods have never affiliated with other prohibits anything of the sort. Their central labor bodies, and the American Federation of Labor has been snubbed land by them scores of times and its overtures looking to affiliation treated with contempt. Have they ever given support to other labor when it has been engaged in struggles for justice? I have had some experience with them in this line. With tears in my eyes I have begged a division of the Brotherhood of Engineers

No; for the life of me, I can't see a speck of ground upon which the brotherhoods may stand and ask the trades unions to help them fight the A. R. U., and I have studied this matter closely for several weeks before writing a word about it. Without egotism I think I can claim that I have earned the respect and confidence of the trades unionists of this country, and that I am clearly within my rights when I advise them to turn a deaf ear to the oily overtures of these eleventh hour friends, who come down off of their high horse when he reaches a ditch he's afraid to jump, and ask those whom they have always considered the "riffraff" to bridge the chasm Brotherhood men are asserting that forthem. Mr. Arthur is hand and glove with the railway magnates. They are his willing allies. Let him depend upon for that, we could only say the kettle is the A. R. U. The trades unionists want the brotherhoods have been anything honest union man's standpoint which is which the A. R. U. works? The union's but I know whereof I speak when I say that they have always deeply regretted the actions of their official representaoccupations. The trades union principle tives. This present affair may be the is clearly recognized. There are in the last straw for thousands of brotherhood JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN.

WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?

It is not known just how long ago primeval man began his sway on earth; whether it was 1,000,000 years ago, 150,-000,000 years ago, or ten times the latter number of years since the first man was monarch of all he surveyed on this mundane sphere. Then, however remote the period, all the land belonged to the primeval man. Of this period there are no records of any description-legendary, traditional, nor anything preserved in picture language, nor anything "written with an iron pen and lead in the rocks foroever." But it is accepted as the correct thing to believe that God created man to have "free and equal access to the earth," and this boon is held to be demonstrative of the Creator's "love for every man born upon this earth; the thing which creates the "dignity of manbood," and affords a reason

for the existence of justice and freedom. To state such propositions serves to show that whatever may have been the local, central and state, and attempting intention of the Creator, to give all men to poison the minds of those who will free and equal access to the land, only listen to them by charging that Eugene savage tribes have responded to the Cre-

As nations have advanced from savagery towards civilization, the free access of men to land has been denied, and there are those who, referring to the Bible account of God's gift of a vast area of land to "Abraham and his seed forever." hold that it was God's intention to give all men free and equal access to the land.

In discussing such subjects it becomes eminently prudent, while asserting the intention of the Creator concerning the land, and the free and equal access of man to the land, to bear in mind that those who inherit the earth and dispose of the land to suit themselves, totally disregard the dogma that the Creator designed that all men are equally entitled to the free and equal access to the th and the fact that the more men profess to understand the will of God dent of the A. R. U., who answers as concerning man, the more rapacious they are to secure land and appropriate it in flagrant defiance of God's desire, until they make land a stupendous curse instead of a blessing to the human family; because it is avowed that those who own the land own the people. Land monopoly means slavery, and no amount of sophistry changes or modifies the fact. Go where you will, and if you find that the few own the land, you find that the few rule and the many serve.

In the United States of America noththerhood there are firemen, hostlers and ing is more common than to hear men engineers, and it is doubtful if one-half deplore the abject conditions of other nations where the land is owned by the calling. Now, how have the brother- lew. The story is told with all the wealth rhetoric can command-a story zations? I apologize to Mr. Arthur for of bondage, poverty, ignorance and degsaving "other labor organizations." He radation, often supplemented with the has always and publicly proclaimed that proviso, if the people were free, as in the the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engi- United States of America-if they had neers is not a labor organization." But the ballot and written constitutions, about our query: The railway brother- these wretched people would assert their inalienable rights, throw off their shack labor organizations. Their laws strictly les, and expand to God-ordained freemen -in which case the free and equal access God's design would be the law of the

Well, in the United States men have the ballot, but the free and equal access to land is denied; inalienable rights are cloven down; wage slavery exists; the tuted employes in the train service were, the new combination is known to many, when organized at all, in separate brotherhoods or unions, according to their rectly concerns a large proportion of respective branches of service. Shop-in my readers. I am reliably informed that

parasites of corporations, would vote for the perpetuation of their degradation.
Under such conditions the inquiry,

What are here for? is pertinent. Are we here to be kicked, and to lick the boots that kick us? Are we here to be clubbed, and to kiss the club that smites us Are we here to extol liberty, and glorify in song and eulogy the base born bas tards who imprison us? Is it our mission to toil and be robbed, that our mas ters may dress in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously, while we, on the ragged edge of poverty, wait for Jehovah to command his fighting angels to deliver us from the capacious and rapacious maws of men who delight in our degradation? In a word, what are we here for? Corporations long since answered the question. They hold that we are the raw material, the commodities to be worked up and sold to the bighest bidner, and if not content, to be. ıgh the military machine and repulp, as a warning to others who a cot

sufficiently Russianized to crawl. The two old parties understand that we are here for the purpose of voting them into power, to maintain the glory of trusts, the supremacy of Shylocks and the blessings of panics. But what do we say we are here for? Let organized abor answer.

BABY AN' I.

King Grover has gone to the sea-coast a fishin', While Wall street is thirsty, the treasury dry; An' bein' a human, I'm sort o' a wishin' That times would get better for baby an' I.

She's peaked, you know, an' she aint got no

Except 'tis an angel that bends from on high; A'n I'm prayin' that somehow, or someway or

The times will grow better for baby an' I. 'No work!" say the owners of land and of river, Of forest an' sea-deep, of earth an' of sky-

I wish as I knew that in Heaven the Giver Would save out a section for baby an' I. 'No work!" yet they tax us for clothin' ar

eatin', For chancing to live, an' for darin' to die; An' here is the bare-knuckle fact I'm repeatin'

"The times must grow better for baby an' I. An' then, when I see what one man is endurin Says I, "off your caps, boys, an' up with the cry ne, an' the workin'-man," that way insurin That times will grow better for baby an' I.

NOVEMBER 22, 1895.

Swing back to-day, O prison gate! O winds stream out the stripes and stars! O men, once more in high debate Denounce injunction rule and Czars By freedom's travail pangs we swear That slavery's chains we will not wear

Ring joyously, O prison bell! O iron tongue, the truth proclaim! winds and lightnings speed to tell That ours is not a Czar's domain. By all the oracles divine We pledge defense of freedom's shrine

Come freemen true, O sons of sires! O sons of men who dared to die! O fan to life old freedom's fires And light with glory freedom's sky. Than swear by God's eternal throne America shall be freedom's home.

Come workingman, O labor's hosts! O men of courage, heart and will! O far and wide send freedom's toasts. Till every heart feels freedom's thrill. en's shouts like billows roar O'er all the land, from shore to shore

HOW WOULD YOU USE IT?

The Chicago Tribune in its issue of Nov. 10th publishes a symposium on the interrogatory, "What would you do ling to make sacrifices, men who neither \$250,000,000, equal to Barney Barnato's? A variety of answers is given by eminent writers, among them divines, statesmen, lawyers, writers, etc. Among the V. Debs, Presifollows:

"I would pay the expenses of a national convention of honest, patriotic men to make a constitution that no supreme court, at the behest of corporate capital, could make a thing of national and international contempt; a constitution based upon the principles embodied in the initiative and referendum, the imperative mandate, and proportional representation.

"I would seek to provide employment for every member of the American Railway Union blacklisted by railroad corporations, and for all other idle work-

"I would make huts, where the victims of man's inhumanity to man crouch in darkness, rags and hunger, homes fit to rear children worthy to be called American citizens."

Chicago promises to give a rousing reception to Eugene V. Debs on the occa sion of his release from the Woodstock jail on November 22d. Labor and reform societies are uniting to make the local unions do not affiliate with the to land would be achieved in a day, and demonstration a memorable one, and there is no doubt but it will surpass anything ever done before in honor of any man. Chicago is not alone in her desire to honor Debs. Other cities in the union, both east and west, are anxious to show their love for the man wilfew rule, the many suffer. And were ling to suffer for principle in this mam-every leaf of the forest the tongue of an angel, pleading with those whose rights and liberties are treated with derision, erty. The world is not so callous but

WALL STREET.

WHERE THE UNITED STATES SECRE-TARY OF THE TREASURY

Hobnobs with the Gold Bond Shylocks to Keep the Administration of Grover Cleveland from Going Under. The pen picture of Wall street, painted

by the Wichita Eagle as a work of art, shows that the pen is mightier than the brush. "There is," says the Eagle artist, no more patriotism in Wall street than there is holiness in hell. It is the continental incubator of national greed, an infernal hive of a species of bee begotten of a cross between a hornet and a wasp, all sting and no honey. It is a nest of financial tarantulas whose speculative web attaches to everything under the sun that promises profit. To them the world of industry, of finance and of commerce, with all its sweat, effort and enterprise, is but a field of flowers for them to suck. Railways, mills, legislatures, stores, banks and factories, congresses, trusts and corporations are but so many pieces on the chess board which they play one against the other, in combination or any way, so the result of the play comes to their hand. Prosperity and distress, happiness and despair, ruin or death, they pull the strings, not caring which or what, so long as that which they back wins. The black flag or the white, the hollow-eyed skeleton of starvation or the grossness of repletion and pruriency, the one for them is as good as the other if it has "big money" in it. They have but one object or aim, and that is to beat somebody, anybodyeverybody. Their politics is an errant communism, an egotistical anarchy, and they will contribute money to both parties-to any party-counting on controlling all parties, especially "the party that is in." Their only religion is cupidity, their god Mammon. A bull one day and a bear the next, they horn and tear every conceivable material interest

by turns. This is a faint proof-print of Wall street, in which is concentrated the keenest intellectuality of the country, the brightest, but soulless and perverted. Only for six hours, out of the twentyfour is Wall street open for business, but the other eighteen hours are wholly consumed by its occupants in planning for those six hours, in which time the practical destinies of 70,000,000 are being given direction and corraled."

GOING TO GET THERE.

Who is going to get there? The American Railway Union. Get where?

On top. Get there how?

By watching, waiting, working, perseverance and patience.

Get there when?

Sooner, by far, than plutocrats, corporations, scabs, lickspittles and parasites expect. The American Railway Union is built

to outride storms, to sail in the teeth of the gale, defy adverse winds and tides and finally, find safe anchorage in the harbor of success, security and repose.

The world likes brave men, men who have principles for which they are wilrun nor squeal, but-who, daring to do right, accept all the consequences. The world likes a true man, whatever may be his station in life. The world despises a coward, an ingrate, a fawning sycophant and blatherskite. Such human deformities may flourish for a time, but only for a time.

The American Railway Union has been tried, like gold in fire, and comes forth refined. It has lost nothing, if it has lost anything, but dross, and that is the reason why it will "get there."

The American Railway Union is honored for the enemies it has made, because the enemies of the A. R. U. are everywhere recognized as the enemies of labor, ready to sell, not their principles, for they have none to dispose of, but their treacheries, of which they have a superabundance, and because the A. R. U. neither flinches in battle nor flags in the march, it is bound to "get there." Every hour and every day it increases in numbers and speed, zeal and perseverance, tenacity of purpose and courage of conviction. These characteristics are the glory of organized labor. They bind men together in indissoluble bonds and hold like hooks of steel.

Every workingman in America, who hopes for the ultimate triumph of labor, glories in the courage of the A. R. U., because, courage, endurance, sacrifices unbending purpose are the elements of victory, and victory over all their foes is the crowning glory of their ambition.

Yes, the American Railway Union is getting there in splendid shape. Its lodge fires and its watch fires never burned more brightly. Hating snakes and sneaks, plutocrats and their hench men, the A. R. U. is getting there and will, with every other labor organi leserving the name, pitch its tents on

QUEEN VICTORIA sips her Oolong and

ouchong at a solid silver table.

TERMS: W. N. GATES, 29 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio Advertising Agent.

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TERRE HAUTE, NOVEMBER 15, 1895.

THE NEW GOSPEL.

As if the devil had not a grip upon the world sufficiently firm for all practical purposes, we find certain "divines" (?) scattered about preaching the new gospel of war. Sunday schools are drilled in military tactics and taught the use of arms. Geo. L. Angell, in Our Dumb Animals, remarks that "war is a terrible thing for both horses and men, and we can hardly believe that if Christ were now on earth He would direct His followers to arm their Sunday schools. "But," he adds, " if it is a good thing for Sunday schools, why not for Christian Endeavorers?" Why not make every church in the land a military camp, a sort of a West Point, a military training school? General Sherman is quoted as saying "War is hell," and he knew. But just why the churches should desire more hell upon earth is not exactly clear. The general impression is that the world has about all the hell it can manage, but it is held if all professed Christians were soldiers, equipped for crusades, with rifles, bayonets, swords, cannon, gatling guns, ironclad ships, monitors, torpedo-boats and rams, they could shoot religion into the heathen to the glory of God and the salvation of their souls. Nor would it require a great while to accomplish the job. Take any 1,000 heathens and kill 500 of them, and the remaining 500 will adopt most any religion the Christian evangelist may propose.

If one wants to know why men desert the church, the reason is found in the fanaticism and bigotry, the military enthusiasm which is impressing upon the youthful minds of the present, that Christ was a great military chieftain, and that to be His disciple is to be taught military tactics, and learn how to kill people, to extend His Kingdom, and that to get into heaven without trouble is to display swords reeking with the blood of sinners, who would prefer hell to methods of salvation proclaimed by the new gospel of war. The gun is becoming the great civilizer. To kill is to cure-and millions must be killed to be cured.

REV. TALMAGE has received a "call' to go to Washington, D. C., and preach to the President. In the following the reverend gentleman outlines his policy when installed in his new pastorage: "I never believed so much in a republican form of government as I do to-day, for the single reason that any other style of government would have been consumed long ago. There have been swindles enacted in this nation within the last thirty years enough to swamp three monarchies. The democratic party filled its cup of iniquity before it went out of power before the war. Then the republican party came along and its opportunities through the contracts were greater, and so it filled its cup of iniquity a little party, side by side, great loathsome carcasses of iniquity, each one worse than the other." Rev. Talmage may be a little fanciful at times, but in the foregoing he is as practical as a sledge ham-

EXPERIMENTS practiced by the regular army have proceeded so far as to dem onstrate that two kola nuts about the size of peanuts, suffice for a square meal for a soldier whence on fatigue duty. Now, then, let the country know all about the kola nut, for providentially it may be a discovery to aid in solving the famine problem in the United States. If what is said of the kola nut in army circles is half true, six kola nuts would supply a workingman with three square meals a day. A family of five, equal to three adults, could live charmingly on 18 kola nuts a day, 126 a week, or 6,552 a year, say, two bushels. The danger is that a kola trust will be organized to corner the kola nut product and thus meeting, when the keg was exhibited, it continue to defeat the purposes of high

SEE! A Brooklyn street car runs down a little girl, and cuts off both of her feet. An attorney takes the case into court and secures for the unfortunate girl a judgment amounting to something over \$13,000. When the judgment was ren dered, the judge ordered that the attorney be paid \$7,245 85, or \$611.51 more than one-half of the award. If that judge and that lawyer should happen to have their feet cut off, it would be just about what they deserve. Talk of the and paid for lost time and the boycott justice of courts! As well talk of the has been declared off. We congratulate justice of coyotes.

WRONG will never be corrected by vot-

Music hath charms, and Ole Bull the great Norwegian fiddler is to have monument.

THE thing we call "civilization" glitters, but it isn't gold, simply an inferior quality of brass.

In Switzerland rich and poor alike are buried at the public expense. As a result, pagan funerals do not occur.

THE gold bugs boast that in the next congress there will be 216 representatives wearing the Rothschilds tag.

THE German Emperor, who is known to have wheels in his head, is trying to have his army equipped with bicycles.

CLEVELAND'S "redemption fund" takes steamer. It is a great European tourist.

the United States as his "bond slaves." The old shylock hits the nail on the in all of the round year, who never know It is reported that the "Omaha Ken-

nell club" gave a creditable exhibition of dogs, notwithstanding Towser Woods was absent. Nero fiddled when Rome was burning

and Grover went fishing while Roths child furnished the money to run the government. CAIN built the first city of which we

have any account, and Cains have been building cities ever since. God is seen only in the country. UP to date, the records do not show that a single Chinaman has been suf-

ficiently converted by Christian missionaries to give up his pigtail. CHAUNCY M. DEPEW, the great loco; motive engineer labor leader, while at

Hamburg, boasts of having dined twice

with England's great labor leader, the Prince of Wales. Some solon says "labor is dependent upon capital." On the contrary, if everything called capital was sunk, as

God sunk Sodom, labor would survive and create more capital. THERE are still in the United States 599,085,495 acres of public land, of which 313,837,888 acres have been surveyed. Last year there were 19,045 entries of

land, amounting to 6,016,685 acres. A POOR man in Chicago, suffering the extreme pangs of hunger, killed a worthless dog to get a square meal, for which he was imprisoned four months. It was a case of eat dog or die.

Mrs. Stanford, with her \$15,000,000 had a battle in court with our esteemed Uncle Samuel, and as was expected after a few shots, informed the country, "I have met the enemy and licked him out of his boots.

Julius Cæsar said: "No music is so charming to my ears as the requests of the occasion of his return from Woodmy friends and the supplications of those in need of assistance." When warned against some impending danger, he said : 'I had rather die than be the subject of fear."

THE young Duke of Marlborough come to America, sets his matrimonial trap and baits it with a title. Old Mrs. Vanderbilt persuades her daughter to bite, the trap worked charmingly, and the Duke got a wife and \$10,000,000 of matri-

A COMPANY has been formed with a capital of \$1,000,000 to establish a Monte Carlo gambling hell at Niagara. It is to be called "Convention Hall," for the ecommodation of those who gamble in politics and speculate on the ignorance of the people.

THE Broad Axe says the Debs club at sooner; and there they lie to-day, the St. Paul has arranged for a Debs celebra- aging to know that a court of justice democratic party and the republican tion, November 22, which will be in the has at last recognized the fact that no nature of a mass meeting. Among the employer should be permitted to hound speakers will be Messrs. Erwin and an ex-employe and prevent him from Howe, of St. Paul, and Messrs. Keliher and Lucas, of Minneapolis.

> REV. THOMAS DIXON in discussing affairs of the Methodist and the Baptist churches in New York city, says: "If a business man should be confronted with such a situation, he would send for the sheriff, put his business up at auction, and say, "This is a failure."

> Some one at a banquet, being called upon to respond to the toast "The President of the United States," said: "I have been an admirer of the president during his growth from 140 to 400 pounds, and I regard him as the most illustrious fish-hook and trigger statesman the world has produced."

> IT is told that some one sent to Groven a five gallon keg of whisky, with silver hoops and a gold faucet. At a cabine was decided to return the keg because the hoops and faucet were intended as an argument in favor of bimetallism and therefore an insult to the administration. What became of the whisky is not stated.

ORGANIZED labor in Kansas City, Kan. rained a notable victory over the Swift Packing Company by ordering a boycott on the products of the company which had discharged two employes for participating in labor day exercises. The discharged men have been reinstated organized labor of Kansas City.

LIVING WAGES.

In the literature of labor, what expression is more common than "living wages?" Who understands it? Who grasps its full significance? We venture the assertion that outside of labor organizations, the term is practically mean ingless. We apprehend that to those who have fixed incomes or enjoy the blessings of large salaries, the term "living wages" is of no more consequence than sounding brass and tinkling cymbols." And yet, "living wages" stands to-day the gravest question that confronts American statesmen, philanthropists and publicists.

The question is often asked, and goes the rounds, "Is life worth the living? The answer is, by thousands of those who toil, in the negative, if living wages a trip to Europe on almost every outgoing cannot be obtained. In multiplied thousands of instances wages are paid that ROTHSCHILDS refers to the people of suffice to keep protesting souls in halfstarved and emaciated bodies-toilers, the satisfactions that spring from a 'square meal." There is never a day that a hungry pang, sharper than a thorn, does not proclaim to them that life, under such conditions, is not worth the living; and yet, breathing the air of an advanced Christian civilization, thousands of men and corporations are engaged in reducing wages, thereby making life a ceaseless torture.

"Living wages" means more than keeping men alive. To barely live, is not living. Living skeletons, sunkeneyed, saffron-complexioned victims of want, working in New England factories, and in sweat shops and in mines, with neither food, clothing nor shelter fit for human beings, the victims of pirates as soulless and as Christless as wolves, know nothing of "living wages." Their homes are huts-aye, worse than huts; their garments rags, and their food scarcely a remove from garbage. And such conditions result from the starvation wages paid by employers who riot upon their robberies.

Can "living wages" be obtained Certainly. Nothing more practicable. Let the wage earners of America unify. Let the miseries of one become the concern of all. And, if need be, let all the wheels of industry stand still for a week as if by a decree of Jehovah, and the problem is solved. Let the demand be 'living wages," and let the world of industry stand still until they are granted. A few days would suffice, and then the "pestilence that walketh" in darkness in the homes of robbed and degraded toilers would be arrested in its march and the destruction that wasteth the strength of the over-worked and halffed, at noonday, would disappear by the redeeming power of "living wages."

SAYS the St. Louis Evening Journal: "A grand reception will be tendered to Eu gene V. Debs next month at Chicago, on stock jail. It will be under the auspices of the various labor unions, as a protest against judicial and corporate tyranny. Delegates from labor unions throughout the country will be present, to demonstrate to the world of greed and arrogance that the heroic champion of labor has not been robbed of the love of his fellows by being incarcerated in the plutocratic bastile. Debs stands higher to-day in the hearts of the masses than any labor leader in America. All friends of humanity and justice delight to do him honor."

THE Railroad Telegrapher says "an Ohio judge has declared that the employer who discharges a man must not interfere with that man's efforts to secure employment elsewhere. The decision was rendered in a damage suit against a railroad company and it is certainly encourobtaining employment at his trade or calling.

THE Scientific American asks, "Do horses weep," and then proceeds to answer the question affirmatively. It was the belief of John Wesley, that the Creator had provided a heaven for horses, and it is possible that old veterans of the dray, are permitted occasionally to catch a glimpse of their eternal inheritance of rest, and weep for joy over the prospect of masticating corn and hay no more and living forever, knee deep in clover.

When organized labor can grasp the idea that they are being pauperized and degraded by the old parties, then the labor vote will be cast intelily. A laboring man who votes for either of the old parties is voting the comforts out one of the old parties is voting the comforts out of his home and his family into charity subjects.

The hope is, as Lincoln would state it, that all the workingmen can't be fooled all the time. It may require more time than satisfies the impatient, for labor to unify and vote for its own redemption, but it will do it eventually.

W. T. Lewis, labor commissioner of Ohio, tells of a manufacturer who prefers women to men, because w do harder work and more of it without complaining, and will work over time without demanding extra pay;" in fact, "do anything to keep their places." Alas! too true it is, and in this truth those who care to look, may discover the degrading influences which plutocracy has set in operation in America. INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

The following press dispatch is of inerest to our members:

terest to our members:

Milwauker, Wis., Nov. 6.—Attorney General Harmon to-day surprised the members of the American Railway Union by quashing indictments against the following well known members of the organization: Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, L. W. Rogers, Sylvester Keliher, Frank W. Archibald, Cornelius S. McAuliffe, Walter L. Dunn, William Crimmins, John C. Callihan, D. A. Sullivan, Charles Van Ells, Matthew L. Johann, J. hn Poulter, E. B. Daws, William Hogan, F. Zimmerman, ...— Sims.

hann, J. hn Poulter, E. B. Daws, William Hogan, F. Zimmerman, —— Sims. Indictments against the above-named members of the American Railway Union were nolle prossed to-day by Judge Seaman of the United States district court, under the direction of the attorney general. The papers were signed by United States District Attorney John H. Wigman and John T. Fish, who was engaged as special counsel to prosecute the cases against the men who were indicted by the federal grand jury.

An attempt was made to keep the matter quiet and the order was entered

An attempt was made to keep the matter quiet and the order was entered without the indicted men or their attorneys knowing anything about it. It will be a great surprise to all concerned, especially the members of the American Railway Union in this city, as it was expected that the indictments would be served on Debs and his associates the recoment they were released from the ent they were released from the Woodstock jail, on November 21. All of the other members of the union inof the other members of the distribution of the indictments have been arraigned and pleaded not guilty with the exception of Zimmerman and Sims, who could not be found. All have been at liberty under heavy bond.

at liberty under heavy bond.
The indictments grew out of the celebrated strike in 1894, the acts with which the men indicted were charged culminating in this city July 3 and July 5, 1894. There were two indictments, though not all of the men were included in the second indictment. The first in distress central two counts. dictment contained two counts. Conspiracy was the principal charge.

ECHO OF THE BIG STRIKE.

Debs and his associates, Dunn, Crimmins, Callahan, Sullivan, Van Ells, Archibald Johann, Poulter, McAuliffe, Dawes and Horan were included in the first indictment, which charged them with "conspiring to knowingly and willfully obstruct and retard the passage of the "conspiring to knowing., obstruct and retard the passage of the mails" and by "persuasion, threats force, intimidation and violence endeav force, intimidation and violence endeav-oring to induce and compel Charles Mils to leave his engine and abandon his em-ployment."

Mills was a fireman in the employ of

the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rail-road, and on July 5 was engaged at his work on an engine attached to a mail train in the union depot. This was at the time when the strike was reaching the time when the strike was reaching the critical point, and when dispatches were being sent to and from Milwaukee and Chicago every hour bearing on the strike and urging the Milwaukee men to stand firm. While the enthusiasm was at its highest, and when every freight train in the city was tied up, an attempt was made to delay and tie up the passenger traffic. It was then that a committee of the strikers called on Mills and succeeded in inducing him to quit and succeeded in inducing him to quit the engine, whereby the departure of the train was delayed for something like half an hour, until a substitute could be procured. The protection of the gov-ernment was invoked and the arrest of the men caused on the information furnished through W. E. McKenna, then assistant general superintendent of the St. Paul lines, with headquarters in this

The second indictment was directed against John Poulter, John C. Callahan, Daniel Sullivan, F. Zimmerman, C. S. McAuliffe and Sims. These were the men alleged to have been on the com-mittee that called on Mills and took him from his engine. The indictment charge the consummation of the conspiracy that the mails were delayed.

HELD TO THE GRAND JURY.

The arrests followed quickly and it is conceded that in this way the St. Paul company broke the backbone of the strike in Milwaukee. After a long and stubbornly contested examination Commissioner Bloodgood, in a lengthy opinion hound the man over to swell the ion, bound the men over to await the action of the grand jury.

The indictments were returned on Oc-

tober 10, 1894, being signed by Francis J. Crosby as foreman of the grand jury. All of the men appeared and after pleading gave ball to insure their appearance for trial. Since that time the indicted men have been on the anxious seat. The trial was delayed to await the trial of trial was delayed to await the trial of Debs and his associates in Chicago, and when they were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment it caused consternation among the indicted men in this city, who were fearful of the same fate. Most of the men have been out of employment since the indictments were returned fearing to leave the city lest. returned, fearing to leave the city lest their cases be called. It was also hard to secure employment from the fact that they were under indictment. Several passed the examination for positions on the police force and fire department and were informed that they would have to wait until their cares were settled before they could hope to secure appointments. As a matter of course the judicial farce

must have ended this way. Not one of the defendants were guilty. They were indicted, arrested and imprisoned to break up the strike in the interest of the railroad companies and this accomplished the cases had to be stricken from not be nolle prossed too soon, for that boils with the bean one hind quarter of would have exposed the farcical proceeding to suspicion. If there was ever the slightest doubt that federal courts are the tools of corporations these proceedings are sufficient to dispel that

Some of our members will probably bring action against the railroad corpor-ations for false imprisonment, but there is not much show for a poor fellow in a suit against a corporation with one of its creatures on the bench.

THE Topeka Advocate mentions the fact that a snake had been captured on the white house grounds. Whether the reptile escaped from an old boot belonging to Carlisle or Cleveland is not known Some think it was a sea serpent Cleve-land captured in Buzzard's Bay and had bottled to amuse his cabinet. **OUR CONTEMPORARIES.**

The masses will be little better than asses so long as they follow the leadership of men who live, not by labor, but from off laborers.—Hamilton Times.

If Eugene V. Debs should be the Populist nominee for president next year, as he probably will be, it will require a fusion of the two old parties to beat him.—Union Record.

him.—Union Record.

Down in Mexico the farmer receives twice as many dollars for his products as the farmer in this country does. And his dollar will pay as much debt, too. In Mexico they have free silver and cheap money.—Birmingham Star.

A packing house in Kansas City has instructed its Wichita house to begin burning corn when it can be bought for 12 cents per bushel, claiming that a bushel of corn will produce more steam than a bushel of coal.—K. of L. Journat.

All the laws, all the compromises, and

All the laws, all the compromises, and all the dicisions of courts could not make chattel slavery right, and it was shot to death. All the legislation, all the court decisions, all the bluster, bombard and ridicule cannot make debt slavery right and it will go if it has to be shot to death.—Eric (Pa.,) People.

Poor old silver standard Mexico bas a hundred thousand dollars a month a hundred thousand dollars a month more revenue receipts than she can use—while the young, progressive and great gold-bug republic U.S. A. spends three million dollars a month more than its receipts. Uncle Sam knows how to blow in his money.—Birmingham Star.

Missionaries make less progress in India than elsewhere. When they tell of Christ's mirarles the Indians answer by telling of their Christna's miracles by the eide of which ours are nothing. For instance, they will tell you that Christna uplifted a mountain with his little finger and used it as a paragal ittle finger and used it as a parasol.-Broad Axe.

Cal. Brice has bid \$200,000 for the senatorship in Ohio. While there are a large class of voters for sale in the Buck-eye state, we do not believe Senator Brice can buy the masses as easily as he did a former legislature. Ohio will cover itself all over with filth by permitting Brice to be re-elected senator.-

When the type-setting machines struck the great dailies, hundreds of printers started to hunt jobs in country offices. Now the Mergenthaler Co. proposes to drive the printer out of the backwoods district by manufacturing a smaller machine for weekly and monthly publications, which will sell for \$1,000, or one-third of the price of machines or one-third of the price of machines now in use. Poor printer!

The Mexican government recently passed a law making the penalty for train wrecking or robbery, death. This discourages the business. In the great republic train wrecking is carried on in Wall street with the utmost impunity and the perpetrators of the crime suffer Wall street with the utmost impunity, and the perpetrators of the crime suffer no inconvenience whatever. On the contrary they get away with the booty and are rated as highly respectable gentlemen.-Kansas Com

As the theft of the millions of dollars worth of water from Chicago's water mains was for the benefit of the millionaires, the daily papers there discuss it without using the names of those in whose benefit it was done. A poor man who had stolen a chicken would have had his name paraded and been sent to prison long ago. No criminal proceed-ings will be instituted against the rich ings will be instituted against the rich thieves. In fact, it is not even hinted at. Working people, on whom the theft finally falls, are fools to vote for the old parties and their theories that produce such effects. The city of Chicago ought to own the stock yards and no thieving of water would have occurred—Appeal to

A LIBERTY EDITION.

On November 22d, the day of President Debe' release, the "Coming Nation" will publish, in addition to the regular edition of 60,000, a "Liberty Edition" of 100,000 copies, making a total of 160,000 copies. The paper will be commemorative of the release of the officers of the American Railway Union from Woodstock jail, where they languished by a despot's decree in violation of the United States constitution. The edition will contain special articles by eminent writers. "Liberty" will be the theme and will flash and blaze in every line. Unique and special features will embellish the issue, and it will be in an eminent degree a "Liberty Edition." Copies may be obtained by addressing "Coming Nation," Tennessee City, Tenn.

SOUP WITH ONE BEAN.

The Fargo Commonwealth remarks that 'Edward E. Atkinson is at it again. He has been visiting the poor quarters of New York and has discovered that those people do not know how to invest their money to the best advantage. Now, this Boston savant is going to show these improvident people how to make bean soup with one bean, where they used two before, and thus become a benefactor of his race. If he succeeds, that will be equal to making two beans or two blades of grass grow where only one grew before."

Upon closer investigation the Comm ealth will learn that Atkinson adds to the docket. Of course the cases must his soup a little salt and pepper, and a mosquito.

THINKS WELL OF DEBS.

The Denver Road states that "the trades unionists seem to have it in for Debs because he advocates a federation of all labor at the polls.

Poor deluded labor! It is enough to make the Washington

nonument weep to watch the futile and ignorant attempts of unionism to help itself and keep on voting the old way.

We think well of Debs because he be lieves in getting together for a fight at the ballot box."

A HUNGRY man in St. Louis concluded to solve the labor problem by smashing a plate glass window. For himself he secured lodgings and three square meals a day, and for the repairer of plate glass windows a job.



PLUG CUT



By REV. W. H. CARWARDINE.

A book every workingman should have in his library. Every speaker and every reformer hould read it.

All about the causes that led up to the Great Strike. PRICE: per copy, 25 cents; 10 copies to sa-address \$1.00. (Stamps received.)

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Being an earnest disciple of this ethical princile, I offer a helping hand to all who through
outhful folly or indiscretion. in the maelstrom of mental and physical suffering, and whose fears and pains have been prolonged by unprincipled quacks. To all such I will send (free), a recipe of a simple remedy which restored me to manly health after everything else failed. It will do the same for you failed. It will do the same for you. Address C. H. MULLER, Box 1445, Kalamazoo, Mich

THE PAVEMENT OF HELL

Is said to be composed of good intentions; another name for indecision. There is not a worn other name for indecision. There is not a worr out, debilitated man, dragging out a miserable existence, who does not know that hell may be gin on earth. Why continue thus to suffer? Why procrastinate? Send at once your address, and will mail to you, FREE OF ALL COST, a medica formula, perfectly harmless, and absolutely certain to insure you vigor for decay, energy for weakness, vitality for debility. It acts directly upon the nerve centers, and it will make a new man of you Address Cari J. Walker, Senog rapher ahd Typewriter, Box 2000, Kalannazoo Mich.

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The only substantial, moderate price clock in the market. Movement has jeweled escapement; case, cast bronne; front screws on; side wind; einch porcelain dial; very elegant and accurate. The red hand shown at VI o'clock, is on the inside of glass and is moved by a knurled nutton the outside. This is John Alexander's "Red Reminder." When it is moved out of its regular position (6 o'clock) it is put at the time of the next meeting point, order station, or what not, and serves to remind you that you must make a meeting point, get orders to side track at that time. No extra charge for "Reminder." Clocks furnished with or without it. PRICE, \$12.00.

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To the Opponents of the Knights of Labor.

Journal of the Knights of L

In Readjustments Resulting in Reductio of Wages and Dismissal of Employes Without Cause

Trouble has again broken out on the Great Northern. For some time past there has been a total disregard of the agreement entered into between the company and the A. R. U. on May let. 1894. The following statement of the difficulty is made by the Board of Medi-

After General Manager A. L. Mohler severed his connection with the Great Northern com pany a systematic reduction of wages of the em especially those unorganized, was begun and the only resort the men had was to join th American Railway Union and do business on the patriotic plan, and strike for liberty and justic and the overthrow of degradation and oppres sion. This they did, as everybody knows, in a nice clean manner and returned to work after an agreement had been signed by President James J. Hill and Eugene V. Debs, for the American Railway Union, with the assistance of the bu-i ness men of the Twin Cities. Every article of this agreement has been grossly violated by the company through its officials, from president down. Employes have been discharged without cause, wages reduced, hours lengthened, and all kinds of abuses heaped upon them. To offset this, the employes elected delegates to a convention held at Devil's Lake, N. D., Oct. 8 to 14 last, with full power to act for them. This convention (called the general board of mediation elected A. T. Bogart, of Willmar, Minn., chairman, and W. H. Ford, of Larimore, N. D., secre tary-treasurer, investigated the condition of the employes, and drew up a schedule covering wages and conditions; of employment as called for in the contract with the company. They selected a special committee of five, to act in con junction with Director Sylvester Keliher, Chair man A. T. Bogart and Secretary W. H. Ford to represent the employes of the Great Northern system, and present the schedule with explicit instructions to complete their work not later than 11 o'clock A. M., Friday, Nov. 1, 1865. It must be understood that President Hill, at the time of signing the agreement with President Debs in May, 1894, urgently requested that all differences between the men and the company would be settled by him personally and re-quested President Debs and the committee to so act in the future

This special committee of employes, together with Director Keliher, Chsirman Bogart and Secretary Ford, selected by the Devil's Lake convention, have carried out the instructions of the employes to the letter, and President Hill absolutely refuses to grant a conference

President Debs gave the following statement to the associated press on November 4th:

"The policy of the Great Northern company in relation to its employes is totally dishonest and disr-putable. For several months a scheme has been in operation to disrupt the American Rail way Union, notwithstanding the solemn pledge of President Hill that no employe should be in-terfered with on account of his connection with the organization. The strike of April, 1894, resulted in an agreement between the company and the union, which was affected May 1, under the auspices of a board of arbitration, composed wholly of merchants and manufacturers, and of which Charles A. Pillsbury was chairman. Tremendous reductions, ranging from 10 to 40 per cent, had been made by the company and these were restored by the board. From that day to this the company has not lived up to its agree ment one hour. Competent and trustworthy em ployes have been discharged again and again for no other reason than that they belonged to the

"President Hill chafed under the verdict of the board. He smarted under defeat. His imperious will brooks neither restraint nor opposition That he secretly resolved to exterminate the union there is not the slightest doubt. A few months ago I went over the entire system and I know whereof I speak. There have been so called readjustments which have invariably resulted in reductions of wages. I can prove to the satisfaction of any honest man that the com pany has broken faith with its employes in the most flagrant and shameless manner. President Hill gave his word of honor that he would always hear any grievances his employes might have either through themselves or any one they might select to represent them. He made this declaration in the presence of the board of arbitration, and Mr. Pillsbury will bear testimony to the fact; not only this, but I have it in writing over his own signature. Yet, notwithstanding this, he refused in a cold blooded manner to give audience to a duly constituted committee appointed by his employes to simply ask him to carry out the company's agreement which the men had ac-

"This is how much value James J. Hill place on his honor. He makes the excuse that some o the committee are not now in the service of the company. As a matter of fact the intimidatin policy of the company has overawed the em As a matter of fact the intimidating ployes so that they fear to serve on a committee They know that service on a committee mean certain discharge. Hence they have submittee until their condition is one of slavish fear and subjection. Whether the employes strike or n will be determined by themselves. I am unable to foretell their decision Directors Keliher and and Goodwin, in conjunction with the Bo Mediation, are on the ground, and I have faith in their judgment and will approve their cours whatever that may be. According to my advice the Great Northern company has already begun the hiring of thugs and ex-convicts at various

"Let me say that unless the feeling among the people along the Great Northern system has changed since last spring somethin strike may develop if James J. Hill's policy of duplicity, dishonesty and subjection forces th men to abandon their employment. I know that in that section are thoroughly aroused. The comprehend the situation perfectly and ar wholly in sympathy with the wronged em

That President Hill and other officials declined to receive this committee which had been duly authorized to represent the employes, is in violation of his agreement and a breach of faith no man of honor would be guilty of. The press dispatches have, as usual, grossly exagated the situation, and have bee filled with falsehood and misrepresentation. As a matter of fact no general strike was ordered. This could only have been done by a majority of the members on the system, and at this writing Secretary Kellher, who is in charge at St. Paul advises us that a ority have not voted to go out. At Americans.—Grander Age. a few points on the system where the

not wait for the general canvass of the system, and abandoned their employment. That the men have good cause for feeling themselves aggrieved there can be no doubt. As usual, the poorly paid employes have been the victims of reduction, and section men, especially, have suffered. That the grievances of these poor fellows appealed to other employes and prompted them to action is greatly to their credit, totally regardless of the result of their efforts.

It must be admitted that in these days of gatling gun and injunction rule a railroad strike or any other strike is a desperate undertaking.

ORPHANS IN AUSTRALIA.

The command was "multiply and replenish the earth," and in obedience to the decree, children are born. Within the memory of living men, Australia was a terra incognita-a wild unexplored land of savages, upon which was located a British penal colony. But of late years, this continent of the southern ocean, by leaps and bounds in civilization worthy of the name has been able to solve one of the most difficult and important problems with which civilizaand wrestle with, nothing more nor less than supplying a home for every orphan in the country. It was the Malthusian theory, that when a child was born, and at the table there was no plate for it, fate settled its doom and death was the penalty of poverty. But it is shown by continent without an orphan-as each house, where it is cared for, until a country home is found. The local volunteer societies canvass their neighbor hoods, and send to the children's com mittee of the destitute board the names and circumstances of such families as they have found where children may be placed. The children's committee selects that home which it judges is best adapted to the development and care of the child in question. No child is placed in a family so poor that the child might suffer hardship. The foster parents receive a sum averaging \$1.25 per week for the care of the child, and for proper clothing. When o school age, the child must be in school The local volunteer committee looks after its care and culture, and zealous growth and education of these happy children. When the child is 14 years old he beg ns to work. His earnings are placed in the Postal savings bank, and at 17 or 18 he goes out into the world, an independent man. The state, at an expense of less than \$70 a year, has raised a man or woman to contribute to its wealth, and prevented the manufac ture of a criminal and the expense of courts, prisons and reformatories. It may seem strange that Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand have so far outstripped us in this humane, charitable and economic work of child-saving and the prevention of disease. In our cities the slaughter of children in "institutions" still goes on, the growth of our defective and criminal class still increases, the calls upon the thrifty and humane still grow importunate, but we are unwilling to learn. It were better to recognize at once, that as civilization advances, the functions of the state must advance into new fields. Hope lies only in extending political activity. Two women, Miss Clark and Miss Catherine Spence, destroyed the orphan asy lums of Australia, robbed the continent of its orphans and saved these colonies from a horde of criminals and dependents. Some good man or woman must raze every orphan asylum and "home" in the United States to the ground. We have outlived them.

WHAT THE MACHINE CAN DO.

The Saturday Times of Montreal, Canada, remarks that "with the best machinery of the present day one man can produce cotton cloth for 250 people. One man can produce woolens for 300 people. One man can produce boots and shoes for 1,000 people. One man can produce bread for 200 people. Yet in this glorious' Canada of ours' thousands can not get cottons, woolens, boots and shoes or bread. There must be some reason for this state of affairs. There must be some way to remedy this damned, disgraceful state of anarchy that we are in. Then, what is the remedy? The man who states that this monstrous state of things can not be mended is either a lunatic or an interested villain."

Machinery not only produces in vast quantities the merchandize mentioned by the Times, but it produces multiplied thousands of idle men and women who must work or starve. The Times says there " must be some way to remedy this damned, disgraceful state of anarchy." What is the remedy and what is the way to apply it? The machine has come to stay and the processes in vogue of multiplying population, like the brook, go These mortals must be fed and clothed and sheltered, or they mus perish. Is there any way to remedy this "damned disgrace anarchy" but to lessen the hours of labor? If so, what is

When Debs comes marching out of jail, the foundations of plutocra quake. Here is a man worthy to lead

The Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio provocation was extreme the men did still employ scab compositors.

RUSSIANIZED

GROVER GUARDED AS IF HE WERE A CZAR

Twenty-aix Cops, Who Are on Duty all Hours, Around and in the White Palace.

The declaration of Jefferson was that

the supreme court would eventually wreck the republic and upon its ruins rear a consolidated despotism. The work has gone forward "little by little" and the supreme "sappers and miners" have got so far along with their work that anyone of the federal judiciary can designate any of the 2,000 jails of the country as federal prisons and stow them full of workingmen, regardless of the constitution. All that is required is for a corporation to make the demand then, a la czar, proceeds to imprison as many freemen as the corporations designate. If there is any kicking, Grover immediately calls out the regular armycavalry and infantry, with machine guns, and if the streets get slippery with blood, tion has been called upon to confront it is for the purpose of teaching workingmen the importance of submitting to corporation rule and starvation, as becomes men who vote the Democratic or Republican tickets. The National Watchman shows how grandly we are Russianizing the United States by reciting that 'President Cleveland has a body guard a New York paper that Austral a is a of twenty-six sturdy, stalwart policemen, and every man of them is armed to the unfortunate waif is taken to a receiving teeth. It is the duty of this company of patrolmen to carefully guard the White House and its occupants by day and by night. The officers comprising the executive guard of honor were selected from the nine precincts of Washing-

The bodyguard of the Czar of Russia are soldiers selected from the great army corps of Russia. Many of them wear decorations of honor and insignia which attests their bravery. In democratic America the only decorations worn by the men who guard the White Palace are the everyday shields and numbers of the Metropolitan police force.

There is a difference with a slight distinction between the men who protect his majesty, the Czar, against the bombs and pistols of nihilists and conspirators, neighbors often assist in watching the and the modest-appearing company of cops who watch with eagle eyes from the shrubbery of the executive park, or peer out of the mansion windows to observe the approach of the long-haired American crank, with his head full of wheels and his inside pockets full of crazy documents.

Ex-Congressman Tim Campbell had occasion to visit the White House several months ago. Afterwards he is reported to have described his visit in this man-

"There was a sentry box in front of the mansion and a dandy copper behind every tree and bush. The place appear ed like a big white fortress, and begob I thought I had struck the palace of the Czar instead of the democratic old White House, which had been occupied in days of yore by such plain old statesmen as Hickory Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, and others.

Another matter of fact the congressman remarked that it would make the dry bones of some of the old-time statesmen crack together if they could but arise from the dead and get a view of Mr. Cleveland's armed body guard.

THE VANDERBILTS DON'T CARE FOR IN JUNCTIONS.

The Ashtabula Beacon recites a case in which a Judge Caldwell granted, upon the complaint of R. C. Humphrey, a temporary injunction against the efficials of the Lake Shore railroad, who were engaged in building a bridge over the Ash tabula river to replace a structure recently burned. It appears that, for the public welfare, Mr. Humphrey wanted the bridge built with a draw. This the officials refused, hence the injunction. The officials paid no attention whatever to the injunction, and proceeded in their work as if no order of the court had been issued.

The sheriff, armed with the necessary warrants, proceeded to arrest certain individuals, who were promptly set free on their own recognizance, but the work on the bridge did not stop. Meanwhile, Vanderbilt was consulted by wire as to what course should be pursued, and the answer promptly came back to "complete the bridge without regard to cost or con-

In this is seen the plutocratic idea of courts, when they interfere with the plans of the money power.

Mr. Vanderbilt has the required cash to smash injunctions, and if necessary to silence judges.

AT BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Release of E. V. Debs from Prison November 22d, will be Celebrated in Royal Style. A dispatch from Birmingham, Als.

October 28th, says: The Birmingham Trades Council, representing 10,000 miners, railroad men and other classes of labor in the Birmingham mineral dis-trict, at a monster meeting held to-day, decided to mark the liberation from jail of Eugene V. Debs on November 22d by a mammoth parade and celebration. Prominent labor orders from several parts of the country will be invited to participate and make speeches.

AN OVERSIGHT.

Plutocrats Were Not Invited to Write for the Souvenir Edition of the Railway Times.

Sound Money remarks, that "when Eugene V. Debs was preparing his plans and securing contributors to the Labor Day edition of the RAILWAY TIMES, it is a very peculiar circumstance that he overlooked the bankers and the great editors of the monopolistic press. He even left out Horr, of the New York Tribune, who in the great debate with Harvey evinced so much anxiety for the laboring men and the poor widows who own the national banks of the country. Mr. Debs invited Mr. Harvey, the great free silver champion; he called upon and received contributions from Mc-Bride, W. H. Bryan, Hon. John Davis, Rev. Carwardine, John Swinton and a half dezen other true friends of labor; and a federal judge issues a decree, and but he omitted the national bankers and great editors. Don't they know anything about the labor problem? Are they not competent to advise laboring men? Is it possible that they have been denied the opportunity to instruct and advise the laborers of the country on questions of so vast import to them It must be if Mr. Debs did not forget them, that he was chary of their ad-

> Their advice to laboring people has been, to suffer the ills you have rather than fly to others that we will make more burdensome to you. Content yourselves in peace and raise no outcry. But Debs did not heed the advice. He acted on the theory that bad advice was worse than none, and therefore had none of it. He was wise."

There are a great many people who entertain the opinion that the government to be of, for and by the people, must own the railroads of the country. Promptly the plutocratic, gold bug press sets up the howl that all such propositions are made by cranks, vagarists, men with wheels in their heads, etc., to the end of the chapter. But it is shown that the railway mail service, controlled by the United States, has reached vast proportions. Mails are carried on 169,-768 miles of railway. Postal clerks are employed in the distribution of the mails on 149,401 miles, the service on the remaining 20,367 miles being performed by means of closed pouches. The rolling stock of railway postoffice lines consist of 550 whole cars in use, and 175 in reserve, 1,911 apartment cars in use and 526 in reserve, making a total of 3,162 cars under the control of the department. There are 1,136 railway postoffice lines in operation upon which 6,256 postal clerks are employed in the distribution of the mails. In addition, there are 34 steamboat lines upon which 42 regular and two acting clerks are employed, making a total of 6,300 clerks

performing duty. Why not have the government own the railways? Who has given a rational reason why not? If it were done a thousand vexatious problems would be solved in a day. It is one of the things that is going to come to pass.

AN EYE-OPENER.

In the reported reconciliation between C. P. Huntington and Stephen T. Gage, published in the San Francisco Examiner occurs the following:

Huntington then brought down his fist on the lesk in front of him and said, "Now, Gage, the whole thing is over and gone and you and I can find it more profitable and agreeable to talk o other things instead of quarreling over bygones I am, however, convinced that Stanford did no ceep his promise made in my New York office to sargent and myself in the presence of Charles Crocker. Stanford said he would see to it that Sargent was elected Senator in the winter of 188 He could have done so, but he did not keep his promise."

we see two or three men sit down in a New York railroad office and determine who shall be United States Senator for the great state of California But what about the legislature? It used to be thought that the state legislature had something to do with the election of U.S. senators. Huntington says Stanford could have seen to it that Sargent was elected senator but did not keep his promise; hence the breach between these two railroad worthies.

It is seen by this how the railroads keep out of politics! They neither elect senators nor make laws for us! Oh no they attend to their own business, and only "charge all that the traffic will

It is interesting to note how splendidly our civilization advances backward. This is shown by the Washington Post in its arrangement of the gamut of theft in

Taking \$1,000,000 is called genius. Taking \$100,000 is called shortage. Taking \$50,000 is called litigation. Taking \$25,000 is called insolvency. Taking \$10,000 is called irregularity. Taking \$5,000 is called defalcation Taking \$1,000 is called corruption. Taking \$500 is called embezzlement Taking \$100 is called dishonesty. Taking \$50 is called stealing.

Taking \$25 is called total depravity. Taking one ham is called war on soci

Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio, ust be on the run. It has reached the stage when it denies that any trouble exists with the Typographical union. Wolves always howl when they are hun-gry or hit hard, but not before.

FARM LABORERS.

MILLIONS OF MEN WHO ARE UNORGAN IZED.

And Left to Fight Their Battles Alone and Unaided by Their Fellow

The labor agitator and organizer does not seem to have invaded the domain of the farm laborer and this fact leads Eugene Hough, in the American Federationist, to remark that "nothing in all the history of labor organizations is as astounding to the student of such history as the fact that one of the largest and most useful divisions of labor should be left without even an attempt to organize it; with absolutely no effort systematically made to show them the road to salvation. There they stand, numbering millions of earth's strongest and most needed children, seemingly forgotten by God and man. They stand waiting and ready for some one to speak the word "union."

The farm laborers are that body. unions and leagues and alliances of farmers there is no lack; of union, league or alliance of farm laborers there is not one. While all other trades. crafts or callings are uniting for protection and mutual uplifting, are shortening their work day and in many ways asserting their right to share in the benefits of advancing civilization, the farm laborer is retrograding into a precarious and uncertain condition, fast assuming an aspect worse than that of peonage. Manhood crushed, intellect dulled, morals depraved, all aspirations dead, they are the mere subjects of the caprices of their employers, who trade upon their loyalty and integrity, and use them just as they do their oxen and mulesas a means of exploitation.

The first step toward freedom is for the slave to know that he is a slave. The next step is to know that there is a better and freer condition for him. Both of these things have to be forced upon the notice of a slave, often at a great risk to him who dares to make the attempt, and always with the hostility of those who are to be benefited thereby.

He who attempts to free the farm laborers, by organized effort, must be well and variously equipped for cam paigning. He must have a complete knowledge of labor organizations and their history, and must be well versed in all agrarian movements and be able to explain the difference between an organization of wage workers and one of land holders. He must have a constitution like iron as well as a complete knowledge of all branches of farming, so that he can go among them and work as they do. Farm laborers are extremely suspicious of one who knows little or nothing of the business of farming, hence the organizer must have a physical courage that will enable him to front fists, clubs and guns, for all these will be met with more often than reason. An organizer should have sufficient moral courage to face insults without giving angry retorts, that can endure hardships and discouragement without retreating in dismay. Armed in this way and possessing these qualifications and conscious of the justness of his cause, the organizer who undertakes the work of organizing the farm laborers, with a view of ameliorating their condition in life, will meet with a rich harvest, and his success will be greater, more glorious and more lasting than any accomplishment by religious mis sionary, military chieftain or captain of

THE EAST AND THE A. R. U.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

A New York dispatch of November 5th says: A local paper says railroad men met in secret in Metropolitan Hall, Brooklyn, last night, and organized a local branch of the American Railway Union. The exercises were conducted by Director M. J. Elliott, of the union, who turned over the charter which he had brought from Chicago. About 200 men from the elevated and surface steam and electric railroads were present and joined the new organization.

Mr. Elliott, with five other director of the American Railway Union, was re leased from prison on August 22d, since when all of them have been traveling through the country organizing branches of the union. Mr. Elliott came East William Burns has headquarters in Chicago to organize in Illinois, James Hogan stationed in Ogden, Utah; R. M. Goodwin in Montana, Sylvester Keliher in Minneapolis and L. W. Rogers in Colorado. Mr. Elliott said last night that Mr. Debs cheerfully looks forward to his release on November 22d, when he would visit all the branches of the union in the United States. Debs is very hopeful for the future of the organization, and spends his time in prison answering the correspondence of the order.

"If contempt of court," says the Civic Review, "is a crime, what monstrous criminals judges must be. They know all the critic secrets of their ward conall the guilty secrets of their ver duct and must have a supreme co for themselves and their associa secrets of their venal confor themselves and their associates. If they would only send themselves to jail as they do other people, the country would be grateful." HEROIC SENTIMENTS FROM THE PULPE

Not often do we hear a robust 1 sentiment from the pulpit.
them all the more because of th The average Christian minister presshe namby-pamby sermons, vapid and measingless, and if he touches labor at all is to tell wage slaves to be "obedies and law abiding," and this is the sal stance of what the pulpit contributes the solution of the labor problem. Be now and then a moral here asserts him now and then a moral hero asserts him self and speaks out in thunder to against the iniquities of the rich. a minister is the Rev. C. M. Starkwei of Milwaukee. He does not hesitate speak the truth. He scourges the ri when they merit castigation and he pour out his heart in sympathy to the su ing poor. The following brief statemen which we take from the Milwaukee Ere ning News of October 28th, is pregnant with fearless expression and shows unmistakably where this reverend gentle-

man stands:

Rev. C. M. Starkweather, of the Sherman Street M. E. Church, preached listinght on "Christianity and Socialism." He declared that socialistic conditions were badly out of joint. He said he had lived in Pallman for three years, and he could not blame the employes there for striking. He had known men who had worked a month and received only 7 cents in cash. He said the American workingman ought to have the privilege of spending his money wherever he chooses. "Do not believe for a moment," said Mr. Starkweather, "that the American Railway Union is dead. It is growing stronger, and a mightier struggle with the corporations will soon be on hand."

Mr. Starkweather said he was inclined

Mr. Starkweather said he was inclined to believe there was some truth in the charge that agents of the railroads set fire to cars in order to prejudice the cause of the strikers.

The Rev. Mr. Starkweather lived three years at Pullman and knows whereof he speaks. He endorses the Pullman strike because he "knew men who received sever cents in cash for a month's work." How is this, you ministers of the gospel who have only condemnation for the Pullman strike? Have you now got the courage to say that the employes were outraged? Mr. Starkweather knows all about the "pluck-me" store system of the Pullman company and how the wages of employee are withheld for extortionate rents, if no a cent remains with which to keep body and soul together.

It is mighty right you are, Brother Starkweather, that "the American Railway Union is not dead" and that "it is growing stronger and a mightler struggle with the corporations will soon be on hand." The General Managers' Associated ation through B. Thomas, its chairm has pronounced the funeral oration upon the A. R. U. and the B. of R. T. Jo nal has very kindly furnished the epi-taph, but both of them and all their allies are in mortal terror of the corps The A. R. U. is powerfully alive. Principles may be overwhelmed but canno be destroyed.

It is also noteworthy that the Rev. Mr. Starkweather believes that emissaries of the railroads "set fire to the cars to prejudice the cause of the strikers." Right again, AND WE CAN PROVE IT and if the courts will only give us half a chance, we will PROVE IT. They let go of the conspiracy cases as if a mule had kicked them or a galvanic battery had been turned loose on them. They "don't care to persecute us," they say. Oh no, they are too mer-ciful for that. Mercy forsooth! As well look for violets at the north pole. It is their own necks they are afraid of and not ours that concerns them. Yes, we repeat it, the cars were fired, the riots were incited and the lawlessness was committed by the dirty tools in the employ of the General Managers' Association and if justice were done they would be doing time in Joliet.

The truth will all come out in time and then the humiliating fact will stand orth that the wrong men were jail. As the courts are now managed they are, as a general proposition, for the protection of the rich and the punishment of the poor.

Some days ago Professor George D. Herron, the famous theologian, said: The time will come when the Pullman strikers will be regarded as moral heroes." Welcome such apostles of Christ as Rev. Mr. Starkweather and Professor

A DAY OF DAYS.

The Saturday Union Record is advised hat "the labor organizations and other reform bodies in Chicago are making arrangements for a grand demonstration in honor of Eugene V Debs, on the occasion of his release from jail on November 22d next. Several hundred delegates from labor unions, People's Party men, personal friends and sympathizers of Mr. Debs, and others interested in the reform movement, will go to Woodstock on a special train to bring Mr. Debs back to Chicago, where, in the evening, tremendous mass meeting will be held in Battery D, which seats over 6,000 peo-ple. Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Henry D. Lloyd, Clarence S. Darrow and others will speak, besides Mr. Debs. The com-mittee having charge of the arrange ments are receiving numerous le from reformers in other cities who to take part in the demon it is expected that large dele-labor men will come to Chica-occasion. Those desiring to go stock on the special train she municate with J. H. Schwar

BUNKER HILL TO YORKTOWN.

REVOLUTION FOR LIBERTY (?) er proving my psychic force in restoring Tax many to life.]

E. V. Debs, and Comrades, Woods e men are free, when inside jail, or liberating "galley slaves "bunco-steering-legal knaves" and "monopoly serpent-trail!"

Are prisons made by iron bars

for "labor—independent—mind?"

Dan "legal-tricksters" justice blind By hiding behind stripes and stars Two hundred thousand miles of rail, "Capital-ized" ten millions gold, Could be (re-) built for ten per cent., (Or-all-bankrupt), for billion sold! Five billions in ten thousand banks, Accrued savings of century, Are sunk in "gold's-insolvency"-In "corporation-bankruptcy"-Colossal fraud on labor ranks Yourselves (and comrades) in the court

You are now judge, your men hold fort; You were not much shead of time. Have impeached law of legal crime "Plaintiffs" (not "defendants") in law. Your order has made no mistakes, volcanoes—earthquakes Is Nature's way of waging war! "Run-on-the-banks" next time you act-You have "kusses" where hair is short-Next strike will be liberty fact, Twelve million voters out for sport! Three billions gold (two dollars each), Four billions silver (three dollars more), Five dollars currency (shore to shore), deans bankruptcy to rings that preach! We want eighty (per capita) As in the war; so start the ball In railway homes (in labor hall), "Abolish-gold" (old wolf in fold), Now A. R. U. is labor's star! (Of course I know the A. R. U. Did not ask pardon of "hell-crew, Pirates, bandits and privateers, Highway robbers and buccaneers, Damned hell-hounds" who imprisoned you!

Read enclosed "psychic citizen" Alling "gold tiger" in the den! Cleveland (on the installment plan) Has mortgaged sixty millions wealth Through Rothschild-Belmont Morgan stealth Yet nine millions paid Ku Klux Klan For sixty millions swindling loan, Soon repeated in "labor's groan,"
May restore slaves to freedom's health. George Francis Train

Captalistic Charity. BY F. R. HAYS.

BY F. R. HAYS.

True charity is the summing up of all virtues, and so far from excluding justice includes as its very foundation that true relationship among men which rightly stamps the honest man as the noblest work of God.

Charity is that sympathetic love which binds together into a universal whole the human race, and recognizing the brotherhood of man, proclaims him divine in origin, the Son of the Liv

the brotherhood of man, proclaims him divine in origin, the Son of the Living in-dwelling God. In the light of this truth what shall we say of that "charity" which doles out stolen dolars to the victims of the theft, and does that only when the brute in human nature so far overcomes the will and reason that it threatens to assert the right that capitalism can not deny to the brute—the right to such shelter and food as are within reach.

I propose to describe a St. Paul "charity," not only because of its local importance, but because of the typical universal character of the features it displays.

The various institutions supported by the Bethel Association are in many res pects worse than the vilest sweat shop; and even in their least objectionable features, the atmosphere of squalor and degradation, the flaunting affection of piety and the cringing slavish air of these who partake of the "charity" these who partake of the "charity"—
all these impress upon the observer the
true character of the enterprise, and
only intensify the disgust that it naturally inspires. The Association runs a
cheap eating and lodging house that is
equal to other places of similar rank.
But the "charity" does not pay rent or
taxes, so its profits are correspondingly
larger. Connected with it is a reading. larger. Connected with it is a reading room, most of the books of which are said to have been stolen from the public

said to have been solved.

The society maintains a free public bath which is as cheap as other similar private enterprises, but here again we see the blessings of "charity."

The city has bestowed upon the pious fakirs whose beneficence is so overflowing \$3.000.

presches contentment and self-denial even while it grasps continually at greater luxury, a more gorgeous pomp and closer imitation of the pagan vices it professes to condemn.

Even at the best, modern christianity preaches a religion 2,000 years behind the times. We need not to concern ourselves with the political economy of the ancient Jews, nor with the doings of Paul or Peter or any other memory of an age that is over. Their actions, their words, their lives were of their own day and condition.

words, their lives were of their own day and condition.

True religion must concern itself with modern men and modern events.

The capitalist is the devil of this era and monopoly is the hell wherein he reigns. True christianity must fight the present evil—not the shadowy phantoms that loom up in the dim far off distance the race has traversed.

God is a god of the living as well as of the dead; of the age of machinery and speculation as well as of isolated industry and war; of science and reason as well as of imagination and credulity.

Let us give over calling for peace

well as of imagination and credulity.

Let us give over calling for peace where there can be no peace. Between the ignorance, the hypocrisy, the greed of capitalism and its dupes, and the army of progress and reform there is deadly, inevitable war.

The greatest of all political reformers said: "I come not to bring peace but a sword." And every age that has ushered in a higher spire in the evolution of man has had its baptism of blood and tears.

Men may not serve two masters. He who is not decidedly and unequivocally against capitalism and monopoly is as decided against the people and the people's welfare.

Property rights, the right to steal the earnings of the people, cannot harmonize with human rights, the right of the people to have what they earn.

Let us then look at things as they are, and recognize as enemies those that are not friends. The man who would take from his feilow man because he is sim-Men may not serve two masters.

from his feilow man because he is simple and confiding or weak and ignorant the man who uses his strength only to

the man who uses his strength only to prey upon weakness, that man is a thief, gild the word how we may.

There may be times when truth should utter itself in calm and placid measures, but there are also times when it should thunder upon the hollow silence of a false repose and blast with its lightnings the black falsehoods that a faithless press pours into the ears of a

its lightnings the black falsehoods that a faithless press pours into the ears of a deluded, betrayed people.

Cold logic has never yet awakened the spirit of the multitude, but when an idea vivid with the passionate heart throb of an awakened soul is borne into the arena, then the deadly apathy of slavish ignorance and bestial content is broken and man awakes to some realization of his high dignity and true position in the world he was given to conquer and subdue, to recreate and fructify.

Taft's Attack on Altgeld.

MR. EDITOR:—I have defended Gov. Altgeld against the attacks of Judge Cooley, and now I wish to add a word in his defense as to Judge Taft, who took a fling at him before the bar association at Detroit recently. From the press accounts of Judge Taft's speech Governor Altgeld is hauled over the coals for something he did not do, viz.: pass upon the acts of Debs et al. Let Judge Taft read the governor's message. In this message Gov. Altgeld makes this point plain that government by injunction is wrong in principle, especially as to acts defined to be wrong and a penalty for the act made by law. Those acts should be punished by the machinery of the criminal law, thus giving the defendant a jury trial. Judge Taft does not meet the issue squarely. Gov. Altgeld does, and I believe he is right. I am more than ever convinced he is right since I have read Judge Taft's special pleadings. Judge Taft tries to convey the impression that our governor wants to destroy corporations, and all he did during the strike was done under the belief that Debs et. al. had violated no law. All of which is wrong. Gov. Altgeld is as good a governor as we have ever had to be fair to corporations, and he has never said Debs et. al. did not violate the law. His contention has always been that corporate power should not swallow up the in-Mr. EDITOR:-I have defended Gov contention has always been that corporate power should not swallow up the individual rights of the citizen, and that persons charged with violation of law should be tried by a jury, and that the military forces should not do police duty

except by and through the modes prescribed by the constitution.

Gov. Altgeld has the grit to come out and state his conclusions properly and forcibly, and he had the duty to perform to protect the property of the corporations which he did manfully. Judge Gov.

What a heritage for the prolectaire Children and amount of the prole

HOW LONG?

[Dedicated to our martyr hero, Eugene V. Debs.] How long shall the angel of vengeance Hold back the sharp two-edged blade? How long shall the innocent pine 'neath the Which the judge and the autocrats made?'

How long shall the eye of the eagle, Which sits on his throne in the crags, Behold with complaisance the ermine judicial Disgraced and bedraggled like rags?

How long shall we sit in the shadow of chaos And bow to oppressors our head.

While our loved ones are weeping in siler And our children are crying for bread?

see a red fury, with wings like a pall, All dripping with blood that is red, Hang over the reign of these tyrants,
"Doomed, damned, beflowered and dead."

Let tyrants beware! From her eyrie She is watching the battle beneath With her hand on the hilt, stern justice

Is drawing her sword from its sheath. When the moan of the children grew louder, And were asking in vain to be fed, They have answered with "prison and The plea of our brothers for bread.

The minds of the millions are massing And the brow of the judges turn pale When they see the grand spirit of heroe They condemned and consigned to the jail.

When the minions of Pullman moved softly-All unseen they crept out of their lair— Then the shadows were darker than doom O'er the famishing face of despair.

ee yonder, where labor is massing, Where millions go marching as one With a tread that is fearless and tireless And a joy that is bright as the sun. CHICAGO, ILL. Geo. N. MacLean

The Referendum.

BY DR. S. W. BURSON.

It appears to me that reformers are making a mistake in not pushing more prominently to the front the referendum as the key that unlocks the door to all reforms.

Our government is not "a government by the people" however much we may delude ourselves with the idea that it is. delude ourselves with the idea that it is. The cold fact is that the people are per mitted on an average of perhaps once a year to reply as to which of the two self imposed sets of candidates they will have to rule them. Having given the reply, their power as rulers is absolutely out of their hands as much as in the veriest monarchy that ever existed. The abuse of this power by these officials is abuse of this power by these officials is the cause of all our evils as a nation.

No one disputes that official corrup No one disputes that official corrup-tion is everywhere. Few deny that there has been much corrupt legislation. Reformers of all kinds differ as to the chief evil, but all agree as to corrupt officialism being prevalent. If the peo-ple would unite to secure this one reform the door would then be open for the others to come in and stand on their merits for acceptance or rejection. Then the people could initiate good legisla-tion, could veto bad legislation and could recall victous officials. We are bound and helpless, plundered by the benefi-ciaries of special legislation, and all because we have made our servants to be our masters. Neither government own-ership of highways nor reform in our currency system, nor land ownership reform, nor a proper disposal of the licensed liquor traffic can be hoped for while the people are shorn of their sov-ereignty 364 days of the year. All reformers must come to this and

make our government "a government by the people," and the sooner we do so the sooner we shall see progress.

Passing Thoughts on Current Topics.

BY J. R. ARMSTONG.

"Man wants but little here below nor that ittle long; how soon he must resign his very lust which frugal nature lent him for an hour." -Young.

William Haunchback wants but little here below; a straw hat, a four-bit shirt, a "four-bit" pair of overalls and a 90 cent pair of brogans, a "dab" of meal and bacon and a small chunk of tobacco. and bacon and a small chunk of tobacco. To complete this "little" he needs a blanket to lie down on, not under a roof, but out beneath the stars. I have seen William looking all over California for these luxuries but fortune did not favor him but misfortune did and he is now serving a term of ten days on the "chain gang" at hard work for the crime of being unfortunate. Poverty is a grave crime, a stinging disgrace, and a most deplorable affliction; yet the present administration fathers that curse knowingly and indifferently like its predeces.

private enterprises, but here again we see the blessing of 'Charty,' and through its modes presery and through its modes presery and the property of the corne, a stinging diagrace, and as one whistoy regarded the property of the corner of the last the "bright consumnate flower" of all this iturariant. "Friendy Inn." because its the "bright consumnate flower" of all this iturariant. The ungrated objects of capitalistic charity will not always accept it, so it is threat down their throats in this in the state of the consumnate flower of all this iturariant. The ungrated objects of capitalistic charity will not always accept it, so it is threat down their throats in this was to the station house are taken by the police the station house are taken by the police to the station house are the police to the station house are taken by the station that the police to the station house are taken by the station that the

sense, and their own blind instincts which tell them that all men ought to have a plenteous living on this rich earth, as the promptings of evil and dis-

earth, as the promptings of evil and disorder.

One has but to think of the tragedy that happened a short time ago in Cincinnati, in one of her stenchy alleys, where half a dozen men engaged in deadly conflict for the possession of a few moldy crusts floating in a garbage barrel, to be impressed with Young's sententious ep c. It was but a few days ago I saw an old tottering, toothless woman slyly snatch a rusty apple core from the gutter, wipe it off and crush it into her starving mouth. Man wants but little to feed his ego from the cradle to the grave, but millions cannot get it without prostrating themselves at the feet of Mammon and licking the heels that crush them. Cardinal Gibbons said "human fleeh is cheap, but bread is dear." That is the curse of this era; we put too low an estimate on ourselves; we are taught that labor is a commodity when in truth it is our very life. A day of my uncertain tenure of life given to a master for the trivial equivalent of a dollar is the gruelest kind of extravamaster for the trivial equivalent of a dollar is the cruelest kind of extrava-gance to me, because I have sold a treas-

ure that I can never repurchase.
"Man wants but little" of the goods
of this world to make him a happy creature, but ten million pinched faces—beneath the stars and stripes—tell us that "little" cannot be obtained. It is that "little" cannot be obtained. It is locked up in great warehouses for speculation, and rats, mice and moths are busy gnawing it away. Thousands of tons of fruit have been dumped into oceans, rivers and lakes this season to "keep up the price, while hundreds of thousands of sweating hell population cannot afford to wet their parched lips with it. Beasts in human form, like the beavers, are busy damming up the probeavers, are busy damming up the pro-ductivity of mankind for themselves and we sullenly look on. Surely the thought waves of truth will strike us sometime and thrill us with sufficient strength to shout, "Stop thief!" Surely man's little wants will not always be pacified by by beggary and dehumanization. "Stop thief!" That is the toosin of the new reform, and it must echo through every lane in the land and cease not until economic democracy is born.

A Batch of Letters. BY "ARE KAY."

· No. 8.

Halleloogy! I see a lite! It beams on me! It penetrates me! It fills me! Joy to the world!

I hev discivered the cause uv the de-decline uv plewtocrasy. I seed it yester-day. I wuz war.derin on the neighborin hills, musin onto the cussedness uv hu-manity ez exemplified in the person uv the grocery keeper, who refoozed to give me further credit for apple whiskey, which is the article they use in this which is the article they use in this country to pizen theirselves with. He asshoored me that he hed the utmost regard for my many virtues; but he dis kivered that the one he prized the most I hadn't so many uv—that uv paying for my likker. Therefore, the account mite be considered closed. Then, for the first time in my life I believed in total detime in my life, I believed in total de

pravity.
While musin, in a melankoly mood, on this dark cloud which fell across my pathway, and the fall of plutocrasy, I came onto a party uv men borin for ile. Then the truth flashed over me. Their operations showed me the way to success. The shoor path uv triumph, "when," said I, to myself, "when men seek gain, they bore for it. They go down—never up." Even so with Dimocrisy. We dug downward, downward, through all the strata uv society. We went through the groceries. The next went through the groceries. The next stratum was the most ignorant uv the furiners; then we struck the poor whites uv the south; then, and so on. We never went upward for converts, cause 'twant no use. When a man wanted to jine us he alluz had to come down. We got lots uv converts. There was a regular slidin scale, which the heft uv Dimocrats who wuznt born in the party hev slid down

to-wit: Quarter dollar smiles. 15 cent nips. 10 cent drinks. 5 cent sucks. A flat flask concealed. A bottle openly

A bottle openry
Dimocracy.
We lost our hold for two reasons. First,
the poor likker we hev now kills off our
voters too fast, and the tax on whiskey
forced two-thirds uv our people to quit
suckin, and ez soon ez they begun to git

health uv the families uv all I hev met. Its rather hard for an orthodox pluto-crat. Sich sudden shifts is rather wren-chin on the conshence (?) But what of that? The Dimocrat who hes follered the party closely for thirty years ought not to balk at sich a triflin change ez this—pertiklerly when it promises sich glorious.

"There's a lite about to gleem, There's a fount about to streem, Wait a little longer!" [TO BE KONTINUED.]

The Best Way.

The Best Way.

Mr. Editor:—To destroy monopoly it is evident that we must first destroy profit, the thing which it feeds upon. And to destroy profit it is neccessary to organize labor, secure the raw materials, and produce and exchange at labor cost. Monopoly, without profit, would soon become objectless, and the raw material would constantly become easier to acquire as time progressed. "See the cat? Land is the raw material of production, money the raw material of exchange, labor the motive power, and intelligence the guiding hand.

The way to reform is to reform. Don't you think it would be easier and less expensive, to organize industrial colonies and operate them at cost, than to convert people who cannot, and will not ab sorb abstract ideas? There is a majority which will never take in reform except

which will never take in reform except through the hide.

We are continually saying that labor does it all. If we don't mean it we had better shut up, and go on taking what stray bones the capitalist chooses to throw us. Human laws are a snare, brother. Monopoly doesn't depend on them. It uses them but deep not depend. brother. Monopoly doesn't depend on them. It uses them but does not depend on them. Neither should we depend

Nochange of system is required, no new laws, for reform. Simply work at cost, instead of for profit, and bang go the stocks, bonds, and dividends. "For in one hour shall such great riches be brought to nought." Kill profit.

Yours truly. G. Yours truly,

TO TRADITION'S BONDSMEN.

Your Sabbath days are not of me You hide the law of liberty And walk upon the carnal plane

I put an end to all old things And made a new and living way That you might reign as priests and kings earth in the eternal day.

A broader covenant I gave, And better promises are mine, I rose triumphant from the grave That man with me might be divine.

I put an end to death and sin

The gospel age I brought to light. And all may know the God within And nevermore walk in the night. Adulterers is your true name, "Having two husbands" as Paul said

And all the world can see your shame
As by traditions you are led. The gospel leads to peace and life. But you have neither, as I know. Behold the envy, hate and strife, Like the Galatians of long ago.

Paul was afraid of such a mess And told them plainly they were blind, They did not have God's righteousness, But still were in the carnal mind.

The righteousness of faith behold The law of liberty embrace. That you may enter the true fold And know the riches of free grace.

Then all your days will be so sweet, And all your deeds will be so true That you will walk in Christ complete And know that all things are made new. Mary Frame Selby. RICHMOND, IND.

Taylor, the good republican state reasurer of South Dakota, who stole nundreds of thousands and ruined many citizens, was sentenced to two years in prison. In other words, he took \$100,000 a year in advance to be kept in prison. That is what it means. It is a shame to spoil such talent as Taylor possessed, when it is so much needed to help out the sense or boyes at Wesh. possessed, when it is so much needed to help out the senate or house at Washington. The administration should not lose the opportunity of securing so valuable an addition to the attraction of the national collection. But perhaps a private philanthrophy like the Standard Oil Co. will buy it and make a bequest of it to the cabinet. And a poor man gets ten years for taking a chicken. Glorious country.—Appeal to Reason.

of being unitation of being unitation; yet the present deplorable affliction; yet the present forced two-thirds uv our people to quit administration fathers that curse know-ingly and indifferently like its predecessor.

What a heritage for the proletaire What a heritage for the proletaire California presents! A vast acreage of California presents acreage of California people are coming to the belief that all property is robbery, and if one man may steal a million and escape scot free and even live to be honored by the people he has robbed, why should the other think it a crime to steal a few dollars from the man who stole the million, more or less? The fault is the people's. The man who steals a million they send to the United States Senate for six or twelve years, and the man for six or twelve years, and the man who tries to imitate him and steals a few dollars, they send to the penitentiary for six or twelve years. The people should change their plan of punish ment.—K. of L. Journal.

"Cornease for Footease."

CORNEASE **CURES CORNS**

When it gets through there is no corn left, just perfect, natural skin where the corn was, it cures hard corns and soft corns; it cures bunions, warts, moles; removes any spot of calleus skin. 25 cents the box. Your money back if the cure is not perfect. We say this because we know you will be cured. Cornesse cures and doesn't hurt. It's worth ten times the quarter. Sold everywhere or sent by mall postpaid, 25 cents, by

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The Coming Nation is a weekly paper published at Tennessee City, Tenn., un-der the direction of the Ruskin Co-operative Association, and is probably the most widely read paper in the reform movement, having a circulation equal to the great Chicago dalies. This is the greatest offer we ever expect to be able to put out. No railroad man's periodical list is complete without the RAILWAY

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TEL OTHERS SARANAC GLOVE CO., Littleton, N. H

Get rich quickly. Send for "100 Inventions Wanted." Edgar Tate & Co., 245 Broadway, N.Y. THE MINISTRY

Is the subject of an address delivered by the Rev. F. F. Passmore before the Methodist Episcopal Conference, recent-

hethodist Episcopai Conference, recent-ly held at Denver, Colo. This is one of the most startling arraignments of the "hireling clergy" that was ever uttered by a christian minister. So great has been the demand for extra copies of the Times containing this paper that we have published a limited edition which can be had at this office for ten cents each.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF

A handsome cabinet photograph of the President of the American Railway Union may be obtained by enclosing twenty-five cents (stamps accepted) to

RAILWAY TIMES,



RUPTURE A positive radical cure at home. (Scaled) Book W. S. RICE. Box R. SMITSVILLE, Jefferson County, New York.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS

With Rubber Feet and Hands.

Marks' Improved.



Although a man may meet with the misfortune of having both of his legs seve ed from his body, he is not necessarily helpless. By having artificial legs applie with rubber feet attached, of Marks' patent, he can be restored to his usefulnes Fig. 1 is from an instantaneous photograph of a manuscending a ladder; he he two artificial legs substituting his natural ones, which were crushed by a railroad accident and amputated. Fig. 2 exposes his stumps. With his rubber feet he can secend or descend a ladder, balance himself on the rungs and have his bands at rubber feet he can ascend or descend a ladder, bal-ance himself on the rungs and have his hands at liberty. He can work at a bench and earn a good day's wages. He can walk and mingle with per-sons without betraying his loss; in fact, he is re-stored to his former self fer all practical purposes. With theold method of complicated ankle joints these results could not have been so thoroughly statined.

e results comined.

er sixteen thousand in practical, successful
astisfactory use, scattered in all parts of the
id. Many of these bave been supplied withpresenting themselves to the maker, simply
sending measurements on a copyright formwhich any one can easily fill out. The press,
inent surgeons and competent judges in many
the world have commended the rubber



A. A. MARKS.

NEW YORK. 701 Broadway,

ESTABLISHED 42 YEARS.

KEIR HARDIE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Comrade Keir Hardie paid a flying visit to Minneapolis on Tuesday, the 22d ultimo. He came under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, who were aided financially and morally by the Trades and Labor Council, the Coopers' Union, and the Tailors' Union, and by individual members of other unions of the city. He was met at the depot by a reception committee, comrades of the Socialist Labor Party, five representatives of the Trades and Labor Council, and three students from the university, and one representative of the A. R. U. Comrade Hardie was escorted to the Nicollet Hotel, where he was interviewed by reporters of the city papers.

In the afternoon he was driven around town by Tom Lucas, the well known labor agitator, and Sylvester Keliher, Secretary of the A. R. U., recently released from Woodstock jail after serving a term with Debs. Much time was spent in going through the huge flour mills, especially the Washburn A, the largest flour mill in the world. Keir Hardie expressed himself awe stricken after he had seen the wonderful machinery of the great mill; and in his speech he did not lose an opportunity of contrasting the condition of the miller of to-day with that of the rude savage who ground maize between two stones, on the banks of the Mississippi where this mill now

Though the exact date of his arrival was uncertain until Saturday morning, thus making it impossible to advertise the meeting, no time was lost after the short notice was given, and on Tuesday night Harmonia Hall, one of the largest halls in the city, was well filled. The meeting was so successful that all the papers in Minneapolis and St. Paul had two or three column reports on the next

was filled with workingmen and women from the S. L. P., together with a number of representatives of progressive trades unions. The Times, a capitalist sheet, said:

It is seldom that an audience composed of la boring people mostly, shows so keen a sense of appreciation as did the audience which greeted Keir Hardie. 1t was encouraging to note what quickness they picked up every bright remark dropped, and seemed thoroughly acquaint ed with every historical allusion and appreciated every witty illustration. Mr. Hardie is a man certainly cut out for a leader of men. He has a magnetic presence. He is an earnest man, and impresses one with his sincerity above all other

Dr. Hirschfield, on behalf of the committee of arrangements, introduced the chairman, comrade W. B. Hammond of the S. L. P., a prominent member of the typographical union, secretary of the State Federation of Labor. In the meantime comrade Mrs. Millett stepped forward, took a rose out of a large bouquet of red roses on the table, and pinned it on Comrade Hardie's coat.

The first speaker was Sylvester Keliher. He gave a graphic description of present conditions and their tendencies He showed how machinery had dis placed human labor in railroad work, and pointed out the necessity of education on the part of workingmen in order that they might be able to grapple intelligently with the social problems of to-day. His remarks were received with great applause.

When Comrade Hardie was introduced he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. After making a few witty remarks as to his observations in this

"I came to America to find out what you are thinking about the great labor problems that confront the people of the world. There is in your country, as in the old world, I know, a great unrest that bodes ill for the future, if not in some way stopped. I have seen nothing of suffering in England which I cannot match in America, and therefore there must be a common cause for our ills, since under widely different conditions, the results are the same. Everywhere there is a growing feeling of unrest, and there is a growing feeling of unrest, and there is a since in the minds of the people a growing feeling of unrest, and there is a since in the minds of the people a growing feeling of aversion to the accumulations of wealth in the hands of a few. While this country produces so much wealth, it is a sad fact that very little of the wealth finds its way into the pockets of the men who produce the wealth by their skill and their energy. Surely the savages were better off than we, for what they produced was their owe, but what we create we may not keep unto ourselves. We hear it ead that the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer. I shall not dispute the former statement, but the poor cannot grow any poorer. Fifty years ago, in America a million dollars enables him to accumulate a fortune. Whether he wake or sleep, work or lie idle, or travel in foreign countries, his wealth grows. It is alie the wages of their ability but it is a lie ther wages of their ability but it is a lie there was a curiously which people weath miles to look at. Now, when a man has a million dollars enables him to accumulate a fortune. Whether he wake or sleep, work to lie idle, or travel in foreign countries, his wealth grows. It is alie the wages of their ability but it is a lie there was a curiously which people weath of the wealth produced. In England was a countries, his wealth grows. It is alied that the wealth or other, and they grow to the wealth was a countries, his wealth grows. It is alied that the wealth condocted. In country, the speaker said:

have not any more, since I have seen 400 of them together, all for nothing. I can go through the streets of Minneapolis blindfolded, and pick out the first 400 men I touch, and they will be better looking and more able mentally and morally than the 400 members in the house of lords in England. These lords do for England what your millionaires do for you—they extract from the producers the wealth produced.

A serious question it is that concerns us when we think of how many want work and cannot get it. Inventors have thrown many out of work. In England we have a surplus of 25 per cent. It is important, I will admit, that men have political freedom, but it is much more important that they have a job. What is going to happen? On the other side it is the landlords who oppress. Here it is the corporations. Why is it that with wealth doubling itself every ten years that there should still be a mass of discontented humanity such as was never seen before in the history of the world? that there should still be a mass of dis-contented humanity such as was never-seen before in the history of the world? We are making progress, though. This discontent proves that more than any-thing else. There is a more vigorous, in-tellectual activity to-day among the peo-ple than ever before, and the people are thinking more than ever before and having new ideas and new ideals and new thoughts and hopes and aspirations. But the inventor and the monopolist are doing more for socialism than all of are doing more for socialism than all of our agitators, for every man who invents a machine makes many socialists. First this affects a man's stomach and then he begins to think, and thus socialists are made.

This country is to-day in the hands of a few schemers who are trying to bleed the people. We need political freedom and still more economic freedom. What and still more economic freedom. What to do is what you ask of us. Well, that is a question many people are trying to answer. It is said that you laboring men are not thrifty and that is why you don't prosper. Thrift is spending less than you earn. Very well, in some places, I admit, but what about the fellow who is not earning anything? What about the man who does not earn enough to keep soul and body decently together? I have seen miners in Pennsylvania and Montana getting sixty sylvania and Montana getting sixty cents a day with which to support a family and then meek preachers come two or three column reports on the next morning. The papers still find it necessary to state that Keir Hardie is not a "bloodthirsty fire-eater."

Every paper remarked that the audience was truly a representative body of labor and was composed of the most intelligent. workingmen. The platform was filled with workingmen and women and women and workingmen and women and working the collect thrift, when he is almost starving to death, is to add insult to injury. I think that the cause of our poverty is simply our system of compejury. I think that the cause of our poverty is simply our system of competitive wages. So long as wages are determined by supply and demand, there will be poverty, and as long as this system obtains, free trade or free coinage cannot affect you. Wages will always be starvation rations; under this system employes will be given only enough to reproduce their spe

All men require the same things— clothing, food, shelter. Therefore why can not men co-operate together to secure these necessities and not comsecure these necessities and not compete in their production? Land was not made by any mortal and is therefore not owned by any man. And when there is something not owned by anybody but needed by everybody, the people should have that. The same is true of capital. No one made capital and every one needs it; therefore land and capital should belong to the community and not to the individual. This co-operative commonwealth would cause two erative commonwealth would cause two results. First, every man who could and would work would get a fair and comfortable living every man who could work but was too lazy to work, would have to give his stomach a rest as well as his hands. Too many people have a wrong idea of socialism. They think that socialism means dividing all things that socialism means dividing all things in common; every Saturday night the industrious man calls in his idle neighbor and shares up. The capitalists are so used to dividing up the product of the labor of others that they cannot imagine how things could be otherwise under socialism.

But men say we must not violate the rights of property. I agree that the

rights of property. I agree that the rights of property may be sacred, but I also believe that the rights of humanity are more sacred. And when it comes down to a conflict between the two, I stand for humanity. There is but one iasm. After making a few witty remarks as to his observations in this
country, the speaker said:

"I came to America to find out what
"I came to America to find out what
out are thinking about the great labor."

"I came to America to find out what
out are thinking about the great labor."

"I came to America to find out what
out are thinking about the great labor."

"I came to America to find out what
out are thinking about of regarder or thinking about of regarder."

"I came to America to find out what
out are thinking about out reform, and that
is the old way of accomplishing all reforms, simply by methods of education,
agitation and organization. It is to be
the simply are the properties and that
is the old way of accomplishing all reforms, simply by methods of education,
agitation and organization. It is to be

GOODWIN AT SPOKANE.

Director R. M. Goodwin is making stirring campaign in the west. His meetings are of the overflow variety and he is doing a great work for the order. Hundreds of converts may be counted as the result of his late visit to the Pacific coast. The Spokesman Review, of Spokane, Washington, gives the following extended account of the meeting held there on October 26th, and the address delivered by Bro. Goodwin, on that occasion:

Roy Goodwin, organizer of the American Railway Union, addressed an open meeting of Company G, Freemen's Protective Silver Federation, at the people's party headquarters on Sprague avenue last night. Captain Jack Bennett pre

sided.

The meeting was opened with an address by C. W. Bushnell, followed by a recitation by Miss Burns. Mr. Goodwin was greeted with tremendous applause. He said he was glad to meet with this organization, which he believed to be one of the greatest and most progressive organizations that exists to-day. No class of people, he said, that had ever tasted liberty, would ever again submit to being forced back into slavery. As illustrations of this he cited the people of the republics of France and St. Domingo. The producing masses had tasted liberty, he said, "and although we may rend this nation as we would a rotten rag, they will never go back to slaten rag, they will never go back to slavery."

"Congress," he said, "had passed two measures for the relief of the people. One was the interstate commerce law, which is a farce; the other is the income tax law, which the supreme court of the United States, which is nothing more than a creature of the corporations, has declared unconstitutional." declared unconstitutional

"I have about lost faith in the ballot "I have about lost faith in the ballot, and believe the time has almost come when we must arm ourselves and use physical force. We have King Hill and an Emperor Vanderbilt, who live in all the splendor and rule with all the power of the kings who claim the power of divine right. This can not last long, and I do not believe our wrongs will ever be redressed until the wage system; is blotted out and labor is recusystem is blotted out, and labor is regu lated by the law of supply and demand The demand for labor is steadily decrease ing on account of the introduction of labor saving machinery. The supply of labor saving machinery. The supply of labor is able to produce in six months, more than there is a demand for, and we must remain idle the remaining six months of the year. The labor of this, country is not able to produce enough to pay the interest on the indebtedness of this country. Ninety, four per cent of to pay the interest on the indebtedness of this country. Ninety-four per cent of the people of New York, and 64 per cent of the people of Chicago live in rented houses. We should follow the example of the corporations, which organize for self advancement, create the courts, make them do their bidding, and control the government in their own interests. We may find it necessary to overturn We may find it necessary to overturn the meney power by force, as we over-turned the slave power. How long will the American people submit to the presthe American people sub ent condition of affairs?

"The Great Northern railway has vio-"The Great Northern railway has vio-lated every agreement made with its employes. The wages of section men have been reduced to \$1.10 a day, and the wages of bridge watchmen to \$36 a month. Some people say don't strike, but what other course is open to us to secure our rights? What else can we do? But I will say right now if the employes of the Great Northern are forced into a strike in order to earn a forced into a strike in order to earn a livelihood they will make it deeply in-teresting for at least one king.

"But let us not despair, though in rags But if we must engage in a conflict that will wipe out millions of our country. men it would be better than to submit to slavery. We have a great many churches and ministers. What are they churches and ministers. What are they doing to stop this condition of affairs? Do they lift their voices against King. Hill or the corporations? No. They get their half fare and their bishops are provided with special trains. The other day a representative of Christ on earth rode from Chicago to Duluth on a special boat and from there to St. Paul on a special train and was dined by King Hill. When Mr. Debs was in Spokane one of your ministers said to him that he was with him, but he didn't dare to say so. These ministers tell of the lowly Jesus, and at the same time try to sneak into heaven themselves by the use of a little oil, and allow all the rest of us to go to hell. And I tell you, the people are fast refusing to follow them. They claim they still have a hold on the young girls tast retusing to follow them. They claim they still have a hold on the young girls and old women of their parishes, but the thinking men are refusing to any longer follow blindly as they have been doing."

The speaker referred to the recent at-The speaker referred to the recent attempt of a woman from Lewiston to procure a young girl in this city for immoral purposes, and said the *Spokesman Review* had an interview saying the practice was being carried on here to a considerable extent in a quiet way. The failure of girls to earn a living in honorable pursuits, he declared, forced many of them to seek a life of shame. He spoke of the emancination of women, who, he of the emancipation of women, who, he said, should be granted all the rights that are granted to men. He did not believe in keeping half the human race in darkness. He concluded:

in darkness. He concluded:

"I believe that love, platonic love, or the kind of love taught by Plato, is the love that will lift us out of this miserable condition. We should be more kind to each other, and follow the golden rule." I believe we are about as good as we can be under the circumstances, but we can help to bear each other's burdens, come closer together through the ties of love and kindness, and in this manner unite all the downtrodden forces of the American nation in one grand body for the emancipation of American labor."

Mr. Goodwip's speech was frequently

labor."

Mr. Goodwin's speech was frequently applauded. Miss Abernethy gave a reductation splendidly for one so young, and Professor Graham sang a German song that brought down the house. The lad dies then served refreshments of coffee cake and sandwiches, and the evening closed with a social dance." The people in that section are enthusiastic supporters of the A. R. U. and the visit of Bro Goodwin has still further strengthened the bonds of sympathy between railway employes and other classes of worker including the farmers and all other who earn their bread by honest toll The organization is in a most healthy and vigorous condition through the entire section.

Duty done, fulfills the law. Compassion for the oppressed is di-

In playing foot ball, always use a U.S.

Be sure you are right, then prisons

ave no terrors. Devils and despots, applaud govern-

nent by injunction. Eternal hostility to tyrants, is the rimal American idea

He who will neither cut bait, nor fish hould be thrown overboard.

A United States Judge, regardless of his mental deformities, is in for life.

The Judases of the present get more than thirty pieces of silver for their

Mesers. Bullion & Boodle have an immense practice in the supreme court, and are exceptionally successful.

The custodian of the supreme bench should spend several weeks in scrubbing and deodorizing it, particularly where Shiras sat.

How dear to our hearts was the old constitution Ere federal judges, with beak and with claws, Fore out its heart, and decreed its pollution,

To appease corporations and win their applause. The old constitution, bequeath'd by the fathers The safeguard of freedom to children unborn Now-lies in the morgue, where the crowd daily gathers

To monro over guaranteed liberties gone. The old constitution, sapp'd and mined consti

The wreck'd constitution, with liberty gone.

HEROIC UTTERANCES OF FAMOUS PEOPLE.

There is great need that earnest efforts should be made to arouse in the hearts of the living gen erations of American citizens that manly spirit of dence and of resistance to oppr which their forefathers were famous in the "days of '76." Let the brave examples and utterances o the heroes of other times be emulated by American citizens in the critical struggle that now con fronts them.

SELECTED BY EMORY BOYD, FROM AUTHEN-

"Depend upon it, the lovers of freedom will be free !"-Edmund Burke. Looking at the determined character of the American, Burke said:

"A nation is not governed that has perpetually to be conquered."

"An Englishman is the unfittest person on earth to argue another Anglosaxon into slavery.'

"Slavery is a weed that grows on every

"The people never give up their liber ties except under some delusion.'

Charles James Fox said of the French Revolution: "How much it is the great est event that ever happened in the world, and how much the best.'

Samuel Rogers declared it to be "The greatest event in Europe since the irruption of the Goths." He said: "Men are as much blinded by the extremes of misery as by the extremes of prosperity." "He is noble who has a priority among freemen, not he who has a sort of wild liberty among slaves."

"Thank God, my lords, men that are greatly guilty are never wise."

"The people have no interest in disorder; when they go wrong it is their error, not their crime."

"In all disputes between the people and their rulers, the presumption is at least upon a par in favor of the people.' "There are situations in which despair does not imply inactivity."

Disraeli says: "Despair is the conclusion of fools." "Bad laws are the worst kind of tyranny." "The tyranny of a multitude is multiplied tyranny."

Aaron Burr said that "Law is whatever is boldly asserted and plausibly maintained."

Sir John Powell said : "Nothing is law that is not reason."

Lord Byron wrote: "I have simplified my politics into an utter detestation of all existing governments." On the other hand, he said: "Come what may, I will never flatter the millions canting in any whape.

Julius Cæsar exclaimed: "I will leave the house in triumph or be torn into fragments."

Bonaparte. When one of the directory hesitated at the appointment of Bonaparte to the command of the army at the age of twenty six, saying that he was too young, Bonaparte answered: "In a year I shall be old or dead."

Nicholas of Russis, finding a strong conspiracy at work, said: "I shall soon be an emperor or a corpse." His energy saved his life and his crown. Said Julius Cæsar: "I assure you I

had rather be the first man in this village than the second in Rome." Reading the history of Alexander the Great, he burst into tears. When asked the cause, he'replied: "Do you think I have not sufficient cause for concern when Act sufficient cause for concern when Alexander at my age reigned over so many conquered countries, and I have not one glorious achievement to boast?" This is sometimes shortened into the exclamation: "Twenty-two years old, and nothing done for immortality." Sir Charles Napier, before the battle of Meanne, said: "If I survive, I shall soon be with those I love; if I fall I shall be with those I have loved."

"War, war, is still the cry; war even to the knife."

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As the shifting scenes unfold, Cast in memory's magic mould, On my raptured vision breaks streams and wooded lakes A rustic cabin clad with vines Nestles 'neath the lofty pines, Whose towering tops are last to stay— The fading gleams of dying day.

Here within this solitude The wildwood pigeon rears her brood, And in the hemlock copse at dawn The red deer hides her speckled fawn: The earth with mossy carpet spread, Is silent 'neath the rabbits' tread Save where some bird in search of food, Incessant taps the stubborn wood.

The passing zephyr scarcely breaks The mirrored surface of the lakes, Whose limpid depths but ill conce The victims of the rod and reel. Aurora here with deepest dyes Illuminates the azure skies, And fairest flowers ever born Perfume the fragrant breath of morn.

Tis here I pine to live once more The careless, happy years of yore-Years that none may hope to see Unless it is their destiny To leave the city's crowded street, Where opulence and famine meet, And as pioneers possess A cabin in the wilderness. St. Louis, Mo.

UNITE AND WORK.

J. I. Sturr.

Now, brothers, rise and do your best That we may see your strength, And lend a helping hand to those We see that need it most.

For this, you know, is what we want To give us strength and wisdom Then unite, all dear boys, And come and join the union

For one alone can't do anything But two there is more strength And if we try our level best

But the A. R. U. must not stop at that For that would never do. So come along, my railway friends And join the A. R. U.

A PROPHECY.

Eighteen hundred and ninety four The world seeks wisdom more and more Eighteer 'mardred and ninety-five Tyranny is doomed ne'er to revive. Eighteen hundred and ninety-six Great revision in politics. Eighteen hundred and ninety seven Plain to see the kingdom of heaven Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight All wrong things meeting their fate Eighteen hundred and ninety-nine The world shall in the truth combine Nineteen hundred! Oh, joy to tell Rings in the day of Israel.

THE TRIAL OF DEBS

To Be Dramatized and Produced on the Omaha Stage.

An associated press dispatch, Oct. 28, says the dramatic incidents in the recent public life of Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union, will be dramatized and placed on the Omaha stage. The plan now being laid out by leaders of the American Railway Union embraces the reproduction on the stage of Washington Hall of the most important and striking incidents which occurred during the memorable trial of Mr. Debs. when he was charged with conspiracy and contempt of court on account of his connection with the Pullman strike.

The exhibition is to come off on the night of November 22d next, which is the date when, a year ago, the sentence was pronounced against Debs, which took him ultimately behind the prison

The idea is being worked out by Gen eral Organizer H. C. Wallace, and Local Organizer, S. S. Gossard, both of the American Railway Union. Both men are Omaha labor leaders. The celebration will be held primarily to commemorate the release of Debs and his restor ation to the ranks of the labor world, and the play, if it may be called such, is to be carried out with the idea in mind of impressing upon the auditors, as far as possible, the most important lessons to be drawn from the trial and its con-

from Woodstock jail, on the 22d inst., of the United States for 1890, 31,000 men he will be given an ovation such as the own more than one half of the wealth of proudest in the land might envy. He will be greeted by tens of thousands of alone owning twenty billions of the thousands of his countrymen in the city where he was convicted of no crime, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He will be lionized as a martyr to prin- thus. You have been voting all this ciple, which he is, while the judicial ty- time for one or the other of these two rants who sat in judgment upon him will be execrated and held up to scorn and contempt, and abhorrence of the of the world. This "despised labor leader," this "noisy agitator," this " anarchist," will be welcomed from his prison home like a conquering hero, and, undannted by the "law of injunction"the last resort of tyrants-he will at once go forth again battling for the divine law of service—the only hope of slaves -and we know that, if life and with your old party which has reduced strength be spared him, he will always you to beggary and has nothing better be found in the vanguard until the last to offer you?" vestige of privilege shall be destroyed. -San Francisco Star.

"Cleveland has started the exposition at Atlanta." 'Bah! What lickspittleism! Why couldn't the Atlanta show have been just as successful had it been opened by a citizen of Atlanta or by a tramp from the streets, for that matter? May the Almighty give us brains, good common sense and less disgusting grovel-ing at the feet of officialism, in the coming generation.—Grander Age.

WANAMAKER

Everybody is more or less interest in Wanamaker. As Artemus Ward said of his kangaroo, Wanamaker is an "amoozing cuss." John's piety is as spectacular as Barnum's circus, and it is believed that he has far more treasures in his Philadelphia store than he has in heaven. He values himself as an investment at \$1,500,000, and keeps himself insured for that amount. It is said that he prays as he preys, always in dead earnest, and those who have heard him say he seems to be after a contract to supply angels with robes and harps and to sell the saints ready made clothing cheap, with a discount for cash down. Mr. Joseph Ouvrier writes of him as the pharisaic John Wanamaker, the patriot for revenue only and the Sunday school superintendent who more than any one else has succeeded in making his church connection and religious protestations dovetail with his 'sweat-shop profit-making proclivities. It will be remembered that with an eye single to self-interest Wanamaker purchased a palatial mansion in Philadelphia, furnished board and lodging for a nominal sum of \$2 or \$3 a week, insisted that his employes who were unmarried should become inmates of the benefice and then -reduced wages all around. That was because he was shrewd enough to know that under the economic operation of the commercial system the tendency of wages was to adapt themselves to the cost of living, and he also knew how to bring about the proper conditions with that end in view. Meanwhile young Wanamaker is at large in Europe without a keeper spending \$25,000 at a clip for dinners given to profligates of his own stripe in continental capitals, while sanctimonious John, the father, remains in the city of Brotherly Love doing business at the old stand, starving the moral and physical natures of his shop girls six days each week and on Sundays exhorting them to walk in the straight and narrow path." HOW DO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE LIKE

THE PROSPECT?

The Deadwood Independent writes of the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs and his associate officials as one who comprehends the issues at stake. It takes to task a venal parasite of plutocracy, who conducts the Times of Deadwood, and after administering a castigation as if he were whipping an egg sucking cur, says "The action of Judge Woods in sentencing Debs to six months in jail without trial, which action was upheld by the supreme court, if acquiesced in by the people, is the death-blow to liberty and constitutional government in disregard of all law from one end of the country to the other, would not be a thousandth part as grave a menace to liberty as this exercise of despotic power by the courts. If a judge can disregard the constitution in one case, and punish without due process of law, no man's life, liberty or property is safe for a moment. If punishment by injunction is to succeed trial by jury, then everything which the Anglo-Saxon race has held dear, from the days of Magna Charta to the fifteenth amendment of our constitution, has been swept away by one stroke of the pen. Under the ruling of the supreme court in the Debs case, any man may be thrown into jail any day, and kept there without, trial, at the. pleasure of the tool of any corporation who may have a seat bought for him upon the federal bench. The same principle may be carried into our state courts, and any citizen is liable any day to be hauled before a judge, and without trial, sentenced to prison. This is but the legitimate conclusion of the ruling in the Debs case.

How do the American people like the

CONDITIONS.

Some things should be everlastingly kept before the people as subjects to think about. As for instance: says an When Eugene V. Debs is released exchange, "According to the statistics the United States. 4,000 millionaires sixty-three billions. Less than one per cent. own more than all the rest. Try to think how all this happened to be old parties under whose administration this condition of affairs has grown. Does either of them offer to change its policy? No. It is owing to the policy which both of these porties have pursued that these conditions exist. Will the conditions not grow worse unless they change their policy? Neither of them propos to do this, then what can you expect? What hope have you? What excuse have you to offer for continuing to vote

THE A. R. U.

The Labor Advocate remarks that "the American Railway Union within the next five years will be in control of the railroads of the whole country. The officers are indomitable and unswerving in their duties, and it will not be their fault if the A. R. U. does not rise from the ruin and wreckage of the summer of 1894 an organization to fight organized greed such as never before existed in this or any other country."

TO EUGENE V. DEBS.

Hall to thee, brave champion of the free, Fearless defender of human rights; Hall, true friend of America, Brave guardian of freedom's lights.

Thou who heedest thy brother's call, And sorrowest at the mother's sigh; Thou who laughest at the tyrant's fall, And weepest at the children's cry.

Thus is it ever that freedom must fall Bow down as the slaves of a nati

Was the blood of our forefathers shed In vain for the freedom of men? Are the rights of our people all fled?

Has the flag that so proudly once swung. The symbol of freedom and bravery. At last from the people been wrung, And changed to an emblem of slavery?

Oh, harp of my country; so sweetly attune That the soul of injustice could never with-

stand The strains of thy music; thy sweet tender no Still echo the hope of our land.

The chord from which flowed the sweet, tender

Now lies at the feet of the tyrant, all broken : But the voice of the patriot, the hireling hath Will sound till the power of the traitor is

Oh, for more of the spirit that Garrison bore, In its magnitude Lovejoy gave to the slaves; So soon with such men could we drive from our

The autocrat diggers of such merciless graves Oh, son of conviction, whom threats canno

Nor bribes so enticing can ever subdue, How nobly you suffered in the battles you fought,— May love ever linger in our warm hearts for you

MYRON REED-ISMS.

Text-" Can there any good come out of Nazareth?

It costs more to arrest, try, convict and hang a man than to endow a kinder-

You can't feed the hungry on Chauncey Depew's after dinner speeches_any

Persecution and assassination of men helps no bad cause: The immortal enemy of a bad cause is a free newspaper.

Homeless people are looking now at vacant lots, vacant land. Surely a baby has a right to put his foot down some-

The mercury mounting in the tubes does not create a hot day-it declares how hot it is. It is the great surrounding summer that does the real business:

In order that a name may live in this country. Open rebellion and utter that are true, honest, lovely, and so eternal. "The name of the wicked shall

> It is for my interest to rest one day in even. I doubt not that by and by a golden rule will be counted imprudent saving heathen. perhaps a fool.

The consent of the governed is the great thing. If the people are to respect the law, the law must be respectable. It was impossible to make a fugitive slave law respectable.

I suppose the deep water sailor can depend on a chart. Ledges and reefs and rock islands do not shift about and can nation; its power tested in a fashion be depended upon, 'But you cannot depend on a sandbar.

Law as an outward thing is very bulky and very ponderous. There is not a trunk big enough to hold the rules for the narrowest human life. But any man can carry a few principles in him.

When there is something the matter with one's stomach or lungs or liver, distraction is perhaps a good thing. It aggravates the illness to think about it. To be conscious of a stomach is a bad

When the band plays and the men are cheering and the girls are waving hand- Director M. J. Elliott has organized kerchiefs it is easy to enlist "for three years or the war:" but afterwards, south New York City, two in Jersey City and of the Ohio, plugging along in the mud, one in Brooklyn. November 22 Mr. it is different.

The issue is not a Nicaragua canal or the annexation of Hawaii. We have that this organization should retaliate given the hospitable Kanaka "trousers, for unscrupulous treatment, the blow shoddy, rum, missionary and fatal dis-eases." He will thank us to keep away from his death bed.

I suppose if one seeks freedom, goes directly for it, that, like happiness, it will evade him, and he will find that he is only another kind of a slave. But if he seeks the truth and finds it, the truth

He said: Nazareth was a disreputable little out of the way village in the foothills of Gallilee. Judea looked down on despised Gallilee and Gallilee looked down on Nazareth. It was the meanest town anywhere in sight.

Many men are as short lived as a speech made in defense of American als It once had power in it, but now it has become a curiosity, a thing for the museum, like the thumb screw or the witchpins on exhibition in old Salem.

The speech had brains in it, invention rhetoric, but it was against the current, oxen, and other cattle. Rhode Isl against the trade wind. Slavery is not has the smallest number, 36,300, with God but against his thought and Twas the largest number, 6,881,044.

purposs. Things that live must live by God with mercy, love and justice.

Bad men do not require so much sleep as good men. Good men work awhile and quit. A robin can vanquish a spar-row in fair battle, but he cannot bear the persistent nagging of the sparrow, and so takes himself and his song away.

The church and the state ought not to invent sins. I have never known a man about to die to call for a priest in order to make a confession of successful smuggling. We are all natural free-traders. I have considerable sympathy for a

Science slowly comes to the same statement as the Sermon on the Mount: "Blessed are the merciful." That is so. We hardly remember the name of a man in the Crimean war, in either army. The most of us can call up the name of a hospital nurse of that war.

Sidney Smith listened to a lot of school boys telling how they had chased s bad dog into the corner and killed him. He had their word for it that the dog was bad and mad. Of course the dog was mad. He said that he would have liked to have heard the dog's side of the story.

Mr. Buckle remarks concerning legislation, that the most of it is to repeal something that ought not to have been done, or to amend something that had been done and done badly. He says, Every great reform which has been effected has consisted, not in doing something new, but in undoing something

The people of this country are not satisfied with the way things are going. They are much displeased with the thinking going on. It looks to me as if the prophecy of Abraham Lincoln, "You can't fool all the people all the time," was to be fulfilled.

To be angry an hour tires one more than a week's hard work. The people who introduced slavery into our country had no proper thought of expense. There was a little money in it, but look at the graves, the blood and the treasure, and the problem of the negro, still as difficult as ever. There seems to be no end to the question.

Nobody questions that Dr. Briggs is a good man and an accomplished scholar and a Christain, but the question for the assembly will be, "Is he sound?" honor it must be associated with things This bit of ecclesiastical cant, a "sound man," suggests a phrase like to it, "sound money." For the people who believe that men are going to endless perdition in droves, going by the million, the general assembly is devoting too much attention to one man. Huntman who does not strive to keep the ing a heretic is more interesting than

> The St. Louis Evening Journal has the following in its issue of October 30th, captioned "The A. R. U." Says the Journal: "Less than a year ago the American Railway Union faced, what was generally conceded, inevitable disruption. Bitterly attacked by monopoly and menaced by federal discrimialmost without precedent, and its noble leader imprisoned for daring to direct the welfare of the thousands who looked to him for wise dictation. Notwithstanding these besetting circumstances the order has grown, grown secretly and so rapidly that railroad magnates stand awe stricken at the news that no less than 175 000 men are under its jurisdiction. While Engene V. Debs has been languishing in prison his spirit has been er the labor population, and his fellow martyrs who were less unfortunate than the illustrious prisoner have never ceased in their quiet but vigorous agitation. Since August 22, thirty-nine unions in the east, two in Debs will be free, and intends visiting every branch of the order in the United States. If the time ever comes again for unscrupulous treatment, the blow will be a powerful one and will fall little short of exterminating railroad monarchial rule."

> The El Dorado Industrial Advocate says: 'A grand reception will be tendered to Eugene V. Debs at Chicago, on the occasion of his return from Woodstock jail. It will be under the auspices of the various labor unions, as a protest against judicial and corporate-tyranny. Delegates from labor unions throughout the country will be present, to demon strate to the world of greed and arrogance that the heroic champion of labor has not been robbed of the love of his follows by being incarcerated in the plutocratic bastile. Debs stands higher to day in the hearts of the masses than any labor leader in America. All frien humanity and justice delight to do him

According to the latest statistics there are in this country 50,267,051 milch cows, oxen, and other cattle. Rhode Island has the smallest number, 36,300, and

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