TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

### MONT BLONG.

ONE OF THE GREAT WRITERS WITH THE LONDON CLARION

Tells What Socialism Is, and What it Is Not, and all about "Do" and "Don't" in Advocating Socialism.

We surmise that the London Clarion is accepted as high authority in London and Great Britain on socialism, and as socialism ought, perhaps, to signify in America just what it does in England, the readers of the RAILWAY TIMES will be interested in reading what Mont heroes, who only want a chance to be-Blong, one of the writers for the Clarion, has to say to young socialists. Mont other mistake of believing all "toffs" Blong begins his remarks in the Clarion of February 20, by referring to one Dr. Clark, who had made the statement member that angels are not common in that "the real work of socialists is to this world, and that good-hearted, honinstruct public opinion." Mont Blong, "we are doing that, while gar rogues can be found amongst all the doctor, judging from his lecture, is only misinstructing them instead of helping us. Our young men and women, too, are busy instructing public opinion in all directions. Perhaps they don't always go the best way about it; perhaps they sometimes do more harm than good, through their very eagerness and earnestness. Socialism is rather young yet, and the socialists are mainly young

Having dismissed Dr. Clark, Mont Blong proceeds with his

ADVICE TO YOUNG SOCIALISTS. as follows:

"In the first place, don't be too serious.

"One failing, or so it seems to me, with some young socialists, is a tendency to over solemnity. It isn't necessary for should rejoice, not in excelling all comthe most sincere socialist to envelop himself in funereal gloom.

"There is no reason why you shouldn't laugh whenever you get the opportunity, himself. or joke if you are able. I mean in moderation, of course. There is a time to laugh and joke and talk nonsense, even: but it isn't all the time. I notice some socielists think that solemnity and wisdom are the same thing; and that none but the foolish are ever frivolous. This is a mistake, as the Clarion has always done its best to demonstrate.

"Then, again, I don't see why a socialist should wear any distinctive dress any more than a schoolmaster, a railway director or a cab driver.

"Don't wear a slouch hat, or long hair, or a scarlet tie, unless you prefer that style of hat, tie or hair. There is no reason why a socialist shouldn't wear any style of dress that pleases him-so long as he doesn't wear it because he is a socialist. See?

"Don't flaunt your socialism offensively under the noses of the unconverted. It gives 'em fits, I know; but it is no part of the duty of a good socialist to give fits to his more slow-witted brethren. It is inconsiderate; besides, it does more harm than good.

SOME MORE DONT'S.

"Don't be too free with "stickers." They are an allowable advertisement if used with discretion, but become offensive if improperly planted. Some of our friends use socialist labels "not wisely, but too well." and do more harm than good thereby. Always select a suitable place, which will exclude tombstones, carriage doors, the gates of "villa residences," church porches and hotel looking glasses—though I have seen or silk worms. As for instance the emheard of them being planted in all of peror of Russia receives these places.

"If you are not quite sure whether a place, otherwise convenient, is really a le place, give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, as it were, and keep

our stickers in your pocket.
"Don't be too ready to argue with every fool who denounces socialism, or abuses socialists. A donkey always brays the loudest when he can get another donkey to bray with him. Don't you be the other donkey. But if you must argue, do it calmly temperately and santly. And don't call names. It is easy to call a man a fool or a liar, and to tell him to "go there himself," when he consigns you to sheel.

Don't be too dogmatic, either. Say what you have to say, modestly. If you fident of the truth of what you say, it isn't necessary to shout it; and if n are not confident, it isn't worth while. You will generally find that the makers of noisy and over emphatic assertions are seldom right, and don't value. always think they are. The man who loudly and angrily proclaims his honesty has generally greater reason for wishing you to believe him than hope wishing you to believe him than hope local Union No. 158, have started a that you will do it. Bluster may cover a foundry and machine works at Macon, bad case, but it can't improve a good and are doing a thriving business. They

"Don't make rash assertions; but if their suc in the ardour of the moment you commit yourself to a statement that you can't their plant is known as the "Enterprise prove, and that you are not quite sure is capable of defense, don't stick to it because you have said it, but admit at that is bound to secure a large patronage once that you are not sure of it and lat for them. They are steedily increasing once that you are not sure of it, and let for them. They are steadily increasing it drop. If you must argue be sure of their capacity and have all the orders what you say. If you have nothing to say that is to the point and worth saying, don't say anything at all.

"Don't argue for the sake of contradiction. Mere disputation is an affr to gods and men. Most people argue for the sole purpose of gaining an argument-ative victory—regardless of the means by which they gain it. Always be sure that your desire is to arrive at the truth, and not to exhibit your argumentative

power or demolish a less able dilectician "Finally, don't argue at all if you can help it, and you will thereby save a great deal of time and a great deal of ill temper-and neither you nor any one else will be a penny the worse for your forbearance.

"Don't make the mistake of suppos ing all workingmen to be down-trodder come perfect angels of light; or the to be cruel and heartless oppressors and grinders of the faces of the poor. Re-"Well," says est men, and crafty, coarse, greedy, vulclasses, from the highest to the lowest.

NOTHING TO DO WITH CLASSES.

A Socialist has nothing to do with classes at all. The rich and poor, the them all," while the devil has industriously done his best to spoil most of them. to do with classes, and a good Socialist men, and that behavior should be his

Don't suppose that all men are equal, however, or that anything can make them so-in our time, at any rate. Therefore, don't say " one man is as good as another." or behave as if you thought so. We are all as God made us, and petitors, but in doing our best. The man who does the best he knows how, need envy no man nor be ashamed of

THEN DON'T BE IMPATIENT

because Socialism is not progressing a fast as you think it ought, but bear in mind that your efforts and your example will have the effect of either helping or hindering its progress amongst the people you live and work with. Therefore, do your duty where you are, and leave the rest to Providence. Don't be discouraged by the attacks made by ignorant and interested opponents on Socialistic theories. You can hardly expect that the people who have

ALL THE WEALTH AND POWER AND LUXURY can view with pleasure a proposed system of society in which a man will be valued for what he is, and not as now for cross when "superior" people say So-

ARE DUPES. ROBBERS OR DREAMERS. and are bound to fail. Remember that no one rages so violently at a foe who is too weak to be dangerous. So be patient, hopeful, confident, modest, determined, and persistent, and keep up a good supply of toleration for your op-

### WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

fulness for your friends.

ponents, and never failing flow of cheer-

Those who entertain the hallucination that God rules in the councils of nations may profitably consult official figures relating to the salaries paid to men who hold high official stations, and are of less value to the world than so many

\$25,000 00 a day. \$1,041 00 an hour. \$17 00 a minute. 28 cents a second Queen Victoria receives-\$6,500 00 a day. \$271 00 an hour. \$4 50 a minute. 8 cents a second.

The President of the United States \$136 93 a day.

> \$5 70 an hour. 9 cents a minute 14 mills a second.

Now, then, group the nations of the earth and find the sum total paid rulers and their pals, and then ask whether God or the devil rules in the councils of nations. The facts will show that the devil in every instance is ahead by a thousand laps. If these nondescript creatures were paid fifteen cents a day the sum would about represent their

### HOPPER AND SCHELL

These two enterprising members of are very popular and well esteemed and ess is a matter of congratula

## THE MILLIONAIRE.

AN ABNORMAL PRODUCT OF AN ABNOR-MAL CIVILIZATION

Piles Up His Wealth Long after He Has More than He Can Use, Until Finally Death Ends His Avarice.

In a late issue of Appeal to Rec Harrison Augir writes on "The Millionaire" in a way well calculated to place that individual before the public in his proper light. The present is preeminently an age of money-getting and this mad desire to pile up riches has spawned a class of creatures called millionaires who, imagining themselves the lords of creation, convert to their private use all the bounties of nature which were designed for all the people. No matter how their hapless victims may suffer, nor what becomes of the country, so that their insatiate greed may be satisfied. Money is the god of their idolatry. Hu-manity is of as little consequence to them as so many grasshoppers on the plains. Now and then they are moved to scatter a few crumbs among the famlearned and the ignorant, are mere mor- ishing hordes for "sweet charity's sake," tal men, and "the Lord is the maker of and then they complacently proceed with their piracies with the feeling that they have done their full duty to allevi-As a socialist, I say, you have nothing ate the suffering of the world. It does not seem to occur to them that their should keep the same behavior for all "charity," so-called, would be unnecessary if they ceased their robbery of the poor and if all men had equal opportunities of doing for themselves as was intended by the fathers of the republic. How any man can hold millions of dollars in his grasp while millions of his fellow beings are verging on starvation, can only be accounted for upon the theory that where money is the ruling passion pity dies out of the human

Says Mr. Auger:

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien That to be hated needs but to be seen; Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face We first endure, then pity, then embrace

"Of all classes of human beings in this wide world, the millionaire is the most inexplicable and mysterious. The motive that urges him on to pile up wealth, after having enough to supply all the needed wants of life, should they live a century, I have in vain sought to attribute to good and honorable motives. Labor and industry to supply one's self with the comforts of life is a duty and commendable in all, but this unbounded avarice that is never content, but cries more! more! augurs an unbalanced mind, a derangement of the brain, that makes the person a dangerous citizen, what he has got. And, finally, don't get and all such should be watched and guarded as carefully as the animal stricken with the hydrophobia. The evil in a thousand ways. It seems that plied as follows: they have adopted the adage 'There is 'Editor-Mistaques are liable zo hapnot an honest man; 'The world is a pen in the best regulated phamilies, cheat and he is a fool that doesn't take a | and to typewriters as well. It is, indeed. hand in it.' Urged on by such demor- a very unphortunate aphair, but the alizing conceptions of mankind, they "eph' and 'cay' phell out and are lost. plunge into every scheme for acquiring This morning I called at the ophice on of all sense of justice, they rob the poor outphit, but I phailed to phind him as readily as the rich. Destitue of benevolence and consciousness, without indifference the thousands around them suffering for the comforts of life. What a serious aphair." is more malignant, they plot to rob the laboring classes of their hard-earned wealth. This is graphically Illustrated in our representatives in office, men who in the common walks of life were honest, but when exposed to temptation (as our heading shows) being placed in to have no opinion of my own for a good power soon imbibe the infection, losing many years. join hands with our enemies to overthrow our republican government. Such conduct seems more criminal in our offi cials than others. Elected to office by the people who confidently trusted them to frame and administer the laws for the good of all classes, men fed with liberal salaries of their own making, from the hands of toil-for such men to betray their constituents, turning traitor, is the climax of crime! Are we to sink to a evel, or below the nations of Europe? e our fond anticipations of a free vernment for the toiling millions be ne a farce? A bloated aristocracy controlling legislators and congres making laws to enrich themselves and their abettors at the expense of suffer ing millions, should alarm every vote

> Citizens, awake! Ring the alarm bells far and near! every man to his post, study your own interest and that of your posterity. Let the coming four years be school of jurisprudence or law, in which every voter shall earn a diplo fitting each one to perform his duty at the ballot box in an intelligent manner that will give justice to all and special

"The following lines from Pope deem appropriate to this subject:
"Fraternal love but serves the virtuous m

Take every creature in of every kind; Earth smiles around with boundless bounty bles And heaven upholds its image in his breast."

SOCIALISM IN FUGI AND

"The independent, or socialistic labor party," says the Cleveland Citizen, "has come to be regarded as a political organization of weight and influence acros the pond. 'Its membership is enthusiastically pushing the work of propaganda, and socialism is no longer ostracised, for it has become one of the popular studies of the day. Phlegmatic England and dogmatic Scotland are moving, and it is hoped that ere long Great Britain will be in the van of the socialistic movement of the world." Socialism can do some things remarkably well, independent of politics, under all forms of government, but when socialists have the ballot they can compel others to do things for the welfare of society, and they live below their privileges if they do not use the ballot for their emancipation.

### COMPLETION OF THE QUEEN'S RECORD.

Meanwhile the great question is, How shall we celebrate the completion of the Queen's Record.

By-the-way, are the court scribes quite sure of their wisdom in insisting without the help of the capitalist and so strenuously on the extraordinary nature of Her Majesty's virtues? We are told that her court has been pure and her conduct as a woman irreproachable. "Lo," they practically say, "behold in Queen Victoria the most wonderful prodigy in the history of humanity. Here is a person who is at once royal and honest-who has sat upon a society-who has reigned for nearly sixty years, and actually displays the virtues of a respectable woman.'

Is ordinary virtue so very extraordipary then in a monarch? - London

### WIND AND FRIZZES. "I don't like to ride my bicycle now,"

said the fair young girl, "because of the wind.' The young man slightly blushed.

"Co-couldn't you use strips of lead something?" he stammered.

"Strips of lead-for what?" The young man blushed again. The

oom seemed painfully hot. "Why, in the hem of your sk-skirts, he stuttered.

"My skirts?" echoed the tall beauty, 'I'm not talking about my skirts. It's my frizzes that the wind blows out." And the youth went forth into the cool night and butted his head against

### the first lamppost.-Cleveland Plain F'S AND K'S OUT.

A telegraph operator, using a type writing machine, was called to account disease is not only infectious but works by the editor for bad spelling, and re-

riches, honorable or dishonorable, void the gentleman phrom whom I rent this in. I do not lique the look ov this variety ov spelling myselph, but will which man is a monster, they view with wire the specials aphter a phaspion. I, myselph, consider this no joque, but

### HAS NO OPINION.

Lawyer: Judging from your replies, you do not seem to have any opinions or any subject.

Passible Juror: No, sir. I ain't tried

"Humph! How many years?" "Oh, I dunno. Ever since I married. New York Weekly.

A California judge, has decided in a case where parties own a stream of water. another party cannot be permifted to tunnel under the bed of that stream to obtain water for irrigation, or other purposes, and that the owner of the stream owns all the water "clear down to China." But the constitution of California says, "that the right to water is a public use." But the California judge, like old Vanderbilt when discussing the "public," practically says, the "Constitution be d-d" or something of that

A concerted effort is being me among the building trades to inaugurate the eight hour day. A big demonstration for the shorter working day will be held in St. Louis May 2. William Jennings in St. Louis May 2. William Jenning Bryan has been invited to speak, and other prominent friends of labor will participate. The Ministerial association of Eric, Pa., has recently adopted a res-olution addressed to manufacturers and wage earners pleading for the universal adoption of the eight hour system.

### Sourvy Is Murder

The English commission which inve-igated sourcy has laid down as a maxi-nat when a seaman dies of sourcy som-ody is as directly responsible for he eath as if his throat had been out-nade Hoffman of California has de-ared that for some

## **CO-OPERATION**

RECOMMENDED AS THE WAY OUT OF PRESENT DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS.

What Labor Does for the Advancement of Wealth While it Starves and Dies in the Trenches.

Manifestly it is a difficult task to provide remedies for present conditions. Lew Tremble in Coming Nation advocates co-operation, as follows:

"There are two kinds of people on earth to-day Just two kinds of people, no more I say.

"The two kinds of people, on earth, I mean, Are the people who lift and the people who lean." Could words be truer of the present

times than these? On one hand we see the farmer, the

miner, the clerk and the railroad employe, together with many others, "the people who lift." On the other hand we see the capital-

ists with his millions of ill-gotten wealth, 'the people who lean." Not long ago I heard a republican say

that shoes could not be manufactured his money.

Labor digs the iron ore. Labor cuts the timber. Labor makes the smelter. Labor builds the saw mill. Labor smelts the ore. Labor takes the timber and iron and makes the machinery for the manufacture of the shoes. Labor raises the cattle. Labor tans the hides Labor takes the leather and with the throne but is yet a decent member of aid of this machinery it has just made it makes boots, shoes, etc. And yet you say that shoes can not be manufactured without the capitalist and his money Labor receives one-tenth, or about that of the profits, and the capitalist re ceives nine-tenths, for what?

Labor cuts, saws and dresses the wood Labor digs and smelts the iron. Labor takes the wood and iron and builds a Pullman palace car, and vet "Labo could not do all this without the help of Pullman and his money." Why could not labor co-operate and do all this without the help of capital? Labor builds the railroads, makes the ties and rails. Labor builds the engines and cars. Labor digs the coal to run the trains Labor operates these trains, and yet all of this is done under the shadow of that monster-capital. Why cannot the people-the common people, the people who lift-receive the full fruits of their toil?

On the one hand we see the labore in the sweat shop giving his very life to maintain himself and family, to give them only the meanest of necessities, laboring, and even while he works, his wife and children dying of slow starvation, and then as the case only too often is, to be thrown out of employment with no work, no food, no fuel, without hope, willing to work for a bare pittance How long will he stand in the midst of plenty with starvation staring him in the face? What are murder and rob bery compared with the condition of himself and family? Is it any wonder that our prisons are full?

On the other hand, we see the capitalist in his brown stone front mansion with every luxury that money can buy, ordering about his (wage) slaves and with Mr. Vanderbilt's words of respect concerning the common people in answer to every petition. Can you blame the people for their crimes? Thirty-five years ago America lost half a million and over of her bravest sons to abolish slavery, and yet only two months ago an American citizen sold himself into absoute slavery, and a million of in nominal slavery. It seems as though work and starvation march side by side, and the same with indolence and lux-

There is only one remedy that I can see, and that is co-operation. At least give co-operation a trial, it can make things no worse. It is revolution or co operation, for the people cannot, neither will they, starve forever. We have tried every other remedy but co operation. Some of them may help a little, but none of them, excepting this can ever abolish this damnable system of wage slavery. Starvation in the midst of plenty! The storm is upon us in all its fury, the waves roll high, but just ahead is the brightest of all beacon lights-SOCIALISM: but in reaching it we must be careful of breakers and shoals, for although the end of the voyage is near yet one mistake might indefinitely postone the reaching of that bounteou land where Socialism reigns supreme.

### SYLLOGISTIC.

The Champion indulges in a little logic as follows: "The republicans and gold democrats," says the Champion, "offered as a pre-election proof of the virtue and merit of their cause that if Bryan be elected sundry diverse calamities will enelected sundry diverse calamities will en-sue: (1)Financial failures, (2) business failures, (3) reduction sue: (1) Financial failures, (2) business failures, (3) reduction in wages, (4) atrikes, (5) lockouts, (6) ruin of confidence, (7) crises, (8) numberiess disasters to our prosperity unprecedented in history. All of these calamities have fallen upon the people since the election as

never before recorded. Hence, Bryan must have been elected. The syllogism may assume this form in rigid logic: Bryan's election will cause financial ruin. We have financial ruin. Therfore Bryan's election. Or a posteriori: McKinley's election will produce confidence and prosperity. We have neither. Therefore McKinley was not elected.

THE LANDLORD WHO KNEW IT ALL

You cant't clerk in a big hotel without being something of a detective and keeping your eyes open all the time," remarked the landlord who knew all the tricks to a rural caller with a cheap suit that didn't fit and a slouch hat that looked as if it might have seen service as a hen's nest, says the Detroit Free

"Don't want to be put up too high, hey? I'll just give you a nice, warm room on the third floor. Ask the clerk for the key when you want to go to bed. He's at supper now. As I was saying, you have to be a good judge of human nature and up to all the tricks of the crooks in order to be a first-class clerk. was in the business fifteen years before I became a proprietor, and was never taken in once. I can tell a slick customer as far as I can see him, and some of his kind are always around."

"That's what I've allus heard; atween you an' me here's \$200 in this envelope. I'm goin' to pay a feller most of it, but I guess I leave it inter your safe till mornin'. Just count it, lan'lord."

"That's correct; just \$200."

"Now, ef you'll give me a little writin' ter show for it."

"Certainly, if you like. Good deal better in the safe than in your pocket. Sharpers are always looking out for strangers."

An hour later, while the landlord was counting his stack of cash the "farmer' came up breathlessly. "My man's here now, an' he's gotter to ketch a train. Jist hand me \$175 an' take it outen th' enverlope."

This was promptly done. Next morning when the cash showed the above shortage the landlord grimly charged it to himself, filled his hip pocket with guns and went looking for his rural friend who had changed envelopes while the receipt was being written. THE CHEMISTRY OF CHARACTER.

John and Peter, and Robert and Paul, God in His wisdom created them all; John was a statesman, and Peter a slave Robert a preacher, and Paul was a knave, Evil or good, as the case might be, White or colored, or bond or free, John and Peter, and Robert and Paul-Out of earth's elements mingled with flame,

Out of life's compounds of glory and shame,
Fushioned and shaped by no will of their own,
And helplessly into life's history thrown;
Born by the law that compels men to be,
Born to conditions they could not foresee.
John and Peter, and Robert and Paul—
God in His wisdom created them all. John was the head and heart of his state

Was trusted and honored, was noble and great; Peter was made 'neath life's burdens to groan, And never once dreamed that his soul was his

Robert great glory and honor received, For zealously preaching what no one believed: While Paul of the pleasure of sin took his fill, And gave up his life to the service of ill.

It chanced that these men in their passing away From earth and its conflicts, all died the sa

John was mourned through the length and breadth of the land; Peter fell 'neath the lash of a merciless hand Robert died with the praise of the Lord on his tongue; While Peter was convicted of murder and hung.

John and Peter, and Robert and Paul-God in His wisdom created them all. Men said of the statesman, 'How noble and

brave;"
But of Peter, alas, "He was only a slave;"
Of Robert—"'Tis well with his soul, it is well," While Paul they consigned to the torments of he Born by one law, through all nature the same, ohn and Peter, and Robert and Paul-

God in His wisdom created them all. Out in that region of infinite light, There the soul of the black man is as pure and

as white Out where the spirit, through sorrow made wise, Out where the flesh can no longer control The freedom and faith of the God given a Who shall determine what change shall befall, John and Peter, and Robert and Paul?

John may in wisdom and goodness inc Are more in the spirit and less in the word and Paul may be blest with a holier birth Than the passions of men had allowed h

John and Peter, and Robert and Paul-God in His wis

THE Twentieth Century remarks that 'it is beyond controversy that for vulgar display and rampant ostentation our public and political gatherings are beginning to exceed the extravagance of ancient Rome. If but a tithe of the tales that are told concerning the grand-eurs of the McKinley inaugural be true the triumphal procession of Casar on the occasion of his most brilliant victory over the Gauls was absoluted nothing to the coming demonstration.

nothing to the coming demonstration.

That was said before the inauguration and the inaugural ball. Now that those events have transpired the Twentiet Century will have to search the record for new illustrations of imperial parad and spectacular splendors. Casar is not to be compared with Hanna.

The codfish crop is not likely to give out as long as one fish can lay 4,832,000

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION On the 1st and 15th of each month.

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

ces, exchanges, manuscripts and all con pondence should be addressed to RAILWAY TIMES, Terre Haute, Indiana. red as Second-Class Matter at the Terre Hau



TERRE HAUTE. APRIL 15, 1897.

### SENATOR TILLMAN.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina is the one fearless man in the United States senate. He is as brave as he is breezy. When he sees corruption, he is quick to expose it. He hews to the line regardless which way the chips fly or who is hit by them. He takes the "august" senate by the hair, by the nape of the neck, or elsewhere, and shakes it this he does for the good of the country. training for the fight with Fitzsimmons, Senatorial courtesy has no terrors for country believes, it is as full of blowholes as Carnegie's armor plate and un daunted he says so in the face of senators. In the debate in the senate on the naval appropriation the question sink to the level of the brutish class of arose as to the price per ton to be paid for armor plate, the amount proposed being \$300 or \$400 per ton. Tillman de nounced the Carnegie and the Bethle hem armor plate establishments as being in collusion to maintain prices and he affirmed "there was no expenditure is in the ascendant. His awful "rightso reeking with fraud and so disgraceful to those responsible for it." He referred rible "punch" will be commented upon to the people, who thought congress controlled the trusts, but instead, the trusts had their hands in the breeches pockets of senators. When Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, pronounced the allegation of Tillman a "slander," Tillman, looking the Connecticut senator square in the face, said, "It is the galled jade that winces." He affirmed that Carnegie had paid agents in the senate. He referred to the fact that for supply ing defective armor Carnegie had been fined, after which, Cleveland remitted the fine. Tillman referred to the members of the house of representatives as in the power of the trusts, and that "every man there was manacled and under the rule of one man, the speaker, and compelled to crawl around on their bellies like a worm or like a whipped cur."

Such is the estimate of "the congress made by a United States senator who is on the ground and cognizant of the facts he denounces. If such assertions made by a senator in the senate do not show that the country is going to the bow-wows, what is their significance?

### TRUSTS.

The Legislature of New York appoint ed a commission to investigate the trust question and officially ascertain the method of operation by which trusts became, in the opinion of Judge Baker of the United States District court of Indiana, "highway robbers," perpetrating crimes so flagrant and continuously that it would be no injustic to "lynch them."

The report of the New York commission is interesting, not because it supplies any new light regarding the nefar ious practices of trusts, but being official, it strengthens public opinion in its conclusions, and shows how, under the forms of law "highway robbery" can be con

ducted with impunity. The report of the commission says:

nhingtion which itself to your committee, independent concern-represented either by partnerships or by corpor ate organizations, or both, had been competing t each other in the markets of this state l nation when, by promotion or otherwise they were combined together generally under the laws of the state of New Jersey into one large or-ganization, controling approximately 80 per centum of the production of a particular product of common use. Every combination thus made was accompanied by an enormous capitalizatio and was generally followed by a supposable effor to distribute its stock to the public through th channels of speculation. Every such combina tion was followed by the closing and dismantic ment of factories, the discharge of laborers, and concentration of the business of many separate organizations into a few of the many factorie olled by the combination. Every such com ion was followed by the substantial contro oduct and by the ability of the combination to fix a price upon its own product as well as or that of ostensible competitors. Every such com-bination was followed by a system of factor agreements which enabled it to control the mean of distribution and maintain a fixed price with out regard to ostensible competitors or to the normal rules of supply and demand. Finally every such combination was followed by increase ing difficulties of new competition, by lesser cap ital and increased ability to destroy or absor any existing competition or new competition

that might arise.

Thus, where previously a large number of independent concerns, competing among themselves freely and fairly, where moderate capital could find entrance into the field of industry and compete on equal terms; where a multitude of concerns employed each its separate staff of officers, clerks, and employes, we find now great combinations under the one management, staff of officers, and subordinates presenting a concentration of power and resource that defles present competition and discourages any attempt by moderate capital to embark in a competitive enterprise."

eness, and by combining many estab-

eople as their greed may demand.

The law permits their existence, the courts uphold them, the capitalistic press apologizes for them and the people are robbed by the wholesale.

These trusts now dominate the government. They supplied the cash to elect McKinley, who, by recommending a tariff that will, by taxation, give the government \$115,000,000 revenue, will give the beneficiaries of the steal ten times that amount as a reward for their subscriptions to the Mark Hanna corruption fund.

### FITZSIMMONDS AND CORBETT.

What would make a thousand volumes of the size of the average novel has been written about Corbett and Fitzsimmons, the trained bulldogs of the prize ring, and their fight at Carson on March 17th.

Corbett, for a number of years, having won some money in the prize ring and by exhibiting himself before the American people, has lived a life of licentious repose, gratifying all his animal tastes and proclivities, by which he had lost a large per cent. of that physical energy required for success in the brutal game as a dog would shake a groundhog, and of the prize ring, and however severe the it did not and could not restore him to Senator Tillman. He believes, as the the condition he was in when he fought Sullivan and Mitchell. As a result, his star went down at Carson and will rise no more forever. He is now a back number, a played-out fighter, and must which he is a member, with no more chance of resurrection than a prehistoric mummy.

The other human brute who "bested" Corbett, will now come in for ceaseless eulogies of the press. Fitzsimmon's star handers" and "left-handers" and his terad infinitum. He will be the hero of a thousand dens where "plug-uglies" resort, and who will regard him as a being worthy of adoration. And why not? These-short haired and beetle-browed specimens of humanity, do what they may to glorify their idol, in their vernacular slang, will fall infinitely short of the cultured eulogies of the American press-the institution which creates public opinion and shapes events-the product of school, college and university, the converging center of wisdom, which is forever harping about "the good, the beautiful and the true," and which has made Corbett and Fitzsimmons better known throughout the land than any two living statesmen, scientists, teachers or divines that could be named after a month's study.

In this connection it is worth while to rember that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight occurred at a time when great national and international questions were up for debate, as for instance, the Olney-Paunceforte treaty, designed to reduce brute force to the minimum in the settlement of questions calculated to bring such force into active operation. Then bloody facts forced to the front the ancient and modern massacre of Armenian christians by the remorseless and relent less Turk, so horrifying that the heart of civilized humanity almost ceased to throb. Then again, the world was confronted with the struggle of modern Greece to disenthrall the Island of Crete from Turkish domination, while all the great (?) christian powers of Europe, with their iron-clad battleships thun dered their protests against civilization,

liberty and progress. In the United States of America, while wreck and ruin filled the land, while millions of men were idle, while a trust-damned election was coronating a president amidst oriental displays of splendors by the use money stolen from labor, we say while the world was contemplating such scenes of devilism, the American press and the American people went, "hell bent" as "Maine went for Kent," astray to glorify a prize fight between two beastly athletes, trained to

emulate the ferocity of bulldogs. Boast as we will, such is the status of our boasted civilization, and Corbett and Fitzsimmons stand forth the cynosures of more eyes than any two statesmen, jurists, scientists or divines that can be

named. In making such statements there is not an element of croaking. "If one interrogate the press it will respond, that the people want prize-ring literature,' and it tells the truth. The people eagerly devour such literature, and the press, more potential than school and church combined, in creating public opinion, is in business for the money there is in it, and if the people want the sickening details of chicken fights, dog fights, prize-ring fights, suicides, abductions, seductions, divorce, or anything else in that line, they will get it, and it will be found upon investigation that what is called the "upper crust" of society have a thirst for it, as insatiable as that found in the slums

What of it all? This, let us be done with the ceaseless glorification of our christian civilization and look facts squarely in the face. There it standswalk around it, examine its towers and pattlements, compare its books with its Here we have the allegation distinctly boodle, off-set truth with trusts. Prate set forth that trusts dismantle compet- of its gospel, and then notice its evang-

ing factories, remand employes into elizing guns. Glorify its piety, and then note its piracies; count over its creeds lishments into one control trade and and then estimate its cussedness. Euprices, and levy such tribute upon the logize its pulpits and then notice its priests, and see them "crook the pregnant hinges of their knees" that their salaries may be maintained. Do men make a stand for civilization by pointing to our courts, where, when truth and gold are in the scales, gold gets the

verdict, ala Shiras, and the corporations And still our civilization of progress and poverty, progress and piracy, pro gress and pusillanimity proceeds. transit gloria civilization.

### THE SOCIAL REFORM CLUB

Notes From New York's Great Organiz

The attendance at recent meetings of the club has been so far in excess of our accommodations that the executive coun cil has appointed a committee to report on more commodious quarters. We shall select a place easily reached by transfers on the various surface roads. The finances of the club will not justify the renting of an entire building, but we expect to secure the co-operation of other clubs and thus provide for the subletting of rooms. Mr. Charles F. Wingate, the sanitary engineer, is deeply interested in the proposed change of location. He anticipates decided benefits from pleas

It will be to your readers an evidence of how strong our membership is be coming when it is stated in the commit tee of 250, which has called the Citizens union into existence, about one-tenth are members of this club. The Citizens' union is to be a nonpolitical rallying point for all who question the connec tion between national and state and municipal affairs. By the new state charter the coming election will be almost entirely municipal. The Citizens union wants, therefore, to demonstrate the wisdom of electing men in New York solely because of fitness for municipal duties and not because of views on currency and revenue, etc.

At the last meeting of the executive council the name of the anticrimping committee was changed to that of sea men's rights. The investigation of the chairman, Mr. Charles B. Stover, has so far convinced him and the other members of his committee of the wrongs and cruelties to which American sailors are subjected that be asks for permission to broaden the scope of his committee. His report to the council in relation to the unaecessary sufferings of the sailors on the T. F. Oakes, whose story has been in all the papers, so startled the meeting that a committee was appointed to visit the suffering men daily and to carry them little luxuries. the 12 now in the Marine hospital will probably never be able to work again, and an endeavor will be made to start a public subscription on their account. Mr. Stover's committee is using all pos sible influence to secure the indictmen of both Captain Reed and wife for manslaughter. This same committee cooperated with the Central Labor unions of both Brooklyn and New York in managing the mass meeting in Cooper Union March 25. The following resolutions, with a strong preamble, were unanimously adopted at the meeting:

Resolved, That we, citizens of New York, ir mass meeting assembled, declare that in our opinion, as in that of Justice Harlan, the arrest and imprisonment of seamen for breach of civil contract and compulsory service upor ships is "involuntary servitude" and a violation of the thirteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States: that it is an unstitution of the United States: that it is an unstitution of the United States: that it is an unstitution of the United States: stitution of the United States; that it is an un necessary, unjust and entirely unwarrantable discrimination against a worthy and usefuciass of citizens, and as such is repellant to

discrimination against a worthy and userul class of citizens, and as such is repellant to our national sense of liberty and equality, degrading to the seamen, and dangerous to the safety of our institutions; and, further Resolved, That we strongly condemn the action of Senator Frye and the senate committee on commerce in the late congress, and petition the congress now in session to give prompt consideration and early enactment to senate bill No. 95, introduced by Senator White, as being a satisfactory substitute for the seamen's bills adopted by the house of representatives in the last congress; and, further Resolved, That we commend all friendly action of our representatives in the Fifty-fourth congress, and particularly the endeavors of Congressmen Payne and McCormick to secure better navigation laws; and, finally, Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the senators and congressmen of our state, and that the press of New York and vicinity be requested to publish the same in full.

In the past weeks we have had very

interesting Tuesday evening meeting in relation to the following subjects: "Six Day Week."—Speakers, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Messrs. Weismann baker, and Doherr, druggist; very spir

ited debete followed.

"Police Department."—Speaker, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. This is the fifth city department that has been represented by its head official before our club. Mr. Oppenheimer criticised, and

Mr. Roosevelt replied. The committee on organized labor o the Social Reform club offers a prize of \$10 for the best article on the union

label. 1,600 words and should be written or one side of the paper only. It must be handed in before May 15, 1897. The author's name must not be upon the ticle, which should be signed with a nom de plume. At the same time a sealed envelope, containing the author's real name and address and also the nom de plume used in the article, must be mailed to the secretary of the committee on organized labor, Social Reform club, st Fourth street, New York city The article itself must be mailed, postage prepaid, to James K. Paulding, 146
Forsyth street, New York city. The
judges will be Henry White, Mary E.
J. Kelley and James K. Paulding. The
subject may be treated from any standpoint. The committee will publish three
or four of the best articles.

G. Grosvenos Dawz.

G. GROSVENOR DAWE, n Committee on Publicity. New York.

"What is socialism?" someone asks Well it is largely made up of com

### ABYSS OF DESPAIR.

SUCH IS THE SYMBOL'OF OUR SO CALL-ED CIVILIZATION.

We Must Dig Deep if We Would Uproo Barbarism — The Social Wagon's Two Wheels-Thoughts Aroused by Some Re-

(Special Corres Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, an accu

ate and well known statistician, ha given certain instructive data in Har-Weekly for March 27. His conclusions there had to be conservative. The paper in question would not have accepted anything radical even if it had come direct from an archangel in heaven. The writer of these lines proposes to give his radical presentations as deductions from those data:

The banking resources in our nation for 1894 were about \$5,700,000,000 in the 23 states which voted for gold in November, and \$700,000,000 in the 22 states which voted for silver. The silver states contain about 43 per cent of our population. Their banking facilities are then but about 22 per cent of what they should be if properly distributed. The evil does not stop even there, because pretty nearly the whole sum of \$700,000,000 banking resources in the silver states is concentrated in the few large centers of population there. It folin the silver states, about 25,000,000 human beings, have hardly any more banking facilities than the wild tribes in tropical Africa, all because of the poverty of that 25,000,000 population.

Now, what is the meaning of banking resources—small groups of permanent creditors willing to lend money, or rather wealth, to a large group of per-manent debtors for the latter to produce something out of the wealth borrowed from the few? In its most approximately precise formula-the meaning is that for every one man with considerable wealth that he cannot use we have, say, 20 with not wealth enough to make a living and so forced to be under tribute to one in order to obtain from him the wealth they need to keep alive and at work, with not much over half the comforts they should have for a symmetrical existence. Between the 1 and the 20 men place 4 occupying the middle zone of neither creditors nor debtors, to a great extent anyhow, add 75 men below the 20 permanent debtors in different layers toward the bottom of the social pit, condemned to work under a master. when not obliged to loaf and starve or beg, and there you have our magnificent (?) social fabric today.

Only a few days ago one of the most important and lovely bankers in New York city (we love them all of course) declared that in the next four years the civilized nations would produce an additional \$1,000,000,000 gold money, which meant \$4,000,000,000 additional credits (banking resources) with which to increase that prosperity forever piled up in that 1 man or family group out of 99 in every modern nation.

Credits, banking resources, securities which only secure the few at the expense of the many, investments which mean the many under eternal tribute to the -is there anything natural in the order of God about all that? The writer thinks it is all wrong, although he himself does not feel the pressure of existence as much as 95 per cent of the race. Perhaps the dreadful abnormality of the situation can only be grasped when we stop to think on that divine injunction by which the duty of labor is only enjoined upon the male adult. God evi-dently endowed the latter with the power to fully provide for wife and children, old parents, etc., and that under all industrial conditions, if only resting on "ethics." Plain needs shall Plain needs shall then correspond to plain tools and plain production. High, expensive needs shall then correspond to costly tools and large production. The divine plans cannot have a single flaw or leak. God cannot have been the victim of a single, solitary mistake.

This nation of ours has today 15,

000,000 male adults able to fully provide for our 70,000,000 population ac-cording to God's plans. Over 25,000,000 of people are forced to work, most of them obtaining but one-half or less of the full ne.ds and plain comforts required today. Over 10,000,000 women and youngsters are then obliged to live such as God never meant they should have to endure. And still we sing the glories of our civilization!

It looks as if we needed to go down pretty deep into the reform business if we want to stop that semieternal march around the abyss of despair, the symbol of which civilization has been most historical periods and is today even for the wealthy up to the very pinnacle of earthly felicity.

The social problem is bound to be the

enigma of the ages and remain unsoled as long as we simply approach it along its materialistic aspects.

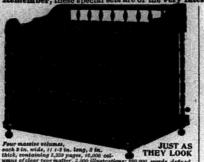
Return to the banking resources of

the Union. They are today about \$7, 000,000,000, mostly concentrated in the 100 principal centers of commerce and wealth where our 140,000 most wealthy chaps live, holding over 80 per cent of our natural resources, and so most of our wealth and so most of our money, symbol of wealth, and through all th enabled to fix the conditions on which 99 per cent of our people shall live and die. Can we stop that barbarism? Yes. How? Through the socialization of land values and public utilities to begin with, that to be accomplished by means of antimonopolistic transition backed by an antimonopolistic monetary system. Please, brethren in the reform movement, don't disassociate the money problem from the tax problem. The two are one and indivisible. The cause of labor and that of humanity have always and shall always be victimized through injustice and dishonesty in those two basic social contrivances, taxation and money. They are the two wheels on which the social wagon rolls, for evil or good. That has never been disproved. enabled to fix the conditions on which

# BARGAIN IN BRAINS!

This Great Special Offer, Limited to May 31,

# ENCYCLOPÆDIG DICT



### Revised Edition ovember 1, 1896, containing all the ds, phrases, and definitions to da

16 FULL PACES OF **Brilliant Chromatic Plates** IN 17 COLORS

including the following GEMS OF ART: Baces of Mankind (33 subjects). Flags of All Nations (115 designs). Marine Life (35 strange Sea Crea-tures). Postage Stamps of Foreign Nations (over 100 countries)—and many other rare and costly plates, in all aggregating 459 designs, in 17 beau-iful colors and gold. You pay

**ONLY \$1.00** 

APERFECT DICTIONARY COMBINED PRACTICAL ENCYCLOPADIA

APERFEU DIUTIONAN WITH A TIMO ITONA SATISFACTORY and up-to-date encyclopadic treatment of such important topics of to-day, as the following: Battleship, Bluetalliss, Money, Wages, Germ Theory, Arctic Explorations, Tariff, Christinn Endeavor, Appendicities, Shadow Photography, Electrocution, X-ray, Vitascope, Steam Navigation, and hundreds of others. IT IS THE LATEST AND BEST DICTIONARY of our language. Each legitimate English word is exhaustively treated as to its origin, history, development, spelling, pronunciation and various meanings.

IT IS A CONCISE ENCYCLOP EDIA of anatomy, botany, chemistry, cology, geology, art, music, philosophy, mathematics, mechanics, theology, biblical research, stc. 50,000 separate encyclopiedic subjects, including the latest inventions and discoveries, tersely treated by educators of vast renown.

luding the latest inventions and discoveries, tersely treated by educators of vast renown.

IT IS A SUPERB LIBRARY BOOK, printed on high grade white paper, from plates never before on se, durably bound, and containing the most superb illustrations, in 17 colors and in monotone were made

## You Know These Gentlemen—Read What They Say

sale binding as most serviceable. Wen ordering besure to measure up and the processors of the processo

CAUTION! Beware of imitators who have copied our methods of advertising, even to the wording, and are a commentary of the wording and are a commentary of the wording and are a commentary in complete in four volumes, with '6, 559 pages. We can be responsible for m

SYNDICATE PUBLISHING CO., 234 South Eighth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Braking is a hard life with lots of danger and pretty slim pay, but, 'tis made easy when the trainman is nerved by PABST MALT EXTRACT ASANERVE BUILDER AND STRENGTH REVIVER THER. R. "BOYS" WILL FIND NOTHING THAT EQUALS

The "Best" Tonic.



## **ARTIFICIAL LIMBS**

Rubber Hands and Feet. New Patents of 1895.

Mr. Ww. HARRES is station agent and baggrage master at Parks-ville, N. Y. In 1848 Mr. Harmes became the victim of a railroad accident which necessitate the unputation of both of his legs. Five months after he provided himself with a pair of Marks'. Patent Artificial Legs. In a few days he was enabled to walk about without the aid of a cane. Mr. Harkes says: "With Marks' Rubber Peet and Patent Legs I am able to handle boxes, barrols and trunks welginds its pounds. I can carry thum and place them on a car without help. I can get on and off a train when it is moving at the rate without miles an hour. I can walk as far as any ordinary walkseem miles as hour. I can walk as far as any ordinary

Received 26 Highest Awards

n, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R. Ass'n.
a & Knozville R. R.
ire & East Shere R. R.
ire & Ohio R. R. Ass'n.
iren Brides Co. dinors of the Action of the Control of the Control

a & Northwestern R. R. & Northwest, Ry. of England R. R. lie & Nashville R. R. Co.

us R. R. in South Ameri ylvanis R. R.

A. A. MARKS, (Established 701 Broadway, NEW YORK

### PAPERS

THE OPTIMIST'S CREED.

BY HUGH J. HUGHES I saw not, as have others seen, The passing of the Nazarene; The passing of the Nasactus Nor stood I in the press with them Vho, througing, touched His garment's hem; But earth to me is holy ground Where men have walked and tho't of God— Talked with the silence of the sod, And there their Father's spirit found.

Those hands that bore the Master's cr Were not these hands of mine that fail To choose the treasure from the dross But deeds of love, for His own sake, I see done round me, day by day, And lives a deeper meaning take That walk with Him, His chosen way

1 faint before the walls of Creed That rise between my Lord and me, I hear the needy millions plead hear the needy millions plead "Make free what He has given free!" I hear their call that sweeps the wind, I hear the Voice that rends the sky; And in the hearts of men I find The mandate of the God on high

The old creeds fail, the new arise; The broadening life, the widening spheres. The forward impulse of the years, The inborn hope that never dies-All these are portents that His day Comes waking misty moor and lawn, And from the mantled hills of grey

The watchers cry "The dawn! the dawn!

Universal Morality. BY W. P. BORLAND. In a society founded on the ideas of liberty and equal rights, where all are supposed to enjoy equality of opportunities, a society relieved from all invidious distinctions of caste or rank, a classless society, in short, such as ours is sup posed to be, moral precepts, social vir-tues, and rules of conduct which function as agents for the elevation of character and the advancement of individual wellbeing, are of universal applicability. Their application cannot be partial. There can be no rules of conduct that are good to be observed by workingmen and bad for bank presidents and mil-lionaires, or vice versa. In a word, virtues, if they are virtues, are absolute. I do not believe I have ever written anything which would warrant the inference that I wish to see workingmen invest their spare nickels in whiskey or beer. I deplore the existence of such beer. I deplore the existence of such habits because I would wish to see my comrades always in possession of clean souls, clear heads, strong wits and strong arms—I wish to see them at all times capable of developing the best manhood that is in them, and able to command the respect that is their due from all mankind. I want workingmen from all mankind. I want workingmen to be in a condition to work out their own salvation from the evils which en-viron them,—which they must do if they are ever to see salvation—and they cannot do this with weakened bodies and befuddled brains. Much more do I deplore the conditions which impel my comrades to invest their pitiful savings in whisky or beer, and I repel with in-dignation and contempt the damnable dignation and contempt the damnatic hypocrisy which seeks to inculcate in their minds respect for teetotalism on the score of economy—which counts the filthy dollars squandered by workingmen for plebian whisky and beer, and moralizes pharisaically over the economic consequences of such squandering while saying nothing of the oceans of champagne and burgundy consumed by our rich parasites at their Seely dinners and other strictly re cherehe entertain-ments. That which is loudly condemn-

ments. That which is loudly sondemn-ed as a vice in poor workingmen is glossed over or passes unnoticed in these parasitic tipplers, because, for-sooth! the latter have money and can afford to make beasts of themselves. I do not desire workingmen to stop dripking whicky and heer on the score drinking whisky and beer on the score of economy. I care not the value of a pin for the conventional economic aspect of the matter. I appeal to my comrades on higher grounds. And if I were asked on higher grounds. And if I were asked to decide between two annual invest-ments, one being thirty-two dollars worth of whisky and the other being thirty-two dollars worth of Building and Linty-two dollars worth of Building and Loan stock, I think I would be strongly tempted to say, "Take the whisky, my boy, take the whisky! its the lesser evil and will produce less devilment in society at large."

If I have convenient

ciety at large."

If I have ever written anything which into an admission could be construed into an admission that economy, under any circumstances, is a virtue, something to be highly praised and made much of, I here and now take it back and apologize. Economy is not a virtue. In a broad, good sense, and under proper conditions, it is a duty, and there is no particular virtue in the per-formance of a duty—nothing for which men should be praised and made much our present conditions economy is a disease—an abnormal dia-thesis indicating mental morbosity. Like the bubonic plague, it confines its attacks principally to poor folks and those generally who are cursed with illy nourished organisms, but it some-times makes its appearance among the rich and well nourished; in which latter case it excites ridicule, contempt, invec-tive, etc., and comes to be classified as parsimony. (And, by the way, there are some lexicographers who have placed parsimony. (And, by the way, there are some lexicographers who have placed parsimony among the synonyms of economy.) One can scarce pick up a spaper nowadays which does not contain some contemptuous allusion to the economical habits of Russel Sage or Mrs. Hetty Green. These persons are held up to the scorn and ridicule of society at large, simply because they are well versed in the science of economy and carry its teachings into the practical affairs of their lives. They are denounced as niggardly, parsimonious skinflints. Rich and poor unite in their denunciations of the conduct of these detestable creatures, while eminent poseologists have not hesitated to classify such symptoms as they frequently exhibit as surindications of pronounced neurotic degeneracy accompanying reversion to a lower moral type. And yet these actions which appear as symptoms of degeneration in Russel Sage are held up to workingmen as most worthy to be imitated! Society calls Russel Sage a contimptible person because he strives to be economical, and then says to the workingmen, "Go and imitate your uncle Russel as far as lies in your power and we will bless and admire you?" And yet such ar as lies in your power and we will bless and admire you!" And yet such alpable inconsistencies as this do not ppear to strike the average individual as at all out of place. Does not this inicate that our ideas of social morality ave somehow been turned topsy-turvy? Fe spont about the "dignity" of labor; praise "honest" industry; we tell orkingmen to be temperate, industrias, frugal, thrifty—and to what end?

That they may gain property for themselves, and so maintain "dignity" without labor and "honesty" without industry. Our whole capitalist morality is centered on the one thought of gaining property. Competence or independence, it is called. And this means, simply and shortly, gaining the right to be incompetent and dependent! -We thus exhibit the spectacle of a society preaching the absolute goodness of certain actions while bending all its energies and adapting its machinery to the end that those actions may be entirely avoided. And one of the principal spokes in the wheel whose turnings we are taught will drop the most worthy off at this high capitalist ideal is economy. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread;" labor dilligently and faithfully; be industrious, temperate and fugal; for these be virtues, indeed, and their practice is good for mankind. Let ye be faithful in the practice of these virtues and your reward shall be—what? Release from all industry, and the attainment of a station in life where frugality becomes an obindustry, and the attainment of a station in life where frugality becomes an ob-ject of contempt! Said I not truly that

ject of contempt! Said I not wan, economy is a disease;
The disease permeates the minds of men to an extent wholly unsuspected. A correspondent of the Detroit News recently asked the editor of that paper, other questions, if the prevalent cently asked the editor of that paper, among other questions, if the prevalent hard times might not largely be attributed to the displacement of workingmen by machinery. The editor, being orthodox, answered his correspondent by giving him an outline of the antiquated superstition taught by political economists in the early part of the century, telling him, of course, that machinery does not displace labor in the sense of leaving laborers unprovided for, here of leaving laborers unprovided for, be-cause, while turning them out of their old places, it makes new places for them, and for many more laborers besides. Commenting on this subject in a subse-quent issue, another correspondent gravely tells the editor that the reason gravely tells the editor that the reason for the hard times "is the extravagance of the people themselves. During properous times they had too much money and forgot the word economy." This person but voices a sentiment held by thousands of others. Can anyone doubt that persons holding such views are the victims of severe mental disorder? They are no doubt sincere in their helief and are no doubt sincere in their belief, and their very sincerity is a proof of the dis-eased state of their minds. And why this great divergence of opinion as to this great divergence of opinion as to the proper attitude to assume towards economy, with respect to its exhibition by different members of the same so-ciety? (For we are told that there are no classes in this country. Those who talked about classes in the last campaign were bitterly denounced as revolution-ists and deadly enemies to the commonweal.) Why should economy be worthy of contempt in the rich and of laudation in the poor? The capitalistic principle robs workingmen of what belongs to them and diminishes their power of consumption below their normal need and far below their productive capacity. Economy then falls into gloss over this robbery, and teach workingmen to ad-just their consumption to the means left in their possession, holding out as a reward a final balance between econo-mic factors and something to lay by be-sides. The same principle places much more than belongs to them in the pos-session of those who have been success ful in taking advantage of it, and increases their power to consume far be yond their normal needs, while it re-lieves them entirely from the necessity to produce.

The very first principle of economic

science is complete reciprocity between production and consumption. The two factors must balance; the one must support the other. Any force which operates to destroy this balance is a disturbing and illegitimate factor, and a true science of economy will seek to restore equilibrium by removing the disturbing force. The capitalistic principle intro-duces this disturbing force by creating a condition where great masses have their power of consumption reduced to subnormal while a comparatively small number are invested with super-normal power. Positive morality teaches that all consumption should be normal. "Let ye be temperate;" "Do nothing in excess." This is good doctrine, there can be no doubt about it Suppose now we excess." This is good doctrine, there can be no doubt about it. Suppose now we have a society the components of which are proportioned as to consumptive power, one million sub-normal, one thousand super-normal. The moral object is a normal consumption; the economic necessity is equilibrium between consumption and production. The stale maxims of household economy will answer to delude the million individuals into the belief that they may deliver themselves from the sub-normal state and attain the moral object, but when we come to apply those maxims to the thousand individuals whose power of thousand individuals whose power of consumption is already super-normal we run foul of the economic necessity. Should these persons observe the moral object, the discordance of economic factors would be greatly increased. tors would be greatly increased. "Ine security of property," "the well-being of society," "the preservation of order," and a thousand other cant phrases with which our ears are regaled, range themselves in opposition to the professed moral object, and impose on the thousand individuals in the name of economic preservation of the property of amploying the duty of amploying nomic necessity, the duty of employing their super normal power to its utmost their super-normal power to its utmost. Thus is developed contempt for the rich individual who carries the maxims of household economy into the conduct of his private affairs. He has a superior duty to perform which is inconsistent with those maxims. Noblesse oblige puts on its modern capitalistic dress, and we find at one pole of our classless society our orthodox political economy teaching the maxims of frugality and thrift, and at the other pole that the luxurious and extravagant expenditure of the rich is for the well-being of society and a blessing to the poor.

and extravagant expenditure of the rich is for the well-being of society and a blessing to the poor.

True economy is a normal, healthy, admirable sentiment, and one which requires normal social conditions for its proper development and application. It is strictly true that economy cannot be practiced except under normal conditions of life and income, conditions which releave the individual from fear of being reduced to a state of material want. That which passes for economy, now, the disease which afflicts mankind under the name of economy, is not true economy, it is a species of beastiality. Its utter inadequacy as a solution of the industrial problem confronting society, its puerile character when considered merely as a measure of relief, must become only too apparent to those who will take the trouble to think. Its place in the technique of capitalism is very well indicated by the following true incident. A short time ago the general

manager of a certain railroad made certain changes in the arrangement of the train schedule which increased the labors of the trainmen, and had the effect to reduce their rates of pay by from ten to twenty per cent. A committee of employes waited upon the official te protest against this reduction, and this is the satisfaction they got: "You men," said the general manager, "can afford to work cheaper now than you could a couple of years ago. Provisions are a good deal cheaper, and it don't cost you as much to live!" The reduction remains in force and the men have an opportunity to recover the amount stolen from them by practicing the virtue of economy!

economy!
This is the inexorable lesson of capitalism: if you can live cheaper you must

work cheaper.
Sooner or later workingmen must learn to abandon false ideals and recognize the principal of solidarity. They must leave the dull practices of capitalism which robs them of their substance, while enabling a few to attain competence by practicing a species of thrift which teaches them to rise on other's which teaches them to rise on other's shoulders. They must unite their forces and adopt the ideal of the society where all shall have enough, and all shall live normal, healthy, full-rounded lives through the observance of moral principles which are universal in their application.

### Thoughts From the Workshop.

J. R. ARMSTRONG. A few years ago I performed a little job of manual labor for an animated money-bag. I contracted to perform the work for the sum of \$19.45, and a few evenings after the exercise was over I presented my bill. The old man lived in the suburban portion of Buffalo, and after several street railway transfers and considerable approvance. transfers and considerable annoyance, delays, etc., etc., had been experienced I found myself at last ushered into an unpretentious sitting room where I was to receive my pay. At last the old pinch-faced curmudgeon limped into my presence holding \$19.50 in his hand. "Have you change for fifty cents," said my employer. "No, I have no money whatever," I said. All right, I will go and get the piece changed," said he. It took the old crippled cadaver fully five minutes to crawl down the front transfers and considerable annoyance took the old crippled cadaver fully five minutes to crawl down the front steps of the house, on account of his rheumatic deformity. Gasping, quivering and grunting at almost every physical movement of the body, he, one would have thought, would have been the last man in all the world to have ventured out on such an errend to have ventured out on such an errand to SAVE FIVE CENTS. When the old bundle of aches and pains left me, it was about aches and pains left me, it was about half past seven p. m. Being worn out, and sitting in a stifling atmosphere, I soon leaned back in my chair and fell asleep. I slept for considerable time, when suddenly I heard a tremendous crash about my ears and woke up. I soon discovered the source of the noise for on looking toward the front window I saw what appeared to he the world on I saw what appeared to be the world on fire. It was an old-fashioned thunder-storm that had broken loose upon the town and the water fell in torrents. What a strong contrast, I thought, be-tween the giving of dame "nature" and the "PARTING WITH" of worm man! Holy writ says it is more blessed to give than to receive, but I have noticed from my childhood up, that this portion of scripture has been diligently and in-tentionally ignored by nearly all the braying fraternities of religion that speak so often of "bearing a cross daily."

I pulled out my time-piece and it was exactly ten o'clock and my employer had not yet returned. The old house-keeper came into the room and expressed the usual common place solicitude about Mr. B.'s long absence and exposure to the rain. The thunder and lightning continued to crash and flare and the rain to fall, and I was not much and the rain to fall, and I was not much inclined to plunge into it to stamble across the old money-grabber. At last his noise prated of his whereabouts, and I opened the front door to throw "some light upon the subject." There he stood, mumbling and shaking, and as wet as a drowned rat, groping for the steps with his home-made cane. What a spectacle for men and gods to see an old man, with one foot in the grave ala spectacle for men and gods to see an old man, with one foot in the grave already, actually cutting off the last minute fraction of his career for the saving of a "nickel." I grabbed the wet and almost lifeless form and hurried it under shelter, and between the house-keeper and myself we managed to deprive the undertakers of a job by keeping the "vital spark of heavenly flame" from being extinguished. After considerable rubbing, warming and cordial imbibing the old skinflint at last recovered sufficiently to demand "a receipt in full" for the amount he was about to fall" for the amount he was about to pay me. That ceremony was soon performed, the money paid, and I hastened to catch a car for my boarding place ere it was too late. On leaving the house I pulled out my watch again, and, lo, I discovered that it was nearly half-past eleven. Four hours consumed for what? To make change of fifty cents to save five cents. If he had been a poor, half-starved mechanic, with half a dozen mouths to feed beside his own, there might have been some excuse for such rigid economy. But he was worth almost half a million dollars, and he had no one to feed but himself and house-keeper. That was not all; he was considerably over eighty years of age, was crippled; and ought to have been in a warm, snug bed.

warm, snng bed.

On speaking of this peculiar experience to some of my acquaintances they informed me that Mr. B, although so immensely rich, never subscribed for a daily newspaper but borrowed one from a poor neighbor. What a picture of "total depravity" this poor wretch presented!

No wonder the poet exclaimed:-"O cursed thirst of gold, who for thy sake the Loses his interest in both worlds; First starved in this, then damne

First starved in this, then damned in that to come."

Ah but the most bewildering phase of this man's make-up has not yet been mentioned. He was, up to within two or three years of his, latest bodily affliction an ernest "local preacher" and seldom a week passed away without a "cottage prayer meeting" being held in his domicile. What a burlesque upon religion this grasping old worldling must have presented to his co-workers in that sort of thing! "Diligent in business serving the Lord" I was informed was his daily maxim. I dare say Mr. Rockefelter and Mr. Pullman also use this edifying precept in their daily walk and conversation. It is to be presumed that they likewise hold cottage prayer meetings every week somewhere for the

benefit of the heathen in foreign lands. I know it was customary for Mr. C. Vanderbilt to address Y. M. C. A. meetings occasionally as a sort of relief and relaxation to his dreadfully distended conscience. I have before me a clipping of John Wanamaker's effusion to the "Canada Presbyterian." a great religious journal. I will give it in full:—"To live for Christ is far better than nursing the bonds of a railroad or the stock of the bonds of a railroad, or the stock of a bank, or listening to the hum of the wheels of the mill. A single shake of the telegraph wire may unsettle a man, and make a rainy day for him and a heavy heart. It is well worth while for a man to have before him as a dream a fine country seat a garden quietness a

a man to have before him as a cream a fine country seat, a garden, quietness, a splendid position in the city.

I tell you then, young man, we want something more than the things of the present life. What a splendid picture that is of Mr. Gladstone going into the little church and reading the lesson! Is he less great because he believes in God and because he witnesses for this name? he less great because he believes in God and because he witnesses for this name? I think the greatest wreck of all in this world is the loss of a young man. When he goes down the world is poorer than for anything else that could be lost." What do you think of the foregoing sermon from the pen of Mr. Wanamaker, my Christian friends? Is it not apostolic in its sublime sweetness? Could St. Peter or St. Paul have written or uttered anything more grand or pathetic? "To live for Christ," etc., etc., why does he not follow the advice, that lowly one of Nazerene, gave to the young lawyer—"sell all thou hast and give it to the poor—and follow me," instead of nursing a rapacious appetite for gold?

poor—and lollow me, instead of nursing a rapacious appetite for gold?

Why did he present the Republican national committee \$25,000 and cut down the starvation wages of his hirelings 25 per cent? Why does he allow his son to give \$25,000 banquets in Paris, France will a millions of Christ's follows. France, while millions of Christ's fol lowers are starving in the United States.
Why did Mr. W. go into the laundry
business and deprive hundreds of poor women of their bread and butter? Is he not a fine example of self-denial, think you? But he is not an exception to the whole brood of canting, sighing, sniftering, long-prayered hypocrites who throng the thousands of churches in this land every Sunday. The little eyed, psalm-singing, money making merchant who attends to the ordinances of the "House of God" is a fac simile of John W., only in diminutive type! Millions women of their bread and butter W., only in diminutive type! Millions of these human gophers are busy gnawing away the last vestige of human happiness that is to be found in this world. Like the limping and wizened souled Mr. B., they fancy that the highest glory that can be achieved in this sin cursed world, is the accumulation of money. To them life is wasted most enormously, if a steady accretion of pelf halts for an instant. Every day must squeeze out a few more dollars into the already congested coffer of the vender of wares, or the devil will be to pay! No matter how exacting, oppressive, speculative and miserly the church goer is, so long as he miserly the church-goer is, so long as he pays his pew rent, says "grace," and once in a while hums over to himself "What a friend we have in Jesus," etc., etc. This sweet, soothing refrain can drown the loudest surges of a lacerated conscience—if such a thing really exists! The howl of agony sent out from the tenement, where starvation and disease in furnishing the program with themselds. is furnishing the morgue with thousands of "stiffs," never enters the ears of these J. W's. It is the jingle on the counter

J. W's. It is the jingle on the counter and the euphonious term "CASH" that vibrates upon the tympanums of these self-crucifying followers of Christ.

How long is this bare-faced hypocrisy going to last, we wonder? Are these things in human form always going to emulate Mr. Wanamaker's double dealing? It is the true that the loss of a ing? If it be true that the loss of a young man to the world counter-balances any other loss, that it can sustain, why does not Mr. W. exert every effort possible to save all the young men that he can? Are there not myriads of young men tramping our highways. young men tramping our highways, homeless, hungry and idle, whom Mr. W. can help if he wishes? His sermon in the Canada Presbyterian is nothing but a play upon fine sounding words, soul LESS, HEARTLESS and MEANINGLESS. LESS, HEARTLESS and MEANINGLESS. The great wealth that he has managed to store up, represents nothing but the colossal swindling that he has clutched from honest labor, and until this is RESTORED to the RIGHTFUL CWNERS, he, nor any other man of his ilk, cannot bask within the smiles of meanproving within the smiles of an approving Maker. "Restitution" comes before "forgiveness," and no amount of psalm singing, cottage prayer meeting, Y. M. C. Å. lecturing, newspaper sermonizing, can reconcile a LABOR EXPLOITER to God and save him from the horrors

### Politics as a Profession. BY FRANK A. MEYERS

Does political life offer sufficient hon-ors and rewards to warrant a young man engaging therein?
Politics has no future, said George W.

Pugh, of Ohio.

The threadbare saying is—politics

Pugh, of Ohio.

The threadbare saying is—politics makes strange bedfellows.

Nothing is so deceptive as politics. As a class the professional politician does not assist in elevating and improving the community in which he lives in any very marked degree.

Every young man should take an interest in politics and go to the polls and vote. He should make it his duty as a citizen to understand the principles of every party, so that he may know how best to vote. The study of politics brightens the faculties, makes one think for himself, and perhaps educates as much as book study. To refuse to vote is to abdicate one's right to citizenship. Because Tom, Dick and Harry, men with no creditable reputation, occupy high places, is but the more reason why men of attainments should see to the welfare of the nation. Taking an interest in politics and voting intelligently are duties every voter owes his country. It has been said by a prominent, observant politician that "young men are more moral, have more energy and vim, when they are active in politics, than those who remain aloof." This politician went on to say:

"They become aware that if they do not lead good lives their records will be

to take more or less interest in questions concerning government and the politics thereof. They should try to keep posted and not vote blindly. Then be steady and unwavering and open. Those on the fence are generally not called down.

Professional politics is precarious and, therefore, to be avoided. Strictly speaking politics is not a profession, and success in it is often but the result of circumstances and environment. Ex. Senator Joseph E McDonald once said:

"Republics are said to be ungrateful, but politics is more so and has no cold charity to offer to the defeated. Even when a man is successful in politics he finds it less remunerative than any other profession. The professional politician is quite an anomaly in our republic, and his career is so precarious that my advice to young men is not to endeavor to emulate him. Success in politics, any way, is largely due to circumstances, Politics often thrusts itself upon a man, and before he is scarcely aware of it, he is in the swim and borne on to success. Oftentimes easy success is the bait that causes one to try again, and the result is defeat. Young men can study politics to advantage and become better citizens, but to think of becoming an officeholder in a professional way is not to be thought of, much less encouraged."

Young men should not adopt politics as a profession, because it is uncertain and not independent. There are so

as a profession, because it is uncertain and not independent. There are so many chances of defeat. As a living it cannot be relied upon. So many callings are more profitable. One successful politician said: "There is no sense, no satisfaction, no independence in politics and to nearly every young manification." no satisfaction, no independence in politics, and to nearly every young man it is a snare and a delusion." A permanent position is more romunerative in the long run. As a pursuit office-holding is too often the read to poverty. When turned out of office they have no way to support themselves. No poor young man can afford to become a professional politicing or office seeker.

young man can afford to become a pro-lessional politician or office-seeker. A profession or business is far preferable to the uncertaintities of political prefer-ment. The successful politician repre-sents, perhaps, one man in many thous-ands who has attempted and won. Pol-itics is indeed a lottery; it is opportun-ity and circumstance. One should first succeed in some legitimate business or profession, and then politics can come in as an after consideration. Chance and scheming lie along the pathway of the professional office-seeker. The law, probably, opens up the easiest way to get into politics. Environment supget into politics. Environment sup-presses many embryo statesmen. Gray's lines about mute, inglorious Miltons are very applicable to many young Websters and Lincolns in our republic. The office should seek the man. Said

The office should seek the man. Said A. L. Conger, of Ohio: "Do not go into politics, young men, unless you are caught in the maelstrom of popular favor and carried with such force that you feel assured it will continue you in office for some years. Be independent financially if you think of pulling yourself into political favor by the bootstraps of demagogism.

At the risk of being prolix, we quote J. R. McLean, of Ohio:

R. McLean, of Ohio:

"Why, a young man is insane to go into politics. There is nothing to be gained and all to lose. Success in one or two instances is no security that for the rest of his natural life he may not score failures. Any profession or business is better, and will bring more contentment and more genuine happiness. The political office seeker's life is one strewn with shards and fints. and the young with shards and flints, and the young man who wilfully and premeditately se-lects politics as a pursuit or calling has a mental structure that certainly should be inquired into by the proper author

As you value your life, young man, guard—fight against—the dewnward tendency in a political professional career. It has been the damnation of many respectable people. Principles of life and politics should be thoroughly settled before going into politics, or you will soon lie, bribe, drink and swear.

To be a voter is one thing: to be an

will soon lie, bribe, drink and swear.

To be a voter is one thing; to be an office-seeker is another. The instinct of patriotism is universal, and has been the theme of some of the sublimest flights of oratory and the pencil. Many utterances have been made by the writers of the Old Testament on this theme.

Do not be bound by the politics of your father, young man. Say rather with Paul, "I am free born." Choose the right, independent of father or party, or party lash. Men who simply vote as their fathers did are doing all they can to make the world stand still.

There is no greater curse in American politics than the utterly disheartening thirst for office which prevails over the land. Said a distinguished divine from his pulpit:

land. Said

enter your mind that your opinions are to be shaped by the result of an election. And I would go farther than this and And I would go farther than this and say, do not take an office before the age of 35 or 40. When a man has once been voted for and won, if it was no more than to become an alderman, he has run the same risk that he does who has used his first glass of strong drink, and any man who would escape the blight which comes from office-seeking will do well to wait until his habits of life have become so strong that he can resist the baneful influence, not only of defeat but

Ground your politics upon religious principles, and vote as you pray.

### A Fine Proposition. (The following letter has not been answered.)

FEBRUARY 21, 1897.

Hon. Jas. D. Phelan, Mayor San Francisco:

Dear Sir:—To settle the disemployed question, instead of patching up and thus continuing the ever increasing disgrace to Christianity, let a fund be raised of \$50,000 or \$100,000 or \$500,000, the settlement of the question would be cheap at the large sum, buy land near the water front, issue "Labor Checks" to the value of the land, with which purchase lumber, bricks, lime, etc., etc., set the idle to work building the finest edifice in the city for the National Labor Exchange Clearing House and Depository. The 53 branches already established in California need such headquarters; the building would also contain workshops, dining and sleeping accommodation; s vessel should also be built on the same plan for transportation between the various Labor Exchange branches around the bay and on the coast.

All labor would be paid by "labor" Hon. Jas. D. Phelan, Mayor San Francisco

each person, who had contributed by labor, or materials, or food, or clothing, in the permanent wealth created by the co-operation of these various factors. The dis-employed would thus be set to work, be fed, clothed and housed; but still more important they would be proprietors of the wealth created, and would not again fall back into the ranks of the idle. This would be such an object lesson that it would settle the labor question for all time and would be so much better for rich and poor than a revolution. Yours faithful,

J. Alfred Kinghorn-Jones.

Now the money raised for the benefit

J. ALFRED KINGHORN-JONES.

Now the money raised for the benefit of the dis-employed is being used to make a bouleward for the benefit of the landlords and for landlords only, be they mayors or ex-mayors, it is of no benefit to any man to continue his misery a few days longer, without any hope beyond the few days. The cobbles of this city are a disgrace to any government; if they were removed it would still be for the ultimate benefit of the landlords; but it would also incidentally benefit those who have to cross the streets, if they own "corns," and it is presumed everyone who has to cross Market street twice a day must have those cobble producing pedalian evils. But then Market street is so near Third and Howard the shelter for the disemployed, and the boulevard is so far—the disemployed could walk to Market street, but they must ride to the horlevard. This city is ket street is so near Third and Howard the shelter for the disemployed, and the boulevard is so far—the disemployed could walk to Market street, but they must ride to the boulevard. This city is losing \$150,000 per day through the damned and doubly damned gold power, it is only gold that keeps men from working when they wish; statistics prove \$10 is the average of wealth produced per man per day and there are 15,000 men in this city that want work—it is mysterious to know how such a vast number keep quiet; it must be from the lowering effect of partial starvation and the still more degrading teachings of the Salvation Army, that poor defrauded labor must be content with the position in which God has placed him, and that he will reap his reward in the sweet bye and bye.

Real good would result from the Salvation Army if they would instruct labor that the only God who has always directed their footsteps down the Jericho road to fall among thieves is the god Gold, and that they have no special instruction as to the bye and bye—the present only is ours—and "Our Father" created America and filled it with his children, and being no "respector of persons," did not intend one child to have 4,000,000 scree, which he could not use, and 4,000,000 other children not to

persons," did not intend one child to have 4,000,000 acres, which he could not use, and 4,000,000 other children not to have four inches they are at liberty to use, and whose only prospective occupancy of land is six feet by two feet, when they can no longer use it or anything else; but if they would be free indeed and enjoy beaven now they should deed and enjoy heaven now, they should learn the plan of the Labor Exchange, by which gold is debased and labor exalted. Our plan will emancipate from worry and want, it is the only plan by which all reformers can unite at once, and thus establish the commonweal accordecording to Jesus. the Socialist. cording to Jesus, the Socialist.

J. ALFRED KINGHORN JONES.

THE OLD WOMAN WHO WAS TIRED. There was an old woman who always was tired, She lived in a house where no help was hired; Her last words on earth were, "Dear friends, I am going Where sweeping ain't done, nor churning, nor

sewing; And everything there will be just to my wishes for where they don't eat, there's no washing

and though there the anthems are constantly ringing,

having no voice, will get rid of the singing, Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me

For I'm going to do nothing forever and ever.

The people of the world smoke, chew and snuff a billion and a quarter pounds of tobacco annually.

An improvement has been made recently in artificial feet which seems to leave nothing more to do in order to produce as nearly a perfect counterfeit of the natural member as it is possible for human ingenuity to secure.

The original rubber foot with stiff ankle joints

vas a vast improvement over the old style of wooden feet with articulating joints. The rub ber reduces the shock and gives an elasticity of movement, while the absence of the ankle joint removes the old clanking and the uncertainty of novement incident to this mechanism.

Subsequently Mr. A. A. Marks, the original in-rentor of rubber feet, introduced an improve-ment which while very simple was of great value. It consisted simply of a longitudinal canvas, in serted from heel to toe near the bottom of the foot, the result of which was that the toe was drawn back to place and kept from mashing or "If you, my young friends, would be turning up. This foot with the canvas brace was freemen, make up your minds that you will not seek for office; that it shall never by what seems to be the last possible change that can be made for the better.



The new invention consists of the insertion of a mattress of canvas in which is embedded side by side a layer of narrow, flat, steel, springs. The canvas holds them in the pocket, in which they slide freely, but the ends are capped with metal to prevent their perforating the rubber and leav-

spongy, containing, therefore, a large percentage of air, increasing the lightness and also the fiex-ability of the foot. Further, just above the pos-terior end of the mattress in the heel there is a

terior end of the mattress in the heel there is a large air chamber so arranged that it cannot burst, and thus preventing the heel from matting or failing in elasticity.

The operation of this steel spring mattress is to throw the toe back as it is bent in walking, and thus to materially assist in locomotion.

This mechanism has been submitted to the most severe mechanical test, and found to be so durable that after being tested equal to 19,000 miles of actual walking to show no signs of giving away.

### INSANITY INCREASES.

THE GRIM SPECTER WANT RECRUIT ING FOR THE ASYLUMS.

Mrs. Oppenheimer Finds Some More Sta tling Facts In the Report of the Charl ties Conference—Education and the Appalling Growth of Crime.

[Special Correspondence.]

A paragraph has lately been published in many of the New York newspapers relative to the increase of insanity in Kansas. The intent of the emphasis laid by the newspapers upon this increase is plainly to paint the moral that the somewhat revolutionary political sentiments exhibited in Kansas during the last few years and the sympathy shows by a large part of the population in that state with measures antagonistic to the great corporations are either themselves the creation of disordered brains or directly tend to produce insanity. But, ac cording to the report of the conference of Charities and Correction held last June in Grand Rapids, Kansas is by no means peculiar in this matter. Insanity is very generally upon the increase all over the country. The report of the committee on reports from states (page 14) says: "A striking feature of most of the reports which mention in-sanity at all is the constant and rapid increase of the insane. In few states have the statistics on this subject been so carefully collected as in Massachusetts. In a year the recoveries among the 8,500 insane do not exceed 500, while the deaths are at least 600. The 1,100 thus removed from the list by death or recovery have their places more than made good by the new cases con stantly arising or the lapse of recovered If it were not so, the insanc would cease to accumulate (as they do) at the rate of 250 a year. It is not probable that so many enter by immigration as are removed by emigration or by offi cial removals-the latter reported las year as 386. Probably no New England state contains so large a proportion of the insane as Massachusetts, though they increase everywhere. It is to be desired that other states furnish such information.

New York state is the very stronghold of conservatism when compared with Kansas, yet, according to this report, nearly 1 person in every 350 of the population goes insane. A little farther on the committee says: "Were the ratio everywhere as high as in New York and Massachusetts there would be more than 200,000 insane persons in the United States." The fact is, the strain of our present competitive system is so great that both men and/women break down under it who in more nor-mal social conditions would probably lead sane and healthy lives to a good old age. It is neither heredity nor vice that sends the mass of these victims to our asylums. It is the months and years of desperate effort waged against severe adversity. It is the anxiety for the future and the ever increasing hopelessnes of the struggle that wrecks the nervou system and results at last in incurable insanity, or probably, at the best, in such a cure as renders the patient liable to a recurrence of the malady upon ev ery renewal of the strain.

As an instance the report from Ne-braska (page 64) says: "The great in-crease in the number of insane the past year has surprised us all. The state officers do not know what to do. Such an increase of insane population was not anticipated and so was not provided for by our last legislature. We cannot ac-count for this increase, but believe it is largely due to the disappointments of the people in the loss of crops and to the financial difficulties of the past few years." In the Virginia report is this paragraph: "That insanity in the state is on the increase there can be no doubt. In 1871 less than 600 white and 150 colored insane were in our asylums, while, as pointed out above, there are now 1,725 of the former and 825 of the The ratio of the white insane to the whole population is 1 to 580; that of the negro, 1 to 750. It is a significant groes in Virginia than were reported in 1860 in the entire United States. So here are problems for the serious consideration of psychologists and political

Here and there in the volume are signs of a vague, uneasy feeling that the old panaceas for the cure of crime and pauperism are not working satisfactorily. One is a quotation from a magazine article by Mr. Elijah C. Foster, a plea for indeterminate sentences for petty offenses or misdemeanors which closes thus: "What shall be done to stem the tide of increasing immoral ity, vice and crime with its necessary accompaniments—degradation and pau-perism? It is a vital question that touches us all." Even education fails to bring about the hoped for result. From North Carolina comes the word: "The sad fact remains that crime does not diminish. Never were the colleges so full, the public schools so well maintained. What is wanting in our system of education that the moral sentiment is so feebly developed? Of \$318,000,000 paid for education in the south since the free n of the negro one-fourth, or \$75, 000,000, was used for colored schools. They share exactly pro rata in North Carolina as to numbers. Yet the super-

They share exactly pro rata in North Carolina as to numbers. Yet the super-intendent of the penitentiary replies to the board of charities that no perceptible effect upon the statistics of crime can be discerned. He is a careful man and a lifelong teacher. What is wanting is what we call education in America?"

In Missouri "the census of the penitentiary shows an extraordinary increase—1,689 inmates in the year 1892 and 2,178 in 1894, being an increase of 29 per cent and in the ratio of about 700 to the million of population. The inspectors in their report attribute this increase to the financial and industrial depression occurring during that period. Only 1,000 are employed under contract

and at rates per diem, 50 cents for males and 40 cents for females. One-sixth of the convicts are under 20 years of age and one-third between 20 and 25." A good deal is said in different papers

and reports of convicts and prison labor An item which seems worth quoting comes from Alabama. In the report from that state occurs a mention of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company. "This company," says the correspond-ing secretary, "obtained its lease of ten years by a liberal offer, which in-cluded the promise to relieve the state of the expense of maintaining these schools (four night schools) promising to pay the teachers \$40 per month. For some time they have maintained two schools, one for white prisoners and one for colored, at each of the two prisons. They own shaft No. 1 and slope No. 2." Since the other schools have been sus-

ended the company has adopted a policy in regard to its own which is almost equivalent to abolishing them. It has claimed the privilege of appointing the teachers themselves, and instead of selecting suitable persons for this office it now appoints the hospital stewards to this position, thus making the salary of one official answer for the two offices. A hospital steward who does his duty properly cannot serve suc-cessfully as the teacher of the night school or the Sunday school even if he had the time. The strict control which he must maintain is antagonistic to the spirit in which a teacher should approach them. Only one of the schools at Pratt mines—that for colored convicts at shaft No. 1—has still a regular teacher who is not a hospital steward. It is much to be regretted that in all

this volume, so far as a pretty close

search can discover, there is no frankly outspoken utterance in favor of the trades unions' fight against the underbidding of free labor in the open market by prison made goods. These workers for the uplifting of the pauper and the criminal ought by this time to understand the senselessness and the wickedness of trying to pull these waste elements of the community out of their slough with one hand while with the other they use the means to that end as a weapon to club self supporting workingmen and their families down into pauperism and criminality. Most of the writers who have occasion to mention the subject merely state the facts of the case and leave their individual point of view obscure. Others again commit themselves very frankly, like the corre-spending secretary from Connecticut who mentions an act prohibiting the manufacture in any prison of any article which may come in contact with the lips or mouth. "This was passed in the interest of the public health," he says. 'It is to be hoped that it will not serve as an entrenched outpost from which attacks may be directed upon the whole system of untrammeled prison labor."
The Ohio report says: "In our penitentiary we are still suffering from the evil effects of former pernicious legislation effecting prison labor. The people of the state are beginning to doubt the wisdom of depriving the prisoner of employment and thereby endangering his moral mental and physical health in order that the product of his labor may not come in contact with free labor. It is a question whether or not the prisoner is more the slave of the state than is the average laborer to the trades unions.

It is pleasant to record that these two aragraphs are the only ones of the sort in the volume. Let us hope that the gentlemen who wrote them will have experienced a charge of heart or studied more closely the facts in the case before the time comes around for their next MARY S. OPPENHEIMER.

### Boston Moving.

Municipal ownership of street railways has been taken up with vigor by the citizens' committee of Boston. Petition blanks for circulation, with a con densed statement of the experiences of Detroit and Toronto, were sent to reformers all over the state, and at the committee's request voters have sent letters to their senators and representa

Later, the committee has sent out a great number of postal card notices of the date of the hearing on the bill in-troduced. Among the signers of the notice are Edwin D. Mead of The New England Magazine, Professor Frank Parsons, lecturer on law in Boston uni versity; Henry R. Legate, the statisti Edward Everett Hale, Rober Treat Paine, Jr., and men prominent in business and labor circles.

### Legalizing Labor Unio

Assemblyman Sanders of New York has undertaken the task to encourage contracts between employers and em-ployees. He has introduced a bill with

this object in view.

It provides that it shall be lawful for any person or persons or corporation employing or desiring to employ laborers or employees to enter into contracts with such laborers or employees or with labor unions or trades assemblies, by the terms of which contracts said labor unions, trades assemblies or other organi-zations of laborers may agree upon the one hand to furnish steady help to said employer and the said employer, on the other hand, may contract not to employ any other persons than such as are me bers of the labor union or trade assembly or are furnished to him thereby.

Will Exchange Courtesies.

On May 24 there will be held three separate conventions in as many cities of marine labor organizations of unusual importance to the world of labor. The National Union of Dock Laborers in Great Britain and Ireland will meet in Liverpool, the London Dockers' union in Hull and the American Longshoremen's union in New York. Friendly greetings will be exchanged between these organizations during their sessions, and it is possible that steps will be taken toward a federation of the three with a view to finally affecting a grand international federation of all seafaring organizations.

### LEGITIMATE OBJECTS

OF WHAT DO THEY CONSIST IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL REFORM?

Shall We Accept the Definitions of God' Self Appointed Vicars on Earth?—Rath er Let Us Relieve Them of a Respe bility Too Great For Them to Bear.

[Special Correspondence.]

A few weeks ago I ventured to criti-cise a Forum article by Professor Woodrow Wilson, the extremely reactionary tone of which was very distasteful to me. Professor Wilson's attention was called to my criticism, whereupon he called to my criticism, whereupon he complained that his views had been grossy misinterpreted and assured his correspondent that he had plenty of sympathy with "the legitimate objects of social reform." I am very sorry to have misinterpreted the views of any present but I am not singular in that person, but I am not singular in that respect, as this much is certain: Whether use of defect in the language in which human beings are wont to express their views or because of defect in the understandings of those on whom the views are sought to be impressed, it is a fact that great men in all ages have labored under the disadvantage of having their views misinterpreted, and if Professor Wilson has anything of that sort to com plain of he may console himself with the thought that he stands in mighty good company and is no worse off than greater men have been. Emerson said that "to be great is to be misunder-stood." And if I am not mistaken Jesus Christ was so unfortunate as to have his views misinterpreted. That is one of the prices which men pay for greatness. Let it go at that. The thing I want particularly to call attention to now is that phrase, "the legitimate objects of social reform."

What are they? Who is to say? What signifies the word "legitimate" when used in this connection? I haven't the least doubt but Teddy Roosevelt, the Rev. Tom Dixon, Dr. Parkhurst, An-Comstock, Larry Godkin and a host of others who seem to imagine themselves God's appointed vicars on earth for regulating the affairs of the entire human race are as fully in sympathy with "the legitimate objects of social reform" as is Professor Woodrow Wilson. But whose definition of legitimacy are we to accept? Shall our definition be one which has regard for the privileges and perquisites of the exploit-ing classes or shall it be based on the declaration of universal human rights which places all persons on an equality with respect to life, liberty and happi ness and the means of obtaining them

The word "legitimate" is one which might easily inspire a thesis, the text of which would cover the whole ground of controversy between the masses and the classes. I feel quite sure that Professor Wilson's ideas of legitimacy would prove very unacceptable to me, and it is for this reason he accuses me of misinterpreting his views. There are many persons who profess great love for the human race and who anxiously busy themselves with plans for ameliorating the condition of the poor and oppressed but who are careful always to proceed after notions of legitimacy which involve the retention of the very privileges and monopolies of which the poverty and oppression they assume to deal with are the offspring. Tolstoi said of these persons, "They are willing to do every thing for the poor except to get off their backs." Whatever other opinions they may have concerning the teachings of the Christ, they are at least convinced that he uttered one profound truthnamely, "The poor ye have always with you." They assume poverty and misery to be divine institutions for the discipline of the race, something after the notion of the rich lady who was filled with admiration at the wisdom of the Creator in placing so many poor on earth in order that the rich might have the opportunity to cultivate the beautiful virtue of charity. Their notions of legitimacy, then, include no such ideas as the abolition of poverty, and their activities begin with charity balls and

"The fate of civilization," "the future of the race" and other vague ex-pressions of like import constitute a fad with these people. By referring so ciologic activity to such expressions even though mighty little is known concerning the body of thought denoted by them, one acquires a reputation for profundity and respectability that can be attained in no other way, and also escapes many unpleasantnesses which would impose themselves as duties did "the fate of civilization" hang in the balance. "The future of the race" is a very respectable phrase that don't mean anything in particular, but men have managed to build upon it a code of legitimacy that sanctions all of the bot-tom iniquities and damnations of the present, and if you will notice closely you will find that those who most actively exert themselves to see that the race's future is well protected are generally quite comfortably well off in the present. How does it come that the wel fare of the whole human race is depend-ent on the enforcement of a code of legitimacy which redounds to the spe-cial benefit of a class? Whence do these people derive their authority to prescribe forms of thought and action for the whole of mankind? Has God Almighty intrusted to them the task of caring for the welfare of all the teeming million of earth? If so, their responsibility is indeed great. Yes, the responsibility is too great for them to bear. They shall be relieved from it.

be relieved from it.

Poverty and the misery which comes by lack of material necessities are not divine institutions, are not necessary for the discipline of the race, are not the unavoidable accompaniments of progress. They are huge, caneerous sores upon the body social, and any effort of social reform which does not have for its object their entire removal is not legitimate, no matter though it may be supported by all the college professors and dootors of divinity in Christendem. It is legitimate for men to stek to abol-

ish poverty and to strive for full free-dom to apply the hand of labor to na-ture's bounteous resources for the satis-faction of their wants, no matter if the paper titles and social conventions of 10,000 years stand in the way and have to be swept into complete oblivion before that freedom can be attained. To labor is not merely a duty; it is a natural right of man. To sweep away the parasites that stand between man and his opportunities to labor, that deprive him of the exercise of his natural right, is a legitimate object of social reform. It is the supreme object which must be accomplished before much else can follow. We may leave off worry about the future of the race. When men have free-dom, the race will take care of its own W. P. BORLAND.

Bay City, Mich. THE ANTITRUST LAW.

Claim That the Recent Supreme Court Decision Affects Unions Is a Little Tardy.

Some of the trust organs have made the discovery that the decision of the United States supreme court in the Transmissouri Traffic association case applies to combinations of labor as well as to combinations of capital. The discovery is somewhat tardy. The trouble with the act of July 2, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman act, has been that up to the date of the decision in question labor combinations have been the sole sufferers from its provisions. The application of the act to labor unions was first raised in the proceedings begun by the United States to enjoin a combination of draymen and others at New Orleans in November, 1892. The title of this case is United States versus Workingmen's Amalagamated council. District Judge Billings granted an injunction, and his order was affirmed by the United States circuit court of ap peals for the Fifth circuit. District Judge Speer of the same circuit held, in proceedings upon a petition of a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers asking that the receivers of a railroad be directed to enter into a contract with them, that a rule of that or der requiring them to strike under cer-tain circumstances was a violation of this act.

In the case of the United States against Debs and others, arising out of the Chicago strike of 1894, Judge Woods undertook to show in a somewhat elab-orate opinion that the antitrust act did not alone regard capitalistic combination, but was aimed against labor or-ganizations as well. He said among other things, "Does the guilt or inno-cence of the defendants of the charge of conspiracy under this statute depend or the proof there may be of their success in drawing to the support of their design those who may be called capitalists, or does it depend upon the character of the design itself and upon what has been done toward its accomplishment by themselves and by those in voluntary co-operation with them, from whatever

loyment or walk in life?" In the more recent case of the United States versus Phelan, in a proceeding to punish as a contempt of court the viola tion of an order of injunction similar to that issued in Chicago, Circuit Judges Taft and Lurton held that this act was clearly applicable to the strike of the American Railway union, and they referred with dissent to the opinion of Judge Putnam, the only federal judge so far who had expressed any doubts on this point.

It will be perceived that the antitrust act has no terrors for the labor organizations of which they have not already been copiously and insistently made aware. They are not, therefore, likely to regard the decision in the Transmissouri Freight association case with quite the same feelings that the trust organs evidently expect them to do. The re-markable unanimity with which the federal bench has found the Shermar act applicable to labor combinations is in curious contrast with the tone of the discussion of the bill when it was pass ing through congress. Its possible effect, as originally introduced and finally enacted, upon such combinations was not overlooked, and an amendment was of fered distinctly providing that the act should not apply to them. The amend-ment was not adopted, mainly because of the argument that it was superfluous since the act plainly did not make a labor combination a conspiracy in restraint of trade. But the courts have adopted quite a different rule of interpretation, evidently agreeing with Judge Woods that to put any such limitation upon the word conspiracy is neither necessary nor permissible. On the whole, the labor unions can stand the supreme court de cision if the railroads can .- New York

### Labor Laws In Kansas

Senator Henry Zimmer has introduce a bill in the Kansas senate to compe street car companies to make a reduc

street car companies to make a reduction in fares during certain hours in the day. The bill was prepared by a committee from the packing houses of Kansas City, Kan. These men want to ride to and from their work for 8 cents. The bill provides that between the hours of 5 and 8 a. m. and 5 and 8 p. m. street car companies in any city shall not charge more than 8 cents for fares. Any company violating the measure and charging more will be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than \$6 nor more than \$25 for each offense.

Senator Zimmer also has a bill which

more than \$25 for each offense.

Senator Zimmer also has a bill which makes it a misdemeanor for any street car company to compel employees to put up a bond or for any company to withhold a part of the employees' wages as a bond for honesty. The penalty provided in the bill is a fine of not less than \$15 nor more than \$100. than \$15 nor more than \$100.

Against the Agreement.

It is unlawful for an employer to exact an agreement, either written or verbal, from an employee not to join or become a member of a labor organization as a condition of employment in California, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetta, Minnascia, Mi

## To Railroad Men.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate, or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

### What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's. Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfils every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists. Price, fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention the RAILWAY TIMES, and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

The Publishers of the Railway Times guarantee the genuineness of this Offer.

## "THE UNION FOREVER!"

... THE UNION MADE OVERALLS ARE MADE BY ...

# SWEET, ORR & Co.

### GUARANTEED NEVER TO RIP!

If you don't wear everalls, you

MUST WEAR PANTS. You should wear Shirts, and you should wear Sack Coats They are all the Best that can be made. Our Brand is on all INSIST upon our goods. If your local dealer don't

keep them, then write to SWEET, ORR & CO.

NEW YORK CITY. CHICAGO, ILL. NEWBURGH, N. Y.



### A RAILROAD MAN'S REMEDY!!

No Douche, No Vaporizing, No Wash. A CURE THAT CURES.
An Effectual VEST POCKET Remedy. Always Ready.
No Han Exposed to Wind or Weather Like the Railroad "Boys" and Subject to CATARRH Should be Without

ELY'S CREAM BALM Gives Relief at once for Celd in the Heed
Apply into the Nostrile—It is Quickly Absorbed

50c. Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan in closing the biographical sketch of her husband says: "He has that sort of genius which has been called a capacity for hard work." That is so, and there is

lots of hard work in store for him. How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot by cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & C.O., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney
or the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly
obnorable in all business transactions and finanstally able to carry out any obligations made by
helr firm.

heir firm.

VERY & TRUAX, Wholesale Drugrists, Toledo, O.

VALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Drugists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting
lirectly upon the blood and muons surfaces of
the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c.

ber bottle. Sold by all Drugrists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.







ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

