RAILWAY TIMES.

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1897.

VOL. IV.

COMING REPUBLIC.

EUGENE V. DEBS OUTLINES PROGRAMME IN NEW YORK JOURNAL.

Sketch of the New Movement to Launched at Chicago, and the Work Proposed to be Accomplished.

Responding to a request from the New York Journal for further particulars in reference to the work to be undertaken by the new movement proposed to be launched at Chicago in June, Eugene V. V. Debs telegraphed the following article to that paper, which appears in its issue of May 30th: "The steady stream of earnest, anxious inquiry given rise by the recent announcement relative to the national 'co operative movement pro posed to be launched at Chicago next the ardent and wide-spread interest in and approbation of the scheme. Thousands of struggling, suffering unemployed have hailed it as a benediction It has revived their drooping spirits and restored some measure of their lost faith. Many professional and business people have volunteered their aid and encour agement; not a few well-to-do have exed interest and sympathy, while still others, including some of our most eminent citizens, have pledged their moral and material support.

Some opposition has, of course, been aroused. This is not only expected but is essential to success. Any project designed to alter the "existing order of things" which fails to provoke opposition must also fail to enlist support. Lack of vitality to offend in certain quarters means impotency and failure. The great est blessings which have come to the world have had to force their way through the fiercest and most powerful opposition.

In presenting my views on this matter. it should be understood that I speak for myself alone. I have my own ideas as to what should be done in the present crisis by the approaching convention, but what action the delegates may conclude to take cannot be foreshadowed. I am persuaded, however, from my intimate association with them that they will respond to the great and growing demand and pronounce in favor of the national co-operative commonwealth and lay deep and strong the foundations of a mighty organization designed to accomplish this seemingly herculean task.

The most popular feature of the plan especially with the unemployed, is that proposing the colonization of some western state presenting the best advantages, securing political control under the forms of law, and establishing within the limitations of the federal jurisdiction the co-operative commonwealth. A singular spectacle is presented in the malevolent opposition to this part of the move ment, which comes almost wholly from those who sneer at the unemployed as "tramps and loafers" and yet are now wrought into a frenzy at the mere suggestion that this element is to remove and sequestrate in some distant and un inhabited part of the country.

There are two social systems which have been in conflict since the human race began, and never more intensely so than at the present time. Under the one, the few enjoy and the many are doomed to serve as beasts of burden. The favored few, the beneficiaries of for the most part, that it is ordained of sees shall toil and ane

ment to be launched at Chicago next month contemplates the unification o all workers, organized and unorganized, and all others, regardless of sex or color who favor a change in our social and industrial affairs and believe it can be

brought about only by a complete change of our social and industrial system. A constitution, brief and to the point, will be adopted and a declaration of principles issued. A corps of competent organizers will be at once placed in the field and local branches will be instituted in every state of the union. A small admission fee will be charged and a small annual capita tax levied, for which each member will receive a copy of the official paper of the organization, and it is proposed to make this the very best paper of its kind issued. Experience has taught that there is nothing weaker than organized ignorance. From month indicates with unerring certainty the very beginning, powerful educational influences will be set in operation. In connection with the paper, which, as stated, will be first class in every particular, there will be established a book and pamphlet department and placed in charge of a competent manager, and every good work and treatise 1 on economics and kindred subjects car be here obtained at actual cost. A modern and well equipped printing plant will be established and economic literature will be produced in cheap editions and large quantities, which will be freely distributed, especially among the poor who

lack the means to buy. The various local branches will be duly chartered and the membership will probably be limited to five hundred members per branch. As members are enrolled they are given the opportunity to place opposite their names the respective amounts of the voluntary mon. ly contributions which they are willing to make to advance the cause. Each will be expected to contribute in proportion to his or her means, while those who are poor or out of employment will be entirely exempt. The amounts so collected will be placed in the co-operative fund and this will be in charge of a Board of five or more, careful, capable, and trustworthy persons under whose supervision it will be expended subject to such regulations as

the organization may prescribe. Before adjourning, the convention will name a Board whose duty it shall be to examine into the matter of selecting a state in which to begin operations. This Board will make a thorough examination of the advantages presented by each state, as well as the objections, visiting the capital cities of the various states for that purpose and there holding meetings from day to day and hearing reports and testimony until a full and exhaustive showing has been made That strong inducements will be offered by a number of Western states is assured by the voluminous correspondence already on file. At the close of its inves tigation the Board will report to the executive Board of the organization and the two Boards in joint session will de cide upon the state in which the begin

ning is to be made. At the adjournment of the convention or shortly afterward, a recruiting office will be established in connection with the general offices of the organization, and here will be recruited the bodies o men who, in such detachments as may be decided upon, will proceed to the state selected for their reception. The first of these pioneers will, no doubt, be this beautiful system, honestly believe, required to march, but this will be done under perfect order and discipline. First God that a chosen few shall rule and of all, each applicant for enlistment th must be examined a cept accepted as comprehend fully the nature of the undertaking, the purpose sought to be accomplished and whose hearts are thoroughly in the movement. Respec for discipline and obedience to regula tions will! be exacted. The advance bodies will probably consist wholly of unmarried men or men without families That they may have to endure some pri vations is altogether probable, but they will be men of such fibre, and the con viction that they are the progenitors o a new humanity will burn and glow in their breasts with such intensity, that come what may, they will have the courage and fidelity to stand and withstand ing their vices instead of their virtues. until success is achieved. With thes men there will be something more than a principle involved. They will be ani mated by a fervor akin to religious zeal. The cause in which they enlist and to which they pledge devotion will be to

WILLING SLAVES.

THEY WHO BEAR FETTERS WITHOUT PROTEST ARE IN NEED OF THEM.

Slaves of the Nineteenth Century Have N Respect for Any Power but that Which Tramples Them Down.

Some years ago Helen Wilmans con tributed an article to the Irish World which attracted wide attention at the riage wheels as they pass in haughty time and has since been reproduced in a great many papers. It is so applicable to the situation to-day that we are moved to publish it again for the benefit of our readers. There are some bitter truths laid upon you-the only part of you in the article which none will recognize your master never needed-have been in the article which none will recognize more readily than the self-sacrificing men and women who have braved personal slander and public detraction to rescue the modern slave only to find, as Helen Wilmans says, that "his own base influence was against it." Unless the slaves of corporations are dead to every noble influence, the burning words of body, soul and spirit—are organizing Helen Wilmans will arouse them and for self protection? fire them to a sense of their humiliation as if live coals were heaped upon their souls. What she says ought to be placed in the hands of every wage-slave in America. Here it is: "I know the slave driver, and I know the slave; and I mean to say that the slave-driver, selfish as he is, is a gentleman in comparison with the slave. There is nothing in all the world so ignoble as the slave. He is in his true position as a slave so long as he willingly bears his servitude. He is fit for nothing else.

"Why should I care that his back is bent under the burden of another? Why should I be distressed at his wrong His wrongs are his just due so long a he bears them in tame and cowardly submission. What would be the wrongs of a freeman are for him just deserts.

"I mean to speak the truth from this time on. I have coddled the slave and called him a man when I knew there was no manhood in him. I will do so no longer. On the contrary, hereafter, I mean to assert everywhere and on all occasions that he who wears a fetter needs it; that he who bears a kick deserves it.

"I wash my hands of spirits that are so mean and slavish as to take part in the injustice that is crushing them down. Moreover, I say that the bent back of the toiler, the horny hands, the coarse, distorted features, and the general ugli ness that marks him, are a confession of his own sins in abetting the sins of his master!

"I desire to speak face to face with you-the slaves of the nineteenth century; to tell you how I have seen every effort made by philanthropists for your benefit fall fruitless to the ground because your own base influence was against it.

There are labor papers working for you for whose support you have never contributed the cost of a plug of tobacco or a drink of whisky. I have seen more and worse than this-that you have no respect for any man but the one that kicks you, and no regard for any power but that which tramples you down. You are the obstacle-the only obstacle -in the way of race emancipation.

"Your masters are a handful; you are legion. Your masters are intelligentmany of them considerate and just, as the world goes; and though they will not voluntarily relax their selfish grin on the good things of life, not one of them would dare to refuse you justice if you had it in you to take a brave and

of physical contraction, extension and flexion of your muscles. You will not think. The moment one of you begins to do this, he ceases to belong to that class to whom these words are aded. Your faces are prone to the dress ground to which your labor-worn bodies are rapidly hastening. You plod and delve from day to day, never casting upward an admiring look save when your masters, with liveried attendants, splash mud upon you from their car splendor by.

What are you going to do? Your muscles-the only part of you that thinks when the lash of oppression is largely supplanted by the more economical appliances of machinery. Are you willing any longer to cumber the ground as useless lumber, or do you mean to come up to the dignity of full-grown manhood among your brother toilers, who, physically, mentally and morally-

There are only two ways for you. Your muscles are superseded. The demand for them becomes continually more limited. The world's call on all men now is for brain. It asks you to think, that through it may develop the finer and as 'yet unexplored forces of true manhood. If you neglect or refuse to respond to this call, there remains but the other alternative: to die, and give place to a race of men who are susceptible to the noble impulse of a more refined age."

Grinding the Poor.

Civil Justice George F. Roesch of New York says cases come before him in his court which, in almost every instance, result in gross injustice to ignorant purchasers of jewelry and house hold goods. The installment dealers make use of the execution against the body, and hundreds of men are thrown into Ludlow Street jail upon failing to pay a dollar or two due upon goods chased but not entirely paid for.

Justice Ruesch said there were many reputable installment plan dealers in the city, but the class he referred to are those who sell cheap watches, music boxes, jewelry and sometimes clothing and furniture in small amounts ud resort to drastic measures to collect any balance that remains unpaid. He exhib ited several watches, rings and other articles which are evidence in cases now pending in his court. He showed one ring which he said had been sold for \$5 to an Italian, who was to pay 5 cents a week on it. When \$8.50 had been paid. the Italian defaulted and was thrown into Ludlow Street jail. Mr. Roesch had the value of the ring appraised and said it was worth only \$1. He cited a case where a \$3 watch was sold for \$10, and when nct quite paid for the purchaser was lock of up for default of a payment. He showed \$18 watches that were sold for \$88, but said that nearly all the s in his court were for sum below \$5. He named one dealer who had on an average 84 men arrested each month for defaulting small navments. He named 15 dealers who are almost daily in his court.

an as Contracte Workm

A system of public work that has much to commend it is that of co-opera tive contract in vogue in New Zealand Under that system a public work is divided into small sections by the engineer in charge, and an estimate is made of its cost. Each section is then let out to a group of workmen, who do the work under a foreman of their own choosing, but who receives no more than his fellows. which would otherwise go to profes-sional contractors and they share the of the steel employes and the fact t payment equally. Each worker is inter ested in seeing that his companions do their full emount of work, and the sooner the job is performed the greater the return for a day's work. If any tools are needed which the men do no own, the government supplies them at a moderate rental. The adoption of this system should provide a method whereby direct employment by the govern ent would be consistent with a full return for the money expended, giving the community an advantage in the economical execution of public enter-prise equal to that enjoyed by private employers.—Sylvester Baxter in Review of Reviews.

MODERN TRUSTS. THE RESULT OF PROGRESS IN PRODUC-

TION AND DISTRIBUTION. medy Lies in the Formation of One Gi gantic Trust of All Industries With

All the Peopls Stockholders, Sylvester Keliher, Secretary of the American Railway Union, contributed the following trenchant article on Trusts

to a recent issue of the Rights of Man. 'At no time since the foundation of our government was the trust so much in evidence as at the present time. During the winter just past, every legislative body from congress to town councils trained their guns, big and little, on these important and powerful agents in our industrial and commercial affairs. It is true that many of them fired only blank cartridges, but the belief is gaining ground among the people, that we are rapidly giving way to a government by the trusts and for the trusts, and something must be done to pacify them. In all that has been said or done, how-

ever, nothing more than a restraining influence has been advocated; in no instance has a permanent remedy been offered. Our politicians remember what Lincoln said about fooling some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but they forget that he added, 'but you can't fool all the people all the time."

It would seem that it were high time that the people were reminded of this, but any number of them are still applauding palliatives and will not under stand that the cure of an ulcer on the body politic as on the human body can only be affected by ripping it out root

and branch. They stand idly by and allow the trusts and syndicates to control and manipulate their political machinery, vote for the candidates these same trusts select and then expect the "mortgaged solons" to destroy their owners. Periodically the press of the country, with few exceptions, controlled by this same influence, take up the agitation against the trusts and pour out their denunciation until the rising temper of the people has spent its force or, as in the case of the steel trust one or more of them has been disrupted ; when the tax burdened people are told

that another line of industry has been opened up to "free and unlimited' mpetition and that a right pert revival of business can be expected, but like the " confidence " racket in the late campaign cannot be found with a Lick telescope and suddenly the people realize that the disrupted trust has only made room for a larger and more powerful one:than existed before.

Investigate the history of trusts in this country and you will find that from infancy they have grown and fatted whenever one has been broken or destroyed, it was only because it had become too unwieldy and the few manipu lators desired to freeze out some of the smaller holders. The steel combine had too many capitalists feeding at its trough. J. Pierpoi t Morgan, Rockefel-

ler and Carnegie, realizing that they could control this gigantic industry themselves, and realizing, too, that their own profits would be multiplied if the other beneficiaries were out, proceeded to disrupt the trust. Farmers, merchants and workingmen (who con so many steel rails), shouted for joy because this terrible octopy 1 had been destroyed and they could buy steel rails They obtain the full profit for several dollars a ton less than before. of the steel employes and the fact that their purchasing power had been re duced from 10 to 40 per cent. was of no consequence. The apparent downfall of the traffic association was another cause for jollification among those who produce all and pay all, but we are now now told that the genial railroad attorney has discovered points-and fields yet unexplored by the supreme courtthat will give the traffic association a closer union and a broader scope than before. The trusts are largely the result of progress in the production and distri bution of wealth; they recognize the value of associated effort and apply it; they realize that every article from a toothpick to a threshing machine can be produced cheaper when the entire sup ply for the trade is manufactured by on systematically organized working force The same is also true of their distribu tion. Unless we refuse to make furthe improvement and destroy many of the improved machines already in existe we cannot overcome the tendency to

purpose of which shall be the prospe ity, happiness and welfare of every human being.

Figure Keliker

NO. 11

THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

The scheme announced by Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, for the colonization of some estern state and the establish there of a co-operative commonwealth, is an instructive sign of the times. Mr. Debs has a large following, and he is held in high esteem by workingmen generally, whether they agree with his plans or not. Just how large his following is, just how far he speaks for others and how far for himself when he adopts the socialistic theory, there is as yet no means for accurately estimating. But it is undeniable that he does express the ideas of a considerable and growing class. They are men who feel that labor is not getting a fair deal-that the law is equally swift to protect capital and to lay a repressive hand on the working-man when the two come into conflict. As men of sense they realize, of cours that public order must be preserved, but they are also aware that in the preserving process the employe gets cr ed. Mr. Debs comprehends that this will continue inevitably to be so wi society is organized industrially as not His solution is to try and set up spart a social state in which capital and labor will not be hostile in interest. Believing in the inability of the masses to off successful resistance at the polls to

gressive wealth and selfish monopoly sounds a retreat to the West for a g experiment in government to be un taken, not by the rich and succ but by the poor and discouraged. What the prospects are for the suc of such a movement is a matter of opin-ion, but there can be no question as to the right of Mr. Debs and his following to enter upon it. If they can constitute themselves a majority in a state, it is their American right to rule that stol and give it whatever sort of government they choose, under the limitations of the federal constitution. It is certain, moreover, that for every man who follows Mr. Debs into the West there will be hundleds left behind cordially sympathetic with his purposes.

It is a fact whose significance is not to be ignored by the thoughtful that socialistic ideas are spreading in this se try. The tendency is in large part due to a reaction against the rule of the republic by its money rather than by its men-a revolt against government by the trusts. Those aggregations of wealth and ability and greed, uncontrolled by either conscience or prudence, are so ing perilous seed in the popular mind.

New York Journal

WHEN?

The Rothschilds are purchasing the gold and copper and silver min-America they can get hold of. W will they give them up? When?

The trusts have got control of en gress and the administration. Whe will they relax their grasp? When?

Corporations are reducing the way of their employes. When will they cease their piracy and deal honestly with wage workers? When?

Christ's ministers were contrarded to 'feed" his "sheep." White I the ded to cease shearing their and transformi them into mutton? When?

The devil is the general manager of

submit in silence, and any attempt to recruiting officers. Only such will be change or modify the situation, they regard as dangerous and wicked and resent as an assault upon the very life of society. It is scarcely required to observe that this is the system under which we now live. Under the other system, the earth and the fullness thereof become the common heritage of al the people. There are no favored classes," no special privileges, but all have equal right to help themselves to Nature's bounties and equal opportunity to enjoy the good things with which the earth abounds. This is the system that is to be, and all the evolutionary force are pledged to achieve its triumph.

The former system is known as the mpetitive system and its motto is the "survival of the fittest." It is a species of war which transforms mankind into a race of Ishmaelites. The strong, keen ning, unscrupulous, mercile triumph. The weak, tender them as sacred a cause as ever prompted ampathetic, conscientions, humane ad loving go the wa'l. Murder, suicide, poverty, misery, prostitution, bank cy, frand, insanity and all their d of woes tell the story of the canalistic conquest. Were this social to to continue forever, then, indeed, ald Huxley's prayer, that some stray bet might dash sgalast this wretched the and hurl it from existence, be immation devoutly to

Now as to the plans for establishing a new order of things. First of all

men to action. Those unduly excited persons who fear that there is to be an exodus of "bums and beats" may possess their have utilized your dumb en souls in patience. Parenthetically, it serve mankind in serving the may be here remarked, that they who go into spasms at the mere mention of the Ragged Army of the Republic are the very ones who are responsible for existence. Without pauperism th uld be no plutocracy a racy has a horror of pauperism. The men who will start West as

manly stand for your rights. But you are more be fooled by the far-off dazzle of their gold than they are by its possession. They have sane moments, when they reflect how their money has been gathered at your expense-moment when they almost wish that the system which fosters robbery and makes gold king, which puts in abeyance every noble impulse-could be changed for some better and more righteous way.

"But you-you adore the system You doff the ragged cap and bend the servile knee before the baser part of these men's natures, and your only desire for liberty is for the sake of emulat They know this; and they know, also that a social rupture that would transform you into millionaires at their expense would be the greatest possible calamity. For these men, selfish as they are, have necessarily-without really in-tending or desiring to do so-benefited the race throughout by their enterprise. They have built railroads, and made the different races of men one nation. They have utilized your dumb energies to serve mankind in serving themselves. They have used you as machines, em-ploying your services at the lowest cost compatible with the preservation of your lives and your muscular power, until at last they can supplant you with the chesper material of wood and iron. And all because they could do it—be-cause you have permitted it.

They have done you but similion, blindfolded though it were righ it w Union to the Last.

John F. Maher, the delegate of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, interested the delegates of the Central Labor union of New York recently by warning them against nonunion funerals. He declared that the rdinary individual was only buried nce, although he himself had heard of once, although he himself had heard of men having political funerals, but that only related to politicians. "An honest union workingman," he went on, "should certainly have an honest union funeral when he dies. Yet how can he have it if the unions hire carriages from nonunion stables when they desire to attend the funeral of a brother member? Electrical Worker? union, No. 3, and human affairs. When will he abdicat and give Christ a chance to rule? When Workingmen of the United States. the use of their ballots, could cha

their serfish condition to that of fr men. When will they do it? When?

Socialism proposes to hew out a brow highway to better conditions and illu inate it with the light of common sen When will those who need emane tion walk in it? When?

The Nebuchadnezzars of the world a erecting their golden images and co manding the people to worship the When will the people revolt? When

Washington's great glory, after Washington's group tit, when said to the Continental congress, "Hs ing now finished the word I retire from the great theater of a and bidding an af and pluding an affectionate farm this august body, under whose on have so long acted, I here offer m mission and take my leave of y employments of public life."

A New York firm is eng Governments are formed for the gre good to the greatest number, an er than destroy or retard these te ies, we should encourage them an acturing mantles of char-sizes. One made for J. gan required a whole "bol still about \$10,050,000 of every improvement or m odle was not cover

wards greater association in the duction and distribution of mate

ealth.

eyes, hover over the battle fields where. RAILWAY TIMES THE AMERICAN BAILWAY UNION

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TERRE HAUTE, JUNE 1, 1897.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AS SOLDIERS.

The profession of arms was never ed as one of the essentials of the lory of the American Republic, nor is are on record, of all the captains rica has produced, an intimation that the profession of arms, per se, was lesirable. As a nation, we maintain a small standing army, which, all things idered, should be still further reiced, since, scan all the surrounding on with glasses of telescopic power, and no reason under heaven can be found for an army, even as small as the one the tax-payers of the country are equired to maintain in vagabond idle-

Washington set the noble example of retiring from the army which fer eight years he had commanded and led to victory, and it would be an easy task call the roll of distinguished generals followed his example. The have militia laws which include

ale citizens from early manhood, 18 years to 45, subject to call, in a of need, and all of the states have

at is called a "State Guard." "Legion," or something else, who were ver known to do anything except to and guard in the interests of corpor tions when engaged in robbing workmen, their wives and children, the est debasing duty that men were even required to perform.

But of late a military craze has taken ssion of some of the people, and ir thought is, it had its origin in some of the churches of the country which sought to organize Sunday School children into military companies and teach the "young idea" how to shoot a gun, an effort, in the name of Christ, to make gospel, piety and powder, Bible and bullets, in a sense synony sus. And now comes the school soldier raze, in which the youth of the land of ol age are to be transformed into ars and be taught the art of war d murder. In a recent issue of the falo Commercial we find the following ting to this craze :

rangements were partially completed for ing the boy pupils in the public schools, by committee recently appointed by Supt. Em-, at a meeting held at the municipal build-

present of the committee Principals , Willis, Baker, Candee and Duschak towitz was made chairman of the com

pils will begin drilling in squads of The drills will take place immediately

the course of a month or so the squads will competent drillm ne most familiar with ys who have be will be given the places of non-com

e companies are drilled sufficiently to of their being formed into battalion will probably be given evening drills at the ies. C. D. R. Stowitz, a son of the major an appointed commander-in-chief. He

ents of the drillmasters the assignments of the drillmasters ap, belt and gloves as the uniform of the sldiers. The entire cost of the outfit will

Possibly, indeed, prophetically it is ertain, that Isaiah, the "Prince of Prophets," saw the time when nations should "beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into "pruning

that is just what socialism is seeking to accomplish. Isaiah sounded the keynote of socialistic triumph. He saw the time coming when the "ox" of labor and the " lion " of capital, should lie down together and partake of the same viands. when they should neither " hurt nor destroy," each other, when the lion should

lose his teeth and claws, and the ox his horns, when neither strike, boycott nor lockout should be resorted to any more and when the earth should be "full of knowledge,"covering it "as the waters cover the sea." That is just what socialists are contending for.

Isaiah, seven hundred years before the advent of Christ, contended for jus-

tice, equality and fraternity. That is what socialism is doing to-day, and it is a source of satisfaction to know that the grandest Prophet of the age, nearly three thousand years ago, started the socialistic agitation.

Some people inquire "How long, O Lord, how long must guns bellow into the ears of the nations Christ's Gospel ?" "How long, O Lord, how long will it be before ballots will take the place of bullets."

The great apostle, Peter, on one occa sion said:

But beloved, be not-ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand

years as one day. The problem of time is unsolvable. One day at a time will do. Never mind yesterday, nor to-morrow. To-day is enough. He who takes care of to day, may be hopeful of to morrow if it comes Longfellow sang-

"Let us, then, be up and doing, With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait."

THE CONVENTION.

The special convention of the American Railway Union heretofore announc ed will meet at Chicago, beginning Tuesday, June 15th. The opening session will be held at 10 o'clock and will be open to the public. The executive sessions will begin at 2 o'clock p. m. the same day. Headquarters will be at the McCoy Hotel, corner Clark and Van Buren streets, where special rates have been arranged. A circular of instructions will be mailed to delegates in ample time. A large attendance is assured and the presence of many of the most eminent reformers in the country will be a distinguishing feature. Prof. Frank Parsons of Boston and Mr. N. W. Lermand of Thomaston, Me., will be in attendance to represent the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Many other representatives of national and local reform organizations will be present and the convention promises to be a notable affair.

Some of the largest papers in the country will be represented by special correspondents, and the liveliest interest is evinced in the proceedings. This convention meets, not to hold a series of receptions and to pass meaningless resolutions, but for immediate action in behalf of oppressed and suffering humanity, and we do not hesitate to predict that all expectations will be fully met before the gavel sounds the final adjournment.

Co-operation the True Religion.

preached the following sermon on Co- the commonwealth his "find," and operation, which is worthy of careful directly came back with eleven of his eleventh chapter, tenth verse—'Have get that hunk of bread into camp. we not one Father? Hath not one God Some pushed and some pulled and soon

the worst thing on the face of the earth ingman makes up his mind to work it to glut greed or vengeance they were is 'a Christian statesman.' I have no alone, not to belong to a union or asso doubt that Saulsbury and McKinley ciation. Soon he complains that he is have family prayers. I am tired of this persecuted. Of course he is persecuted. 'Christian nation' fraud, and also of It is impossible to live alone and live Clars Barton and the Red Cross. If it comfortably.

THE RAILWAY TIMES, JUNE 1, 1897.

"The people of the thirteen colonies decide to break with England. The To is the business of mankind to tear one another to pieces, what is the use of hooks," and "learn war no more"-and nurse and lint and bandage? I desire to see war cruel and savage, so savage that it will become impossible. "Of course you have thought of it-

two nations conclude te mutilate one another and Clara Barton patches them up. If war is the proper thing it ought to be deadly, the more ghastly the better. Let it be so infernal as to make the whole world sick at the stomach This shooting an enemy and then giving him jam and flowers and a gentle white aproned nurse to read the fourteenth chapter of John to him is senseless.

"I do not like any kind of war-indus trial war is as mean as any. No week but I read of an explosion somewhere. Men in mines are blown to death. I read that their families are left destitute.

Of course they are destitute. When labor is regarded as a commodity men buy it as cheaply as they can, and this is war. EMPTY STOMACH CANNOT WAIT. ear'

"A man with his labor to sell is in a hurry; he must take what he can get. One's stomach can not loaf around When a man is killed in any dangerous calling his family are not on the ragged edge-they are over the edge. Now the state comes in by the hands of the county commissioners and assists to keep that family alive. The community is taxed to support the victims of competition.

"'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' That may be iridescent, but it was said by a man who was careful of his words. It is impossible to pay any respect to Jesus Christ under the present social system.

"Competition is plain war, and it is at a drug store for 25 cents. I can buy it at a department store for 15 cents. can buy "Heroes," by Thomas Carlyle at a book store for \$1. I can buy it at a department store for 19 cents. That is what I call war.

"I perceive that the individual is nowaday of no account except in combination. About all the individual can do is to make noisy the neighborhood and sell bad bananas and take the temper out of scissors, and leave the temper in the owner of the scissors.

"The individual bee is of no account But a few thousand of them working to gether accomplish a beautiful result. A bee with the motto, "Every bee for himself." would be dead in a day. The quarantine at the door of a bee hive is very strict, more strict than that of New York. Nothing alien or sickening or hostile passes the portal of the hive The board of health is in continuous session. Go to the ant thou advocate of competition, consider her ways and be wise.

ILLUSTRATION FROM NATURE.

"Every morning I cross some unoccupied, unused acres of land. I have an absolute natural right to occupy and use these acres, but I for-bear. All I do is to walk across them and consider the ant. He and she are very industrious these days. I try not to step on them. I see that an ant hill is a commonwealth wiser than Denver. They work for one another.

Down in Arizona I spent a profitable Sunday observing a city of red ants. I dropped a bit of hard tack twenty yards away, around the corner of the corral A red forager from the city marked it down. He did not put it in a safety The Rev. Myron Reed recently vault. He went back and reported to

ries dissent. They like King George Rightly the continental congress pro nounces them "dangerous." Life was made unpleasant to them and! they moved to New Brunswick. If a man elects not to fall in with the general movement of his fellows he will find life unpleasant "In a new country there is much co-

operation. Some of you remember the old fashioned "raising." The neighbors came together and the frame of house or barn went quickly together. It was not counted work. It was a holiday. I can remember quilting bees. There was a sufficient spice of scandal, but the quilt was made and now looks like a bed of verbenas.

"A man alone husking corn is:a lone some spectacle. He has little to think of except a sore thumb. But a husking bee is pleasantly remembered. A "red was commemorated.

SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION

The settlement of a new country is largely co-operative. Men live and let live, borrow and lend. Change work. Every house is a tavern. The neighborhood is tied together in sympathy. believe in the trained nurse, but I do not forget the days when neighbor watched with sick neighbor. He did not do it skillfully, but he did it heartily. Heart is sometimes better than skill. Heart and skill is a good combination. The success of the Mormons in dealing with a desert, salt and bitter, is not due to the Book of Mormon. Their prosperity, their absence from jail and poor house is due to their working together. They have obeyed some of the commandcruel. I can buy a cake of Cuticura soap ments. There may be poverty in Utah,

> but no pauperism. " Brook Farm was not a failure. Haw thorne was there awhile, Charles A. Dana, George William Curtis, Margaret Fuller, Channing, Emerson, Parker and

Greeley were in sympathy. But Brook Farm was not well chosen. It was poor, rocky land and there was not enough of it. There was too much genius to the acre. Brook Farm was cultivated by a humanity above the average. If there

> to a Chicago Record reporter: "The reduction in the price of mining made at the recent joint convention of miners and operators closed anothe chapter in the history of coal mining in

when they hung the washing out. "In 1830 Great Britain had 350 cohave taken without a strike in many years, and yet the reduction was 15 per operative societies, with a membership being made in this city in co-operation.

dividualism must give way.'

BALLOT NOT EVERYTHING.

continue to vote, but I have not the confidence in the ballot I once had. I believe that we who work for a living can help ourselves greatly by helping one

"Perhaps I can make something you need, perhaps you can make something I need; perhaps we can exchange. You may call this a return to barbarism and the savage. What I want is a return to comfort. Men lived before silver or gold were minted. You may wall in Colperusal and reflection: "Text, Malachi comrades and went to work skillfully to agree to take my chances inside the wall. All this state needs is to believe in

AFTER A DAY'S RUN

PARTICULARLY DURING THE HOT SUMMER MONTHS EVERY RAILROAD MAN NEEDS A TONIC THAT DOES NOT OVER EXHILARATE.

NONE SO SAFE, NONE SO NERVING

Pabst Malt Extract (The "Best" Tonic.) Been Sick ? Get well by using Pabst Malt Extract. The "Best" Tonic.

1897 Minus 1853 Equals 44 Years **OUR BUSINESS RECORD!**

We have done more to make maimed and crippled human-ity Useful and Happy than any house in the world.

Our Rubber Hands and have always taken the lead.

Write, stating Amputation and in return you will receive our New Treatise, (Special Edition 1897) containing 544 pages, with 800 illustrations, also Measuring sheet. One half the limbs that we

make are made from meas-urements without seeing the wearer. Did you ever hear of the sponge Rubber Foot with a spring mattress? It is the latest, (patented, 1895.)

Indiana. The miners at that convention

accepted the first reduction that they

cent of their gross earnings. Their quiet acceptance of this heavy cut in their

scant wages shows that they thoroughly

understand the deplorable condition of

the coal industry. "Perhaps there is no business in

America whose conditions have changed so greatly within the past 80 years as

has that of coal mining. The time was when the American miner was the best

paid workman in the country. In a speech made by Mr. Blaine in congress

were then earning \$400 a month. Sta-tistics show that the average earning of miners in Indiana for 1895 were \$201

for the whole year. Since that year

McKinley, Reed and Labor.

tion of Labor in this city speak very kindly of President McKinley. They

have had several interviews with him

and say that, while he has not shown

The officials of the American Federa

rages have been farther reduced-

haps by 28 per cent."

in Pennsylvania that miners

during the war he said that it

stated



A. A. MARKS, 701 Broadway, New York.

A New Rubber Foot.

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 possi-ble for human ingenuity to secure. The original rubber foot with stiff ankle joints

was a vast improvement over the old style wooden feet with articulating joints. The ru 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 movement incident to this mechanism. Subsequently Mr. A. A. Marks, the original in motion with a first distance of the state o

ventor 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 foot, the result of which was the standard of drawn back to place and kept from mashing or turning up. This foot with the canvas brace was the standard for 15 years, but is now superseded the standard for 15 years, but is now superseded the standard for 15 years. by what seems to be th last possible ch be made for the be er.



The new invention o ss of canvas in which is embedd by side a layer of narrow, flat, steel, springs. The canvas holds them in the pocket, in which they to prevent their perforating the rubber and leav ing their proper bed. The rubber which rests above this mattr spongy, containing, therefore, a large percer of air, increasing the lightness and also the ability of the foot. Further, just above the ability of the soot. Further, just above the pos-terior end of the matterness in the heel there is a large air chamber so arranged that it cannot burst, and thus preventing the heel from mat-ting 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 heoremiten. thus to materially asist in locomotion. -This mechanism has been submitted to the most severe mechanical test, and found to be so durable that after being testod equal to 10,000 miles of actual walking to show no signs of gir-

had been some commonplace humanity sifted in it would have gone on. Margaret Fuller talked too much about herself when somebody else wanted to talk about himself. Nathaniel Hawthorne was too shy. He lived two years in Concord and there was no sign of life

about the house except on Monday. of 20,000. In 1883 there were 1,304 societies, and a membership of 600,000. There are some interesting experiments

"Thorald Rogers says that "men trained in the habits of due subordination and unhesitating obedience are necessary to success in co-operation. In-

"I do not despair of the ballot, I shall another.

Great Change President W. G. Knight of the Miners' union of Indiana said recently

a. Pupils will be expected to pay ir own uniforms. If the craze spreads throughout the

ntry it will involve not less than 7, 6 boys enrolled in the common yls of the country, to say nothing of who attend other schools. We say, craze should spread, but it is to be ped that the malicious foels who are the head or the bottom of this ins business will be squelched by a althy and aggressive public opinion ad the boys in the schools of the coun seeking to fill the minds of our s with debasing aspirations for murand military glory.

SISAIAH THE PROPHET A SOCIALIST occasion, in contemplating the , Isaiah saw a time coming when my people" would "beat their ds into plowshares, and their spears punning hooks," when "nation t lift up sword against nation, shall they learn war any more " and old prophet had a far-reach-on-far beyond the present. w, the manufacture of guns, s, powder and ball, is the nations. It is possible that these deplorable exhibitions esven ordsined inspira-

id no words to adeq which d by shedding in of in

ubs? And come

created us? Why do we deal treacher-

they had it against a rainy day." "I had a tarantula in a pickle bottle ously, every man against his brother?" "The text is up to date. It is only and Sunday afternoon I dumped him three or four thousand years old. Any within easy distance of these zouaves man at any time wonders why mankind and they came out and looked at him and does not have the heart and sense to be made a combined assault on the mon peaceful and prosperous. I read the ster. Six held his feet fast and ther present outcome of the Greek and Turkothers went up the legs to the first joints ish war with a sense of shame. The net disarticulated these and dropped him result is a good many graves; nothing one story, and so on until he was flat on but blood and tears. I have not even the sand. Then they scientifically carved saved a good story out of the whole the body and in fifteen minutes had the wreck. Here are some Turks and some remains in the refrigerator. Greeks. What reason had they for kill "Even wolves know enough to hum ing one another? I could tolerate war in packs. Hawks do not know enough

if only the right persons would get killed. to combine and hence are scarce. The "Years ago I went aboard a steamboat hunting dog waves his tail as a flag, a going down the St. Lawrence. I was at guidon to his comrades. Wild horse the extreme end of a long line of people make a wall of heels against a com enemy. The beast or bird which selects a solfish, lonely mode of existence is waiting for a ticket and a key. A tall gentleman had compassion on me and in ome mysterious way secured in a minshort lived. There are many sparrows ute what I might have failed in in an and few eagles. hour. He introduced himself as Colonel

Strange of the Royal artillery. He had en through the Indian mutiny and was at that time governor of Quebec And he talked to me deep into the nigh of the folly of war. He had a plan. Let the English-speaking people resolve themselves into a world police force and

teep order on the planet. Just as Jel on county does not do at Berke INHUMAN WAR.

We talk about the Apache warfare, anything more shameful happened where at any time on the face of the las anything m

formed s 'V' and went like a wedge. One old one, who had seen Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Maxico twenty times, made the pace. I would not like to atto carve him. ampt "I like independence and my with intermissions. I have May days in

e for a long time, but I pero

NATURE TRACHES UNION.

"A tree planter tells me that many

trees and plants can only grow and pros-per in groups. The other night I heard geese going north. They had heard of

"They did not go one by one, bu

east of ice melting.

itself. What is there that we cannot do? for ourselves? You men who have

money, do not start a bank; manufac ture something that the people of Col orado need. I read a poster advertising Omaha soap. Stand by your own people Your neighbor is the man you ought to help and the man who ought to help you. . We are absolutely independen of this world. It is a bad habit we are fallen into of dependence. We have cotton mill, why not a woolen mill? Why not all the mills? I do not admire altogether the Pilgrim Fathers, but I admire their supreme pluck. Out of rock and sand they made a country

Against the winter, the wilderness and wild men they made a country. And we sit around here under this sky and on this soil and talk of hard times.

Ambassador Bayard, on February 3d gave a dinner to the Prince of Wales and sixteen lords, earls, marquises and airs. One cardinal was present and four plain people" of the United States, who seemed to regret that they were not "Knights of the Garter" nor of a shoestring. It was noticed that the no ag north. They had heard of They had a rumor in the ice melting. did not go one by one, but 'V' and went like a wedge. ne, who had seen Hudson Bay Bulf of Maxico twenty times, pace. I would not like to st-mare him.

ilroy's kite.

and of S

inventor of the cone-shaped r has squeezed of and is still sque

any particular interest in their organi-zation, he has at all times impressed them with a desire to do everything he can to stimulate industry and give the unemployed work and wages. He has several times told them that he would e glad of any suggestion as in that direo tion and any measure that will tend to that purpose will receive his cordial support.

n the other hand, Speaker Reed fights off. He receives the repretives of labor cordially and talks with them in a jocular way, but they can get no satisfaction from him. They can never pin him down, and they do not expect anything from the house of representatives at the present session Washington Cor. Chicago Record.

Union Working Women

Years ago it was considered a disgrace to be a working girl, but at the present time it is not. I think that she present time it is not. I think that she who earns her own living should be honored and respected. The new woman is the one who belongs to the union and earns her own living. Woman is on an equality with man the minute she goes into the factory to earn her living. Why not protect herself?—Eva McDonald Valeeh.

The coast line of the Atlantic, from Buzzard's Bay to Florida, is settlin about one foot in a century. As a re-ult, it is held that in a thousand year the Alleghany Mountains will be the cosst line of the United States. Such is the decision of scientists, but the out-look is not sufficiently serious to create

England manages to collect taxes in reland annually, amounting to \$37,-

In the original state of the second state of t 701 Broadway artificial foo



PAPERS

DAWN OF A BETTER DAY.

BY RUDOLPH LEONHART.

Lol what a radiant light Breaks through the dismal night, Breeding despair. Hark ! what a prean grand, As from a better land, Played by an angels' band, ats in the air.

Floats over mount and vale Echoes from hill and dale; Be of good cheer Love and fraternity, Wisdom, integrity, Justice and equity Are drawing near

But let us not wait, That some myster'ous fate Bring this about. Watchful activity Zeal and integrity Should now and ever be Our battle shout.

Remember: Had we not Moved in the party rut Until to-day, Fraud and corruption would, Envy and self-love could Not thus have always stood Square in our way.

We let a robber band Steal all the nation's land Without a do. You let our congress pass Unjust financial laws the voracious jaws Of the same crew

We let the self-same toads uild all our public roads. Yet we slept on. Till by our carelessness, Folly and drowsiness. Wanton and measureless Mischief was done

Now we are wide awake And, for the country's sake Won't sleep again. Clean out the Augean stall. To the foundation wall And drive the rascals all From their foul dens.

Then can the workman live And to his offspring give Comfort and cheer. Then will the heaven's dome Not be our only home; Tramps will no longer roam Objects of fear.

Then shall our motto be Love and fraternity. Good will on earth Love and fraternity Self-love and greed will thee And in their place we'll see Genuine honesty. Merit and worth

Thoughts From the Workshop of Pious Frauds, Etc.

BY J. R. ARMSTRONG.

When I was quite ignorant and as pli-able as new putty I firmly believed that a'certain kind of words would save the world; this happened a triffe over seven-teen years ago. About this time I boarded at a sort of Y. M. C. A. hotel on Main streat, Buffalo, called the Temper-ance Inn. The bed rooms were little ance Inn. The bed rooms were never lousy, suffocating boxes about seven by five feet in size. Board of a very rank coarse kind, including the lodging, was three dollars per week. The manager at the time was a very pions old Scotchthree dollars per week. The managerat the time was a very pious old Scotch-man who never ceased to pray whenever he had an opportunity. The reception room of the hotel was filled with long wooden benches and chairs where every night, representatives of the Y. M. C. A. and other religious bodies held preach-never the verying. It was generally conand other religious bolles herd plear ing and praying. It was generally con-sidered then as now that poverty and "total depravity" were almost insepara-ble companions and usually go together. The doctrine preached was no more nor less than that damned rot that has been rounded into human ears for many cenbounded into human ears for many centuries-"NONRESISTANCE TO EVIL THAT GOOD MAY CO

It was during my brief stay there, that I in common with others, imagined that the utterance of solemn words changed my heart-perhaps from the left to the right side. The preachers found in me a valuable help as I could roar out the usual protractive meeting hymns—"Come to Jesus Just Now" etc., etc., and accompany my vocals with the vibrations of a little, old, motheaten, wheezy cabinet organ. A large number of ex-convicts, ex-burglars, ex-pimps, ex-dead-beats, ex-drunkards and ex-cusses of all kinds boarded there, and every night as regular as clock-work testified for Jesus. The most of these spoke right out in testified for Jesus. The most of these men's board was paid for out of a fund contributed by ladies of different re-ligious organizations. As long as they were thus bountifully supplied they were enrapport with religion, but when their rations were cut off they quickly changed their religious enthusiasm for comstbing also. Afters faw weeks of omething else. After a few weeks of his religious enjoyment a number of oung men and myself concluded to young men and myself concluded to form a new religious organization, on orthodox lines, for the purpose of Christanizing the most immoral portion of the city—Canal street. The most of us were working during the day at our respective trades and we each agreed to pay so much a week toward the pur-chase of bibles, tracts, hymn-books, etc., etc., and the hiring of halls to preach, sinc and the preach. and pray in. ing and pray and I am forced to onless that many a hardened face was nelted into tears. Sometimes when a sufficiently little hall was packed to

myself after such trying ordeals were generally pretty well hruised and sore but we bore it all with heroic patience and asked God to for-give the trespassers. I thought I had some knowledge of the "submerged tenth" but I lived long enough to know that previous to this I was quite imported on the subject

know that previous to this 1 was quite ignorant on the subject. The furious ugliness of the habitues of this cesspool of vice beggared des-cription. We certainly staggered under the burden which we attempted to bear but we manfully carried it to the goal and by the adroit use of a little political infinance we managed organization influence we managed occasionally to get a heavy, well-armed cop to protect us from those whom we were trying to save. While we were busy sowing the seeds of salvation, as we thought, in the hearts of those sinful creatures, we branched out into other fields, holding cottage prayer meetings all over the city, preaching and singing at the foot of Main street and lecturing in theatrical buildings, etc., etc. It was indeed try-ing work and required skill, patience, endurance and money to make it painter by the name of William Combs. He had a fertile brain, was well educated and of influence we managed occasionally to the name of William Combs. He had a fertile brain, was well educated and of all the forgiving, sweet-tempered and generous hearted souls I have ever met he was one of the most pronounced. We made him, by common consent, our secretary and treasurer, which position he held, until a very peculiar circumhe held, until a very peculiar circum-stance occurred. Before I relate it, however, I want to give my readers a slight sketch of our heroes tender heartedness. Long before he joined our concern he had been an exemplary chris-tian, living in a comfortable home of his own.

his own. His wife was a selfish, ignorant and cruel woman and by her extravagance plunged her husband into inextricable debt, which resulted in the loss of their home. To make matters worse she quit him and went down on notorious Canal street to live a life of shame. Notwith-standing this, he would go down there standing this, he would go down there and persuade her to come back, forgive her and for a time all would be well. This she would generally do as long as he worked and gave her his wages, but when a slack spell threw him out of em ployment off she would go. Many a time have I seen tears of agony flow down his chocks as he related to me his down his cheeks as he related to me his bitter domestic misfortunes. That was not all our poor forlorn brother had to bear; he had an organic disorder of the stomach that frequently doubled him up in the most excrutiating pain and pre-vented him from following his occupa-tion a week at a time. But he was vented him from following his occupa-tion a week at a time. But he was brave, kindly and true through it all and his pale, haggard face would almost always be seen at our religious meetings. About this time the Y. M. C. A. organi-zation "got wind" of our good work and it became jealous. Every few days we heard rumors of what the Y. M. C. A. continent internded to do to our orran. gentlemen intended to do to our organi ation and the threats were not of a generous intention but slightly the opposite We paid no attention to this august ody of Christ's disciples but went right body exhorting, praying, singing and aforting. Brother Combs as I said on exhorting, praying, singing and comforting. Brother Combs as I said before was the very pillar of our organi-zation—yes and the Y. M. C. A. dis-covered that fact. To remove him meant the destruction of our religious body and they accomplished that act most beautifully. Poor brother Combs had been suffering one of his old stomach attacks and was just convalesc-ing. He owed one weeks poard to the

ing. He owed one weeks board to the Y. M. C. A. Temperance Inn and in a day or two would have gone back to work and earned enough to have paid I happened to be idle all his expenses. I happened to be idle at the time and I spent my spare moments with my friend speaking con-soling words to him, etc. The last day I spent in his room he was mending his over-shirt and overalls preparatory to going to work on the following Monday to and while we were there talking to gether in a pleasant vein we heard a loud rap upon the bedroom door. I jumped up from the bed side and answered it and behold there stood before me a great big whisky soake cop, who demanded that William Comb soaked ut on his hat and coat and go with him at once to the police station.

I protested with tears in my eyes against taking such a feeble and delicate man out of his sick chamber, but I was told that if I didn't shut my damned mouth I too would be run in. My poor mouth 1 too would be run in. My poor friend Combs, without uttering a word, acted as he was bidden, and 1 fancy 1 see him now staggering along upon his weak limbs, dragged by the burly ruffian who represented the majesty of the law. He was put in a loathsome cell and the observe filed assimpt him was "invisible charge filed against him was "invisible means of support." The charge I am informed was filed by the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The following day he was tried and several false witnes were there to make the charge stick We as individuals and as a religious or ganization tried our level anization ited university to back our friend. It all amounted to nothing. The cold blooded assassin who presided as judge sentenced that dying man to innety days hard labor in the Buffalo workhouse. Poor pale and trembling creature! How my heart burns with indignation now when I recall these indignation now when I recall atrocious incidents to mind. Surely the miserable, contemptible dogs that hound-ed our friend in this fashion to his grave deserve a more bitter portion than a mere orthodox hell. Did the monstrous authorities work him? Well, yes; they just kneaded the very last ounce of vitality out of him He survived the ninety days and a num inter to rescue our friend, as he limped out of its dark and poisoned atmosphere. Oh, how ghastly was his appearance; how sunken and yellow his cheeks; and what a strange light fell from his reced-ing and lustreless eyes! Stranger still, his tongue uttered queer incoherencies and it was plainly seen that his mind was a total wreck. We sobbed and cried or his former self, but, alas, it was gone. Arm in arm we walked down to sufform to teams. Second face we have a sufformer to the second instruction of the second face we have a sufformer to the second out of its dark and poisoned atmosphere. Oh, how ghastly was his appearance; how sunken and yellow his cheeks; and what a strange light fell from his reced-ing and lustreless eyes! Stranger still, his tongue uttered queer incoherencies and it was plainly seen that his mind was a total wreck. We sobbed and cried or his former self, but, alas, it was gone. Arm in arm we walked down to comforte the second face we have a strange places we have a sufficient in the state many a hardened face we have a sufficient to tears. Second the second sec reflex that many a hardened face was selfed into tears. Sometimes when ir suffocating little hall was packed to erflowing with all sorts and conditions men and women, and one or two of a fee from the wrath to come" a o fee from the wrath to come" a insan cyclone would come and gut the insan cyclone would come and gut the wildest confusion. The cyclone was is break confusion. The cyclone was wildest confusion. The cyclone was is present to the wrath to the difference of the second is present to the wrath to come "a belie from the wrath to come "a is present to the wrath to come "a belie form. Chairs, benches, books, is arms, feet, and voices blended in wildest confusion. The cyclone was d it never failed to make well, asking God to heal him of his aw-gly impressions. The ful malady.

It was the last time we'saw him alive for shortly after we took our leave of him, poor soul he plunged unobserved into the canal and was drowned. Life Into the canal and was drowned. Life had become a cruel, bitter curse and could no longer be borne. Who was guilty of this sublime man's death? Was it not the unspeakable murderer who paraded before the public in a Y. M. C. A. cloak including the vile, rotten and snake-hearted judge. I trust these ex-ecrable scoundrels, since this cruel mur-der, have lived to feel the gnawings of a lacerated conscience. But alas that cannot be for nine tenths of such damned a lacerated conscience. But alas that cannot be for nine tenths of such damned skunks never had any conscience to begin life with. Since my experience in Buffalo I have learned that preaching

trouble.

cate

HE RAILW

of free contract, competition, "let alone" and private ownership of the earth's bounties by the few. The viper, tiger, boaconstrictor and rattlesnake qualities are the only ones that thrive now! Let us have no more competition to exist us have no more competition to exist, but rather co-operation to live-love and be perfect—and leave a radiance behind us instead of a shadow when we step out of this world. Once we have to live and millions of years to remain dead! Then let us go to work quickly, for millions are going down to a cruel grave like my beautiful friend Combs, and if we want to arrest this harvest of death-LET U "O-OPERATE" IN EARNEST NOW !

Let Us Practice What We Preach

BY JAMES T. R. GREEN. Some industries pay better than others are more profitable. That is all is in the industrial question, for there profit is more or less invested in oppor tunity (land and money) and labor's chance is thus curtailed, only to be re-gained by the payment of tribute or further profit—to be again "reinvested."

Manifestly, then, the thing to do is, to equalize earnings among the brethren. We should rob nature only, exchanging equivalents as nearly as possible with one another, should practice the golden rule in fact. Let us keep this well in mind and we will never go far astray or become confused with "economic sciend

If we give away interest, rent, and proit with the goods or services, others will be compelled by the law of service (com-petition) to do the same, or lose their business. Thus, opportunity will be freed completely, for with land and money free we can do what we desire on even terms with each other, and compe-tition for equity will kill competition for profit. The latter has no chance in such a battle, if labor organizes intelligently and keeps out of debt, and it is far more a question of organization than capital

but, transportation at cost is an essen-ial in such organization. Without tial transportation on a proper basis we can-not fight monopoly, for transportation is the active factor in the case and without action we die, hence the American Rail way project. When this road is built it is propose

when this foad is built it is proposed to incorporate, separately from the road, what may be called "single-tax" towns, along the line. Membership will be based on the actual cost of farm land and as no farming or "unprofitable" bus-iness is contemplated, frees will be light. The object is, to provide Labor with cheap desirable homes and enable it to engage in industries now profitable, or monopolized. There is enough unprof-itable business carried on, as it is, with-out stimulating competition with such. We lose time when we do so and engen-We lose time when we do so and engen-der disgust with co-operation generally. Beside that, run eerious risk of losing time and money invested. If we select a business privately we select a profita-ble one. Then why not do the same un-der all circumstances? It is infinitely safer. We cannot destroy profit where there is none to destroy. there is none to destroy. Memberships and improvements will

be the absolute property of members, to be disposed of as they see fit should they wish to move away or join similar towns but members will have no title to land. That, the corporation will hold in per petuity. The only tax on members will be for whatever improvements the cor-poration, as a corporation, may wish to make. When an industry is selected, say su

gar, consumers of sugar generally, will be invited to subscribe to a fund to build a refinery, the subscriptions to be paid only when a stipulated sum is subscribed. This can be done before the town is se In a can be done before the town is se-lected. When the sums are paid sugar certificates will be issued, good for sugar at cost, and everyone, whether members ornot, will be served with sugar at cost. We are the brother's keeper and intelli ence must protect ignorance, or lose its ooting on earth. will be seen, this is simply a position to act honestly, one with an-other, and it is suggested that honesty must be a voluntary offering. It cannot be forced on us by majority. Not very well. As a matter of fact the majority don't know what honesty is, and cons quently, whenever we find an example of state socialism we find a good deal o rottenness. The state has a trick of buying up public utilities and paying for them with interest bearing obliga-tions, thus merely transferring payment of tribute to the government instead of direct to the slave owner. As fast as our present public works break down on present basis they will probably be taken over by the government in that way. That's the danger that confronts us as a people. Interest and rent are impossible taxes, and may God grant that we find it out.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMON-BY MURPHY O'HEA

sition is

Now, what is Dishonesty? Nothing visible or tangible, that's sure. I know you don't like the notion of spooks but all the same Dishonesty is a spook, one

face and don't know much about spooks.

Still, we have got to a place where we have no choice in the matter and must

spooks. Nothing amuses a spook so much as what we call legislation. Even

pook, then stand round and wait for

the survival of the fittest. Fortunately

there isn't room on earth for two such

Just as soon as we can invent an hon

set spook and set it in motion where it will do some good it will upset the

whole shooting match in short order, for

it will get all the business, but there

spooks as Honesty and Dishonesty

deal with this spook, Dishonesty.

[Inscribed to Eugene V. Debs.]

ttal. Is the thing to be on't let us lose sight of that is the very foundation truth, as no intelligent person can deny, and keeping it constantly before us we shall save ourselves a great deal of useless trouble. he awakened spirit of a cause that slept is rising o'er the land where misery wept and suffering toil the pangs of hunger kn To blast the many and aggrandize the few. For ages, midst the sorrow and the gloom, It lay suffering within a living tomb, The sad reminder of a spirit fle No more of life-but numbered with the dead.

> But soon the cycle passed with steady stride, Bearing away the dangers of the tide, When evolution's voice once more, so true. ng forth the rights of many, not the few That air, land and water-heritage grand, Were all man's own by heaven's co And curs'd were they who trampled in the dus God's holy mandate, for the sake of lust.

all the same Dishonesty is a spook, one that materializes, too, on pretty nearly every possible occasion. No need to pay a dollar to see it. Yes, Dishonesty is a sure enough spook and doubtless that's why it has fooled humanity so long. Not many of us are clairvoyants or gifted with extraordinary psychic powers. Most of us live close to the earth's sur-face and don't they much short sports Full twenty centuries-un-Christian sway Paid Satan honor. trampling down God's way, Until the glory of the truth was se Blazing with the power of Christly mien, Now spooks have a few peculiarities worth noting. You can't shoot a spook; not to do any good. You can't "edu-Proclaiming the Gospel of Holy Plan-Jeart of the Nazarene-the Rights of Manfade perfect by humanity, not stealth, cate" a spook for they remain the same indefinitely. Don't know as I ever heard of a spook learning anything. Legislation is a fool, when dealing with The New Co-Operative Commonwealth

BREVITIES.

Don't be satisfied with present conditions.

Herbert Spencer acknowledges that our legislation has to shape itself to conform Laziness is a disease which only death legislation has to shape itself to conform to spooks. We have tried these modes of treating with spooks ever since Adam was a boy and we are at the same old game to-day. We try to tax and tariff each other into honesty. A good many think if we had a certain kind of dollars and enough of them we would be honest, cocksure. Pleasing idea, too. Always the hole and programs with a pocket cures.

Agitation opens the door for truth Stagnation closes it.

The railways of the United Kingdon have 20,000 locomotives.

The chief proof-reader on the London Times receives \$5,000 a year.

feel noble and prosperous with a pocket full of dollars. Some imagine that if we Some people are so everlastingly good, only had a chance to vote yes, or no, on every proposition that came before us we'd root out dishonesty in short order. Still others think the old jade, Disthat they are good for nothing.

The man who reads less and thinks more is better equipped than a man honesty, hasn't been treated right. They say she ought to be removed to Washington away from the care of corwho reads more and thinks less.

The present it is said, is an "era of porations, and placed in quarters worthy confused ideas," in other words, an era of her antiquity and iniquity; i.e., if the politicians in power were given charge of the earth and fixings we'd all be of cranks honest right away. It's all gammon, brother. Spooks are spooks. The only thing to be done with a spook is to set it fighting with another

Some intellectual (?) banquets are offered the "Dear people; when all the viands are sour except the vinegar.

What can the state do for men? In this country the men are the state, and the question is, what can they do for themselves?

The Empress of Russia has determined to set down on Russian ladies who smoke cigarettes, and no lady can enter her house who smells smoky.

When men lose faith in the ballot, in what do they place their faith? or, indeed, do they carry around anything that can properly be called faith?

It is fashionable with a certain class of people to oppose socialism, who could not, if paid for the effort, give any rational reason for their opposition.

In 1880 there were 18 states of the Union which had a population of 1,000,-000 and over, while in 1890, there were 27 states that could make the same showing.

It is said that in England and Wales 80,000 sermons are preached every Sunday. Of these about 75,000 are preached with scarcely any variation for a year or more, notwithstanding fresh sermons can be had for 2 shillings.

The interests of our husiness men, those engaged in manufacture and sale of food products, are easily seen, therefore. They demand the cheating and the poisoning of the people, and the breaking of the law, in their furtherance.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

At this season in our national existence when the large majority of our people is deeply concerned about the question, How at all to get something to digest? the New York "Voice," organ of the Prohibition party, is publishing double-headed columns with the question, "Does alcohol aid digestion"? We have here a striking illustration of the scientific fact that the questions

that preoccupy the capitalist parties are questions that don't concern the workng class, and leave the working class

COMING REPUBLIC.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

respecting; men, "who know their rights and knowing dare' maintain them;" men, poor though they be, infinitely superior in heart and soul and conscience to the miserable creatures who, at so much per line, make them the subjects of stupid jokes, and attempt by falsehood and misrepresentation to surround them with odium and doom them to failure and disappointment. Such hirelings of corporate capital may do their worst, but they will never stay the march of this emancipating move ment.

The question is now asked, how are these men to be supported? The answer is, from funds of the general organization, and only such members will be started as can be provided for until they are able to provide for themselves. The general organization should and doubtless will, soon number a hundred thousand contributing members and this number will steadily and rapidly increase. With such a membership there will be no trouble in raising at least twenty-five thousand dollars per mont With this amount the pioneers can provided for, lands can be secured, sg cultural machinery purchased, factor erected and such productive enterpri established as the state may be h adapted to. All of this will be well der way prior to the next following st election. At the proper time a co plete ticket of co-operators will be pla in the field and all the leaders of movement will unite in a thorough vass of the state. After achieving cess at the polls, the legislature will b convened and a constitutional convention called. A new constitution compatible with the co-operative commonwealth will be adopted. This will be supplemented by suitable legislation. The public will acquire ownership and control of all the means of production and distribution and there will be one state beneath the American flag in which a man, willing to work, will be able to secure employment. The work of developing the resources of the state, organizing industrial enterprises, building oads, canals, school houses, public buildings, etc., will be vigorously prosecuted

The money question will be solved the labor exchange system. The lab check will relegate the legal tender to

the limbo of the obsolete. The hours of labor will be shortened

in proportion to inventive progress and the number of able bodied workers. There will be no idlers. They who will not work "vay not eat. All men will engage in useful occupation and each will ecure the full product of his toil.

All this will, of course, have to be carried forward within the limitations of the federal constitution. But in the meantime, the work of organizing will be carried forward with unabated energy in every part of the country. Oth states will fall into line, for the suce

of the first will inspire others to em tion. In the national campaign of the new movement will be a factor i election. Its political principles those of the Socialist Labor Parts its political battles will, doubtles fought under the banner of that pi In that election two million votes sho be polled and in the national camps following, in 1904, the great co-oper party, the party of equal rights a equal opportunities for all the peop should carry the country, and then th Co-operative Commonwealth will be fi ly established. Gaunt famine and t spectre of failure will be remember only as hideous nightmares. Human will then be emancipated from the ho rible thraldoms which a souldess mon oligarchy has forced upon it, and a fr and happy people will march forwa

it will get all the business, but there is no use setting Honesty to fight the wind. You can bet your money on Honesty, too, for she's a great improve-ment on Dishonesty. Everyone will take her side, once they understand the stuff she's made of, but not knowing much chart space agrees will thou have much about spooks, generally, they have got to see her manifest first, and ther they'll understand, and not before. N spook was ever introduced to us earth worms in any other way. Steam, mag-netism, electricity and gravitation, and a host of others are all spooks, and if Honesty, or Balance, the head spook of the whole business, doesn't arrive they did it will be a marvel, truly. Socialism, or Confiscation. MR. EDITOR: - There is no little inquiry

of late, through the reform press, as to the way in which the co-operative commonwealth will bring about the public ownership of land and the machinery of production and distribution. One in-quirer in the Appeal to Reason, of Girard, Kan., asks: "Are they to be confiscated, ought for cash, or interest bearing onds?" If those who are seeking light and knowledge in this direction would ask themselves what results would inevitably follow the abolition of all laws concerning legal tender and of all laws for the collection of rent and interest,

the logical answer would make things quite clear to the mental vision. To begin with, when the co-operative commonwealth is brought about, it will commonwealth is brought about, it will be effected by a majority of the people so desiring and then voted therefor, and what that majority says, goes. Having decided upon the institution of the co-operative commonwealth, that majority would not only be willing, but very desirons to place their personal holdings of this deplace their personal holdings of this de-scription under public control, and these being then public property and not subverng then public property and not sub-ject to taration, the very great part of the remaining holdings would soon volun-tarily fall into line. For who, then, would buy or want to buy land or mills or machinery with which to compete with public ownership. Of what use

Spooks.

BY SAM FONOGRAFF.

When all the nonsense has been boiled out of this reform movement and "eco nomic science" generally, we find there's nothing left but the simple question, Car nothing left but the simple question, Can we steal and yet prosper? Of course no one wants to steal, exactly, but from the common laborer seeking a daily wage to the millionaire looking for a good "in-vestment" the same spirit pervades us; viz., we are out for all there's in in. The notion that it would be good business policy to go into an enterprise for the express purpose of being honest, to give dollar for dollar, is foreign to this planet. Justice is a stranger on earth, yet who can deny that if there's to be any rob-bing done it's old mother Nature who

then to maintain register of deeds offices in all the counties? The fact is, that the wiping out of laws for collection of debt, interest, rent and the maintenance of the hordes of useless officials at great public expense for the conservation of these private interests-the creatures o greed and of monopolistic law-would make it so desirable for the holders of such property to compromise that they would tumble over each other to effect it. Moral: Don't look at things under the co-operative commonwealth through the smoked glass of the present system of greed, robbery and oppression. F. E. MILLER.

DESCTO, KAS.

The Trend.

MR. EDITOR:-Old Platoc, is getting wheezy. His last hope is the McKin-ley-Dingley-Dongley tariff bill and that will prove a genuine dog-button for the European contingent, the Hannacan Europ party

The-200-cent dollar comedy company 'busted" in its last matinee Novembe digest.

"bused in its last mannee November 4th, 1896. Their "last supper" then, on "confi-dence" boiled, stewed, fried and fricas-seed, distended their bowels too much and they haven't been able to appear on the heards since con the boards since. Close Communion socialism, (Trusts) will go down before the Co-operative wealth.

E. D. N.

A certain eminent New York docto is noted for his gruffness. Not long ago an elegantly dressed lady belonging to the Four Hundred called at his office. "What can I do for you?" asked Dr. Gruff, not looking up from his writing. "Sir, I am Mrs. Sturtevant Knicker-bocker Van Astorbilt." "Do you want

out in the cold.

The working class is interested in getting something to eat; before it need consider what "aids" digestion it must have something to digest. The Standard Oil magnates, however, and other wholesale fleecers of labor, who are more and more depriving the workers of something to digest, and who run the Prohibition party, they are not interefted in getting something to digest; they are beyond that point; having more to digest than they can attend to. they are now fretting about "aids" to digestion. How foolish were it not for men, who have nothing to digest, to fight a political battle upon the issue of whether this, that, or the other thing "aids" digestion! The political issue that interests such men certainly must be one as to how to get something to

On this special issue the working class is pretty clear, and, consequently, we see the Standard Oil's Prohibition party growing beautifully like a cow's taildownward. On other issues, however, the working class is not quite as clear. But surely the time is coming when they will realize that the issues of protection and free trade, or gold and silver, are identical with the issue of, "Does aleo-hol aid digestion"?--New York Peple.

There is a mighty mustering of secial rapid ists in America. East, west, north and south, they are increasing at a rate and the time is not distant w they will mass their forces and vote m out of existence.

with majestic strides toward a civilization.

Eurene t. DE

OWNERSHIP OF THE EAR There's a question now uprism Deep affecting every hearth, Sweeping on with speed surprisi 'Tis the ownership of earth ; And the sage man of letters, Gazing on the future years, Sees the falling of the fetter Sees the drying up of tears

Men are learning now the folly Of the claim of man at birth

Is a trespasser and wholly Void of claim to Mother Earth. Let no tyrant bind thy knowledge In a cell so cramped and small: Seek thy Lord at nature's college-This fair earth was ma

Think ye that the God of nature, creation at its birth Whe When creation at its birth, Dreamed that there would rise a G That would buy and sell the cart Who should extort from his fellow Grinding landlord's tribute high Ere on earth the poor may pillow Achine head, denous are an Aching head, drooping eye?

Pause and ponder, friend and bro "Its 1 aw of heliab birth That one man must from a collect Buy a right to dwell on earth. But the mind of man is growing Soon the writing on the wall To the tyrant will be showing That the earth was made for all

If the devil should be ch

years, "Who," inquir

be prince regent

TRADE COMBINATION.

AN INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT THAT IS SUCCEEDING IN ENGLAND.

yers and Employees United to Se oure Living Prices For Products-A Fair Day's Pay For a Fair Day's Work and No Strikes or Lockouts.

The scheme of trade combinations which has attracted so much notice in Birmingham and the midlands lately, was first introduced into the bedstead trade about six years ago. Several asso ciations had before been tried in this trade, but none had succeeded, as none had the power to enforce the carrying out of the conditions agreed to by members who joined, or to in any way influence those who refused to join. Competition had become very keen and had reached a very low ebb, until it had become a question as to who might find it possible to survive. A fresh attempt to form another associaold kind met with strep tion of the nous opposition by some members of , among them being Mr. E. J. Smith of the firm of Hoyland & Smith. who opposed it on the ground that there was no guarantee for the fulfillment of pledges made and that any association which endeavored to increase profits also take into consideration the bla interests of the work people. As a pracal outcome of his views, Mr. Smith irew up and published throughout the much discussion during the last few nths in the daily papers. It was not ndly received, and months of discus on only ended in its adoption by

rtion of the trade, but about nths after its adoption it was acce by all bedstead manufacturers, an sociation became complete. The stem proposed is now the one upon ich the whole bedstead business in

country is conducted, and many ther trades have followed the example The originator of the scheme claims that there are certain original features in it without which it would be useless but he also acknowledges that, studying carefully the history and experience of the old trade guilds which once existed in this country, he has reintroduced some of the principles and methods of e societies. In fact, he maintains t his scheme is that which governed se trade guilds, but that it is im proved and brought up to date. There are several distinctive features of the movement, which may be enumerated as follows: First. - A method, made general

throughout the trade, of ascertaining cost of production of each article. e fixing of all working expenses, etc., and the adding thereto of a percentage profit governed by the total of the ad cost. This does away with the nessity of fixing minimum selling rices, which would place all makers the same level. It is open to each anufacturer to cheapen the cost of the Irticles, and this encourages A healthy impetition without stercotyping mini um selling prices. All that is required of a member is that he shall add to his of production, taken out on asso ciation regulations, the right proportion of profit fixed as the minimum. To this nciple Mr. Smith attaches much imance, on the plea that it enables the sker of common articles in every trade retain his connection against the ar and better known maker. It is his opinion that most of the unre

rative industries have been brought eir present condition through ignothe part of many manufactur to the real cost of production, that once this ignorance is removed underselling will naturally cease nd.-An alliance between em s and employed, in the terms of ch there is a proviso that none but work people shall be employed, that they shall work for none but bers of the Employers' association. principle of trades unionism is thus ded to masters 'as well as to men. suit special cases there is an ar ment by which certain employers main outside the association and Ĩ. have all the labor they require, hey are bound by all the milation of profits and are sube to investigations made necessary righ charges of underselling. The s of the alliance do not interfere

mplaints as to underselling, which is BR always specially provided for; safe-guards against the dangers of foreign competition, and regulations as to the introduction of new members into the trade. There is also a novel method of regulating carriage charges, discounts and other details in connection with ommercial pursuits.

The foregoing is a general outline of the scheme. Out of its adoption has arisen a plan whereby kindred trades ted for defensive purposes affilia and a federation of many trades for ommon action is now on the tapis.

Among other trades which have dopted the scheme may be mentioned the spring mattress trade, which is a branch of the Bedstead association; the metal rolling trade, the cased tube , the spun mount trade, the china trade furniture trade, the electrical fitting trade, the brick and marl trade of the potteries district, the jet and rocking trade (potteries), the pin trade and the fender trade. Several others are in process of formation, and many trades are applying for help. Of the trades men-tioned, Mr. Smith is chairman of most and is president of the respective wages boards. The movement is rapidly spreading and must soon become an important factor in the commercial do-

ings of the country. Of the originator of the scheme, we may say that he is in all respects what is known as a self made man. He has served an apprenticeship in his own trade, managed and traveled for several houses, succeeded, and is now the president of his own trade and many others. ", infinence with both employers and

, is acknowledged by all. He is we, known as the chairman of Mr. "amberlain's division in the political lite of Birmingham and has taken an active part in social and religious movements from his youth. He was born in London and served his apprenticeship in Walsall, but has lived for 25 years in Birmingham.

He has established a successful business in the bedstead industry and is now recognized as the exponent of the views of his fellow traders in all matters appertaining to that branch of industry. He is a persuasive and impressive speaker and never fails to convince his auditors of his own sincerity and the high motives which actuate him in whatever cause he may be advancing.

The primary consideration in the industrial movement which Mr. Smith has originated has been the bringing of employers and work people into harmonious co-operation, and throughout the varied industries, representing probably ne-half the artisans of Birmingham, Mr. Smith has succeeded in this great object. There is no doubt that in past times the toiling mechanic has been dissatisfied with the system of econom ics which has prevailed in industrial matters, owing to the fact that by the reckless competition of employers they have bartered away the value of a man' labor without the mechanic himself having any voice in fixing the price of the commodity upon which his labor depends. The working classes, having obtained a certain amount of power and political influence through combination, have begun to see that their own rights and interests are entitled to consideration, and that they are justified in insisting upon a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. The problem hitherto has been how to substantiate the apparently logical sa, ing, and it is now obvious to the leaders of the union men in Birmingham that this consideration can only be secured by the combined action of men and masters. It is obvious that manufacturers cannot maintain the price of the commodities which they produce at a remunerative point if competitive firms are allowed to undersell them and workmen can be found to work for those firms at less than the current standard of wages in the district. It is equally obvious, too, that if strong combinations of employers and employed are formed, they can bring to bear an irresistible force either upon the dissentiont employers or dissentient work people to compel them to conform gulations by which a fair price to re and fair wages can be obtained. Mr. Smith, while urging the necessity of all employer: and all workmen joining their respective associations and work ing jointly together, is not an advocate of violent measures being adopted toward those who cannot be persuaded to

EVOLUTIONA THEY A

Men of Culture Who Have Been. Nurtured Are Among Them-What I Means In These Days to Be "Out of Work"-What Will the Harvest Be?

[Special Corresponde:

Out of work-saddest of all words How many there are today who mur them hopelessly, looking, with a mur terrible fear in their hearts, at their loved ones and the little home they have slowly and laboriously built up! It so much that can never be exmeans pressed in words, for starving to death is not the worst of poverty. There is so much before one comes to that. The long, long weeks and months of alternating hope and fear, of slow sinking from the plane of respectability, of gradual giving np of what have always en considere necessaries, the fina breaking up of the home, the tramping of the husband and father, the drudgery end deprivation of wife and childrenthe utter hopelessness of it all! These things appall the most stout hearted.

The middle aged man who has toiled industriously and cherished ambitions of a plenteous, well loved and respected old age finds that, after all, the future promises but a dreary existence, if ex istence is even possible. For the penniless man long out of a job there is so very little chance of being reinstated in the fields of, respectable industry. For one thing, he gradually grows listless loses confidence in himself, feels indis posed to exert his powers, grows to doubt that he has any. His every failure makes him more liable to fail again. Even broad minded and liberal people come almost unconsciously to look upon the man long out of work as "a poor devil who will never amount to any thing anyway" and to cease interesting themselves on his behalf.

I am so situated that I see many of these unhappy beings every day. I can almost determine the length of time they have been unemployed by their manner and appearance. If but recently thrown out of employment, they look cheerful, preserve their ordinary dicnity and speak like men still possessing a natural claim to the consideration of other people. A close observer can de-tect a shade of anxiety lurking in the countenance, though it is usually quite well concealed. After a few weeks of idleness, the air of dignity is dropped. a slight seediness appears in the dress, the tokens of anxiety are quite apparent. a sort of conciliatory air is perceptible. as though the man would fain avail himself of every semblance of friend-ship any one is willing to bestow upon him. Later on all pretensions to being well dressed are dropped. The look is hopeless and forlorn, and the manner of aimlessly hanging about which characterizes the genuine tramps begins to be natural to him. Beyond this stage is settled vagabendage and the various degrees of human degradation. This is the evolution of the tramp, for no man even leaves a good position, home, friends and respectability deliberately to be come a tramp. Tramps are made, not born

I have seen with aching beart the vain endeavors of idle workingmen to keep from slipping down this hopeless incline. I cannot bear to hear such a man spoken harshly to. I want every one to shake hands and chat with him as with a friend. I cannot very well walk up to a strange man and open a conversation with him myself, but I am always glad when any one else does so. T hope all my readers take especial pains to speak kindly to men hunting work, not patronizingly kind, but in a brotherly fashion, making them feel that they are fellow beings entitled to respect and confidence. They will the better retain the hope and courage necessary to success, and in humanity' , if you must refuse him work. name de not do so gruffly and impatiently-it is hard enough even if you are cordial and sympathetic, and what added sting and humiliation your manner may give you cannot know, unless you have had the same experience yourself.

The old man, the meek, refined little old man, appeals most touchingly to the sympathies, with his well worn, well bruthed clothes, his home laundered, fraved out linen, his made up air of cheerfulness and alertness, as though to impress you with the fact of his strength perfect ability to do any work you may have for him; an old man with his years of useful labor, of hope, ambitions and little successes behind him; with the struggling young generation jostling him on every side; with the climax of a world's lifetime of bad management surging through the century's closing days, ready to overwhelm him. He does not know how weak and helpless he is against all this! He is tenderly piteous in his sad hopefulness, one turns away tearful to know nothing can be done. No wonder men will dare anything do anything, before they will risk being thrown into this condition. Men will bravely fight, bear persecution and misrepresentation, endure imprisonment, even death itself, for the sake of a principle or a cause they love. But when it comes to risking the loss of employment, the opportunity to earn a living, they are often daunted. They submit to a fear that is worse than death. Much entting sarcasm and many scathing re marks have been hurled at the heads of the voters who helped to fasten the chains of plutocracy about their own necks and crushed some of their best necks and crushed some of their best and truest friends by voting as their employers diotated last year. I never could utter a word of blame against them. I might wish they ware stronger to endure, that they could understand one another better, could unite and stand firm in their own cause, but I cannot reprosch them. One admires a hero, but one does not condemn all who are not heroic.

"THE UNION FOREVERI urs. The vast number who are entering the army of the unemployed, the su-perior character and education of these w recruits, the scant outlook for remployment, make the situation a start ling fact that society cannot afford to ignore. It is no longer a question of the isfortune or improvidence of a fe dividuals here and there. Men of the highest ability, scientists, linguists, authors, speakers, journalists and printers better informed than presidents were 50 years ago, are in the ranks. Since the imprisonment and death of so many good and noble reformers in America uring the last 40 years it is an honor to have been in jail. Those who have been behind the bars feel deeper and work harder. I know, for I have been here, and I would rather be the prisoner than the turnkey under the circumtances again.

TE 1, 1897.

In the same manner it is coming to be an honor to be among the unemployed. Some of the noblest men I know are blacklisted here in the west and cannot possibly obtain work. I am acquainted with a group of Bohemian radicals who are scholars, professors, great of heart and intellect, and from day to day they do not know where tomorrow's will come from. When Eugene food Debs leads his army to the fair, sunny heights of the west to build up a new commonwealth, it will not be an igno rant, demore'ized mob he heads, but an onward, moving throng of intellectual, high minded beings who will, if al-

lowed, redec 1 this tottering, sinful, unhappy civilization of the new world. LIZZIE M. HOLMES Denver.

BISHOP POTTER AND LABOR.

ights of Labor That Are Recognized as Genuine Christian Doctrine.

Among the great church movements it is interesting to note that two paralel forces are specially active, intelleotual unrest in theology and genuine beneficence in the treatment of practical mestions. The turmoil of the higher criticism as a battle ground of disputants and charges and countercharges of heresy and schism fill the air with moke but underneath it all can be discerned a great deal of clear minded sympathy with and hold on the funda mental principles of Christian practice. When such men as Bishop Potter and Rev. Dr. Rainsford evince their deep appreciation of the wants, the miseries and the rights of the laboring classes in such unmistakable words, they show themselves true prophets of the kingdom of God. Bishop Potter's utterance at a meeting of the Church Association For the Interests of Labor is consistent with what he has said often before, as for example: "The workingman wants to be put

on a higher plane. He does not want to be considered as a piece of machinery. He has rights as well as those who do not win their bread by the sweat of their brow, and his rights must be respected. Capital has banded together and so have the workingmen. ••• If I were a workingman and had not received justice at the hands of my employer. I would do as men have done and strike until I was recognized." In this emphatic indorsement of the

convictions and aspirations of the great toiling masses, the bishop strikes the keynote of his divine Master. The gospels contain an embarrassment of richer in their affirmation of the dignity and rights of poverty, and it is refreshing to hear great church dignitaries apply this in so practical fashion. It is true that the church cannot be consistent in doing otherwise, yet the trend of much of the preaching of the day, when it does not concern with arid doctrinal subtleties, is to truckle by far too much

to the power of money. The right and duty of laboring men to combine in the strike as a defense against the insatiate aggression of capital are recognized to be genuine Chris tian doctrine, even though it be not quite the turning of the left cheek to the smiter. Bishop Potter and the clerics of his kidney know that it is in the inces sant and indomitable struggle of men for their rights that civilization ad vances and the world keeps healthy. This is not only humane sympathy with the under dog, but the common sense of history and the common sense of morals which imbue Christian ethics. Yet how rarely is it preached from the onventional nulnit! Cold blooded eco nomics constitute a terrible and merciless mechanism, which, literally applied, grinds humanity to powder. is only when it is guided by the ethical idea, which is the saving salt of human intercourse and is so tersely expressed in the golden rule, that it is effective for the world's good. Bishop Potter in the course of his interesting address takes occasion to refer to the threat imposed by the substitution of machinery for human labor, reiterating as a moral teacher what John Ruskin has so vitally affirmed as an asthetic teacher. The doctrine that immense fecundity of production by mechanism only temporarily displaces labor and ultimately creates new and larger outlets for the human factor, has been the favorite theory of the Manchester school. That this theory is false, dangerous and debasing to humanity, ex-cept within very narrow limits, is illustrated in a thousand ways by the indus-trial conditions of the world today. Its sophistry has helped to create new and remendous inequalities of society, to turn thousands into tramps and vags bonds and to harden the natural selfish ess of man by fortifying it with a false



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tual criticism would speedily find its teeth drawn and its claws cut.—New York Journal. NEW YORK NOTES.

Brief Mention of Excellent Work Being Done by the Social Reform Club.

State autore HUNDRED DULLAR Sum of ONE HUNDRED DULLAR Cannot be cured be every case of CATAREN that cannot be cured be the use of HALL'S CATAREN CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY, FRANK J. CHENEY, Superided in m The attendance at the club of all classes of society who have the betterment of social conditions in their hearts shows unabated interest in this common meeting place. For the present. however, the thought of a new clubroom has been abandoned, because of the possible falling off in attendance during the summer months. Next fall, how-MEN WHO SUFFER ever, if the club continues to grow as it has done, much more commodious rooms

will be absolutely necessary. The committee on organized labor has just issued its second union label leaflet. The first presented the general argu-ment for the union label, written by James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement, who, by the way, has also become chairman of the executive committee of the Citizens' union. The second pamphlet describes "What the La-Later pamphlets will take up bei is. Later pampines will take up the following points: "Value to the Consumer," "Practical Methods," "History of the Label," "Economic Value," "Legal Standing," "Bakers" Value," "Legal Standing," "Bakers Label," etc. The pamphlets already is sued are fo. sale at 2 cents each; in quantities of 10, 15 cents; 100, 90 cents 500, \$4.

The committee on parks and play-grounds reports that the dock department will have one pier ready for park purposes this summer. Your readers will please understand the dock will be continued for its regular purposes, but the roof of the dock will be set asid for the pleasure purpose indicated. The committee is strongly advocating the establishing of open air gymnasiums like those that have been so successful in The statement was made by Boston. Paul R. Reynolds, the chairman, that in the Boston gymnasiums the average attendance of women is 600 and men 1,000 a day. The committee is also working to secure the removal number of fences along the water front that obstruct the view of the water and prevent the circulation of air. Resolutions urging the establishment of new pier parks were unanimously passed by the club.

The committee on seamen's rights. by its strenuous efforts, secured the preliminary examination and the holding for trial of the brutal captain of the T F. Oakes, whose scurvy afflicted sailors recently reached this port. By means of funds from this club and help from the labor unions comforts of various kinds have been given to the ailing men, five of them now being out of the Marine hospital. These five in order that they may not be spirited away by crimps, have been placed in Ludlov street jail for their own protection. The money of outsiders is sustaining them there, in order that this most recent in stance of brutal neglect and of insufficient food may be pushed through to a fitting conclusion.

The committee on civil service reform has been visiting the office of the civil service commissioners, with a view to removing from the public mind a number of impressions of faulty conduct there. The committee suggested resolu tions that sh uld urge the board, first, to recommend only the requisite num ber of men, i_stead of two extra; second to send notices to trades unions when examinations in their trades are to be held, to have the office open one night in the week and hold examinations in the night if ten candidates should re quest it, and third, to give entire nub licity to methods and the results of examinations. The necessity of securing some re form in this direction becomes apparent when it is u_derstood that even the one who gets the highest marks may, after all, not get the position to which he is entitled. An instance occurred in this city some time ago in which the favor ite of a certain politician was seventh on the eligible list and yet secured the position. It was effected by the politi bian "seeing" the six superior men and persuading them to withdraw. The suggestion as to notifying trades unions is a valuable one, because it will give opportunity to the practical men those unions to compete in a public manner for the positions that are open The proposed night sessions are also advisable, in order that laboring men may have the opportunity to stand ex aminations without detriment to their aminations without detriment to their present positions. Our last discussion was on "munici-pal contract labor." It was shown clear-ly by the speakers that direct employ-ment is much better for the city and for the men employed, but in order to make the plan thoroughly effective ap-pointment to city work ought to be by the merit system only. G. GROOVERON DAWE, Chairman Committee on Publicity.



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nciliation board, consisting of orkmen and half employers, to board all disputes in the trade ferred for absolute and immediate ent. The sanction of this board e obtained before any alteration fits or bonus is made. Pending ent of a dispute, no workman ve his work and no employer harge a workman, but every set-is retrospective. Mr. Smith nat this absolutely prevents all

all other questions, however, se of wages and the hours and is of labor employers are left inte control over their work hout reference to any one. -The formation of somewhat machinery for the carrying above provisions. This in-establishment of a guarantee e up by guarantees by em-or any emergency purpose. cash is paid, but the amount e is drawn from a bank antee is drawn from a bank ted in another fund in the unstees, who have a complete Any money taken from this cluded in the next general nembers, and the fund is re-soriginal condition. many other arrangements as for the investigation, in

hinatio vinced that by legitimate and constitutional means they can obtain the end they have in view. Although this great movement is now only on its trial, so far it has met with invariable success. and some of the most bitter opponents have come to see the wisdom of being members of the association and all pulling together for the common interest.

Mr. Smith takes every opportunity of addressing large meetings, both of employers and employed, to advocate the principles of the movement, and, supported by Mr. W. A. Addinsell, the sec retary, is indefatigable in extending its operations not only in Birmingham, but in other parts of the country. Mr. Smith has also found a warm supporter in Mr. W. J. Davis, the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Brass Workers, who is one of the most potent trade nnion leaders in the midlands, and backed up by that powerful organization they have no difficulty in gaining over other trade societies to the principles of the allian

We may add that this movement is attracting considerable attention out We may add that this merement is attracting considerable attention out side our own country, and that Mr. Smith is at the present moment acting as adviser to trades in Canada, New Zealand and the United States of Amer-ica.—Birmingham (England) Furniture Gazette, March 15, 1897.

Co-operation in Leadville

Labering people of Leadville, Colo., are thanking of starting a department store in the co-operative plan. Their argument is that, as some of the leading merchants are hostile to the interest of labor. laboring people should do away he middleman and reap the bene-her trade the masking. r trade the

philosophy. The discussion of these and allied necks and crushed some of their best and truest friends by voting as their employers distated last year. I never oould utter a word of blame against them. I might wish they were stronger to endure, that they could understand one another better, could understand stand firm in their own cause, but I connot reproach them. One admires a hero, but one does not condemn all who are not herolc. But I think from now on this being "out of work" will be something differ-ant from the conditions of the past few





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RAILWAY TIMES. Terre Haute, Indiana.

American Ships the Worst, Of the scurvy cases treated in American marine hospitals in the course of a year, according to the Seamen's union, in this city, 65 per cent. come from American ships, while 89 per cent. of the marine traffic of this country is carried in foreign vessels.

Out of 67 cases brought into court l the Seamen's union in the last seve years, charging officers of Americ hips with brutality, only 3 of have been brought to trial, conviction has been