OMAHA duced below a reasonable and just compensa-

UNION LABOR'S MAGNA CHARTA SIGNED BY CALDWELL

Equality Before the Law of Manhood and Dollars The A. R. U. Doctrine Bears Fruit.

THE RAILWAY TIMES very much regrets that lack of space prevents the printing in full personal service, save as a punishment for of Judge Caldwell's famous decision. It can only give the salient points, and avoid that which is purely recital, with which the readers of the last issue are familiar. Where it touches the main question, the right or necessity of lowering schedules heretofore in operation on the road, the full text is given.

The decision was given at Omaha on April 5, and in every case where labor troubles may get into court, it will hereafter be cited as the leading precedent in labor's defense.

Here are the extracts:

* * * "The system of which this court assumed the management and control comprised 7,700 miles of railroad and about 3,000 to associate and confer together for the purmiles of water communication, and had in pose of reducing the wages of its employes, or its employ over 22,000 men. The great body of devising other means of making their investof these men had been in the employ of the company for a considerable length of time, some of them for as much as a quarter of a century. The relation of these men to the company and their rate of wages were determined in the main by certain written rules, regulations and schedules, some of which had ened. been in force for more than a quarter of a century, and all of which had been in force, substantially as they stand today, for a period of eight years and more. These rules, regulations and schedules were the result of free and voluntary conferences, held from time to time between the managers of the railroad and the officers and representatives of the and pursuits in life have an undoubted right to several labor organizations representing the join together for resisting oppression or fo men in the different abdivisions or branches mutual assistance, improvement, instruction of the service."

Quoting the receivers, he said: " That the employes, generally, upon the Union Pacific system are reasonable, intelligent, peaceable and law-abiding men." He goes on to say that by the rules of the road, no change in wages or regulations were to be made with where skill and experience are required. The out first giving the men thirty days' notice, and that in spite of this, the receivers, without giving any notice, on January 27 last went into court and asked that a reduction should be put into effect, and "the employes be directed to conform thereto." Further on he recites his order for a conference between the receiver and the men, to commence at Omaha on the 15th of March. This conference did not come to agreement, and the judge then passes upon it.

"Upon calling the case for hearing, the court directed an order to be entered setting aside and vacating the order of the court made on the 27th day of January, 1894"-Judge Dundy's order-" approving the rules, regulations and schedules framed by the receivers without notice to or conference with the employes affected thereby, and also setting aside and vacating the order of injunction entered at the same time. The court then announced to counsel that the rules, regulations and schedules in force when the receivers were appointed were still in force and would be held and treated as prima facie just and reasonable, and that the burden was cast upon the receivers to show that the wages received by the court's employes under the existing regulations were in excess of a fair, just and reasonable compensation for the service performed, taking into consideration all the circumstances and in view of the conditions."

"An essential and indispensable requisite to the safe and successful operation of the road is the employment of sober, intelligent, xperienced and capable men for that purpose. When a road comes under the management of a court, on which the employes are conceded to possess all these qualifications-and that concession is made in the fullest manner herethe court, will not, upon light or trivial grounds, dispense with their services or reduce heir wages. And when the schedule of wages in force at the time the court assumes the management of the road is the result of a mutual agreement between the company and the employes which has been in force for years, the court will presume that the schedule is reasonable and just, and anyone disputing that presumption will be required to over throw it by satisfactory proof."

Speaking of the receivers, the judge ex-

ploded the following bomb:

"Four of the five receivers are not practical railroad men, and are not familiar with the subject; two of them are lawyers residing in New York, one a merchant residing in Chicago and one a railroad accountant, having, doubtless, a thorough knowledge of the books of the company, but knowing nothing about the wage schedules. These four gentlemen are eminent in the line of their professions and pursuits, and entirely capable of managing the purpose they were, doubtless, selected, but incial affairs of this great trust, for which opinions upon the subject of wage lules is confessedly of little value. The court shares in their anxiety to have an econical administration of this trust to the end

ORGANIZED LABOR IS ORGANIZED CAPITAL.

tion for their services."

"The court is asked to apply to the emploves in its service the principles of the early English statutes, which, by the imposition of heavy pains and penalties, forced laborers to work at fixed wages and made it an offense to seek to increase them or to quit the service of their employer. The period of compulsory crime, has passed in this country. In this country it is not unlawful for employes to associate, consult and confer together with a view to maintain or increase their wages, by lawful and peaceful means, any more than it was unlawful for the receivers to counsel and confer together for the purpose of reducing their wages. A corporation is organized capital; it is capital consisting of money and property. Organized labor is organized capital; it is capital consisting of brains and muscle. What it is lawful for one to do it is lawful for the other to do. If it is lawful for the stockholders and officers of a corporation ments profitable, it is equally lawful for organized labor to associate, consult and confer with a view to maintain or increase wages. Both act from the prompting of enlightened selfishness, and the action of both is lawful when no illegal or criminal means are used or threat

"It is due to the receivers and to the managers of this property to say that they have not questioned the right of the labor organizations to appear and be heard in court in this matter. and what they have said about these organizations has been in commendation of them and not in disparagement. Men in all stations and pecuniary aid in time of sickness and dis-Such association commonly takes place between those pursuing the same occupation and possessing the same interests. This is particularly true of men engaged in the mechanical arts and in all labor pursuits legality and utility of these organizations can no longer be questioned.

Here's the stuff:

RIGHT OF MEN TO BE HEARD.

"The action of the receivers is objection able upon another ground. It would be difficult to devise any action better calculated to provoke a 'strike.' The method of adopting the new schedules was calculated to arouse resentment in the breast of every self-respect ing, intelligent and independent man in the service. While they might have been willing to acquiesce in the reduction of their wages, they were quite sure to revolt against the manner of doing it. Whatever may be the legal right of a railroad corporation to reduce the wages of its employes or discharge them in a body without giving them an opportunity to be heard, a court of equity will not act in that manner or approve the action of its receivers who have acted in that manner. The receivers, no more than the court, should have undertaken to determine what wages were just and reasonable without giving the men an opportunity to be heard. It is fundamental in the jurisprudence of this country that no court can rightfully make an order or render a judgment affecting the rights of one who is absent and who has had no notice. The requirement that the court or any other tribunal shall hear before it decides is muc older than Magna Charta or our constitution. It was written in the book 3,000 years ago that 'He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him."

"A further and conclusive answer to the contention in favor of putting the receivers' schedule in force is found in the fact that Mr. Clark, the only one of the receivers who is a practical railroad man, testifies that they ought not to be put into force without some modifications.

" As a result of the old code of rules and schedules this company has been able to bring about into every branch of its service, at reasonable cost, intelligent and capable men who have carefully guarded and protected its property and business interests until the train service upon the Union Pacific is today equal to any of the great railway systems of the country. Upon the question of the reason ableness of the old schedules we have had no trouble in coming to a satisfactory conclusion."

"Some of the employes with large families to support are seldom more than a few days wages in advance of want, and if their present wages were materially reduced they could not live. The highest and best service cannot be expected from men who are con pelled to live in a state of pinch and want."

> * * ORDER OF COURT.

"An order will be entered in the district of Nebraska continuing the present schedules (subject to the mocification as to delayed or overtime) in full force and effect, and setting aside the order made by this court on the 27th day of January, 1894

"Also an order directing the receivers to that those who own the property and have cause 500 copies of a complete record of this liens upon it may get out of it what is fairly cause, including the pleadings, evidence,

their due. But to accomplish this desirable opinion and orders entered in the several result the wages of the men must not be re- districts, printed and distributed as provided in the order.

> "Also an order requiring the receivers to pair the expenses of employes attending the conference ordered by the circuit judges and while attending this hearing.

> "An order will be entered in the districts of Colorado and Wyoming modifying the orders entered in those districts on the 26th and 27th days of February, 1894, to conform to the order now entered in the district of Nebraska, relating to the rules, regulations and schedules of pay."

The decision was followed by an application by the A. R. U. to the district court, Judge Dundy, to restore the wages cut on September 1 last, and for payment of the difference from that to present time. Judge Dundy entertained the motion and fixed Wednesday, April 11, for hearing. The judge after hearing took the case for advisement till

THE UNEMPLOYED.

BY ELIZABETH JOHNSON

No work to do?

And half the world are housed in hovels, And millions cry today, "We have no bread!"
While rich and broad, beneath our winter landscape, Waiting, as they for centuries have waited, Our untilled acres spread

No work to do? And little faces, thin and pinched with hunger, And little forms, half-clad and blue with cold, Are shiv'ring o'er cold embers and dead ashes Yet dark and deep in nature's mines is hoarded

A wealth of heat untold. No work to do?

nsions ye have built for those, your brothers Who never work, and they are clothed and fed By such as you, who freeze and starve in hovels, In richest garments, and with costly dainties Their princely board is spread

No work to do?

Cease, brothers, cease your pleading! They will not hear! They mock your misery From worker only help will come to worker Unite and act. The earth is yours-your birthright Take it, and you are free

They have hedged it round with customs?

Walled it with laws impalpable as air, But strong as death? Their fortresses are pris Armies are at their back? Policemen And spies are everywhere

Enlighten them

The soldiers are your brothers, and policemen
Are such as you. They, too, are sons of toil,
But they are blind. Enlighten, undeceive them, And they, the rich men's tool, will be no longer Slaying whom they despoi

This cause is yours, who work-clerk, farmer, or mechanic

Hod carrier or teacher, servant or sewing girl Think not of caste born of barbaric ages. one rank alone is honorable - labor' Its banner broad unfurl

Unite and work. is no law unjust, however bolstered By precedent, by custom or by power,

But ye can abrogate if ye dislodge it From out the brain of the unthinking million It injures hour by hour.

WE SAID SO

THE RAILWAY TIMES has been endeavoring to get this fact appreciated, namely: that the General Managers' Association, in making cuts, uniformly began with the helpless and unorganized, for the purpose of throwing the inion and brotherhood men off the track, and, that where such reduction is made it is only a first step, and that the unified men are certain to follow

At the hearing of the petition of the A. R U. to restore wages of men cut last September on the Union Pacific road, heard by Judge Dundy at Omaha, April 11, General Manager Dickinson testified as follows:

"General Manager Dickinson was called to say that the original plan was to cut all the wages and salaries of employes, and in answer to a question by Mr. Howe, Mr. Dickinson said that he did not believe that the cut should be kept in force; that when the unor ganized men were cut the management intended to follow up the cut, but now that they have failed to enforce a cut on the organized men he did not think that unorganized men should be cut: further on Mr. Dickinson said that he knew of no reason why the salaries should not be restored, and why those whose salaries were cut September 1 should not be reimbursed for the money in wages lost since

That's text enough for a sermon from the pulpit of common sense, divided into four

First, the railroad employers of this coun try are solidly organized, work together and the last possible hour's work out of the men for the smallest price; second, that nearly organized, cut each other's throats in a scramble for jobs, and act like a frightened drove of Union alone taught the aforementioned doctrine, that alone it stands for unity, that alone it furnished the information as to the general manager's mode of procedure, that it was the only organization that demanded restitution, that it, standing alone, procured it; and, fourth, get into the wagon at once.

WONDER how those fool union men who are enlisted as play-soldiers feel these days. Great heads such boys have. Froth about the rights of labor, swear fealty to their brethren in its ranks, and then for sake of putting or "dog," and having the girls call them pretty boys, march out and shoot a and brother" in labor's ranks.

DUNDY DECIDES.

REDUCTION OF WAGES ON U. P. SYSTEM NOT

Ours for the right!

CHICAGO, APRIL 16, 1894.

On Friday last, Judge Dundy of the United States District Court, at Omaha, gave his decision in the matter of the petition of the American Railway Union for the restoration of the rate of pay in force on the Union Pacific road prior to September 1, 1893. Readers remember that that was the date when the unorganized men of that system had their pay reduced.

A large number of the sufferers are no enrolled in the A. R. U., and coming in numbers at each meeting of the locals on that system. It was in their behalf, as well as the unfortunates who are sticklers for "individual independence" - a conviction in which fear is one of the leading arguments - that the proceedings were instituted

The A. R. U. has protested against the discrimination then made between the schedule and salary men ever since the cut was

In an able opinion the judge holds that the pay must be restored to the rate that a clergyman. These men meant well, but held prior to September 1 last. The A. R. U. petitioned also for restoration of the amounts deducted between September 1 last and the present. In deciding that phase of the case, the judge compromised the demands of petitioner and respondent. All wages less than \$60 a month are to receive the old rate, dating from March 1 last, while all over that sum receive it from April 1 last.

THE GREAT NORTHERN.

There is trouble on the Great Northern owing to the attempt of the company to reduce the pay of employes from 5 to 50 per cent.

The only news received at this office, as dispatches, which ever misrepresent the side of the men. They are to the effect that the A. R. U. men are at its head, and that the road is tied up from Larrimore, N. D., to Spokane. The dispatches further state that "Grand Chiefs" not only do not endorse but deprecate the strike, which is at once very grand and entirely consistent on their part. Organizer James Hogan had given the order.

We shall see what we shall see. If the trouble with it, but if ordered by the A. R. U. largely prevailed, there would be no cause it will go, grand chiefs or no grand chiefs.

SPEAKS OUT.

A CHURCH PAPER SPEAKS OUT IN MEETING THE WHOLE TRUTH.

A late issue of the Boston Congregationalist, ommenting editorially upon the recent meeting of the Chicago Congregational Club when several labor representatives criticised the Church for its attitude on the labor question,

We notice with sorrow the confidence which it is asserted by those who speak for labor—and many good people from whom we might expect better things appear to agree with them—that the present economical sysd should speedil displaced by

And again:

We think our friends, the wage-earners have forgotten that the present economic system is not the creation of any single individual, or set of individuals, but an evolution or development, the work of centuries, something which capital can no more change than labor, the rich man than the poor man the churches should recognize this system is only natural.

We do not often have occasion to differ with our esteemed Boston contemporary, but in this instance we would most emphatically protest against the implications contained in the foregoing statements. In a sense, there is nothing that is "wholly wrong." Even the devil-to quote an ancient saying-must be credited with a good deal of commendable persistency. But a thing may be truly said to be "wholly wrong" when it utterly fails use good judgment as to their work in getting of the purpose for which it was designed. A watch may be constructed of very beautiful and very costly materials, but if it fails to eighty per cent of railroad employes are not give the correct time it is "wholly wrong" as a watch. The economic system under which civilized humanity has grouned for hundred sheep; third, that the American Railway of years has had some valuable features; but in respect to fulfilling its end, in securing the greatest good of the greatest number, it has been a woeful failure. No man who has felt in himself or seen in others the fearful effects of the competitive system, or who has, in these latest times, been ground beneath the heel of an oppressive combination, can feel otherwise than that the present system is wholly wrong"; and must, if humanity is to make progress, be "displaced by another." Nor is it any justification for a continuance

of the present system to say that it is "an volution or development, the work of cen turies." The old time feudal system was such a development; but when men became mlightened as to its evils, were they justi

in continuing it? Indeed, the reasoning of the Congregationalist has a strangely familiar sound, and it appears all the more inconsist ent coming from such a source. It was precisely this line of argument which we heard only a few years ago with respect to the system of slavery in this country: "Oh, slavery is an evolution or development, the work of Full House Listens and Applauds — The centuries. As far back as the time of the flood it was ordained that Ham should serve his brethren. You cannot expect to change it all at once." Surely, the Congregationalist cannot have forgotten how that argument was

"That the churches should recognize this system is only natural." Another familiar note! It was because the churches "recognized" the system of slavery that it continued so long in the land. And it is because the churches have "recognized" the present economic system that its evil effects have so widely prevailed. It is by no means a far cry to the time when slavery was bolstered up by Bible arguments and preached and defended from Christian pulpits. And so, time and again, Scriptural justification has been sought it over the lower employes. He defended the for our methods of commerce and industry which have been, in their essence, nothing but unadulterated selfishness. Adam Smith, to whose false doctrines in the "Wealth of Nations" so much human misery can be traced, was a devout Christian. Malthus was they were as far from a true conception of things as were the ancient astronomers who assumed that the universe revolved around the earth.

We are not indorsing the charges which are frequently brought against the Church by laboring men. We recognize that many times these charges proceed from an entire misunderstanding of the spirit and purpose of the Church and from a lamentable ignorance as to its constitution and actual work. But whose fault is it? We reply unhesitatingly: It is very largely the fault of the Church itself. If Christian people had been half as anxious to reach the downtrodden and degraded masses around them as they have, for instance, to carry the gospel to the heathen; if they had courted the patronage of the working classes as assiduously as they have that of the rich and he replied, "Bully, they are carrying gu THE TIMES goes to press, is through the press and well-to-do; if they had been as willing to run in debt, even, to build a Toynbee Hall or a Hall House as they have been to incur debt in erecting palatial houses of worship, socalled for their own comfort; if they had been as prompt in rebuking their own members for their avarice and great in their ordinary busi ness methods as they have been in rebaking the thief and the adulterer; if, in a word, they had carried out the spirit of the Master who "went about doing good," who "had not where to President Debs-who is at Omaha-had not lay his head," who was reproached with keep ous and merit the positions they hold amount been heard from, but it was alleged that ing company with publicans and sinners, who ministered to the unthankful and the evil, who breathed out his life in the agony of the cross, and who declared, "If any man serve me let alleged strike is premature, there may be him follow me,"—if that spirit had more now to complain of the present economic system, and Congregational clubs would not be asking laboring men to point out to them their

PUBLIC OPINION.

Kate Field's Washington publishes the fol-

owing When Public Opinion became impersonate being known as master and judge, three men were brought before him.

And to the first he said: "What art thou?"

This was answered: "I am an Aristocrat.
And I am entitled to bear arms, my crest berampant, on a gridiron, embattled, above a potato patch, vert, holding a parrot, gules, displayed, with a toad, sable, couchant, under same is: 'Nil sine labore'-no sign of blessed by bouncing twins, what he should

Then Public Opinion said: "It is well.
Go and be a leader of society." And the Aristocrat went.

And of him Public Opin " Thou also ion asked:

B this man said: "Nay. I am a Maser o Arts and a Doctor of Laws."

Then Public Opinion said again: "Is it so? Translate for me this poem of Lucretius." But the Master of Arts answered: "It is

not needful. For I am likewise a million-aire, and at my own cost have builded a dormitory for the University of Schoodunk." Public Opinion therefore said: "It is well.

And the Master of Arts went. Then came the third man: to whom, looking severely upon him, Public Opinion said:

And the third man answered: "I am either an Aristocrat nor a Master of but I have always earned my bread-"I perceive that But Public Opinion said: thou art Common. Wherefore there is naught for thee but to go with the crowd." And the Common Man hid himself in the crowd.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 1 per cent. uarterly. Cumberland Valley, 2 per cent, quarterly. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 1 1/2 per

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, special, 11/2 per cent, quarterly.

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of per cent; preferred, guaranteed, 2 per

quarterly.

narterly.

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Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula, com
on, 3 per cent; preferred, 3½ per cent.

We had better reserve our judgment

BIG CROWD.

TO HEAR GEORGE W. HOWARD. OF THE A. R. U.

A. R. U. Protects All - Fine Union Formed.

An immense turnout of railroaders congregated at I. O. O. F. hall last night to hear George W. Howard, of Chicago, vice-president of the American Railway Union, talk on organized labor. Mr. Howard is a rapid speaker and has foiled the brightest stenographers who have attempted to catch the elegant language as it flowed from his lips. 3 Howard is a short, heavy-set fellow, an alert and active as a cat, and talks with lie ning rapidity. He especially skinned in scal ing language the small officers of the road who, when promoted a small degree, will lord general managers and superintendents of the roads, claiming they have no voice in t wage question. The board of director through its chairman, demands a reducti and the subordinate officers are forced to ply with the command, said the speaker. argued that if the men were solidly organi they could command better wages and secure them.

As time elapsed the crowd grew larger an by 8 o'clock the large hall was crowded to it fullest capacity and numerous persons had to stand. He claimed that the existing orders could not reconcile themselves to perfect fed eration, and consequently it was necessary have an order large and broad enough to compass all classes of railroad employes, th bringing them closer together, and elimina the prejudices existing in the orders of today The speaker got off several witty e thets that created uproarious applause. He told of instances where the various orders as very antagonistic. Once he said he asked engineer on the Southern Pacific how the and their firemen were getting along in Texa for each other." He said this was a g example of how the numerous federated co-operate orders affiliate. He argued th the employes have put up millions millions of dollars to get licked in the pe

few years. F. O. Hewes, of Danville, Illinois, resent shalling this and come railroad boys. Mr. Hewes, like Mr. Hows takes much pains to furnish desired infor tion to reporters. They are kind and con their co-laborers. After speaking vigorou for an hour making numerous facial disto tions and varied gesticulations with the ar he became so heated up that he quickly doffed his coat and went to work on his sub ject with a new vim and energy. He made his salient points so plain and impressive, tha all present comprehended their full meaning The constitution of the American Railwa Union provides protection for members in matters relating to wages, and their rights employes are the principal purposes of the organization. Railroad employes are entitle to a voice in fixing wages and determining conditions of employment and many oth mmendable features.

Mr. Howard lauded the American Railway Union, and clearly exemplified the advantage this order affords all classes of railroad m that are not found in the federated orders. speaking about mistakes made by men in vocations, he told a story of an edite was asked by a subscriber. with the "kids" when they began teething Another subscriber wrote the euitor asking him what he should do to exterminate myriad of bugs that infested his apple orchard. Editors of course answer all questions and furnished their subscribers the required information, but in mailing in this case the editor transposed the replies, so the man with the

ring and give them plenty castor oil. Several railroaders followed Mr. Howar in short addresses commending the th

twins was instructed to pile straw around the

and burn the pesky devils, while the farme

was instructed to rub the gums with a bor

advocated. At the conclusion of the speaking No. 1 Brazil, Indiana, organized with 250 member A. D. Smith, president; M. I. Graham, vice-president; J. S. Higgie, secretary.—Brazil Ind.) Times.

IN OUTER DARKNESS

The telegraphers on the Union Pacific may not be gnashing their teeth, but it is A than probable that they are keeping their acquaintances busy booting them. serpents, they cut their own wages; that is the superintendent allowed them to fix the amount nd they did it.

Some of the O. R. T. are doing their kick ing by correspondence and THE RAILW. TIMES has it on file. They say that wages the Union Pacific are now too low, that t are working for as low a figure as though protected by a powerful union. Son go the length of saying that the grie committee were chumps — THE TIME fuses to expressly indorse — for not sti to Debs and hanging with their brethre.

Next time, boys, stay with the A. I and get there instead of getting left.

THE RAILWAY TIMES.

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WATCH IT.

The date on the address label shows the time to which subscription is paid. See to renewal before it does expire.

NOTICE TO LOCALS.

HE RAILWAY TIMES has constant calls for imen papers, and also request for rates as this demand, it will furnish papers in quantinissionary work will bring big returns.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

THE RAILWAY TIMES has been favored ributors. With our limited space, it cannot, unfortunately, publish promptly. It has to tendent and director alike derive all their of food, shelter and protection; the protests select also with reference to variety. The delayed matter will appear in due time.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

if the writer and not the paper. THE RAIL able. same right to everybody else.

THE CONVENTION

vay Union will be held at Chicago, beginning ing issues of THE RAILWAY TIMES and by for hardly gained rights. ircular from Secretary Keliher.

ET on Plenty of room on the R. U. platform for everybody. Get toether and you'll get there.

paper. The Railway Union continues to their success probable. Tow despite the hard times.—Labor Signal. All this is too pa

which one Jenkins could have crawled, to way Union to discover and to make provision escape damnation. The Evening Wisconsin, for. And now that this great series of facts mugwump, closed it. It indorses Jenkins.

get square on his pins before tackling news offices as well. aper work again

THE lofty example of morality, decency, and manliness set us common clods by our uperiors, is still on detailed exposition at "Hello Central." "Number please?" "Conect me with a club."

burgh plants. If Andy furnishes the armor away with the antiquities of jurisprudence. plate, there should be no objection. An average blow from a rotten turnip would When its life-inspiring sun shall go down in penetrate it, and perhaps sink it.

A CHICAGO lockout of contractors and builders was ordered several days ago. Its but the committee's report must go through originators and walking delegates are engaged | Congress. It may not impeach the notorious in swabbing the death damp from its brow in but not distinguished agent of dollars, but it arder to make it up as something of life. The will and must blister him. The entire com bluff wouldn't work, and is one of the best mittee have been probed and all pronounce i hings that could have happened in labor's

Werek and his confreres are gunning after the Huns in the Pennsylvania (Connellsville) coal region. The Huns, though oppressed in "pauper Europe," never reached the breaking point until they got in "protected" Henry's em fight it out.

THE afterbirth of the injunction biz put in an appearance at Chicago. A colored minister a certain church. No objection to the orison or call for the Lord's help against the devil in the abstract. It was the particular spot excepted to. Our colored brother had better try he closet, as suggested centuries ago.

MEANINGLESS pothering conferences, the entatious progress of this or that lord high cutioner enveloped in flaring robes of espaper glory and bathing in the shallow e of a nobody, is not what knocksis the long pull, the strong pull, and the I shogether of numbers united of square ith wrongs to redress and rights to which, "Knowing, dare affirm"

RAILWAY CLERKS.

Careful study of the scope and possibilities of the American Railway Union should convince any thoughtful mind that the provision it makes for enlistment in its ranks of the rail way clerk is not the least of its many excellencies. THE RAILWAY TIMES urges upon all its readers the necessity for making this far-seeing and novel regulation regarding clerks actively operative by earnest missionary efforts among this hitherto wholly neglected body of men, rather than to allow it to be come merely permissive, as the rule is apt to become without such effort.

The number of railway clerks in this country is enormous. To enlist their sympathies in the cause of organized labor would be a great benefit to the Union directly, both in the putting into effect of the two weapons of the employes who would resist injustice, the strike and the boycott, and far more in its preventive and deterrent effects, restraining the employer's injustice by making it impossible to carry it into effect.

If, as several well-informed members of the old brotherhoods have said recently, they would be assured of success in resisting re ductions of wages were they allied with the car men, shop men, track men, and others whom their class system debars from their federation, how much stronger would they be quantities sent to one address. To meet if all the accountants, bookkeepers, secretaries and others with duties purely clerical ties-not less than twenty-five-at the rate of stood shoulder to shoulder with them in all \$4 per hundred. Circulation of he paper for emergencies! For, when once the finances of the road are imperiled, and the system under which it keeps its accounts and ascertains its earnings, resources and losses is paralyzed, that other little-consulted factor in the problem-the stockholder, becomes directly interith a wealth of good matter by special con- ested. And it is from him, be it always remembered, that president, manager, superinroad, as shown by the quotations from the THE RAILWAY TIMES does not hold itself stock market, would be so pronounced that the good and true, and the name of justice be ditorially responsible for the opinions of con- the moneyed interests would array themselves butors. These articles all bear the name of for once on the side of labor, and compromise ie writer. If they do not meet your views, or surrender by the corporation become inevit-

neeting, 82 East Lake street. Indications are to be thought allied with capital while his that the convention will number 225 to 250 means only entitled him to stand with the mildelegates. Further particulars in next ensu- lions of other wage-workers who are warring

To take this false pride from the clerk and give him that broader sympathy with humanity which intercourse with his fellows now organized must give, is at once to benefit all eoncerned, and to remove from capital one of its stanchest adherents and a great part of THE RAILWAY-TIMES is a brave and able that immoral public opinion which has made

All this is too palpably true to admit of successful contravention. The wonder is THERE might have been a crack through rather that it was left for the American Railbearing directly upon the problem at issue is put in the way of exploitation, let us all do MR. L. W ROGERS, the editor, just had to everything in our power to "get together." urw in to do some work south, and hence has not the men in the transportation department called for another month's vacation. His the men of the shops, the yards, the tracks ealth has improved some, but he wants to and the stations alone, but the men in the

EXIT INJUNCTION.

Corporation and plutocracy must either re turn to Pinkerton and the militia, or in default Washington, under title Pollard-Breckinridge. invent some new shackle to bind the arm of labor. The injunction is dead. Not only dead, but despised as the shallow subterfuge of corporation lawyers who counted too strongcurrent issue of the Switchmen's ly-and without the host-on labor's ignorance nal says that Carnegie wants a navy, a and toleration. The last injunction petitio gunboat to patrol the waters around his Pitts. of the Ricks and Jenkins pattern is filed

It waggles its tail still in Jenkins' court the Supreme Court of the United States, it will be ready for the undertaker.

Jenkins is just through being investigated, bad law, but-and properly too - the men of the Northern Pacific must go to the supreme court to knock this political accident out of the box. Then fare thee well, injunction.

This Jenkins injunction was what brought about the row on the Union Pacific. Nobody was more surprised at Judge Dundy's order at Omaha than was union labor. He was gentle hand. The hog has met the tiger. Let known always as a good lawyer, a square judge and possessed of liberal views on the economic and social issues of the day. He was reflected on more severely than. Jenkins because more was expected of him. And yet was enjoined by the courts from exhorting in the mitigating circumstances turned up in the sequel go to show that Judge Dundy's action was not influenced by any unfair suggestion was not the act of a rabid enemy of union labor.

> The judge is a lawyer, of a conservative profession, that while the mentor of its horn book has said, "that precedents are not to despotically govern, but discreetly guide," yet long rooting among moss-covered decis tends to reverse the maxim. Now in Dundy's case it was old precedent, and that a precede from a court equal in jurisdiction to his own and covering an almost identical array of facts. It was so bad on the surface, however that one glance showed its faultiness, and the order was modified from its Jenkins pattern.

The busy judge having, as all judges must, to depend in part on the opinion of his peers, and the implied honor of the bar, let the thing slip through, and has been damned and ridi culed therefor, as though the order was of

his own suggestion In the light of later facts, THE RAILWAY TIMES and the officers of the A. R. U. are glad that Judge Dundy has been, in popular estimation, drawn from the lenkins class, and to add that he never in justice should have been placed there.

CHARITY

[In This Our World]. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STRTSON IN Liberty Came two young children to their mother's (One was quite little and the other big), And each in freedom calmly helped himself (One was a pig).

The food was free and plenty for them both.
But one was rather dult and very small;
So the big smarter brother, nothing loth,
He took it all.

At which the little fellow raised a yell Which tired the other's more aesthetic ears; He gave him here a crust and there a shell To stop his tears.

He gave with pride, in manner calm and bland, Finding the other's hunger a delight; He gave with piety—his full left hand Hid from his right.

He gave and gave—O blessed Charity! How sweet and beautiful a thing it is! tow sweet and beautiful a thing it is fine to see that big boy giving free What was not his:

HENRY C. FRICK

Justice rules! A blistering lie unless we credence give to hell's existence. May one, whose greed goes hand in hand with murder, who revels in the quickening pulse of victory earned at the expense of human life; to whose ear the wail of widowhood, the agonizing moan of shattered, bleeding drudges quivering beneath the blows struck by his hired ruffians; the cries of childhood deprived power. Once let it be known, in case of of his victims, robbed in the name of indusa strike, that the accounts of the contesting try; the muttered curses of the abject living road have fallen into confusion, and the effect serf by him crushed to earth; is music that upon the value of the stock and bonds of the thrills his cold and selfish heart-can such as he be permitted to poison the air breathed by else than mockery?

lustice to Frick! The cunning hand that by concealment and chicanery first deprived TIMES wants a fair show for itself and The clerk is only too frequently an unfor- face, that builded fortune at the expense of was of it. he A. R. U. It is willing to concede the tunate being with social pretensions far beyond the penury of his slaves, that beat to earth his his means. His salary, lower than that of fellow creatures, that prostituting law's letter, ishly espoused, and who were not of us, THE the companies themselves should organize these many men in the labor organizations, is made has ever violated in spirit, whose wealth is RAILWAY TIMES would say: "Come to us, legions." * " "Or at least let it be known maintaining an establishment, paying higher gard of others' right is of world-wide repute; The first convention of the American Rail- rents, wearing more pretentious clothing, and he alive, in full liberty, posing as patriot when won if all who labor do but get together and an additional claim to the consideration"otherwise endeavoring to prove himself one of corrupting legislatures, the bloated favorite of Tuesday, June 12, 1894, at 9 A.M. Place of the better classes." In other words, he wishes social circles where the jingling swag quiets all scruples as to the means of its acquiring

* * * * Stranger yet (To those who know not nature, nor deduce The future from the present) it may seem That not one slave who suffers from the crimes Of this unnatural being, not one wretch Is earth's unpitying bosom, rears an arm To dash him from his throne

His conscience perhaps brings uneasy sleep, and the horrid waking, remorse? Mayhap in frightful dream death heads and shadow limning on the airs nothing of the murdered victims and their suffering broods left to a fate to which death itself would be a boon, tortures this human pestilence, and even in his blackened soul provokes pity and repentance!

Not so. Conscience in such as he is atro-He sleeps in peace; and if in the night awaking, he uses those brighter moments in laying fresh traps, in devising new and untried means to sweat yet more of product from the back of labor; with alert and ingenious tracings he formulates new plans to kill, he lives again in delighted memory in the past murder, and blasting of human lives and happiness. The vet unharnessed sunlight is his to enjoy, the atmosphere as yet unhampered in its generous diffusion, he inhales; all of life's luxuries, and all the happiness that it can bring is added to the keen and unholy miser's joy of hoarding.

He glories in his shame. He smiling wears Cains' ineffaceable brand, the detected cheat of the government brings no blush, and sordetection. With the same cold-blooded effrontery he chuckles at escaping the penalty of treason incurred in furnishing defective and useless plate for war vessels. What though in some coming sea fight, his spongy, blowholed, soft-ironed product might result in the loss of a ship, its crew-even at a critical iuncture-a nation! "I have got the money," is all the reply required in a land where Fricks flourish, and the people are enslayed.

A robber, a traitor, he is at the same mo ment invoking the aid of armed deputies today in the name of outraged law, to slaughter the miserable imported slaves once used to deprive his own countryman of bread. The Connellsville coal region again runs red with blood at his behest.

. . . "And when Rome With one at m hiow hurled not the tyrant down, Crushed not the arm red with her dearest blood

Nature's suggestions?

in being, hell is a necessity.

A swell (head) Chicago shooting club have a game preserve - English, you knowon the Little Calumet river. They also had two lackey ruffians to shoot and abuse what they term poachers - so English, chappie! They haven't got the gamekeepers now. They are in the cold, cold ground. A citize down there refused to be clubbed and beaten and killed the fellows. He was acquitted after a few minutes' hearing by the justice, his neighbors carried him out on their shoulders

Away, then, agitating doubt! With a Frick

and gave him a reception. Moral.- Don't monkey with "poachers on a swell head "preserve.

As A good background effect to the Breckin-dge-Poljard case read "Cesar's Column."

THE VICTORY.

On the first page will be found synopsis of Judge Caldwell's decision in the Union Pacific case. In its future struggles in the courts for rights that decision will read as a latter-day Magna Charta. As said by a prominent lawyer: "It is the greatest judgment in vindication of the rights of men pronounced by any court since the historic judgment of Lord Mansfield in the Somerset case." For the first time in the history of American jurisprudence the status of labor organizations has been clearly and unequivocally fixed. Its skill, brain and muscle has at last an equal standing with dollars.

Long and weary the way; but thanks to the diplomacy, the courage and good hard work of the representatives of the A. R. U., the happy land of Canaan is in plain view, and its fruits are labor's if it but stand united. THE RAILWAY TIMES will not hoist to the skies the names of Debs, Howard, and its committee, and the firm and unvielding front of the young order that faced wrong and, though in the face of danger, came out in glory without a scratch. When the history of labor's struggle, from its inception in serfdom to its triumph in manhood restored, shall law to some railroad man well up in the have been written, their names will be in- paints. scribed there, as,

" Some Cromwell, Guiltless of his country's blood,"

will in aftertimes be of the oriflamme of still other oppressed on their march for the victory of right.

It required good and loyal bullets well directed to prove to plutocracy and monopoly at Homestead that oppression was attended with danger. A just and impartial judge has said to the corporation-lawyer-written injunction: "This way to shame and defeat."

In the petition to Judge Dundy to restore the wrongfully filched money of the unorgan- or anything else that burts the companies ized, the A. R. U. has made a just and healthy question as to affiliation, it stopped not to inquire whether this or that man was in its fold of brotherhood, or whether or not he belonged to any organization at all. He was a wagethe owners of the land, that desolated its sur- his wrongs was as sacred a duty as though he and ashes." And militia and Pinkerton.

To those whose cause the A. R. U. unselfshare with us in the certain victories yet to be ment." This to the end that "it would be stav there.

"THE 400."

The Chicago 400 is on THE TIMES table Not the charmed circle of time-killers in per sonnel, but an elegantly printed newspaper.

An idea of its field of usefulness can be gathered from some extracts. "Chicago and Hot Springs are becoming chummier every One needs the other's money, t'other vear." must have the other's service as a healer. Sacrificed his mustache with audacious dis regard of the fact that pneumonia is still Society will take a swell plunge and bath it a collar. next Monday night." * * "First spring scene of social splendor." # # "Fair young faces, refreshed by Lent and opera, are anticipated." * *

The 400 recommends "divorce parties after Paris and New York." * * "It only remains to be seen whether the victorious ones -the side that proved the other guilty-" will have the nerve to fall in line with this latest social novelty." Speaking of a four hundred ball: "while handsome cavaliers and entrancing princesses did make twinkling feet "-Chi cagoesque at that-" keep time to the rhyth-

Poetry, too. The poetess doesn't live in Chicago, but the editor assures us that "her stay in the city has been a dream of pleasures." It might be remarked here that one man's meat is another's poison. What is pleasure to one is a bore to another. Some people find it in dancing, some in song, some in prayer, some find it in the "luxury of doing good," some find it in the society of intelligent people, many vawp and snicker in the congenial society of fools, some are happy with good people; too many, as a preliminary step to chumming at Hot Springs, find it at the expense of a degradation, and under circumstances where only pity and disgust would be provoked in a healthy mind. As a membership card in a four hundred is not prima facie evidence that its bearer is quick-witted, the "400" man should be specific, give particulars-draped, if need be-when speaking of, to, or concerning a lady in such connection.

The poetry is of pacan genus, inspired by night after night" of attendance at grand opera, and the elevating influence of listening to songs sung in a language that one does not understand blossoms out like a Chicago hog jowl or Illinois prize turnip in every line.

Two potent reasons restrain us in confining publication to only a specimen verse of the fragrant nine. First; cannot spare the space; second, not being much of a hog to speak of, we know when we have an elegant sufficiency even of poetry.

The opera with surrounding attractions so gay,
Is thrilling now with delight,
With its beauty it's stealing our hearts quite away,

As we visit it, night after night,"

The only trouble about such models of erse getting into general circulation is, that everybody will be making a rush to get into the four hundred. In these tough times, economy in intellectual pabulum, as well as finances, having found precedent in the upper crust, would find imitators among the vulgar herd who labor for today's bread

The 400 is welcome. Sharp contrasts these days are useful. It ought to reach out for circulation. Its wealth of adjective alone is worth the subscription price.

CONCERNING ONE SO(A)PER.

Col -commission not in evidence-A. W

Soper, of New York, suggests. THE TIMES does not know the colonel Histories of bloody fields fought, won, lost and skedaddled from are silent as to where the gentleman won his spurs. But he is a colonel. The Railway Age of the 6th inst. vouches for that.

His military rank fixed, THE RAILWAY Times, depending on the authority that attests it, will also assert that the colonel is a railway man. Just what kind of a railway man he is can only be conjectured. From his being a colonel and evidently forminst the present railway system of labor unification, he is evidently not of the common herd. THE TIMES cannot establish the genus, nor can it enlighten its constituency as to how the colonel got into the business. From a long experience in dealing with railway men, from certain earmarks not necessary to fully describe here and from the suggestion aforementioned itself, it conjectures that the colonel swung into the service by the single track petticoat line, and that as incident to his entree in the service, he became a son-in-law or brother-in-

The brilliance of the suggestion proves the wisdom of his superior's choice, and shows that the colonel is either well read in the philosophy of Barnum, or that he or one or more of his ancestors-immediate or remote -had filled, with conspicuous humility, a lackey's job.

Legions," made up of employes, be enrolled on every company's lines. "The principle is that in the end the interest of the companies and the employes are one and the same "-cut in wages for instance-" and that legislation directly affects the employe." The latter innovation on the long recognized procedure sentence is hardly broad enough-the emof union labor organizations. It asked no ploye gets the gaff in any event. The employe " has been lied to and be-ridden by the demagogue and labor leader." Poor fellow " And there is not wanting evidence that the mass are sick of them "-the d. and l. l. aforeworker; he had been wronged. That was said-and "that the old policy of antagonism enough for the baby giant. The righting of and discord has borne nothing but bitterness

> Here is where the kind company is to come in; quick music. "Colonel Soper's idea is that consideration, mind you-" of the company in hard times and seasons when wages or feel sorry for the fiery-hearted reformers who forces would have to be cut." Consideration and, if it could be resurrected, the late cating reforms. They are putting their pearl, lamented "confidence" would make a strong team, even though it could not be depended on to pay rent and grocery bills. "These legions should have a distinctive badge, say in the form of a button * * * to be worn offers them there is no truth in the divine conspicuously at all times on the lapel of the vest or coat." In the language of the late fied by swine in illustration of what he said. Mr. Squeers, "here's richness."

THE RAILWAY TIMES would respectfully venture to make an amendment to a part of lingering in spring's chilly lap." Awful! the colonel's plan. Instead of a button, make

IN THE LABOR WORLD.

Judge Gaynor, in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, has given a decision of some importance. Members of the Brewery Workers Association had been arrested for distributing circulars urging the public not to drink the beer of a certain company, on account of unfair treatment of labor. The actual charge was "lounging." Several were fined and one man held. Judge Gaynor, on application, ordered his release, saying that idling is not a crime.

The strike of compositors in Brooklyn is settled, except on the Citizen, which has partially filled the strikers' places, though still severely crippled. It is proposed to issue a new paper, the Daily Globe, next week, on which its old staff will work.

The Fire Commissioners of New York have promised the Farriers' Union that their horses shall in future be shod only in union shops. Journeymen barbers are agitating against long hours, especially on Sunday, and other

Numerous labor bills are in committee at spiracy laws. The chief influence of the

The resolution of the Central Labor Union calling for the investigation of the manner in

which the million dollar park appropriation was spent in New York city is causing trouble at Albany. The union claims that, instead of helping the unemployed, it was used for political purposes.

Ainsworth's bill appointing a commission to inquire into the tenement house problem in New York city has passed the Assembly. of the boiler, then comes the explosion. The commission includes Fulton Cutting, Health Officer Cyrus Edson and five others, and will investigate the sanitary, econom and building conditions, and report.

In England, the government bill to aid the settlement of labor disputes is purely voluntary. It gives the Labor Department of the Board of Trade power to inquire into the causes of labor disputes; then, if thought desirable, to call on the parties to meet to discuss the question; further, to offer a conciliator or board of concilia

The 1,221 votes polled by a labor candidate at the by-election in Mid-Lanark, Scotland, at the by-election in caused the defeat by 300 votes of a liberal by a unionist, and the loss of a scat to the government. The extreme rish members are disastisfied with Lord Resebery's attitude on we are when once aroused."—Exchange.

home rule, and are absenting themselves from the house. Glasgow has gone further in the transition to socialism than any British city. To its six municipal lodging houses for men at 7 to 9 cents a night, and its one for women

at 6 cents it is adding a municipal family home. This will encourage privacy, and provide furnished rooms at 75 cents a week to each family, to include use of common rooms for eating, cooking, etc., care of the children in the daytime, and many other conveniences. At the end of June the lease to the company, which has been allowed temporarily to work the street railways, that the city has built for itself since 1870, falls in. The municipal council will work the railways for the benefit of the community, charge a uniform fare of 2 cents for ail distances, give their employes an eight-hour day and good wages, and abolish advertisements from the cars.

In Bulgaria, inquiry into the state of employes in Hamburg, made of 53,736 workers, showed that 18,918 were entirely unemployed, and had had no work for on an average more than ten weeks, while 13,934 more were partially unemployed, and only 20,000 had had regular employment.

In Spain, bread riots are reported from San Luca, Montillano, and Ecija. In San Luca, a hungry mob seized the bakers' carts in the streets, plundered them and divided the loaves. The ministry decided to start public works in these districts in consequence.

The official report of the recent Austrian Labor Congress describes the organization of the women workers, which is perhaps better and completer than in any other country. The The colonel's suggestion is that "Loyal trade unionist and political movements go hand in hand.

In Switzerland, numerous strikes are proceeding for the establishment of a minimum wage and a shorter working day. The federal committee of the trades unions give special attention to one subject each year. They are pushing the question of laws for the protection and insurance of workmen this

PROPHESY FULFILLED

There are few readers of the newspapers who cannot recall some of the writings of the late Don Piatt, whose pen contained vitriol and who could make the most calloused politician squirm and howl with anger. Mr. Piatt was an honest-hearted, conscientious man, although the lickspittles of plutocracy left no stone unturned to besmirch his character, and he was also a firm and sincere friend of labor. still smaller by the imagined necessity for sealed in blood, whose insolence and disre- boys. Stick to us in fields yet to be fought, that they were in sympathy with the move. In a letter to John Swinton, nearly ten years ago, Mr. Piatt wrote:

"I do not advocate anything. I think advocacy of sort is a waste of time and wind. I have missions to wear their lives out in advowhich cost a deal of hard labor to accumulate, before swine. The swine want slop, and it is aggravating to them to be offered pearls, and if they do not turn and rend the man who words of the divine reformer who was cruci-

"What I tried to say was merely that a law existed in the moral world, as in the physical, which makes evils breed violence as miasma breeds fever. I did not say I advised it. I hope I am not such a fool. I might as well advise the elements to hurry up the cyclone. What I might say, or you, or a thousand with us, would have as much effect in one case as in the other. It is the law of our being, as it is the law of our atmosphere. When the hour is ripe, when oppression becomes intolerable and the masses are starving, there is a sudden uprising and a fearful storm shakes the earth.

vise it, or pray for it. Nor am I silly enough to assert that in joining hands and crying aloud we can avert it. It can be seen and read in the heavens that the storm is brewing. The same miserable relation between capital and labor that makes abject slaves of the one, and blind, stupid despots of the other, is being introduced among us. Every day, every hour, the gulf widens between the very rich and the very poor. Each hour, as it speed by, the chains tighten on the limbs of labor and millionaires multiply."

" I say it will come, but I do not ask it, or ad-

"We are a nation of phrase-eaters," wrote Don Piatt. "All the fruit of the tree of knowledge is canned for popular use. While Albany, New York, and show small signs of we have fed ourselves on this poisoned indibeing reported. Among them are bills for the gestion, in the shape of choice apothegms laregulation of women's work in stores, for the beled 'republican government,' 'free instituexamination of electricians, for the regulation tions,' equality of man,' and all that sort of of prison labor, and for abolishing the con- rot, precisely the same system that has cursed Europe for ages-in which the many, who prounions is being concentrated on this last duce all and enjoy nothing, are slaves to the few, who produce nothing and enjoy all-is being fastened on us. Our government stimulates greed, and calls it enterprise. It favors processes that transfer the gainful labor of the many to the few, and gauges the country's prosperity by their wealth.

"The remedy for all this lies in the law governing our existence. When the spring is strained beyond its strength, it either breaks or rebounds. When steam exceeds the power the people can no longer bear oppression, they get up in their wrath and smite

"So far the safety-valve has been the vast domain of public lands open as a gift to labor But the government has swung the heavy weight of incorporated monopoly on this, and the valve is closed. The great conservative power that so far has held oppressed labor to its unrequited toil is the agricultural classdead, heavy, ignorant weight that has plodded solidly on to its own ruin. But it feels, like the snapping tortoise, the coal on its back, and

begins to move against the enemy.
"When the hour of retribution arrives the United States, it will not be cheerful. The NEWS ABOUT THE UNION.

ent in membership.
ws about the union! We're on top everybody is with us. No growling in the ranks, everybody satisfied that railroad union labor has struck rock bottom, and the A. R. U. is the well-laid foundation on which its

U. is the well-laid foundation on which its future is to be securely laid.

News about the union! See Omaha and the greatest and grandest victory ever gained for union labor. See us stack up to the lawyers and get away with the stake. When any organization gets to the point that the legal gentleman's centuries of air-tight union has to law down, it's entitled to the cake withlay down, it's entitled to the cake without farther discussion.

out farther discussion.

News about the union! Never yet beaten where fairly organized. Eight months old and scalps galore in its belt.

News about the union! See the columns on columns of description of enthusiastic re-

ception that it has met with everywhere, front

page triple head at that.

News about the union! Modesty forbids the editorials and special correspondence de-manding its president as candidate for the governor of his state, for mayor of his city and with the formidable "Hon." prefixed to his name, and always mentioned as the "pre-sident of the American Railway Union." We are getting enough advertising to even-tually scoop in the earth.

News about the union! If the A. R. U.

had a hundred organizers there is call for every one. Some localities get so hot that they are organizing without them.

A specimen of where we are at and the

notices we get will be found on first page.

LAST night, at Erswell Hall, fully 250 railway employes were gathered to listen to an interesting address delivered by Mr. L. W. Rogers, editor of The Railway Times, Chi-

American Railway Union.

Mr. Rogers made an eloquent address, and was closely followed throughout his entire speech by his hearers. The principal topic of his address was on organization and the benefits accruing therefrom, and was dispassionate with the properties of the properties. The manage was designed for the properties of the p The managing editor of the Herald, Horatio cago.

In a managing editor of the Herald, Horatio cago.

W. Seymour, has for the last couple of months been seriously ill, and on the advice of his physician concluded several weeks ago to ployes of good character are elicible. ing circumstances, and was of much interest to his hearers.

who signified their desire to become members of the organization, of which there was al-ready a large lodge instituted here.

the section hand to the conductor and engigineer is eligible to membership. The order
promises to become strong in this city.—

Birmingham (Ala.) Age, April 11, 182.

THE four unions at Indianapolis are in a urishing condition. Their places of meeting are: West Indianapolis, corner Morris and Nordyke avenues; Odd Fellows' Hall, Virginia avenue; Machinists' Hall, 33 South Illinois street; Reichwein's Hall, corner Marting and Nordyke A. Jedge will soon be organized and Noble A. Jedge will soon be organized. ket and Noble. A lodge will soon be organized that will convene in Vansycle's Hall, Clifford avenue, and another on West Washington street, Indianola.

JOHN MADDEN made one of the most eloquent addressés ever heard at Emporia, Kan-sas, on April 9, to an open meeting of No. 52. He was followed by R. M. Ruggles in a fine No. 52 hooks up at over two hun-

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan, papers give full and glowing description of Vice-President Howard's address there on April 1. Big additions were made to No. 120, with promises of more in near future.

VICE-PRESIDENT HOWARD put in No. 190, at Cadillac, Michigan, April 6, with 103 members. H. W. Shipman is president; George McDonald, vice; Joseph Yarnell, see tary; TIMES agent, Ed. Cummery.

MR. JAMES T. MURPHY was elected presi dent of 184, William Burke, vice; I. J. Court-ney, secretary. The officers of 185 are: L. Desforges, president; J. H. Smith, vice; John P. Clark, secretary.

No. 183, Moose Jaw, Northwest Territory, organized by J. H. Small, March 28 last. Rousing membership. President, G. E. Holdsworth; T. L. Withrow, vice; W. A.

VICE-PRESIDENT HOWARD organized No. filled .- Judge 189, Danville, Illinois, made up mostly of C.

ROUSING mass meeting held yesterday at hicago to organize the Illinois Central R. R. eeches by George W. Howard, S. Keliher, d prominent leaders in other labor organiza-

SECRETARY KELIHER, assisted by W. F. ustin and others, organized three unions at Pullman yesterday week, 532 members in all. Mr. all full, galleries running over, elegant time

THE Indianapolis unions are all mixed. soilermakers, switchmen, machinists, black-miths, helpers, apprentices, laborers and there are members in each of them.

No. 77, Yoakum, Texas, held a grand ball carch 30. One hundred and twenty-eight les in the grand march, and the prettiest b Texas in attendance.

Coxey's army is marshaled, and they walk, walk!

Tariff is in the Senate, and senators talk, talk!

N 13, Columbus, Nebraska, admitted members at last meeting. Twenty ions to be acted on at next meeting.

NIZER JAMES HOGAN is working along ic Coast. Expects to get 1,500 mem

men are sore over the ten per ion. The brotherhood men are g to the A. R. U.

Virginia, and Huntington, West ill organize as soon as an organ-had.

MARION, Indiana, Wabash and Benton Harbor, on the C. W. & M., are howling for organizers.

No. 103, at Tacoma, have stiffened up as to Went into a new hall last Sunday

EDITOR L. W. ROGERS organized 184 at Algiers, Louisiana, and 185 at New Orleans.

No. 38, Memphis, Tennessee, held an open neeting on the 6th inst. with good results FINE union put in at Burnside Crossing.

Great Falls, Montana, takes in every-thing on the charter list.

CLIFTON FORGE, Virginia, on the C. & O., will be in the fold soon.

CHIPPEWA FALLS' number is 176. Organ ized by James Hogan.

DES MOINES, Iowa, organizes with 150 charter members.

STRIKE on the Montana Central is settled in

CLEVELAND, No. 27, have a hundred appli-

FOREST, Illinois, wants an organizer quick

Didn't Subscribe.

That old commercial aphorism, "Business is business," has a most earnest advocate in a young man employed in the counting room of the Herald. He swerves neither to the right cago, who is in this city in the interest of a nor to the left, and when the subscription list lately formed organization, known as the shows that a reader is in arrears he is after shows that a reader is in arrears he is after him hot foot. At times, however, he is too precipitate and in consequence gets tangled up badly in his anxiety to look after the interests

physician concluded several weeks ago to seek a warmer and more congenial climate. He settled upon Asheville, N. C., as the most who signified their desire to become members of the organization, of which there was already a large lodge instituted here.

The order is purely of a character denoting rotection and a closer unity of men in all ranches of railroad service, and anyone from it section hand to the conductor and engineer is elicible.

One day two weeks ago the queer young counting-room clerk in looking over his list of delinquent subscribers stumbled over the

ne of Horatio W. Seymour, Asheville, N. C. Well, this will never do," mused the new rk. "Horatio Seymour, it would appear, has failed to pay in advance and I'll just have to notify that gentleman of the fact. His bill to the close of the month is exactly \$1."

Without loss of time the editor was included in the list of delinquents, and forthwith a was sent him detailing that fact, with the addition that if he didn't pay up his paper would be stopped. Imagine his surprise when a week later he received a letter in which the editor said: "Stop the paper and be d—d; it's no good, anyhow."

Showing the letter to one of the old clerks the new one remarked: "This fellow seems miffed somewhat on account of the bill I sent

him."
"What fellow!" asked the old clerk. "Why, this fellow in Asheville, Horatio W.

Seymour."
"Well, you dod-gasted ninny, don't you know who he is? That's the managing editor of this paper, and you should have had better

several days past the anxious young business man has been the laughing stock of the counting and editorial rooms.

HE-May I ask your father, Miss Mar-

gery?
Miss Margery—That will be unnecessary, Mrs Margery—That will be unnecessary,
Mr. Spooney, but I should prefer that you
should secure the consent of the four other
gentlemen I'm engaged to. They are quite
select.—Chicago Record.

OUERICUS-So the doctor saved his life i Cynicus—His poverty, rather, I should say e was too poor to have the prescriptions

Wealthy Merchant (at an evening party)—Gentlemen, we will not allow this festive occasion to pass away without remembering the poor In one of my houses there lives a poor clerk whom I shall have to evict tomorow unless he can pay his arrears of rent by dand fifty-three members. R. J. Darrow, esident; J. F. Miller, vice; J. J. Deegan, cretary.

Wealthy Merchant (at an evening party)—Gentlemen, we will not allow this festive occasion to pass away without remembering the poor In one of my houses there lives a poor clerk whom I shall have to evict tomorow unless he can pay his arrears of rent by then. Fritz, hand a plate around.—Dorfbar bier.

CHILD (at Washington)—"Who are all those men lounging around outside the capitol?" Parent—"They are United States senators, my child." "Are there any more senators besides them?" "Only one." "Where is he?" "He is inside making a speech."—Texas Siftings. resulting from riding long distances on rough riding engines, and have always resorted to its use for cold in shoulders, back or side. I carry a bottle of it in my engine with me all the time, and my faith in its power to give relief has never yet been shaken. My advice to enginemen who may occasionally be afflicted with any of the ills that arise from riding in hard riding

MRS. MILDMAY-But what makes you think

engines is—try Warner's Safe Cure, and persevere with it, and the result will be most gratify ing to you." De Seever is a bad man? MRS. SHARPE—My dear woman, when a man never forgets to mail the letters his wife intrusts him with you may be sure he has clandestine correspondence with some other woman, or he wouldn't be so careful to clean out his pockets before going home.—Boston Transcript.

A WELL-KNOWN Greensburg clergyman, while dining out recently, was placed in a very awkward predicament. The waiter, in handling the soup, came in contact with the clergyman's pet corn, and tripping, landed the boiling contents of the tureen into the clerical waistcoat. The situation would have justified the use of strong Saxon language, but with bland and meek serenity the victim merely observed: "Will not some kind layman make an appropriate remark."—Butler (Pa.) Citi-

GIVE me a positive character, with a positive faith, positive opinions and positive actions, though frequently in error, rather than a negative character, with a doubting faith, wavering opinions, undecided actions and faintness of heart. Something is better than nothing.—C. Simmons.

FOR A' THAT AND A' THAT.

Is there for honest poverty,
That hangs his head, and a' that?
The coward-slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a' that, For a' that, and a' that The rank is but the guinea stamp; The man's the gowd for a' that.

What tho' on hamely food we dine, Wear hodden-gray, and a' that ; Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine, A man's a man for a' that. For a' that, and a' that, Their tinsel show, and a' that: The honest man, tho' e'er sae poor, Is King o' men for a' that,

Ye see yon birkie ca'd a lord, Wha struts, and stares and a' that : Tho' hundreds worship at his word, He's but a coof for a' that;' For a' that and a' that, His riband, star, and a' that. The man of independent mind, He looks and aughs at a' that

A prince can mak a belted knight, A maquis, duke, ann a' that; But an honest man's aboon his might For a' that, and a' that; Their dignities, and a' that, The pith o' sense and pride o' worth,

Are higher ranks than a' that

Then let us pray that come it may, As come it will for a' that That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth, May bear the gree and a' that For a' that, and a' that, It's coming yet for a' that; That man to man, the warld o'er, Shall brothers be for a' that.

MEMBERSHIP BY MAIL,

-Robert Burns.

So many inquiries are being made about securing immediate membership in the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, on the part of those ICAN RAILWAY who are not within reach of any local union. that it has been decided to allow them to be.

The managing editor of the Herald, Horatio

come attached to Local Union No. 1, of Chi-

ployes, of good character, are eligible to membership, as per Section 24, page 24, of the constitution, a copy of which can be had on application. Cut out this blank and send it, application. properly filled out, with the membership fee of \$1, to the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, No. 42f Ashland Block, Chicago, Illinois

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To Local Union No. 1, A. R. U .:

his residence being.....

and if admitted a full observance of all the laws, principles and regulations of the order is faithfully promised.

Recommended by

New members will promptly receive by mail their membership cards and be admitted to all the rights and privileges of the organization. They can at any time be transferred to any local union should they desire to do so. In case the applicant is an ex-railway employe zation. he must give the name of the road on which last employed and his occupation there.

How wonderful is the human voice! It is indeed the organ of the soul. The intellect of man sits enthroned, visibly, on his forehead That settled it. The poor clerk looked as and in his eye, and the heart of man is writcheap as an old coat and begged his brother clerk not to "give it away."

The story leaked out, however, and for the story leaked out, however, and story leaked out, however, and for the story leaked out, however, and story leaked

We are here reminded that among the fighters in the battles of peace, the engineer stands forth prominently as the embodiment of the heroic. We read, only the other day, of the

engineer of a wrecked train, mutilated and in great agony, and in intense darkness, crawling along the slippery track, lantern in hand, to warn an approaching train against danger. Such instances of devotion are innumerable, but the thoughtful recognize the spirit of heroism which is made manifest by the stories and understand how terrible is the mental and physical strain with which the relief agent and the stories are the spirit of the relief and the stories and strain with which the relief agent agents.

I know of other railroad men who have great faith in it for any of the inconven

exhibited by the soldier.

Marks' Artificial Limbs in Answering Advertisements kindly mention The Railway

THE MOST COMPORVABLE, DURAL
Although a man may lose; both of his legs, he is not necessarily helpless. By having artificial legs with rubber feet applied, he will be restored to his usetulness.

The engraving is from an instantaneous photograph of a man ascending a ladder; he has two artificial legs substituting his natural ones, which were crushed by a railroad accident and amputated. With his rubber feet, this man can ascend or dereend a ladder, balance himself on the rungs and have his hands at liberty. He can work at the bench and earn a good day's wages. He can walk and mingle with persons without betraying his loss; in fact, he is restored to his former self for all practical purposes.

With the old methods of

his former self for all practical purposes.
With the old methods of complicated ankle joints, these results could not be so thoroughly attained.
Over 15,000 in use scattered in all parts of the world. Many of them have been supplied without presenting themselves to the maker, simply by sending measurements on a formula which anyone can easily fill out.
Received the Highest Award at World's Columbian Exposition. Indorsed and purchased by the U.S. Government. A Treatise of 439 pages and formula for measuring sent free.

A. MARKS, 701 Broadway.

Universal suffrage is a failure when the wrong use of it results in universal suffering.

the Labor Signal would reverently suggest that the Almighty be consuited before His name is placed in the constitution. He is patient and long suffering, but there are some things He will not stand at the hands of the

WHEN the question of personal risk came up during the great "Q" strike, P. M. Arthur said, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, that he would not go to jail three days to save the whole brotherhood. When Judge Dundy issued his famous order, Eugene V. Debs denounced him as an "ermined tool of cor-porations" and said he would go to Omaha,

JUDGE RICKS occupied a Cleveland pulpit the other day, and said that juries discriminate against corporations and that men of leisure and property only should be jurors? Great country when the judges advocate a complete rule by the upper classes. The judge gets his position from the corporations and he serves them. The people are disfranchised in the creation of federal judges. The The undersigned respectfully makes application for membership in your Union, being chised in the creation of federal judges. The paid corporations should be empowered to appoint the juries in cases as well as judges! coming .- Coming Nation.

Not a bit of it; we are on the same lay. If we had no low, ignorant and vicious class, there would be no plu crats. If there were no dog to live upon, the flea would cease to exist from a "lack of confidence."

The loony poet writes about "labor is king." Bah! Labor is a great big booty, that, while having strength irresistible, votes itself the lowest place in society, the cringing servile slave of puny capital. In society to day labor is a disgrace and is looked down on. The men who do not labor are the ones who receive all the smiles. The labor unions should be turned into schools and give their members a few lessons in status of human members a few lessons in statics of human rights and equality. The boys will never humble capital so long as they depend on brute force and are tickled with sophistical platitudes about the "nobility of labor."—Coming Nation.

Railroad Jeweler 1554 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

We pay you \$ 10 for 1d!

Fine bollers for 1553 guesters and By Truminis on 1100
correlates Gran and Stamps + Best one 16 page Allertest
Catalog Free by sending attemps to purpose in the pape Allertest
apen and world a Bir Hing! Such lotty your of
National loom by
B32 W. Exchange Bid'g. Destroy

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Emblems of all kinds.



400-page Catalogue

mailed you for 10 cts. Goods sent C. O. D.

to all points. Charges

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY. SILVERWARE.

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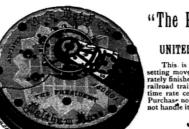
FANCY . NOVELTIES. OPERA

GLASSES.

BISQUE BRONZES.

We Manufacture, Repair, Design.

Gold and Silver made over. THE LOWEST.



Let me introduce you to "The President" Watch Movement

Just finished by the UNITED STATES WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.

This is the only 18-size, 17-jeweled double roller, lever setting movement on the market. It is most highly and accurately finished throughout, and is especially adapted to men in railroad train service. Each movement is accompanied by a time rate certificate, and the price is within the reach of all. Purchase no other until you have seen it. If your jeweler does not handle it ask him to send for it.

JOHN J. McGRANE,

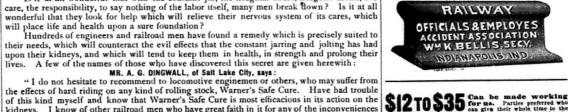
NEW YORK CITY.



THE

-AND-IMPORTING CO. 334 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING -For sale by all Druggista. 23 Cents a bettle.



\$12 TO \$35 Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who take their whole time to the Pert WEEK may be grottably employed. This announcement is of special interest to stirring name when when with

PATENT ADJUSTABLE SLIP SOCKET. WARRANTED NOT TO CHAFE THE STUMP.

Received the Gold Medal and the Diploma at the World's Fair. Largest Firm in the United States.



The Winkley Artificial Limb Co

our SLIP SOCKET the

Brotherhood Overalls.

The only Overalls made by a member of organized labor, and the best that can possibly be made, too. Does any dealer sell them in your town? H. S. PETERS

BROTHERHOOD OVERALLS, B. L. F. No. 3. B. L. E. No. 419. Hinsdale St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Portraits of President Debs.

A handsome, life-like portrait of the President of the American Railway Union, suitable for framing, will be sent prepaid to any address for \$1.50.

Address, EDITOR RAILWAY TIMES. CHICAGO, ILL. 420 Ashland Block.





who may occasionally be afflicted with any of the ills that arise from riding in hard riding regines is—try Warner's Safe Cure, and persevere with it, and the result will be most gratifying to you."

GEORGE F. ANDERSON, 624 Olive St., St. Louls, Mo., says:

"I am a conductor on a Missouri Street Railway. Before coming to this work I was a brakeman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and had to give up work because I had kidney trouble. I was so bad at times that I could not walk the length of the car without having to sit down and ease the pain in my back. I was obliged to give up my position and look for something that would not be so tiring. A couple of weeks after I accepted my present situation. If found the jolting of the street cars was about as bad as the others, and my kidney trouble returned. An old conductor on the line told me to use Warner's Safe cure. I stuck to the medicine faithfully and managed to hold my job. I have not had a day's sickness this winter."

"Some six years ago I was afflicted with neuralgia and constant pains in my side and back. I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure. I had finished two bottles with marked improvement in my case, but kept at it until I had used over twenty bottles. I was so bad at one time that I could not bend my knee to pick up anything. I am sure that without the use of your Warner's Safe Cure I would be in my grave today. I can daily attend to my business on the road now free from pain, and am a well man."

"I have been an engineer on the Fitchburg railway for two years; was fireman on the same road for three years. About five years ago I was troubled with my kidneys and bladder, so bad that it was almost impossible for me to urinate. I was so bad that I had to stop work a number of times. I saw Warner's Safe Cure advertised, got a bottle, commenced taking it; I continued its use and am now in perfect health."

"My blief as a railroad engineer in connection with railroad work necessitates almost constant traveling. The result was disease of the kidneys, which gav

APPLETON, WIS.

B. of L. E., No. 88. B. of L. P., No. 28.

Send stamp for full particulars. J. S. TOWNSEND,

THE BROTHERHOOD SEAT

IS SENT ON ONE WEEK'S TRIAL.

Patented and Manufactured by

STANNARD & WHITE,

In view of the present drift at Washington,

in spite of all the jails and advise the men to resist it—and he did.—Painters' Journal.

THE stanchest adherents of the House of Lords are the lower classes throughout England, an anomaly the American finds difficult to comprehend.—Exchange.

HEROES OF PEACE They are Greater than the Heroes of War and Deserve Praise. How the Devoted Lives of Railroad Engineers are Beset on Every Side and How to Escape Some of the Worst Dangers. It is a mistake to suppose that heroes only die upon the battlefield. The daily battle of life sees more heroes, is full of more pathos, has things more terrible than the greatest struggle between the hosts of war. In the patient suffering, cheerful resignation, fidelity to duty, we behold heroes as lofty, as lovely and as worthy as any ever

CIAL ARTICLES.

OR'S GREATEST FOE. BY MARIE LOUISE.

versaries of labor's equitable rights as their strongest and most effective at in favor of their position the fac condition of the workers is made pre , and even deplorable, by the disur rings, the fierce antagonism of pple among themselves on the one hand mercenariness, the dishonesty of thos r leaders of their parties and move on the other hand.

btedly, that argument is based ble facts; all intelligent workers admit and mourn over its sad reality. But let the subjection understand that the fact they so triumphantly point out is rooted on the si ition inoculated in the minds of the working class that labor, by laws eternally decreed, is an economic, a social and political duty ascribed to and inherent in a section of mankind supposed to be the least enlightened and

stelligent of the community.

In the minds of the working people, this superstition has grown into a dogma, an article of faith. A few days since a young and bright-laced workman was doing a small job for me. He happened to mention the hard times we endure. "But for the blindness of the working class," "But for the apathy and ' I remarked. so disastrous a crisis could not take place. "Oh, we cannot help it," he answered. "We are in the power of the rich; they can do as they please with us. Since twelve months have shown that it is in their power to starve us; it has always been that way, and always will be. All we can do is to submit will be more plentiful.

As I gazed on the handsome face and sturdy sank within me, for I saw legions like him stand before my vision!

The mischievous ecclesiastic and capitalistic dogma of the predestination of labor to servitude, has, by the atheism of its conclusions killed hope in the breast of the toiler just a a life-long imprisonment kills it in the breast of the prisoner. In the place where hope refreshing and invigorating, ought to flourish springs its gr n opposite, despair - despair sullen and cruel. The economic iniquity which divides the realm of production into two unequal and antagonistic sections namely, the capitalists and the workers causes a chronic overcrowding of hands in the section of labor, and necessitates a herce struggle to get a foothold. It makes of operalabor a battle-ground where a number must be killed in order to leave the field in the hands of the victors. Machinery has been introduced, the scanty ground on which labor's army was arrayed has become still scantier on it more crowded. inclosure where they are confined and trampling on each other for the sake of dear life. humane feelings and brotherly love find no room for growth; the question is not to love, it is to live, or rather, not to die,

Having created so appalling a situation, the capitalists call out to each other and say: Look vonder, see how they fight and tear one another; they show no mercy to the weak and the fallen! Let those capitalists, so friendly and united together in the vast sphere in which they move at their ease—let them, I say, descend in the inclosure among the struggling crowd and we will see how long they shall retain their equanimity. It is not the individuals that are at fault, it is the set of unless they remove fellow-workers

the fatal superstition of predestined servitude for abor, see no other means of lessening their misery and their mutual destruction than entreating the capitalists to give them a little more room, a little more light and fresh air. The capitalists grin a smile. Yes, they will see to ameliorate their conditions, they will adjust things and make their battle easierproviding they remain in the inclosure which Providence has fenced for their common

A few of the workers think thoughts and try to reason with their fellows. "The mis-ery we suffer in this inclosure," they say, may be lessened, but it can never be Instead of destroying one another for more elbow room, let us unite and kick down the fence." "That cannot be done," wail many voices. " By law and by tradition, it is our allotted abode. We were born in it, our arents and our ancestors before them, were ill born in it. How could we live in the vast all born in it. sphere beyond?

It is said, and with reason, that the slave is never willing to become free. The same applies to the workingman-he hugs his chains An appeal to his human dignity, therefore, falls barren on his mind. And it is well that it be so, for it demonstrates to us that the elevation of man depends on the elevation of principle. To emancipate the toiler from his degrada laborer, must be uplifted, must be made honorable, noble and desirable. It must be recogni ed that labor is king and capital only a necessary utensil of its household. How can How can we dream of elevating the toiler so long as he is attached to an occupation which jected to the whims and caprice of those who nandle capital? Labor, once placed in the honorable and commanding position nature has assigned to it, we need not trouble our-selves with the laborers. The glory of labor shall glorify the toilers.

working classes but perceive that labor has been captured by designing and crafty men, and that its captivity shall last only so long as they permit it to exist, they cease to fight among themselves for the crumbs the capitalists throw at them, for with labor free, a banquet shall be laid where all needs satisfied and plenty and peace bless all men and women.

LIBERTY FROM UNION.

MR. EDITOR,—If there is any one thing more than another that has made a deep impression upon my life, it is the cherished thought that I was a citizen of a free country That I live in the grandest country the sun shines upon. Expressions of patriotism and shines upon. Expressions of patriotism and love and fidelity to American institutions would always awaken the best blood of my nature. But within the past two years much of my national pride has been destroyed. Not only have I seen patriotism decline, but a fear the great common people that seize upon the great common people that serfdom awaited them in the near future.

Courts are granting injunctions that leave about the same freedom that the blacks en when our government neither embarrassed nor restrained activities at any point. That time has passed. The power of the law is used to take from one man and give to another. Debts are needlessly fastened upon the people, only that the annual added wealth of the nation may go to the receivers of income. joyed up to the civil war. There was a time nation may go to the receivers of interest.

Money is made so valuable that a triple amount of every product of labor is required to get a dollar.

Railroad

can possibly do to secure and maintain their way labor enters, with the advent of the American Railway Union, upon a new era Imperfections are cleared away, and every thing reconstructed to meet the needs of the present. The master builders of the order lding before them the needs of railway as proven by the past, have collected aborers hought and experience have suggested, and given us the results unincumbered in a new I am one who believes they have no wrought in vain. Never was the need of so great as now. Never were railway cannot afford to trust old methods neither car

their employes.

But, will the best efforts of unionis successfully with the conditions that exist? am afraid that unless we can discuss and se cure some uniformity of action in politics, so that our power at the ballot box shall be felt. we will not secure that perfect success that will restore to us those rights that our forefathers wrested from the British crown and from

I know how much afraid some of us are o needs rather than the needs of somebody else. Can there not be union in this effort as well as

Let us have union perfect and undivided. Long live the American Railway Union.
KENTON, Ohio.
N. R. PIPER

THE GREATER SIN.

BY MRS T. G. MC BRIDE.

The sin of intemperance is indeed a mo filthy one, but it is innocence itself when com pared with this accursed industrial system of ours, through which the time of the great toiling mass is, after being transformed into rolled into the coffers of the million aires with such rapidity as to become bulky and they have exhausted their wits trying to create a market for it. Hence the cry of "cheap money" which floats over the land, and is re-echoed by the starving, crying for

Fellow-toilers, what is robbery? Will you define it? Truly, money is cheap, since no all the wealth of capitalists combined could return one minute of that fleeting time of which they have robbed Labor. The day is speedily coming when laborers shall demand of capitalists their time. But who can pay the debt?

"He hath put it in their hearts to fulfill his will," and amid the clouds of heaven for truly the way is cloudy) we think we discern Christ's kingdom coming. Never was there a day in the history of this world when that prophecy was more truly fulfilled. "Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird," and never was there a time in the history of the Church when that voice could be more distinctly heard. "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her

plagues."
At the beginning of this great struggle, which shall cause this industrial "earth quake and the rocks to rent," we are anxiously watching the avowed Church of Christ to see if they will take advantage of their grand if they opportunities to rid the world, once a ever, of that pool of pollution in which slug gish waters is to be found the abomination of the individuals that are at fault, it is the set of conditions which make it impossible for them shall sweep over this country tear from off their shoulders the robes of false righteousness and above the noise of battle shall be heard the who stand in their pathway.

The workers in the inclosure, wedded to dooming words, "Ichabod, the glory is de parted.

It is conceded that time and labor are the laboring man's capital or stock, therefore he has a legitimate right to withhold the same from the market until he can demand a reason able price. If a strike is ordered in any of the various departments of labor, and a stren uous protest is made by the strikers to prevent the depreciation of their capital, the militia is called out to quell the noters and prevendestruction of property. But capitalists may wield their weapons of warfare against labor But capitalists may until it becomes a drug on the market, and when was the militia ever ordered out for their protection?

The question arises: Ough: labor to have the right to an appeal to arms as a last resort at such times? We claim that they not only should have a right, but should have prerogative above capital. Why? Because the hon tive above capital. esty of his God-given possession is and never

can be disputed.

What about capital? Because he is but exercising the first law that ever prompted honest men to unite under one banner, the law which is the motive power which evolved out of present civilization, a law stimulated and upheld in every age by such characters as the Father of our Country. Because it has been infused into the soul of every American born child, and sustained by every court except where capital is concerned Namely that the law of protection and preservation self and loved ones is sacred.

SINGLE TAX - REPLY TO W. H. STUART.

BY B. C. STICKNEY.

Having no sound objection to offer to the single tax, Mr. W. H. Stuart, in the March 15 number of THE RAILWAY TIMES, advance the plea that once did good service in justify ing chattel slavery, and asks, "What justifica tion can be offered for robbing the mechanic or the farmer of the money invested in the home site or the farm?" It is the same righteous principle which once justified "robbing a widow of her slaves. The sole aim ar purpose of chattel slavery was to rob the slaves of the product of their labor. Precisely the same in aim and purpose is our system of landholding. If the present system of land tenure can be justified, chattel slavery can be chattel slavery was the direct form of robbing labor; landholding is the indirect form, and more merciless. The two systems of slavery stand on the same ground, are supby the same argument

is of little practical Mr. Suart's question is of little practical interest, for the days of the small landholders are numbered; they are being rapidly and surely transformed into tenants. "All wealth is continually tending to conneentrate into a few hands," remarks Mr. Stuart. To speak few hands," remarks Mr. Stuart. To speak with a trifle more regard for accuracy, the means for appropriating wealth as fast as it is produced are continually tending to concentrate in a few hands; that is, we are becoming a nation of tenants, our landlords residing in the larger cities and in the capitals of Europe. A very small number of people own all the land in this country; this number continually grows smaller, and before very long the mechanic or farmer who owns land will be a rarity. Indeed, what young farmer can today begin life with any hope of accumulating the \$5,000 which Mr. Stuart's mythical farmer invests in a farm? What young mechanic can hope to accumulate the \$1,000 to invest in a plot on which to build his home? In fact, it is ne of Mr. Stuart's stock objections to the single tax that it will not help the mechanic and farmer because they have no capital.

said that if it is robbery for the state to a priate the land-value attaching to the land sessed by a mechanic or farmer, then equally robbery for the state to appropriate land-values attaching to the lands of wealthy landholders. If it was robbery to free the widow's slave, it was equally robbery to free the rich man's slave. If it is right for a poor man to appropriate to himself some land not he but the community values, which creates, then it is right for rich men to do th me thing on a larger scale, and it is right fo a few men to live in idleness and luxury and accumulate amazing fortunes, by appropriating the main portion of the land-values which the community creates. Then it is right for the process of land concentration to continue until we come so far sunk into tenant slavery tha the most miserable pauper of the old world cannot be induced to come to this country. If the indirect or tenant form of slavery is then direct slavery is right, and our anti-slavery crusade was a costly mistake.

Mr. Stuart, however, says that "some jus

tification might be offered for the confiscation of rent of land not occupied by the owner. Suppose his farmer (or mechanic) should let anything political. But, my brother, it is a his land to another person, how far away time for patriotism not partisanism. It is time for us to set aside party and vote for our own fore Mr. Stuart would consider the "confiscation" justifiable? If it is ever justifiable, why is it not justifiable when the landlord is in personal possession of the land the same as when he is absent? Mr. Stuart remarks that "upon the adoption

of the single tax the selling price of land would entirely disappear," which is so; he also says that with the present machinery of production, under a state of freedom, it would be simply impossible for us to consume the product," which is so, too; but he, in common with all other objectors, shows a misapprehen sion of the single tax idea; as, for instance when he says that Henry George in the theory that land should be common property. That is very far from being the single-tax idea. Mr. Stuart is also inaccurate in saying that Henry George offers the following solution of the social problem: "Owing of land, econo the private owner-hip rent increases with population and tends to absorb all wealth over a bare subsistence to the producer." As private ownership of land bears no relation to economic rent, and as economic tent does not tend to absorb any Stuart is making Henry George talk utter nonsense. Mr. Stuart says that Henry George proposes a "scheme of robbery and confiscation." He proposes nothing of the kind; what he proposes is to put a stop to He proposes nothing robbery and confiscation. Mr. Stuart "scheme help the man without capital to better his condition." It would, in fact, help the pooman mightily to better his condition. Mr Stuart further says: "The single tax merel offers to that class all that can be made on land at the margin of cultivation, i. e., land of n rental value, and with the poorest tools in This is a wide departure from the truth tuart further says: "The adoption o Mr. Stuart further says: "The adoption of the single tax would still leave the iron law of wages in full force, wages would still tend to the minimum upon which the laborer would consent to reproduce." This is more misrer

At one point in his remarks, Mr Stuart says that he does not wish his poor-farmer-and-mechanic objection discussed with relation to the real benefit to the poor farmer and me chanic that would arise from the adoption of the single tax; he calls this sort of discussion ' twaddle," and requests single-tax men to an swer his question solely upon the issue of jus remarks he finds more convenient for his own purposes to ignore all questions of justice, and objects to the sin because it would be of no benefit the poor farmer and poor mechanic. That is, when he discusses the question of benefit, it is a matter of importance; men see fit to raise the same point, it is "twaddle." Truly, if Mr. Stuart is to be allowed to have his own way, and to blow hot and cold as the exigencies of his loose methods of reasoning require, he will consign the single tax to utter oblivion.

FROM BONDAGE TO FREEDOM. BY CHARLES A. KELLER.

To understand the labor question, its ciations and its future, it is recessary to have clear understanding as to the position in which labor today finds itself. That position is, of necessity, a revolutionary one: laborers, as a class, are themselves the direct creation of revolution, by far the profoundest that history has yet recorded. That revolution is an economic one; it is co-operative production for general exchange, taking the place of individual production for the producer's own use. The laborer of all previous centuries could look upon the work that his own hands had completed and say it, with justice, "this

have made—this is my product."

The worker of today who bears his part in a system of socialized, minutely sub-divided labor, can say with justice, "this we have made—this is our product. The difference is enormous and necessarily leads to consequences which the great majority still shrink

from recognizing. Under the system of production for the pro ducer's own use, the tools wherewith worked of necessity belonged to him. both these and in the product that he created with their aid he had justly private property, for private property was the institution adapted to securing him the results of his toil. Could he have kept the mailed hand of the landlord at a distance he would have invariably received the full wages of his labor, namely, all he had produced. Such wages would inevitably have increased with every increase in his productive power. To no on would he have paid one cent of tribute

Such conditions would not permanently con tinue; individual labor, begun and completed by the isolated individual, could be but a temporary phase. Men were constantly coming into closer relations with each other and unit ing socially, they naturally united in produc-tion. They created guilds and started the germ of the industrial armies of today. It was left to in vention to awaken the germ into lux-

uriant life to effect the metamorphosis by which the egg broke into the chicken. It wa med production from an individual to trans a social function. The capitalists call all the world to witne

the results. A single spindle tender now pro duces as much as 2,500 of the antique another result to which the capitalists do not so eagerly invite attention; the worker ao longer owns his own tools.

Within a single generation we will have a

thousand hands working co-operatively for us under a single roof. As we united the workers, so will we unite the tools with which we work. Everywhere social co-operative labor, working not for the benefit of the workers, but us.

What a masterniece of genius! Let us est.

receipts; while they toil in the mines or facwe gamble the proceeds on a hundred exchanges. So perfectly have we sys-We can go wherever pleasure calls us; no absentee landlord ever drew his rents more promptly than we today receive our dividend from investments we never saw, and shall never care to see. Meanwhile there is an fly that poisons all the ointment.

In combining the forces of production we have combined the workers in forming our own clique. We have created the working class, while making millions of them super-fluous. We have also given birth to the idea that as between us and them it is we, the capitalists, who are superfluous.

I now drop the capitalistic character in which I have been speaking, and I ask my readers whether what has been already said is not strictly and absolutely true? If ould we continue paying tribute to a class that is today wholly superfluous? If we, the workers, actually run all the complicated machinery of modern society, why should we let another step in at the last moment and take the lion's share? What sense is there in standing in the midst of plenty, in being thrust out of employment because we and the machinery we attend have produced too much? can see no sense whatever in any such arrangement.

Everywhere, therefore, the struggle is an economic one; it is the struggle between two classes, each of which has been created by great economic changes; it is a struggle tween the masses who produce and the few who appropriate. This is the work of every one who calls himself a member of an organized labor movement. Organize these masses for the struggle, and that in the most efficient them to a consciousness of their unity of interests as a class.

Arm them with ballots for the struggle on election days; teach them that it is through the deceit and corruption of politicians that capitalists have such a sway in all matters. The completion of this will not be much longer delayed, and then it will be the step from Bondage to Freedom.

SIMPLE TALKS-IV.

BY HENRY S. CHASE, M.D. When I was a boy there were no railroads in this country and so there were no railway men. Nearly all men in America were farmers, even if they were mechanics. There were very few men who did not cultivate either a large farm or a few acres. Carpenters, shoemakers, doctors, etc., cultivated some land with their own hands when not otherwise engaged. In those days there was plenty of land for all men. There were millions of good acres belonging to the United States government in Ohio and all west of it

There was no such a thing as men forced to be idle and poor. Men went where they could get the most for their labor. If bosses did not pay satisfactory wages the men left their jobs and struck out for themselves.

that men could cultivate, without buying o

Farming seldom made anyone very rich in those days, but none were really poor unless they were sick or drinkers. But as poincreased, by birth and immigration, came harder and harder to get, without paying a price for it or a rent. Men from the Old World were always anxious to purchase government land, and either go to farming or let the land out on shares. By doing the latter they not only got large interest on their investment, but they got the yearly unearned increase that comes to land by the increase of population.

The man who bought land of "Uncle Sam and "held on to it" always got one, two, three or four times as much money as he paid for it, if he sold it in five, ten or twenty years. The reason of this was that the population of the United States increased steadily and rapidly. And it must always be kept in mind that it is population that gives a mer value Speculators have always been aware to land. of this fact, and so they bought all the land that they could with cash and credit, in order to get a monopoly of God's gift to mankind. Having this monopoly they could compel all users of these lands to pay rent, and for a deed of the land they could compel a great advance

over the original price paid by the speculators. This land monopoly drove men further and further west, " in order to get a better living. As long as western lands were open to the there were no such events as winner" strikes, lockouts, shutdowns, for the " going west " of labor made labor a sought-for com modity in the East. This scarcity of labor caused "factory owners" of all kinds to advertise in the Old World for help, with the high wages. Soon, however, the owners" began to "cut" wages, for factory owners "labor" came from over the ocean by the hundreds of thousands. As population increased by this emigration wages went down, and land went up. And now it has come to this, there is no more land to be had except

by paying for it a big price.

The United States government should never have sold an acre of land. The land should the expenses of governments paid by this rent. There should have been a proviso in the gift of school lands and swamp lands to the various states, that those lands could never be sold but should be rented for the benefit of state expenses. If this had been done neither state governments or federal government would levy any other tax. Because the rent of land values is fully equal to all expenses of the existing population at all

Today, annual rent of land without improvements, is equal to \$25, for any man, woman or child in the United States. That means now about fifteen hundred millions of dollars When I was a boy it would have meant two hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

All writers on political economy will tell you that all the expenses of all governments comes out of the carnings of labor. Consequently all this vast sum diminishes the wages that labor now receives by just that \$1,500,000 yearly. Bad as this all is, there is something still worse and that is the land-lord's sign, "keep off." Not being able to get land easily labor must accept a bare tiving in good times, and starvation wages in poor times, and charity, suicide and the prison, in

You railway men will tell me that you do not want land to "work," but that you want railtusy work at good wages. All right, I will tell you how you can always have "a good job" if you will read every article carefully that I write here.

WHY THIS DECEPTION?

The "dignity of labor" is a lullaby that ha The "dignity of labor" is a lullaby that has been sung into the passive ear of toil since carliest history. The slave has always been told that his condition was far more pleasant than that of his master. Capital has always congratulated Labor that it had no taxes to pay. The modern millionaire, in his afterdinner drivel, always refers to his first-earned dollar as conferring upon him the keenest ecstacy of his life of greed and gain. He tells us that the time when he drove cows for 125 cents a day were his halcyon days.

Capital has always spread for Labor a Barnecidean feast. "Learn to be content

with your lot," is one variety of "soothing

syrup" doled out to Labor by erally through the Church.
"Labor makes our pleasures sweet," is the innocent refrain of a song placed upon the innocent lips of infancy to make babes proclaim the great boon that toil brings to its starving victims.

Men! Permit this deception no lo Labor, today, is compulsory; compulsory labor is slavery; slavery is a curse! J. C. B.

DANIEL AGAIN ANSWERED.

Editor of RAILWAY TIMES:

Recently a communication from Hon. D. W. Voorhees, chairman of Senate Committee on Finance, was sent out to lodges of union workingmen, containing the following questions, which I would suggest ought to be answered something after the manner of what follows:

First question. To what particular trade o industry does your society belong? Second. State as nearly as you can the

number and character of people engaged in the various industries in your district? This is purely a statistical question and

ought to be answered honestly by any to whom the circular is addressed. The following figures are given as being approximately cor rect for the city of Minneapolis:

Locomotive engineers, 300; locomotive firemen, 300; trainmen (all classes) 1,500; sash, doors and planing, 1,288; wagons and carriages, 220; sawmili hands, 689; furni ture, 500; miscellaneous woodworking, 700 flour sacks and barrels, 784; papermill, 35 paint manufacturing, 37; jewelry manufactur ing, 47: clothing and textile manufacturing, 1,408; boots and shoes, 380; laundries, 341; flour manufacturing, 1,521; other food products, 214; printing, 578; cigars, 170; iron founders and machinists, 1,122; boilermakers

123: harvesting machinery, 1,521.

Third. Have the wages, hours of employment, and production been curtailed within the last twelve months; if so, what were the causes?

Wages? Yes! Hours of employment? Yes! Production? Of course! Causes? What some facetiously term "Good Cleveland Times"; but this is a sort of grim humor entirely too realistic for many to appreciate The causes in my estimation go back to

great industrie 1. Over-capitalization of and consequent mortgages beyond all justice as compared to actual investments.

2. The persistent and unanimous attempts on the part of financiers, capitalists, promoters, and some people besides whom one would naturally suppose had some sense, to create large fortunes out of nothing.

3. The combined performances of politicians to out Herod Hermann in mystifying the " common people. Fourth. Is your industry, from the work

ingman's standpoint, at present in a depressed condition? If depressed, what remedy do you suggest?

the standpoint of the railway en ploye, YES. The immediate and uncondi tional repeal of any and all laws that make it for a federal judge to enslave the possible operators on any railroad that has been robbed right and left by the sharks mentioned in the second paragraph of the answer to the previous question, and a prompt, fair and hon est trial of impeachment of Judges Jenkins Ricks, Taft and Dundy. If it shall appear that the LAW justified them, so much w for the law, and contrariwise, so much the better to get these gentlemen off of the bench.

Fifth. I lave the expenditures of the families

of workingmen been lessened, by reason of any reduction in wages or lack of work during the last twelve months?

Necessarily, Yes! Because of reduced come. If a cooper did not have stock enough in a hoop to go around a barrel, he would be a fool to try and make the same fit a hogshead; or, whenever one's normal income is barely enough to meet actual necessary ex penses, privation ensues immediately when normal income is lessened.

Sixth. Please give a comparative statement past five years and number wages for the ours per week employed?

I will confine answer to one class for want of space: Locomotive firemen in 1889, Min-neapolis yards, averaged 18 cents per hour, 72 to 84 hours week averaged 70 hours, with thurs averaged 70 number employed. to 84 hours weekly; in 1894, same rates with thirty five per cent

Road service, 1889, \$2.25 per 100 miles, average 800 miles per week; in 1894 same rates (less ten per cent on some roads) average of 450 miles per week and ten per cent eduction in force.

Question relates to reduction of import duties and need not be answered here. Eighth. Give your views generally as to the best methods of placing the industries in which you are engaged upon a prosperous basis

The immediate condemnation by the United States government of all railroads engaged in interstate commerce. The creation of some on a mission to ascertain valuation of same on a fair cash basis of what the properties are have been rented at its commercial value, and Creation of bureau of transportation to manage roads, tenure of office of said bureau to be similar to supreme court. Chief of bureau ways in the United States, 411 lines rep to retire at sixty-five. Interest to terminate on sented. Texas leads off with 21,000 m all or any bonds at the discretion of the bureau, whenever there is money enough to pay same, thirty days' notice of such termination to be required by law to be served on holders. The building of no more railroads except by Government.

Ninth. To what extent has immigration affected the condition of the workingmen in country?

Has reduced many classes to serfdom and is now a menace to our national life, and ought to be prohibited or at least very mate-

rially restricted to a limited number designated foreign ports.

The question of the policy of government ownership is up for debate. It must be discussed on broad lines. Details of service and petty personalities cannot, in the very nature of things stop the debate, or, in my humble opinion, long delay the "consummation so devoutly wished." Very truly yours,

PREJUDICE may be considered as a continual false medium of viewing things, for prejudiced persons not only never speak well, but also never think well of those whom they distilled and the whole character and they distilled and the whole character and they are the statement of t like, and the whole character and conduct is considered with an eye to that particular thing which offends.—Bishop Butler.

KIND looks, kind words, kind acts and warm handshakes—these are the secondary means of grace when men are in trouble and are fighting their unseen battles.—Dr. John

GAIETY and a light heart, in all virtue and decorum, are the best medicine for the young, or rather for all. Solitude and melancholy are poison; they are deadly to all, and above all to the young — Talfourd.

On the government railroads of Hungary the first class fare from Budapest to Fiume, 362 miles, is \$3.20, and the third class fare is \$1.60.

NEWS NOTES.

SUPPOSE Congress had not met this ses Outside of appropriation bills who would have missed it? It has worked the old flag and an appropriation with vengeance.

THE spring meeting of the American Railway Association-superintendents' union in session at the Hotel Brunswick. New York Look out for cuts when they adjourn.

SPRING opening in the Winchester rifle industry reported first-class. The firm now has an agent on hand at every striking point. Special discount in family feud supply. SCHNEIDER & TREUKAMP, of Cleveland,

Ohio, manufacture gas and gasoline stoves;

name, "Reliable." Look at them and then

buy another kind. The "Reliable" is a scab

product. One of the propositions which will come before the electors of Grand Rapids, Michigan, at the forthcoming spring election, will be the ownership of the electric light plant by

GREAT Northern railroad boys are resisting the second cut in wages in a year. Well enough to cut the dog's head off, to slash him through the kidneys, but for God's sake leave us the tail.

LOOK out for one W. F. Scott, late of Local 166, Pittsburg, Kansas. Scott has been expelled for beating his local, his board bill and a poor working girl out of her money. Pay no attention to his card.

UNITY and numbers is what counts. The nodern dragon is not affected to respect or tears by titles or parade; he licks his chops while he plays at diplomacy with men wh cannot kill, but merely annoy him.

IT is a dirty instinct, born of savagery and in opposition to brotherly love and true to democracy, to be eternally miserable unless you have somebody under you. Aristocracy in labor's ranks is nonsense; pride is the gate through which the enemy enters.

Do not get down on your marrowb and offer supplications to a corporation. As saith the law, it has no soul. Be sure you are right, and come to the conclusion without the aid of the corporation's paid lawyer. Or so convinced, pull her wide open.

NEW YORK city had more evictions, more women and children turned into the street to starve and freeze last year than Ireland. Or the green isle, statesmen and philanthropists sought to prevent them. In New York, the sacred law of contracts governing a free country tolerated no such ridiculous interference.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission, as at present constituted, is a haven of refuge for fossilized and used-up lawyers, most of who from previous service or by courtesy carry the handle " judge" in front of their Christian names. Practical railroad men are barred. Hence the inefficiency of the combination.

In the face of the fact that the railway com panies are right merrily boycotting each other constantly and conspiring together daily to violate the interstate commerce law, isn't it a display of unadulterated nerve to ask the employes to fall down and worship injunction law? Isn't Judge McNaught, or Naught, or Nothing, or whatever his name is, an exhibition of touching modesty?

STATISTICS figure out that the production of the United States amounts to \$1,000 a year per head. The Bureau of Labor puts th average earnings of working people, less than one-fourth of the population, at less than \$300 a year.

Will the gentleman or gentlemen who have the difference between what we get and wha we produce, please mail to this office?

to be commenced 22,500 miles of new ra and the western states are well represented is not published, but, of course, unders that the new lines will be prepared for dro in dividends with the usual amount of wa By the way, this might, in case of bad b ness, be utilized to irrigate arid soils along line. The moving of the crop that v follow would make the investment pay do

GREAT guns! The Chicago Times democratic - warns the leaders that the ta will not be the issue next fall! Im politics without a tariff! Think of the lea of politicians who have lived off it for last quarter of a century, of the sisters, sins and aunts who have drawn clerical sal ies, of the champaign, poker checks, star of congressional documents, kisses of b the-door order, big jags, devil of time ally, that sprang from the tariff! Now i we are undone! Give us tariff or tall death!

A CLUB made up of railroad es said to have been formed at Montgon bama. "The objects of the club as rily, to foster and promote the best its members, socially, morally, and professionally, the necess result of which would be the of the hands of the respective agements represented through of ideas and experiences." not say anything about "pro-pecuniary interests of the member have a raise in wages if offer "Strengthening the hands" of ment is unnecessary, Congress that.