#### THE PULLMAN STRIKE

ALL QUIET AT THE MODEL TOWN, ALL ALIVE.

The Model People of a Slave Ranch-Friends to the Rescue-Starvation as a Weapen.

The strike of the employes of the Pullman Palace Car Company, at Pullman, Illinois-P. O .- has now been on for the past twenty days. Apparently the situation is the same as when the men walked out. There has been no attempt to open the works, every day since has been as Sunday. There is no disorder as to peace, there is no spot in the world more peaceful. At Kensington, a half mile from Pullman-depot to depot-the men meet daily at Turner Hall, a room with a capacity of perhaps 1,500, donated by the society whose name it bears. Here they talk over their affairs, listen to addresses, and here meets at times the committee of mediation and the committee of relief. Both are presided over by Mr. T. Heathcote, a worker for years in Pullman's employ, a first-class mechanic and a model citizen

Speaking for the men as a whole, the same ression may apply. Take the world over, k your spot, then take as you find them thousand men, and the best selection can make will not more than equal this community as industrious skilled workmen and model citizens. This is not gush nor pad-

The writer attended a ball there, given by the girls'-our only girls'-union for their benefit. While tickets sold everywhere, poor railroad facilities kept away down-town people, and those who attended were largely the Pullcomfortably filled, a thousand people perhaps anywhere, an intelligence universal, provoked time to laugh has not arrived. at once pleasure, indignation and admiration. Pleasure, because in spite of their disagreeable situation, they were enjoying themselves. A community just about penniless, they were making the most of it. Without money or work they were, after years of bondage, at least free. Indignation, because it was a striking specimen of the power of corporate cap-Here a people who in skill, industry, other in what we choose to dub the greatest country on earth, thrifty in expenditure, penniless because idle for a few days after working tor years and piling up wealth by the millions for one man !

Perhaps that statement contradicts the assertion that these people are intelligent, the reader may say. Intelligence in this age, not connected with the accumulative faculty stands for naught. Not so. The best, the purest, the most brilliant, the talented, the sons and daughters of genius cannot worship money. They may desire it for what it brings, but to oppress and to pile up, never. The men who fashion the rolling palace that bears Pullman's name must love their art. The intellect, the artist's brain that guides the mechanic's tool, must be above the sordid. If wealth were more largely in the hands of those in whom reform association, are trying to settle the the hog did not so largely predominate, there would be no Pullmans.

climax of Pullman's ability has not been touched. A man of his ordinary parts, the petty tyrant, happy only at the sight of his groveling kind, living only to gratify the lowest form of avarice, i. e., the sweating of slaves, who could hold in subjection-in some which denizens Pullman, for executive ability. for a giant's power to combine the labor and skill of the many for his own benefit, stamps Pullman of itself alone as a little man truly

The Pullman people, immediately after th walk-out, got together and appointed a relief committee, for from the niggardly pittance received hundreds had to depend on the day's work for that day's bread. They were met at the threshold by an intricate boycott worked through the company's office. Christian duke, his partner, a millionaire sweater named Marshall Field, and mayhap the indorsement of fleshly female orname Great Britain's throne-said to be a stock holder-by the grace of God and the ignorance of her fellows, queen and boss parasite entered upon a campaign with starvation of the enemy as an end. First the duke, exercising that power exerted by the mere on of money, got the who ceries to deny credit to the neighboring relers' contingent on their crediting strikers. Just here let tribute be paid to a number of firms who, in spite of the decree, declared that they would stand by the men to the last pound

Then the firm of which Mayor Hopkins is \$1,500 in provisions. Speaking to the mayor

not owe him anything. Imagine Pullman, Victoria and Field arguing that way! Mr. Hopkins at one time was a laborer in the duke's employ, worked for him in various capacities nine years-knows him. He is even now endeavoring in the courts to wrest from the duke \$10,000 growing out of trans action between prayers wherein the mayor go it in the neck to that extent. That's one of George's peculiarities. If he gets hold of of importance a yard wide, the nobody who somebody else's funds and carries it for twenty-four hours he imagines he owns it. Genius is always eccentric, and George's fads are so built that he realizes many ducats therefrom. His "model" town game is put up that way. Landscape gardening costs less than bricks and masons' wages. Then the Pullman town is all Pullman. He owns the streets, and is down on the assessor's books as half farm and half factory. All Pullman not a brick of public property. Whenever it suits his royal pleasure he can fence in the streets for cow pasture. The school board is keep ing up public school on Pullman property, and if George gets mad he can throw out the whole concern. While only a part of Chicago, Pullman had pull enough around to keep the postoffice, and mail to Pullman though inside the city limits, dodges the letter

The Pullman plan of fight on first round i to starve the people to whose work he owes all he has, money, reputation and church builder. This humane movement is characteristic of the man. To witness the sufferings, the effects of the pangs of hunger as it weakens his victims, will give the great philanthropist occasion for innumerable torchlight process sions. They will be the victories over which he will rejoice. Us Christians want to convert heathens who would weep at such a man and neighborhood folk. The hall was spectacle. Better let 'em alone. Even Christ would be dear at the price, if men who conin attendance. Looking at these people, sider starvation a legitimate weapon have modest, well-behaved, yet self-reliant girls, as standing as his followers. But the Pullman fine and well-behaved men as could be found people are not yet starved, and the duke's

carrier and everybody has to call for mail.

George had some fellow in the office, at time

of consolidation, that he needed.

Supplies and help have kept a coming. Nobody is allowed to go hungry. The lower class of laborers-in pay-are living better now than when they were at work. House rent is free because Mr. P. very wisely does not kick up a row by forcing evictions. Merchants have donated flour, funds and money The Trades and Labor Assembly have a relief line to stay. committee and doing well. Public opinion and sympathy is on the side of the men and Mr. P. gnashes his teeth as he contemplates the certain lengthening of the strike. He will get tired of this some day and make a als and intelligence stand second to no and sympathy is on the side of the men and move. He is in the position in such event of the man who was damned if he did and was damned if he did not. His other principal shops, St. Louis, Ludlow, Kentucky, and Wilmington, Delaware, are not paid decent wages and are in the A. R. U. His rolling stock, his story to the contrary notwithstanding, is running down, railroad repair shops do not want his jobs, his steel tires are cutting through need re-turning, and yardmasters will soon order them pulled off. Still other circum stances may conspire to give his palace cars a

There is a move toward arbitration. The Civic Federation, a political and municipal affairs. The A. R. U. will arbitrate because public opinion demands it. There is a large Admiration for what? In every good thing number interested, the majority who do not that fulsome pen has written of this man, in care about any arbitration. Every day the all that his self-sufficiency, his egotism he has Union grows stronger, more far reaching. said of or concerning himself, in all that the Every day the duke is lo-ing money and using fulsome satellite knuckling like a slave, in up his rolling stock. The sentiment in the slave of yesterday. It is not a matter of now, spired by the mean instinct that doffs its bowed A. R. U. is that George will make a pretty head to a dollar has paid him in tribute, the good example, and that when he does tumble, that he will fall hard.

But if he does arbitrate he will run foul of some figures and be called on to explain. The men who made his millions will want to know how a man gets enormously wealthy while losing money. They will want to go into that cases for twelve years—a community like that business themselves. Excluding the wages of foreman, superintendent, etc., the average wages paid at the time of strike was 90 cent These workmen would like to get to losing money to better themselves. Here is the way they figure out his loss and yet account for a two per cent quarterly dividend.

Pullman bases the necessities for starvation wages by averring that he made a contract to build a lot of cars on which he lost. These cars he agreed to build at \$3,713 each. In good times, when paying 30 cents an hour and inding money at the price, he got \$4,100 The cars cost to build just \$3,700 at 30 cent an hour. He also took a contract for a hun dred elevated cars. These and the States Island draft are nearly all built.

But Mr. Puliman, whose work was all o his own stock, when there wasn't a dollar of contracts on hand, cut his wages in November last, and worked on the reduced scale up to February, when he made another cut. And furthermore, three quarters of his work, with a pay roll at Pullman even at low wages of palace cars. He has turned his low or into big money by cutting as well the builder doing work exclusively on the company's roll-

had made money of that people and they did lying and building up confidence games to rob

Meantime, all is not said to be lovely at the Pullman offices. Big stockholders, notably Marshall Field, are kicking. They see which way the wind drives and do not particularly desire any Great Northern in theirs.

One matter must not be omitted, that is passing mention of the bosses—the little fellow strutting around like a turkey cock, with an air rushes into print with his opinions and identi fies himself with the big fish by a title spelled out in full, and who announces in an awful voice that the rebels must settle through him. These gentlemen are simply dying for fame It is the insolence of these fellows that is partly responsible for the present. Their arrangement of piecework in such a way that the men lose time, while the company make nothing, the fellows who, being slow with supplies, can gratify their little malice by keeping whole gangs of men idle for hours.

These fellows must walk the plank. That is the only point on which striker and manage ment are agreed.

George F. Brown, head driver, title General Manager, is the Pullman Legree. Every body must cease breathing when he is around He is a valuable brute, the company appreciates this. He doesn't shine in company, his educational attainments are more than limited, but early in life he got hold of the line, "The noblest study of mankind is man," and setting himself up as a specimen of the race, never got any farther. His ideas thus boxed up grew only in one direction; he knows but two people, " Me and Pullman."

Under this fellow is a sort of Uriah Heep, named Middleton. He is very humble, sir, when he doesn't happen to have you by the neck. While a mere figurehead, he sails around as though he owned the shop, and is yet withal so meanspirited, has so accurately sized himself up, that one might spit in his face and receive his acknowledgment in one of Uriah's smiles. Just now the detectives. the sneaks, are showing up, keeping quiet and making no ostentatious display of badges These cattle are from one Theil's herd, and their employment, it is said, has offended Pinkerton, who, as a relative of Pullman, naturally wants any man hunting work that that magnate may have on hand

Everything looks right at Pullman. Vice-President Howard addressed an enormous audience there last night. They are all in

The A. R. U. men and union labor every spare will be receipted for by Sylvester Keliher, the general secretary.

Pullman besides has car works, owns a big brickyard, and though not members of the A. R. U. the workmen walked out last Wednesday. Everybody is for the A. R. U. Pullmanite

It is truly said that he who reads of the climax of events may lay down the volume ignorant of what the whole really is. The dirty tory press bears only on the strike itself. If it were advised of the process of evolution under and through which men in whose veins run the blood of the bravest nations of the earth had submitted to plucking by men of the Pullman stripe, had borne for years without resenting the insolence of his groundlings, had eaten without protest at the table with their overworked and prematurely aged children the strike would read but as an incident: the culminating circumstance, where driven to bay, the freeman of the hour rose superior to the drudge of yesterday is backed in a resistance more desperate than the brain of a Pullman can comprehend. It is do or die. If Pullmar is to be in the future a rosy surfaced slave per the men who stand out today will not fill it. For whatever they may have been, however abject and servile in the past under the lash of nonopoly's whip, something has stiffened the backbone, something has struck off the shackles. Many of these men may by inheritance draw from ancestors the spirit-dorman though in their past it may have been-that nerved the forefather to march toward a foe when every step of his naked foot left its impression in blood on the crusted snow, that led him hungry and half naked as though through a bower of roses as to the bridal, to dare the torrent's rage and drive away the obstructing ice floes that hampered the progress of his frai boat as it bore to the land where the throat of his enemy could be found.

## A CLERGYMAN HITS HARD.

Rev. H. G. Leonard is another clergymar who has been lashing the Chicago minister lately. Said he, at a recent meeting of the union, and his remarks were interrupted by both applause and hisses; "Men are needed at the present time who will do something more than feed the public with spongy oratory and make faces at the devil from behind the and make taces at the devil from behind pulpit. It is little wonder that the worki men are turning atheist when all their ence agement consists in a vague prospect heaven, indefinitely postponed, while noth is being done on earth to alleviate their pres conditions by those who do the preach! Present-day ministers do little more than a contract of the contract of t in the first days of Christia out the same words a little lo ch is a traitor to Christ in a a sincere effort to benefit to lowntrodden classes by bring

THE OPEN SWITCH. BY CY WARMAN, IN New York Sun

All the summer, early and late,
And in the sutumn drear,
A maiden stood at the orchard gate And waved at the engineer. He liked to look at her face so fair, And her homely country dress; She liked to look at the man up there At the front of the fast express

There's only a flash of the maiden's eye As the engine rocks and reels, And then she hears in the distance die The clinkety clink of the whe

That nothing she can hear Save the clink of her happy heart Over the river and down the dell, Beside the running stream,
She hears the sound of the engine bell
And the whistle's mad'ning scream.

Clinkety, clink; there's an open Kind angels hide her eyes! Clinkety, clink; they'r in the ditch, Clinkety, clink, and down the track The train will dash today, But what are the ribbons of white ar

That the engine wears away? Clinkety, clink; Oh, world's apart, The fireman hangs his head. There is no clink in the maiden's heart; The engineer is dead.

#### ROGERS.

NEITHER DEAD NOR YET EVEN ASLEEP.

The readers of THE RAILWAY TIMES iust not imagine because he doesn't appear frequently in its columns that the editor, Mr. L. W. Rogers, is dead. This idea might have some color from the fact that in March he left his desk a sick man. The idea was to take a needed lay-off for a month, get back the rosy color to his cheek, and at 'em again

Circumstances prevented, and he will not probably be on deck permanently till after the convention, June 12, inst. He had hardly got out of the harness when down southwhither he had gone-the railroad people down there wanted the organizer bad. He put in New Orleans, Vicksburg, Cairo, Birmingham, Algiers and Memphis. By this time he thought he wanted another month came home to see how the machine was working, and in three days was sent to Duluth, Superior and Hinckley, and from there called down to St. Paul to go into service on the Great Northern. His vacation for restful purposes was not vacating much. He was returned to St. Paul for the second round, from me to Milwaukee, where he put in on one the 427 C. M. & St. P. men. Then to Spooner and Ashland, Wisconsin; back again to help in the Pullman family quarrel; then to Wilmington, Delaware, to see how Mr. Pullman's people were getting along, and home. He will get no chance to get in the original month before the convention, and as his work seems to have agreed with him perhaps none at all. Meantime, while he hasn't been insisting "that now is the time to subscribe," he has taken into the fold over six thousand members to the A. R. U. who will be induced to take THE RAILWAY TIMES.

## MINERS AND RAILROADERS.

On Sunday afternoon, May 20, the Ameri can Railway Union men, of Columbus, Ohio, held a mass meeting at which Eugene V. Debs, John McBride and F. W. Prentice spoke. The railroad boys intend to stick close to the miners, as witness the following resolu tions, all of which are meant-net.

Of course they included Pullman. If that gentleman fails to receive mention at any union labor meeting now, he would feel osses in speaking of the strikers, "they have incurred Mr. Pullman's displeasure and must ake the consequences." Wow! Here are the resolutions:

" Resolved, That we, the railroad employ of Columbus, in mass meeting assembled, extend to the United Mine Workers of North America our financial and co-operative support in their struggle against the oppressors of our rights as free American citizens.

" Resolved, That we extend to our brothers at Pullman, Illinois, our hearty support in their fight against the gigantic octopus, the Pullman Car Company.

" Resolved. That the mayor of Colum Hon. John McBride, the press of the city and city officials have our thanks for favors ex-

## THE COAL STRIKE.

For a month and a half past the United Mine Workers of America have been on a strike. There is probably no calling reduce is near to Asiatic slavery as are these 200,000 nen engaged in a calling whose every hour work is attended with danger. No trade has so long and so consistently been plucked, sented and abused at every turn as

For the first time in their history they have oceeded to redress their wrongs in a way hat promises success, a blow at their oppres ors that strikes him at every point. Alltill the matter of their wages and trea shall be finally settled Successful, it is the ast of coal strikes in matters that affect the

murdered in cold blood men who were with out weapons, and in the slave state of Penn sylvania shot to death the flying wretches for whose condition the coal bosses were responsible, and upon whose heads shall rest till the settling day, their blood.

The plutocrat papers sing a different song. The miners do the killing, but the death roll is made up of miners. That these men have used violence-bullied, shoved to the wallhave turned, is true. And they are justified in many cases. When it comes to dying of starvation, seeing their families day after day robbed of the necessaries of life by a law prostituted in the interest of the owners (!) of the land, in many cases Censely ignorant through and by the means of their bosses, it is the latter and not the miner who is responsible for murder, no matter which side furnishes the

The old supply and demand gag is shot at them, and that at a time when coal is jumping up a dollar a ton a day, when mills are shut down for lack of it, when engines on railroads are silenced. People innocent of the crime are suffering for its need.

And yet for benefit of consumer and all concerned, though it may not read smooth, all son; that your name is an honored one; ought to bear it, to feel it until the truth of you are a man and a democrat. the matter is forced upon them. You pay a man a quarter to carry in a ton of coal, shovel it once, and he cannot make wages. The miner asks for from 50 to 70 cents a ton to irst mine it, then sort slate from the coal, then load it. To do this, at his own expense and at truck store prices he must furnish his tools, pay blacksmith bills for sharpening and dres sing, buy his own gunpowder and oil, and then take tickets upon which, to raise cash, he must sacrifice 20 per cent!

Coal is worth always from \$3.20 a ton up The labor at 70 cents a ton, the boss, the railroad takes the rest.

THE RAILWAY TIMES hopes that the miners will hang together till every claim is granted, to down the plutocratic anarchist, if we have to burn the bedstead and bureau.

#### LAST MONTH'S CAMPAIGN.

The A. R. U. is pushing east and souther rom Chicago, sort of cleaning up the ground as it goes along. Messrs. Debs, Howard and the organizing force have within a few days planted unions in the Ohio terminals, Colum bus, Bellevue, Akron, Chicago Junction, Dela ware, Montpelier, Corning, and Ashtabula.

Meanwhile Indiana and Illinois are tighten ing up, and some in Kentucky. At Ludlow, it that state, the Pullman shops are organized and the same favor for same company ha been so well attended to in St. Louis, tha nearly all the employes are enlisted. The shops at Wilmington, Delaware, of same in stitution, are partially organized; will have the entire concern in a week or two. The list published herewith will show where we are at-130 unions in one month.

When Eugene V. Debs announced, this time year ago, that there would be 300 union ready to report to June 12, 1894, convention he was laughed at. He set his stakes a hun dred short. It may be thought that THE RAILWAY

TIMES is too crisp with its news. Imagine the speeches, the applause, the enthusiasm at all of these organization meetings, good for a couple of columns each, and where would the little TIMES be if it attempted to print it all, and that with the editor, Mr. Rogers, pulled off to meet the demands of outside work.

When the A. R. U. gets a thousand or trong and a little time can be spared to push ing THE TIMES, it will have everything in from the heavy blacksmith editorial up to the loings at the A. R. U. social gathe record your coming into the world and regretfully bid you good-bye as you cross over, and tell how you carried yourself the day of your wedding and fooled some nice lassie into the belief that you were the best fellow alive. We'll get there, will give all the news even we have to give you away in doing it. All is well, our share of the earth will in a not remote future be set off to us.

## GO EASY.

The brothers are all requested to bear in nind as a matter of history with a present ap plication that Rome was not built in a day Recretfully it remarks that although the A.R. U. has 360 locals and two-thirds of the Union to hear from that it cannot at the jump settle all the grievances and wrongs of the A. R. U. members in a minute. There are a number of pressing matters requiring immediate attention, notably the Pullman strike, a battle roya between one of the worst labor grinding nonopolies of the day and the strongest raiload union in the world. Give us for that prayers, your sympathy and help, and air for their greatness. Are those wait till the convention will enable the A. R. get them? Is it not right for U. to get sponged off as preliminary to the who have passed the noontide ! next round

The A. R. U. does not want to make re quests or demands for peaceful settlem it is able to back them up. So go slow, be all around within a short time.

THE Railroad relegrapher for May 15, 1894, to hand. It gives a full account of the trial and acquittal or G. C. Ramsey on charge of cutting wires. Telegraphers—out wes

## R. R. COLLAR CLU

WHAT A FLORIDA FARM THINKS OF IT.

Members "Chattels," "Sh Slaves" - Delving Dirt to Make Dividends.

The Florida Times-Union prints the fo ng letter, written by an old Florida fa

"MY DEAR SON,-I am very much fied to notice that your name is not an organizers of the Railway Employes P tive Association. I see that no railro cials are in it-at least, they are not visib it, but they are there just the same. The no doubt in the world that you will be as to join, and if you do not, you will either discharged or your salary raised-raised cause you are a man.

" If it comes to a discharge, take your m icine like a man. Remember that you are my

"You cannot be a democrat, true to ! party's traditions and principles and belong that association, for one of the rules says you must support only men in favor of rai road legislation.' That pledges you to su port any republican railroader who may chi to run against a fair-minded democrat.

#### AGAINST HIS RELIGION

"I am not opposed to railroads, but I as opposed to giving them the earth. The Lo made this earth for man, not for railro We have already given them much of the earth, and yet they hunger for more. Le be true to our religion, our politics, our pri ciples and our manhood, and draw the omewhere.

"The railroads employed you to perform specific duties; perform them so thor and zealously that there can be no compla They did not mortgage you to fight their litical battles. Your principles are your When they cease to be your own, you ce to be a man. They have no pledge from you that you will choose the WRONG, when it is in their favor, when justice is against then Be untrammeled, so that you may alway choose justice for justice's sake.

"Times are hard, my boy; very hard, in deed. The orange crop brought in and the drought has played havoc w vegetables; the land is getting poor, it is what it used to be, and fertilizers are high The little made is hardly enough to make end meet, freights are so high; but there's so corn in the field, my lad, and some razorl rooting for pine-mast in the woods, and I rather have you to come here and share humble fare than to sell your soul to a r road for the roundest salary that was ever p

"HANG YOUR HEAD IN SHAME."

"For once having sold your principle, the proud, independent feeling of being an Amer can citizen and a man will never retu Ever after, when you gaze at yourself in mirror of your inner consciousness, you c not but hang your head in shame at the reflection of a poor chattel, a shackled slave a weak, bribable creature, and sigh for fastness of some vast wildnerness on the edge of the earth in which to hide from gaze of men who are men.

"From what I see in the papers, this ciation demands that you vote and us influence against a railroad commis demands, also, that you vote for all the fact, you must vote to give the railroads swing to raise freight and passenger rates any point they please-not to any point they point that will make every farmer and frui grower in Florida a slave to delve in the of RAILROAD Florida for railroad d

" Many of the boys in the employ of rai roads, like you, my lad, are the sturdy sturdy farmers. They are preferable majority of the youths of the city, who followed cigarettes and the devious paths dissipation. They are ever in demand. is no doubt they will always be able to something to do.

## CHOOSE, WHICH?

"Ask them if they purpose to forget poor, old, gray-haired dad, driving the the hot sun, and the dirt and dust of the tation. Ask them, too, if they are forget the kind eyed, silver-ha who rocked them in the cradle in the days, who sung them lullaby songs as sewed their garments and m railroads have all? Isn't it framers? Isn't it time for some of the good things of of the people, who gave the foundation to build the lan't it time for plethoric and exorbitant railroad rate.

"Don't let the snap of no matter how victous, frig mission. Be a man; be the time for purpose of the property of the prop

rent.

## RAILWAY TIMES.

MERICAN RAILWAY UNION,

421 Ashland Block, Chicago the 1st and 15th of each II

GATES, 29 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Advertising Agent. ond-Class Matter at the Chicago

CHICAGO, JUNE 1, 1894.



#### 810.000 REWARD

e American Railway Union will pay nd of \$10,000 - bond given for payment any grand officer of the Railroad Train-'s Brotherhood will accompany Eugene Debs over the Great Northern road, and ore the members of the Railroad Train n's Brotherhood, verify the assertion made the Trainmen's Journal of June 1, 1894 the wages of the trainmen on the system ned were not ordered to be reduced

#### PARTICULAR NOTICE.

One of the Pullman managers in an interew said : " Now that they-the strikersve the ill-will of Mr. Pullman, they will

As a consequence of coming under the royal oan, the freemen of Pullman now, and will, erhaps, for some time, need a brother's helphand

The American Railway Union has estabhed a strike fund for their benefit, and all ion labor who can spare cash or provisions, fight their own as well as the Pullman ks' battle, can remit to

SYLVESTER KELIHER. 421 Ashland Block, Chicago, Illinois.

#### WATCH IT.

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

#### THE CONVENTION.

12th inst, the first grand convention A. R. U. will be held, 82 Lake street, ago. Illinois. Delegates and others atconvention will meet friends here.

LOCAL 148, Illiston, North Dakota, pro unds: R. U. A. A. R. U.? You bet.

THE startling headline in an exchange, The Senate Has Waked Up," proves to have en a canard. The Senate may die but never

CATS .- Mrs. Vanderbilt purchased a thous and dollar cat. Mrs. Vanderbilt purchased ate Empress Eugenia's crown for \$300,

> LONEL BRECKINRIDGE says, in a political h, that Christ died for just such sinners But would Christ indorse the colonel's

REFORM delayed is revolution begun, id an English statesman. The A. R. U. is ashing the reform end and invites all who prefer that horn of the dilemma to get into its

MILITIA, injunction, Winchesters, quick ! Railroad companies short of coal are approriating the stuff in transit, consignor or connee not consulted. Suppose somebody else was to try that graft.

INCE the last issue of THE TIMES, George . Booth, vice-president of No. 120, Grand Rapids, Michigan, passed away. A wife and aby are left behind. Brother Booth was

THE Eight Hour Herald asks: "Car kes be diminished?" Certainly, neighbor. ot only diminished, but stop still never to go when the plute hog dies.

ATTENTION is called to advertisement of Clarkson & Co. in another column. The have for years made a specialty of es for railroad men, are well and favorown. Are O. K., and that substan-

even an order to surrender, with Marshals shot down three men at , Washington, May 15. This is a tip erton men. Get United States Mar badges and be sacred.

E burning of the Talmage tabernacle or 12th of last month was not an unmixe The concern was in debt and nsured. Inasmuch as it paid its labo en off at 23 cents on a least based on full value will pay ial men off at 23 cents on the dol mable them to rebuild. If lu in pay off the men who re an burn it up again

make money. St. Paul's text, "Be ye dilliss," is where De Witt's lamb have anchored. Profits on church building pays the cost of inculcating the truths of the Bible and slippery financeering.

#### DECORATION DAY.

Decoration day has come and gone. Flow ers, music and veterans have paid their yearly duty to the memory of the dead, most of whom will slumber on forgotten till May 30, 1895. This is not the age that will listen to "old war stories" without a sneer but looks forward to the day of picnics, recreation and pleasure.

Each recurring anniversary finds the ranks cut down as much as though the old boys had faced the shot, shell and fever of the early sixties. The survivors, a trifle grayer, a greater supply of rheumatism, more dependent on the cane, limp along, mere phantoms of the springing step and swinging stride of the boy of '61, who marched behind the band, down to the depot, and there, perhaps for the last time, kissed weeping mother, sister, wife or sweetheart before the train bore him to mee in combatstill others' boys, under another flag, who had left their mothers, sisters, wife o weetheart under similar circumstances.

It is not the memorial day that followed in he first few years of peace after that fratricidal struggle. The woman in black whose unrestrained tears dropped upon the tiny flag is dead, and today the flower falling on the soldier's grave all but touches hers. The chil dren who then looked up wonderingly at a mother's grief, when the sun shone so bright when the birds were awing and all else smiles, are fathers and mothers now, and, with later ties, to them the war is but a fast fleeting memory

Though the slavery of today is an aggra vated successor of that which the veteran fought to abolish, there is no war with gun money-getting consequent on the battles of blue and gray, finds both victor and vanquished today in shackles. It is folly to go shooting and taking the chances of getting shot, when a piece of paper puts you in uncontested masers of right in and out of the ranks of tery of a man's earning. The mortgage eats the life out of South Carolina and Kansas alike. The former contestants are united by a bond that nothing under the law can break.

For the victims of the last-named master there will be no flag, no flower. And there ought not to be.

#### NOT IN LINE.

THE RAILWAY TIMES is in receipt of a pretty good sized bunch of communications written by indignant brothers in-and even outside-of the A. R. U., which reflect more or less strongly against writers of matter in certain magazines of the brotherhoods.

While obliged, gratefully appreciating the efforts of our friends in coming as they suppose to the rescue of the A. R. U., THE RAILWAY TIMES must decline to print. It seeks no quarrel, does not wish to stir up bad blood as between men who should devote their ammunition to the common enemy. THE TIMES is fully aware that shots from some quarters are not from the rank and file and represent only the opinions-charitably putof a few interested parties. It does not hur the A. R. U. and such matter stirred up might be misconstrued and reflect on the brother-In reply to numerous inquiries, the seal of hoods themselves. We all have enough to do local union should not be put on member- to look out for our orders. If we do that aright, there will be no time to quarrel with

## NO SEAL.

The question as to whether or not the A. R. U. membership card must have the imprint of the local's seal has been raised in several quarters. The seal is not required or used on the card. The facsimile of the general office dacy for Congress? That's another seal in the center of its first side is all that is

## HOTEL DEBS.

ult. after the new outfitting, with speeches and feasting, brass bands and special trains from other points to accommodate the crowd, Landlord O'Brien, of Moorehead, Minnesota, switched names for his house. The old title "Jay Cooke" was sidetracked, and "Hotel Debs' now has eternal right of way on the main line. Let her go.

THERE is a move on foot, by the ever active plute, to shut off reform matter through the nails. He is attempting to quietly run through Congress a bill to raise postage on newspapers and periodical literature from I cent to 8 cents per pound, and to reduce letter postage to 1 cent. See the point? A business man has a big correspondence. The proposed law would lessen his expense and put it on to the people who write but a few letters, by making it cost them 8 cents a pound mail for their papers and magazines.

## DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Manchester & Lawrence, 5 per cent Nashua & Lowell, 41/2 per cent. Pennsylvania Road, 21/2 per cent. Syracuse, Binghamton & New York, 2 pe

nt quarterly Belleville & South Illinois, preferred, 4 per Chicago, Burlington & Ouincy, 114 per ce

Kansas City Suburban Belt, 2

Cleveland & Pittsburgh, guaran er cent, quarterly.

Delaware & Bound Brook, guan

Per cent, quarterly.

North Pennsylvania, 2 per cent, quarter
American Express, 3 per cent
Labigh Coal & Navigation, 2 1/2 per

### CAPITAL AND CRIME

The rights to personal liberty and of property are abridged in certain directions from motives of public policy, an exception to the general rule. Nearly every law on the statute book, except as it concerns the raising of revenue, is of this class. The owner in fee simple of real estate must under circumstances sell at the figure fixed by the public a portion or all of his holding. Trade in alcohol, butterine and glucose and other products is not free, but hedged about with exceptions called for by the public good.

Instances need not be multiplied. The rule extends in hundreds of directions, and embraces thousands of particular cases.

The abstract rights of the one man ar abridged for the good of all men; the end in view, the accepted doctrine of the courts is that the whole are to be more considered than the

An exception to this exception is the absorption and gathering in of capital, to the point where by reason of its possession giving to its proprietors undue, unhealthy and autocratic power over their poorer fellows, it works an injury to the whole, an injury proven by history, an injury exhibited in all of its ghastly detail in the condition of the great majority of living men today. And by reason only of the power mentioned and the ignorance of the whole people consequent in its ex ercise, it stands alone as such exception to the centuries of tried and healthy rule.

Related to and connected with the premises is the reason for the double purpose of punishment of crime. The executive not only wreaks vengeance, the vindictive side, on the offender, but the lash is applied as well, by its example to deter others, the preventative side; the whole punishment because of its injury to society, the whole.

If it is logical to punish the criminal because his offense is an injury to the whole for and saber. The conditions of unhealthy the purpose of preventing others from offending, and limiting the argument to the consideration only of misdemeanors prohibited-not wrong in themselves-why should not accumulation of capital to the danger point be punished for the same reason? As afore said, millions today are feeling its lash in the restriction of liberty, in the ruin in trade, in the effects of the doctrine of competition run wild.

Measured in testimony in its comparison with crime malum in se-wrong of itself-the effects of the wrongs inflicted by overgrown fortunes, monopolized capital, grabbing corporation and favored usurer, cannot plead the reasonable doubt to save conviction. The graveyards are filled with the body of the crime, the living victim robbed or ruined in health directly from its baneful exercise stalks out at every corner and every road. In the plague spots of the poverty it has induced its nomicidal march begins with the suckling at the wasted and fading mother's breast; robs to murder, murders to rob. It follows the victim surviving up through joyless childhood to the overworked and killing slavery of maturity. More, the multiplied crime itself, it inspires and is the moving cause of all the lesser crimes of which the courts take notice.

The citizen is restrained, mala prohibita from motives of public policy; the hand of murder and theft-malum in se-is stayed because of the wrong itself; and yet giant capital embracing, to their fullest intent, both, is deified in the halls of legislation, in society, in courts and from the pulpit.

"What fools these mortals be."

## A SLOBBERING LIAR.

The Railway Age, corporation teat attach ment, slobbers to the extent of several valuable columns in its last two issues in divers and sundry matters relating to the American Railway Union. In giving the alleged facts upon which the infliction is based, it lies severally and jointly, by implication, inuendo, and in

This, of course, does not affect the value of whom the Age occupies the position of professional satellite. It is not logic, reason or jus tice that moves the big hog to spread himself out at full length in the trough in order that the smaller swine may not share in the swill. The conclusions of the Age as to its masters are in line with what they wish and not what it proves.

The Age wants to know who George W. Howard is. Nothing remarkable about its not knowing, it is out of the scope of its employment to know; straight-out falsehood is an acceptable substitute for knowledge with the people it is paid to tickle. THE RAILWAY Times will not attempt to enlighten it on that matter, and trusts for Mr. Howard's sake that the Age will drop the matter, for if somebody would by its constant harping on the matter be led to dig up the files of that sheet and find therein-say about a year ago-an article lauding Mr. H. to the skies, and specifically sserting that "he was one of the best know railroad men in the country," it would, from the fact that the statement appeared in that sheet, seriously injure the vice-president of the A. R. U. To totally damn a labor leader needs but the approving pat of such papers as the Railway Age.

The Age, in speaking of Mr. Howard as a mischief making agitator," "a prof strike maker," and giving as instance of his abilities in the professions named, the Pullman strike, does him honor overmuch. A profes-sional strike maker's services were not needed. No mischief making agitator was req with men who fainted over their tasks hunger, who were daily snubbed and inst aid rent which their scant wages co not be stretched to pay. That graft was es-tirely too easy for a gentleman who ranked as a good one in the professions named. One column of stuff is devoted to the Pull-

an strike. It is "a painful rebuff to es

and long continued efforts to improve the con dition of workingmen." "Nine hundred o them—the strikers—own the houses in which they live." The last mentioned lie is of the double entendre genus and embodies two separate and distinct falsehoods. Nine hundred strikers do not own their own homes nor even a tithe of that number. The reader not acquainted with the case would infer that the workmen of Pullman owned homes in Pullman. Not a single man owns a single square inch of Pullman outside of the duke and his partners. George is a great friend of the laborer, was a laborer once himself, but by Hokey or any other man, he must have the

As to the several paragraphs of snive about George's fine sense of justice, his warmth of heart and over-zealous interests in behalf of his men, it is enough to say that if he will appear before an arbitrating board composed of millionaires-sweater princes barred-and show that he has not at every turn and at every opportunity in his business transactions, with his men, his partners, the railroads-if his reputation as skinner and squeezer is wanted, that's the place to get it in all its details-and his patrons, that strike will be off in twenty-four hours. Or if he will open his books to an expert and therein prove that he is not making money, will explain why a little contract under price should set the wages of his own work, which makes up seven-eighths of Pullman's output; why in his whine about depressed business and hard times, that his rents should continue at the same figure as when he was paying double the present wage, and why he should demand thirty-three per cent more rent than other landlords offering equal accommodations at equally eligible points; then the strike will not last two hours.

Based upon what these people have borne in the way of insult and gouge, Mr. Pullman -his own language -estimates them as " cattle." Taking this estimate as basis, if the duke can show cause before such suggested board that he ought not to be convicted of cruelty to animals, the strike is dead.

#### NAY, NAY, PAULINE.

The esteemed Railroad Trainman's Jour nal for June is on deck. There is too much A. R. U. in the country for the R. T. J. It could spare a few hundred A. R. U. locals without having occasion to call for crape. The TIMES would remark to its dear sirs and brothers at Galesburg, Illinois, that it does not object to, nor sees nothing remarkable in the fact that they do not love us. They evidently desire a controversy. THE RAILWAY TIMES must decline; first, because it is a waste of ammunition to go hunting for very small game with a twelve-inch gun; secondly, because it has too much useful business on hand to step aside to waste space on irrelevant matter; and, thirdly, that no benefit can accrue from jawwhacking with a couple of gentlemen, who however estimable, represent nobody but them-

THE RAILWAY TIMES fully appreciates the delicate sense of honor that has ever actuated the gentleman referred to and upon which they so strongly bear in the current number of the R. T. J. Examples going to prove this have heretofore been extensively commented on, in railroad literature and from the plat-

If the R. T. I must have a discussion as to the A. R. U., its methods, aims and conduct, THE RAILWAY TIMES will cheerfully furnish the manuscript for one side. Have it now on hand, every line of the several communications written by members of the Trainmen's brotherhood and in a few instances by men not affiliated with the A. R. U., and part of which, THE RAILWAY TIMES is advised, has already been in the editorial drawer of the Journal and declined.

The A. R. U. does not hate, nor would the injure the inspiring spirits of the Journal's natter. It would prefer grappling them to its big soul with hooks of steel. As an earnest of this profession, it hereby invites the twain the matter as to its effect on the people to into its fold. Here it will meet very, very many of its old tried and true comrades: the hand of brotherhood is unreservedly held out But if not heeding the signs of the hour, if so blind that they cannot see industrial salvation's lifeboat and would yet stand alone, they will find the A. R. U. in the trainmen's hou of trial alongside in any fight it may make for right. In any case where our brothers would prefer to stand alone, the A. R. U. will, while n sympathy, remain neutral, and under no eab's employer.

Let us have peace.

REPRESENTATIVES from all the local labor nions met last week in Chicago, to hang together in future political action. will only do it, and not at the last mome sell political birthright for a dish of political soup, they can in the near future take the

HENRY VINCENT, one of the founders of the Nonconformist, and of late editor of the Express, has temporarily retired from journalsm. Mr. Vincent has in preparation "The Story of the Commonweal," which must be a good book, and will be a valuable weapon in fighting our present speckled prosperity.

A MEETING of people holding mem-in the six old railroad brotherhoods three days' session in New York the beginni of this week. The object was to dev means to prevent strikes, to better themselven neans to prevent strikes, to better themselve hrough legislation and discuss their relation with employers. Two previous meetings

#### GORE FOR TWO.

The Chicago Tribune enjoys unquestion re-eminence as the most insolent sheet pub lished in plutocracy's interest. Its utterar may be depended on as semi-official in reflecting the opinion of the moneyed parasite, the surer, the monopolist, the land grabber, the weater's boss, the stock gamblerin fact the Tory aggregation of social buzzards who at nce rule and afflict the body of the producer. So long as the corporation lawyer on the udicial bench could harry and annoy the wage cattle, the voice of the Tribune was keyed up in favor of the courts. The killing and imprisoning of strikers by law was prefered to oppressing him without that sacred formality. So long as the herd bowed down to the bugaboo, and ran away from a shado which was contemptible in the sight of the plunderers who called it into being, powerless to punish its makers, Dogberry fulminated from the tripod.

But Jefferson Brick is now on deck. The legal quip and quirk has changed to the deep roice of military command. The exposure of the political lice, the Caldwell decision, the Boatner report, puts the scarecrow of yesterday in a ridiculous and contemptible position That dog won't bite.

Mr. Jefferson Brick's voice is for quasi-war Not a contest where each gives and takes a shot, but a killing match where only one side gets shot at. "Shoot them down like dogs."

Just now he is partial to coal miners as sub ects and would have a few hundred killed or general principle, a la anarchist. Mr. Brick does not propose to do the killing himself. His bluff is of that tenor, but on a showdown he will do precisely as he did in a former killing-keep howling for blood but will take no personal risk. He and his sort a e not built that way.

Union labor and allied farmer do not wan to kill or be killed. If it comes to that they know that they will be in for the job. They are ever holding out olive branches and the white flag of peace. They want to live and are willing the Mr. Brick and his fellow leeches shall still ornament the footstool, and to even leave behind them a reasonable number of parasites by inheritance. Their every effort is for a peaceable solution of the present disturbed social and political conditions

The result of the agitation, the influence inquestionably exerted on the class who are with Mr. Brick his joint proprietor, might unhappily for him and them bring on the hoped for disturbance. For this he and his ilk will be responsible

What then? If Mr. Brick will snatch a few moments' time from his duties as a disher up of such editorial slop to read a little history, he will find that the serfs he now proposes to kill can on occasion do a little shooting themselves, that just such matter as that which now makes its daily appearance in the Tribune is frequently followed by appeals for mercy, gory heads and a hot time generally.

The powerful influence of the prostituted ress is acknowledged. But the business of manufacturing firearms and methods of destruction is today as prosperous as in the early sixties. The Mr. Bricks have but to persevere to attain a certain success as to the inception of war, even though the result might not to them be entirely satisfactory. The conditions are somewhat over-strained, the strings stretched to the breaking point. When they snap-as desired by Mr. Brick-the difference between him and the traditional parrot will be that a dead and not a living bird will tell the story, but it will have been the same sort of a time nevertheless.

## THE GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

The Great Northern strike, whereby, on the orders of the officers of the American Railway Union, about 4,500 miles of railroad was tied up, is remarkable in the history of strikes on account of the victory won by the employes at a time when the general depression has caused a condition of affairs in which, one would naturally suppose, labor might be had at about any price offered. That a corporation of so gigantic proportions had to yield so sickly to the demands of their men indicate that the day has already come when the voice of united labor has to be heard in the matter of wages.

It seems that the Great Northern last year, when the financial troubles burst like a cloud upon the country, reduced the wages with promise that they would again be raised on March I of this year. The men accepted this ircumstances scab or act as the agent for the as inevitable. March came and went, and still the reduced wages prevailed. Then came the announcement that, instead of the restora tion of the old scale, a further reduction of ten per cent would be made, and information was further received that the company had quietly provided for new men to take th places of the old employes, should the latter decide to quit work. This apparently treach erous breach of promise decided the men to strike and demand the restoration of the old scale, a demand to which the company has finally acceded. The decided stand taken by the men is not

urprising under the circumstances. A cut of en per cent is a serious matter to any worknan whose wages are so small as to allow but a kind of a vegetating existence. It may mean the impossibility of meeting unavoidable expenses and the loss of home and other prop erty, while he is expected to work as much and as hard as if his efforts were remuners tive. No intelligent laborer will submit to such a fate without a struggle for a more satisactory condition. And in this case it seem

attempt to take advantage of the fina n of the country and shift too las part of the burden on the shoulders of

The lesson of it all is that united lab when intelligently directed, is a mighty facto in modern society, inasmuch as railro porations are not in the habit of yielding on moral principles alone. The victory won will encourage to further efforts in a sin tion and the question will be whether the right to reduce wages can be properly exercised without consulting the wage earner. Modern notions seem to deny this in opposition to the entire record of the past .- Salt Lake Tribune.

#### WATCHES FOR RAILROAD MEN.

We beg to call our readers' attention to the large advertisement of Moore & Evans, beginning with this issue. This firm advertises good watch at a price that comes within the each of all railroad employes, and guarantees that same will pass railroad inspection. We cannot youch for the goods, but feel we can for Moore & Evans, as their rating is high, and are reputed to us to be straightforward, honorable business men.

They make a safe proposition-to send goods by express subject to examination, and we believe our readers will do well to investigate their claims, if in need of a good, yet ow-priced, watch.

#### MOLDERS, TAKE NOTICE.

To Friends of Organized Labor Throughout the Country-Greeting:

Pay no attention to advertisements for olders wanted by the Standard Foundry Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. One hundred and thirty molders are on a strike in that concern for a living wage, where the average wage pay for the last eight months to molders working by the piece has been 80 cents per day. The strike has been on for five weeks. Thirty "scabs" are in the works where they are penned up like cattle, living in the shop, and taking their recreation behind a ten-foot THE STRIKE COMMITTEE. fence.

Friendly papers please copy.

THE sugared United States senators are reparing for next campaign. Too sweet for

THE big coal strike, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois is on to stay. It is to be hoped that when settlement is made that the miners will not have to eat dog to piece out their miserable wages.

THE Chicago Workman, a new candidate for the favor of union labor, is in the field. It is neat typographically, filled with good matter and ably edited by W. S. Timblin, a firstclass printer, a sound unionist and a good

PRESIDENT DEBS and Vice-President How

ard addressed a monster organized labor meet ing at Indianapolis on the 18th ult. Mr. Debs pledged the union to deal not only with the matter of wages, but also spoke for shorter hours of labor. The meeting indorsed Coxey and called for a labor convention at Indianap THE Retail Clerks' Union, of Chicago,

tested the political protestations of the members of the Aldermen's Board week before last, when the ordinance requiring Sunday closing was before that board. It was beaten by a good majority. Experience may teach these men, and if not they deserve what they

GRAND CHIEF CLARK, O. R. C., in a recent interview at Denver with the A. R. U. as subject, based his principal objection to the institution on account of its admitting laundry girls of Pullman. To relieve the pressure or Mr. Clark's delicate instep, THE RAILWAY TIMES respectfully suggests that all roads lead

THE Trades and Labor Assembly of Chicago has indorsed the grievance of the 'Longshoremen's Union, whose right to earn a professional rat named Connors, who has mported a lot of scabs to follow that calling. Mr. Connors' hired bullies are doing their share toward pushing the country to a revolution. Away with him,

THE initial number of Vox Populi, an illustrated paper, People's Party in tenor, is to hand. The matter is of pronounced ability, the illustrations first-class and pertinent to the issues of the day. Price, 10 cents, and worth the money. THE TIMES welcomes what promises to be a valuable addition to the re-

A CHICAGO preacher raises a new issue, a question of deep import in theology: "Will the elect have pie in Heaven?" a wide field of research and suggests inquiry as to other matters of property in kingdom come ered coal miners in Lately departed butch Pennsylvania are probably looking up their claims to see whether or not the angels in their neighborhood carry Winchesters.

Ture B of L. E. convention just adirned at St. Louis indorsed the con of one Nolan who acted the mischief-maker, lackey and spy for the road during the Great Northern trouble, who circulated false reports, simulated the signatures of other men and acted the wet dog generally. It was probably out of charity that he procured this indorsement, for the B. of L. E. could reasonably bear no malice to the union that s ten per cent more wages than they had age to work for. To carry out the indorsement its logical conclusion, the engineers on the road in the B. of L. E. brotherhood ought to

#### SPECIAL ARTICLES.

FREEDOM'S BATTLE. BY MARIE LOUISE.

Twenty-five years ago the bearing of the American workman was very different from American workman was very dinerent from that we notice in him today. The War of Secession and the victory on the side of polit-ical centralization was then giving an impetus to the undertaking and centralizing of indus-trial and financial enterprises. Labor being the first and most important factor in prodution, it naturally received a great boom. The workingman moved with an air of dignity and compared by was specially emphasized by the contrast of his mein with that of the numerous emigrants just fresh from under the tyrannical yoke of the European continent. cency that revealed his sense

American workman earned good lived well, worked whenever he I and no boss felt inclined to dictate terms to him. Capitalism was just then plung-ing its claws into the heaps of wealth and opportunities of this new world. To bring the earth's treasures and wealth withi its octopus fangs, a large industrial production to meet a large demand was necessary. Ca italism petted, cajoled Labor, and grinned smile that refused to materialize entirely. The hope for its future omnipotency lied in taking a solid foothold, in backing up the large in dustrial concern with a proline quantity of money in order to resist successfully future impediments. The speculative eye of the capitalist easily perceived, peeping below the commerce, what their econon devoted to their interests term over-production but the rapidity with which wealth multiplied and consolidated in their hands enabled to look calmly on the approaching storm.

The workingman, less sagacious, basked carelessly in the warm beams of general prosperity, unsuspecting the treachery of cious that a great calm is often the precursor of a great tempes. Somewhat impressed that, by vanquishing the South in its demand for autonomic rights, and by emancipating the negro slaves, the North had decidedly established the right. able foundations, he sat to enjoy the bliss of liberty and lived as if that bliss were to last forever. It was the usage for him as well as for better-off people, to refu e to take the change on a nickel and to act liberally in all his dealings. Errand boys indignantly refused a customer's proffered donation of a few cents for their trouble. I have seen one of those dignified urchins reply, with an air worthy of ancient Greek philosophers: "I don't want your money; my boss pays me for my work."

What did not the sublime attitude of that

boy promise of great and noble in his man-hood! Labor at that period of stood uplifted and presumably hon its chains were loosely thrown around it and their rattling was almost inaudible. employer dared to lay on it the stigma of dependency. Te laborer, glorified by Labor's glorification, unfolded good qualities potential in the breast of man and which liberty and happiness nurture into living characters.

That triumphal epoch for Labor, however, whose interests the economic net was being woven played one of their games, and 187; was upon us. The laborer found himsel suddenly thrown into forced idleness, and privations took the place of prosperity. catastrophe fell on him like a cras alarmed him. Surprised, he glanced behind to discover the cause of the unexpected and unwelcome crisis, but could distinguish nothing clearly and attributed the occurrence to an accident of superficial import, not lodged in economic conditions, ned. " am I not a free-born American with life and happiness secured by the Consti-tution, and the power of the ballot in my hands to maintain and preserve my rights?"

Soon, however, in his efforts to erect attitude and recover his place in and nomic realm, he felt a weight hampering his moves, and heard a noise like the rattlin

"What does that mean?" he inquires, in alarmed surprise. "Am I fettered, I a free-born American?" To a new effort to move on, the clanging of a chain responds. tressed, he turns to see what hampers him at the manner of a dog whose tail has been at ached to an old rattling kettle, and wonder how it happens to the kettle to hang there.

"This is only a game or a dream," solilo quizes the workingman. "I am not in prince-ridden Europe; I am in free America. ." Another clatter of the chain startles him; in free America," he resumes with an air of defiance on his face, "and I will soon emphasize this fact at the ballot box."

Off he goes trundling toward the ballot box. Clang, clang, clang, clatters the chain after him. In his faith, he drags his fetters to the ballot box as a sick man drags his disease to the physician, and with about the same result And so the workingman goes on struggling and hoping for better days. In the month of August, 1893, another clap

of financial thundering threw the working class prostrate, helpless and starving. The chain still clings to the toiler's feet. that fetter become heavier with the dirt it gathered as it trailed, or has the worker be-come feebler and less able to carry it? "That Schain is more than I can drag," he moan today. "Brother workmen, let us unite, and with a concerted effort, try to stand erect and kick off our fetters, those fetters which deny to us free-born Americans the right to life and

happiness. Had not workingmen been blinded by po litical superstitions, they had long ago kr that Labor is gagged and enslaved.

Wage labor is enslaved by the very lost its being. The attachment of labor of the person of the laborer condemns be ne person and the energy to a common avery or a common freedom. The laborer to a common treedom. The history of trade unions demonstrates that labor can not be adjusted to capitalism, but that in the order of things capitalism must be adjusted to labor

things capitalism must be adjusted to labor, and the laborer must own both.

Free laborers in free co-operation shall establish a society based on equity and brotherly love, a society harmonious and happy.

#### SIMPLE TALKS-V. BY HENRY S. CHASE, M.D.

In No. IV I said: The very gist, heart core of the new political economy is Equal Rights. The base, the rock, the everlasting trus. on which it rests is: The gifts of nature belong equally to every one of the

human race.

The gifts of nature for the use of the h race are: Land, water, air, sunshine and all the forces of nature. In the United States, and in nearly all parts of the "civilized" world, land has been taken away from the people, and its "title" lodged in a few hands called land owners. These latter say that they have "yested rights" in the land, and decline to have it taxed to such an extra a contract the land. land owners. These tand, and decline to have it taxed to such an extent as to destroy its quality of purchase, sale and speculation. The land belongs to all people equally, and the people propose to take their own.

Kings and emperors say that they have vested rights to govern; that their ancestors had these rights and bequeathed them. They decline to have the people rob them of their decline to have the people rob them of their decline to have the people rob them.

stolen horse contends that he has vested right in the animal for which he paid hard-earned The Southern planter contended that d vested rights in black slaves which he he had vested rights in black slaves wanted had inherited or purchased. The factory lords contend that they have vested rights in the has enriched them, and by the tariff which has enriched them, and the which they intend to further rob the American can people. Officeholders think they have vested rights in the places they hold, for they business to get this, an have given up other spent money for the purpose. They invested money in the concern of it The holders of trust certificates have invested money in their robbery enterprises, and object heir " vested rights.

Vested rights are a humbug. There are no rights but natural rights, or at least equal rights. There are no laws but natural laws. All ordinances that nullity natural laws are

morally void.

The single-tax will be generous. It will not demand back rents. It proposes in the near future to gradually absorb all rental values of land for the justice and benefit of

the whole people.

Objectors to the single-tax worry over "the poor farmer." Well, the poor farmer is now robbed in every conceivable way in regard to taxation. Everything he uses in his house, barn or field is taxed by the tariff, the church, the county and state. We propose to church, the county and state. We propose to aboush every one of these. No matter how much his farm is *improved* we will tax it no more than the naked, wild land on the opposite side of the road. And this shall be his site side of the road. And this shall only tax. His taxes will be reduced to less one-half

With the single-tax in operation the desola tion of country life would be removed. All the land would soon be put to good use. The wilds of the country would become great gardens, adorned with comfortable and lovely ottages, and all adornment that beautify and less rural life. The unsightly naked lots in cities would be "improved." The natural income of cities and towns would be doubled, and the cash spent in making city life a pleasure, and not a burden.

#### THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW OF MINNESOTA.

BY E. B. MAYO.

For the benefit of the readers of your val uable paper who think that men ought to have the privilege of belonging to labor organizations if they see fit, I give you a copy of the Minnesota law on the subject and some developments regarding the same :

STATE OF MINNESOTA

CHAPTER 25, H. F. 36, GENERAL LAWS OF 1893.

AN ACT declaring it a misdemeanor on the part
of employers to require as a condition of employment the surrender of any right of citizen-

ship.

SECTION 1. Any person or partnership carrying on any trade or business in this state, and ray corporation chartered under general or special laws, foreign or domestic, and exercising public or private franchises therein, are hereby forbidden from requiring or demanding of or from any servant or employe, on any condition whatsoever, the surrender in writing or by domestic, and exercising public or private francins therein, are hereby forbidden from requiring or d manding of or from any servant or employe, on at condition whatsoever, the surrender in writing or l parole, or the abandonment, or any agreement to aba don any lawful right or privilege of citizenship, publ or private, political or social, moral or religious, at whosoever violates the provisions of this act shall deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon convicting the most of the companient o

such partnership, association or corporati named in Sec. 1 of this act, who may dire a party to the violation of the provisions her be taken and deemed as persons within the thereof, and shall be held liable in all courts are

the provisions thereof.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with when are been decided.

SEC. 4. All accessed this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1893.

The Twin City Rapid Transit Company and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, both corporations having their gen-eral offices in Minneapolis and the same gentleman being president of both, have repeatedly through their general managers, enunciated the theory that they would not have any union men in their employ, and have, so far as they dared, openly violated not only the state law, but all laws of morality and decency in this

regard.

They followed the usual custom of killing off the weaker one, first, and consequently they had almost plain sailing until they put one of their miserable contracts for employment, with the contemptible clause "I am not now, the contemptible clause "I nor will I join any union of machinists Mr. Charles Raich, machinist, at Shoreham shops. The young man wanted time to think it over! Could not have any time to think over anything. He wanted twenty-four hours. Would not give him five minutes. "Sign or get out" was the epigram-. H. He is

The information was taken to Hon. L. G. Powers, state commissioner of labor, and he made complaint under the law, through the ounty attorney's office of Hennepin county Assistant County Attorney Peterson case in charge and was ably assisted by D. F. Morgan and Mr. Roberts, who, when it came their turn at the bat after the "Soo's" lawyer, Mr Bright, had stumbled around for over two Mr. Bright, had stumbled around for over whours in the mire of ridicule and sarcasm to convince the judge of the buffoonery of such a law, just literally plastered it all over the poor wight. The management of some of the railroads centering in the Twin Cities have at different times asserted that there were no brains among the legal fraternity outside of their retainers. May just as well now as any other time convince them of their error. Lawyer Bright says his instructions are to go to the supreme court of the United States if nec-

essary to defeat this law very good. He will learn if he does that it requires brains of a large caliber to either ridicule this statute out of court or overturn it.

And it will be the making of a legal stand.

ing for labor organizations, and the men who toil will have ample opportunity to contrast (and there is a wonderful one) the "Soo's" Bright legal talent and D. F. Morgan.

I append Municipal Judge Holt's decision and at some later time will give extracts from the briefs of Mesars. Morgan, Peterson and Roberts for the state and Mr. Bright for the defense:

Judge Holt, of the m Labor C the head law in

ntended that the act violated the fourteenth at to the constitution of the United States employer and employe are not equally p his decision, Judge Holt says: "Bearing in mind that it is the duty of the construe statutes that there will be no

a reasonable basis. If the Jaw does not violate as constitutional provision, it must be upheld by courts. If the Jaw be victous and impolitic, the redy is with the legislature. "It is sufficient to that in my opinion," concludes Judge Holt, doubts I entertain in regard to the validity of the lowest attacked must be resolved in favor of its valid and as a result it is ordered that the demurrer of fendants be and the same is hereby overruled." It is believed that the Soo will appeal.

#### LINES.

By JAMES G. CLARK. Swing inward, O gates of the future, Swing outward, ye doors of the past For the soul of the people is moving,

And rising from slumber at last; e black forms of night are retreati The white peaks have signaled the day, And Freedom her long roll is beating,; And calling her sons to the fray. Swing inward, O gates! till the morning

Shall paint the brown mountains in gold Till the life and the love of the new time Shall conquer the hate of the old; Let the face and the hand of the Master No longer be hidden from view.

or the lands He prepared for the many Be trampled and robbed by the few. The soil tells the same fruitful story, The seasons their bounties display, And the flowers lift their faces in glory

To catch the warm kisses of day While our fellows are treated as cattle That are muzzled when treading the co And millions sink down in life's battle With a sigh for the day they were born

Swing inward. O gates of the future! wing outward, ye doors of the past, A giant is waking from slumber, a And rending his fetters at last; From the dust where his proud tyras Unhonored and scorned and betrayed, He shall rise with the sunlight around him

#### THE EARTH FOR THE LIVING

BY CLINTON COLLINS.

e are reaching the issue. will we find you? Does money and the love of money own you? Or does manhood claim

Will that class of people, who have the most to fear from the present unrest and dis-satisfaction so plainly manifest about the country, listen to a word of advice, given them in

a spirit of all sincerity?

The word of advice is this: A little timely The word of advice is this: A fittle timely alegislation, a few concessions on the part of those who held the upper hand, could have avoided and headed off nearly any uprising among the people that history in all its bloodstained pages records. Concessions made to popular demands at the proper time can save all those privileges which the oppressors hope to save them at the least personal inconvenience save them at the least personal inconvenience and expense.

is no doubt that the political and economic system under which the country has labored the past thirty or forty years has re-sulted, and is resulting, in making the poor poorer, and the rich more offensively unfairly rich.

Let those who have come to be recognized as the "plutocrats" get together and agree to make some concessions to restore the equilibrium of the economic system owe all the advantages and the luxuries which

ley possess.

A law to break up all very large estates the owner's death-not to take away from any living man anything which he has got— will do this. A law to effect a better distribuof the country's wealth; not to prevent any man from accumulating during his lifetime all that he sees fit.

Start men off more equally and men

natural abilities will determine the rest. Make an inheritance law allowing any one heir t take \$100,000-nothing above this, but any amount less which may be coming. This will lead to men's administering their estates be-fore their deaths, and will keep well distributed and active the country's wealth.

Abolish the will-making power if necessary; and let heirs inherit just as the law directs. Political leaders, plutocrats, laboring men all, may do well to consider this.

NATURE is an undistilled art. PREJUDICE is ignorance going to seed. AGE is the natural enemy of mankind.

A POLITICAL pointer-the nose of the can A MAN is nearer a woman's ideal than

WHEN love fills the heart, the pockets may go empty.

Some things are called sweet which cannot DEATH is a graveyard, and in it our errors

EVEN the lion in the desert knows all about andy claws.

THE most difficult thing for one to do is nide his faults.

OUR friends are known by their acts when we need them. CAN and cannot depend much upon our ence and energy

It is 't a sign of weakness for a man to b afraid of a woman. EFFORTS would cease if a man

One who has nothing to sell has a stock of

WHEN you borrow trouble favor by not returning it. THE free-lunch counter ing room only in these time

This is a valuable press, and an uncertain fut Good fortune someti

A POLITICAL SYMPOSIAC.

.-Mr. B., what do you regard as the acteristic difference of the two leading

B.—Not to answer you abruptly or smartly but, nevertheless conveying more meaning and truth in few words than I almost dare to confess, I may say that the characteristic difference of the two great parties at this time is simply opposition—that and little else.

opposition—that and little eise.

A.—I humbly beg to enter an opinion slightly at variance to yours. If General Von Moltke was correct in his view that wars are necessary to sound morality and healthy hu-man progress, then our political campaigns, wherein is a hot contest of ideas with much of human passion and excessive opinions, are an escape valve which, amid the smoke and dust and shouts of excited men, permit the sifting of the chaff from the truth, and fix some que of the chaff from the truth, and fix some ques-tions with a definess and certainty not to be mistaken. And, m reover, the honest men of the two parties fairly differ on many political questions now before the general public. It would be just as fair to assume that the differ-ence of belief you and I are now honestly expressing is one simply of opposition, as to allege the same of the two leading parties. R.—I still Mr. A. adhere to my first ex-

B.—I still, Mr. A., adhere to my first expression, and do it honestly. But not to press this question, which, I am disposed to think, is scarcely worthy of protracted—at all events ission, I wish to ask you what you think of the character and the ner of conducting campaigns, as manifested in this enlightened day and age of the world and in our boasted and advanced country?

A .- They lack dignity, respect and hone venture to say, on the spur of the moment. t is no hard matter to malign, mistreat and abuse the fair name and superior worth of even the best living men of our land. Indeed and in very truth, political campaigns have fallen to the low plane of purely a vicious and personal scandal. Political grudges, held possibly for many years, actuate too many take an active part in the campaign, and their little, mustard seed souls seem to be moved by the petty spirit of "paying back," or "getting even" with somebody, as vulgarly, but forci-bly put by the unerring masses. Too many act in the hope of place; few stand on the exalted plane of true statesmanship. The motive manifested in campaigns is totally wrong, unwise, unmanly. It is not too much to say it lowers every man guilty of active participation in such disingenuous, degrading political outlawry. Real humanity, and the better interests of all, are broader than the planned plane of political hurrahs, and true wis dom is not unmindful of the sacred mantel of divine charity. Men, as unclean as birde lives would not bear the first ray or a searchlight, men whose methods and intents are as vile as the mouth of a sewer, are not infrequently the first to hurl stones at the opposing candidates. A party is no better than its ring bosses and its rattle brained claqueurs. B.—Your ideas are not mere vagaries, I am

free to confess. Political claqueurs, and silly yawpers on the street corners, and torchbearers in street parades, and tailpieces to the "party good," and puppets for the bosses to move by strings, contribute no little to the success of the plans of the party managers and shill boleth-inventors. But, I am happy to say, the low and even immoral character of some recent past campaigns have not been wholly without their lessons. The public, I am disposed to believe, received itself a shamin shock from some debasing campaigns that both now bear in mind These distressin and vile waves of political commotion create a sort of revulsive sense in the patient, good natured public, and gave rise to the idea that we should support "the man"—be "for the man"— and not the "party," even to the extinction of all government. This idea good one and grew in popular favor. This idea was wholesome sentiment, and is the saving grace of the country. The public was shocked to get behind the scenes and find themselves coolly talked about as a means to put men out of office and put others in, or to be used as senseless instrument to maintain men in office -this and nothing else. Nobody ever spoke of the "general welfare" of the people cept as a piece of buncombe, and then ward he put his hand over his mouth and laughed at the ease by which the people are gulled and "hornswoggled," and even frauded of their political rights.

A .- This is true, I am profoundly convinced, in a local as well as a national sense in local politics I fear we cannot dissociate the temptation of the big salaries from the adoption of corrupt methods to obtain them. Now, it is a political postulate that needs n demonstration that large salaries necessarily increase the taxes of the tax-burdened people Expensive men usually have expensive methods, and hence the heavy salaries is not the whole of the tax these men generally entain on a long-suffering public. Fat I dwindle the campaign down, I speak it Fat place shame, to a stout contest for the big salaries no other issue, or nothing but a factitious and fortuitous one at most. The remedy for this fortuitous one at most. state of things is very simple, but the courage the evil. Me of reputed understanding, civilized men, men men with a sort of prescience of the effects of causes, have a fetichism for party and its tra-ditions, so that they almost invariably throw away their better judgment and vote as a ma

ter of "party discipline." ur remarks are very obvious. While B.—Your remarks are very covious. While election day is a kingly prerogative and legal right given every free, intelligent American citizen, and an equality of principles and conditions granted to every voter, yet, we are say, very few practice their constitu lessings with kingly forethought, inde pendent of party trammels and pauce exact The kingly—perhaps I might say —right of self-thought and self-action is gnored, and the judgment of the voter to often determined by party fealty and party

A .- The power of the ballot, as you imply, is not appreciated, and its influence on legisla-lation and on personal security in individual and social rights is not perceived, or, at least,

not fully measured.

B.—The purity and sacredness of the ballot box is a theme that even the most recent pass furnishes abundant matter for serious reflec-Votes and no

furnishes abundant matter for serious reflection and caustic comment. Votes and not principles are what count in the preparation of the tally-sheet, and demagogues, whom John Jay so detested and scored in merciless language, know this patent fact. Therefore it is not a question with them of honest expression of principle by the ballot, but of securing, by any manner of means, votes enough to count them in the lead.

A.—Political manhood, I see very clearly, is at a very low ebb.

B.—The scratchers, the bolters, the turn-costs, the corrupt, the bribed, the bummers, the repeaters, the heelers, the floaters, the bosses, the disgranted, the stay-aways, the venal, all are made political heroes of by those who profit by their course, when, in fact, they only proclaim, in a smajority of instances, their political weakness and unfaithfulness to sound principles of government. Honest converts, the the "flop-overs," are certainly to be commended. Against honest, sound convictions I have nothing to say.

A.—Some vote their sentiments because they are men of established convictions and

honest beliefs, and some hold to party doctrine from true principle and conscientious motives, but many are of this or that political faith because "father was so," or because they were "brought up that way"—bred and born in them, so to speak—or because they are soreheads or perhaps want office.

B.—Partyism and bossism and dogmatism, not party principles, as a rule, carry our elections nowadays. Men vote like sheep. We seem to have gore back and down, rather than forward and up, since the inspiring days of our noble forefathers, who framed our government. False issues, and party promises, and specious pledges that never can overnment. False issues, and party es, and specious pledges that never car promises, and specious pieages man able, and are never meant to be, fulfilled, platforms made merely and solely to "catch votes," and all such political claptrap and votes," and all such political claptrap and "campaign plans" have mastered the field, and the word "politics" has taken on a sort of

contemptuous meaning.

A.—Yes, true, election methods are subst A.—Yes, true, election methods are substituted for national polity and the greatest good to the greatest number. In a word, the privileges of the voter are lost sight of entirely in the howls of the bosses, and ward-bummers, and ringleaders, and literary bureaus, and brass bands, and howling mobs, and flambeau parades, and the like.

parades, and the like.

B.—The pacific character of the people marvelous when we contemplate their pe and complete submission to the decision of and complete submission to the decision of the polls, even after a most exciting campaign. It is well that we do abide so quietly and orderly and intelligently by the decision of the majority. But the war of the rebellion— I speak from the standpoint of historical philosophy—is too fresh and clear a lesson of the folly of the minority kicking against the will of the majority. When the minority undertakes forceful resistance against a majority decision, it loses prestige and sympathy a

A.-Demagogues, who are nothing more than political tramps and disgruntled politicians — little men at best, without principle and full of petty spite and personal or selfish motives —often defeat good men. good causes and great principles. They should be, if jus-tice is considered, "sat down on hard" using a current phrase — and spit on and rubbed out. For spiteful gratification or personal ends, they corrall ignorant votres and vote them in solid, serried ranks — in "blocks of five." These demagogues are a perpetual menace to our icee institutions

-You might add, friend A., that fogey ism, which is proof against progress and is illiberal and dull, aids in this lamentable

result in no small degree.

A.—Yes, just so. But, it argues a dep able social grade of the people that should play so prominent part in the ele-Secret political organizations, ostensibly good of all but in reality to with fire, are an indication of the prestitution of the times. Corrupt practices cannot be entirely suppressed by corrupt practices—acts of legislative bodies. Let me say that there need of the concealment of principles nd right purposes, so secret rings are wo han useless. In fact, the public should kn clearly the views and principles upon which the election is conducted, and open discussion should be the course of every manly man.

B.-Fifth and tenth rate politicians are a easily grown in this country as softshells of mushrooms in the most favorable climate Mr. Jay well said: "Demagogues never were nor will be patriots," and he adds that "they diligently strive to mislead the weak, th ignorant and the unwary. As to the corrupt they like to have it so; it makes a good mar ket for them." Now, this is true. They batten on error and filth and corruption, and without it their occupation would be gone like Othello's. Sand-lot orators, with wily statis tics by the quantity — and we are told to be ware of statistics — beguile the people into the belief that they have a "cause considered and remedied by Congress, but never advise and counsel obedience to the laws and diligence to duty and honesty of purpose. They scatter firebrands of dishonest purpose. They scatter irebrands of dishonest discontent among the easily gulled and the ignorant, and by such tricks and shams and deceptions glide into power. Through the engendered discontent and commotion they obtain power and unmerited position. They are not of the people and hence know no their interests and care not for them. There fore how can they enact laws for them

A .- Demagogues, the product of disease, the spawn of festering, ill-smelling political alleys, never tell the public how to prosper, or how to live, or how to labor. Education is not their motive. They are breeders of discontent, and suck themselves full on it. Indeed, it is true, every growler, Education is not their motive. every calamity-shrieker, knows how to work — he is not concerned about that — he is demanding of the government something for

nothing.

B.—Your remarks lead me to reflect soberly that the political world is out of jangle one horrid discord. I do not wholly disa gree, and still I'm not an alarmist or pe believing that everything is going to the dem-nition bow-wows. Still, on reflection, I must say we cannot survive without earning our daily bread. It is manifestly unjust to expect for me or all be kings; some must be and drawers of water, if the wood is to be hewed and the water drawn.

A .- I am not seriously disposed, let m say, to question your views. , But the preser compared with the past ages of the wor shows marked mental progress and a consta shows marked mental progress and a constant triumphing of light over darkness. The truth is, that politics is a cesspool into which dema-gogues go fearlessly and as low down as a snake on its belly. Of necessity, contact by the common cople with such vermin, and a reliance upon their false creeds can do the toiling, moiling masses very little good. Good men enter this cesspool as into the Libyar

abyrinth, without a clue.

B.— There is no doubt the people mus arouse to their own interests, and case yer board the interests of demagogues and party The government, as administered today by the two great political parties, is practically the same, and therefore the people can hope for little redress from these long-tried but long-failing sources. As I said at the outset, the parties differ, so far as practical good to the people are concerned, sir ply to differ. The men composing these two parties are not a unit upon any one subject. Within party lines a wide difference exists on the white-metal problem, on the tariff issue, and on civil service reform. Some democrats are republicans on these subjects, and some republicans are democrats. The people must look after matters themselves, and trust their interests no longer to deceiving demagogues. Let us clean the Augean stables. The government, as administered today by the

EVERY condition of life, if attended with rtue, is undisturbed and delightful; but hen vice is intermixed, it renders even ings that appear sumpuous and magnificent, nat appear sumptuous an ul and uneasy to the po

HUMILITY is not a weak and timid quality; must be carefully distinguished from a roveling spirit. There is such a thing as onest pride and self-respect. Though we asy be servants of all, we should be servile to

ANOTHER SINGLE-TAX

BY W. H. STUART.

How would security of tenuse he under a single-tax regime?

The devont George, the apostle of a tax, sees in the law of rent an evidence of the Divine Will, by which created that will increase in direct the increase of population, and up society can draw for all the purposes revenue. As an evidence of this "offer," we are pointed to the enormon in land values and rent that has been in our western towns and cities we in our western towns and cities past two or three decades. Let us admit the strength of the contention, "divine laws" and all,

contention," divine laws, and all, a marking en passand, that a familia "divine laws" is usually in inven-knowledge of "natural" ones, question here arises, how would this crease of rental values affect securi-Let us see. Take the case

took up land near a thriving village; to pay the increased rent in order to of subsoil drainage, perhaps. The to rapidly and furnished an excellent m his produce. But one day the asses ped in and informed him that own ped in and informed him that own; rapid growth of the town, his prope valuable for suburban residences, warehouses, etc., and he would be co to double his "single" tax. Our fa course, protested, but without avail; informed that it was this increase in least upon which the town depended for ually increasing expenses; that it is sult of the working of a "divine la which, it were as vain as it was which, it were as vain as it was murmur. So our farmer hung on f so longer, but his tax kept increasi was forced to sacrifice his improven were unsuitable for the new uses for land was needed, and seek "fresh Or, take the case of the mecha

the same town, took up a lot for a l He built himself a pretty home, and spare time for three or four ye is evident our mechanic will reg trust and hostility improvements in that will tend to increase his annu But, alas! the government decide spensive federal building in the and became valuable for busine as rent doubled and quadrupled, inally forced to abandon his in and move his home to a part of undesirable as to be safe from

We are not howe, y, cosheed to tious cases. We have close by a cillustration of how eccurity of tenur be affected by rapid increase in readThe government has recently paid over lion dollars for a site for a federal buil San Francisco expected to cost three millions. The site chosen is some of from the business center, in a locality by the homes of working people, quadrapled in value, to the great joy landowners. But under a single-tax how would the owners of the improbe affected by the location of the property of the improbement of the property of the property of the improblement of the property o only of the improvements, they we with consternation the erection building in their midst. They mig pected to enter vigorous protests location of the building in their vi government would be appealed be represented that the location ing in their vicinity would enormorental values; that their improvesent years of labor, which the forced to abandon through incre values; that their loss in many cas be irreparable, and more than the

Is it not evident that securit would be impossible under a ta greatly increase with increase of or changes in the business center also evident that under such c insecurity of tenure, no workman the risk of building a home in town lest increase in business or would force him every few years handon his improvements

A few weeks ago, on the occasion cago day" at the Columbian Espart of the exhibit was the Indian sold for a few dollars the present cago. Think of the enormous groups city and the almost incalculable land values within a lifetime! friend of mine, a baker by trade, telling that in his early youth in that city for a few mon trade, money being then very scare rather speculatively disposed, and the ground over carefully, but de offer, seeing nothing in the possible the "Windy City" to justify so high

for the land. (?)

It is pointed out by George that it is of tenure, not absolute ownership of the that is required to insure the best use of and we are pointed to the fact that so the most expensive buildings in Lond other cities are erected on leased land. other cities are erected on leased land, is quite true, but it must be remember leases of land in England are rarely gi a less period than twenty-one years a quently for ninety-nine years. It single-tax the rental values are to

as now, annually or biennially, parallel between the two methods parallel between the two methods.

It is urged by some apologist of the sin tax—and, by the way, the defence of theory, like the defence or orthodoxy, degenerated into mere "apologistics"—parties outbidding the owners, of importants for the use of the land would be quired to pay the owner the value or improvements. This plan is a clause of the land would be appropriately. quired to pay the owner the valimprovements. This plan is a clun get over a difficulty not anticipate author of "Progress and Poverty plan would not answer, for it wo premium on the erection of large, structures devoid of all architectur for such buildings would be unsuithose desiring the sites upon which situated would decline to purchase provements, and the owners would

situated would decline to purch provements, and the owners wou secure possession, thus retarding the town, and reducing its revenu. We see, therefore, that the sing not only rob our farmer and mecapital invested in the farm and the but would utterly destroy all securin their improvements, with the pect in view of perhaps eventually improvements as the result of the rental values through increase of and business. Great is the single

HAR.

## erican Railway Union.

ON. 421 ASHLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO

, DEBS... GE W. HOWARD ....... VICE-PRESIDENT STER KELIHER......SECRETAR

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