THE A. R. U. ASKS THE HELPING HAND.

In the prolonged contest now on between corporate greed and tyranny on one hand and all labor on the other, fortune placed the A. R. U. in the place of honor-the front rank. Backed by the indorsement of unified labor it must not be allowed to fail. It is your fight as well as ours.

Our modest dues, owing to enor bership, were fixed to meet running expense and meet ordinary exigences. But the long-drawn-out contest, involving necessarily constant calls on the reserve fund, has pushed us financially to a point that we must call on our reserve lines and all true friends of liberty and justice for support. The A. R. U. needs money, needs it badly and at once. What can you do, brothers? If you can help us, remi to Sylvester Keliher, Secretary A. Red., 421 Ashland block, Chicago, Illinois. Some day when any of our sister organizations have to bear the brunt, call on us with a certainty of reciprocation

Fraternally submitted to all of our friends and sympathizers.

FOR THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION.

EUGENE V. DEBS, President. SYLVESTER KELIHER, Secretary.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS. (Continued.)

IUNE 22.

During the session President Jennie Curtis of Local 269 (Pullman), was presented with a gold watch as a token of the boys' esteem for the only girl delegate.

People's party farmers of twentieth Kans district, report through delegate from Fort Scott, "That when trouble comes between the plutocratic forces and the industrial classes that they will feed the railroad men and labor ers so long as they have a bushel of wheat or a pound of meat.'

Resolution looking to immediate co-opera tion referred to board of directors.

Free silver resolution.

A resolution was adopted recommending the organization of an auxiliary to the American Railway Union for the benefit of colored men and recommending that such an organization have the hearty support and sympathy of the regular union.

A resolution was adopted extending the thanks of convention to the Elgin Watch Company for the donation of a fine set of jeweled works to be placed in the watch presented to Miss Jennie Curtiss, of Pullman.

On communication from Brother Shum with reference to supplying badges, etc., and recommended that Brother Shumaker be given the preference.

Action of General Black in going befor people direct in his candidacy for Senate, com

A motion to extend a vote of thanks to General Secretary Keliher for his services

Motion to donate \$2,000 out of general fund and to make assessment of ten per cent per week on entire membership until further ordered by board of directors carried.

Pullman Company given till 12 noon June 26 to adjust differences, and in event of refusa boycott on cars to go into effect.

APTERNOON SESSION.

The sum or \$729.35 on hand for Great Northern strike fund ordered remitted to chairman of the Board of Mediation on said road for aid of brothers under arrest

As requested by National Seamen's Unio convention indorsed passage of bills in Con gress known as H. R. Nos. 5501, 5502, 5504 5505, and urge all members to support same Resolution thanking public of Chicago for generous support of Pullman strikers, unan mously adopted.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Eugene V. Debs, of Terre Haute, Indian fireman; George W. Howard, Chicago, con ductor, etc.; Sylvester Keliher, carman, Mil neapolis; L. W. Rogers, trainman, Chicago James Hogan, Ogden, Utah, condi William E. Burns, engineer, Chicago; an R. M. Goodwin, switchman, Kalispell ; were elected by accla F. McVean, conductor, Cleveland, and M. Elliott, B. of R. T., Butte, Montana elected by ballot. Salaries of officers fixed as Yearly-President, \$3,000; vicepresident, \$2,400; secretary, \$2,400; editor RAILWAY TIMES, \$2,400; directors, \$1,500 each; and in all cases traveling expenses actually expended.

de for grand mass meet Empire Theater, Monday evening,

was appointed to delicately ring under temporary ent by reason of long stay -Ex.

in the city, and to provide means for trar

ened by call of general officers.

SHE COMES, SHE COMES.

With a hurry and a flurry, with a rip and with

cipated Woman is about to fly the c cooking and the washing will both

is going to make the polls look

nurse the baby's colic while she Rights.

the goat In the masonic lodges and serve on juries, too

the park.

bawl:

shut up!" Mistress Speaker I declare to you it

me pain listen to the foolishness of that

Maine. time speak her pie

'Mid the banging of the gavel in the hand of S And here in little old New York I think

At the polls with Mike and Danny, shaking Ba

by the hand. And Tammany hall may then be strong avenue, And the damsels dov

d Depew; And in the county

Joe Choate ? what'll become of lawvers' techn

When the jury-box is full o' girls and Mrs. O'Grady '

A BILL DEFINING ANARCHY.

The following bill was introduced in the nouse by Representative Stone, of Pennsylvania, and referred to the judiciary com mittee :

"Be it enacted, etc., that any person persons who shall belong to, or who shall be appointed, designated or employed by any ociety or organization existing in this country or in any foreign country which provides in writing or by verbal agreement, understanding or countenance, for the taking of human life unlawfully, or for the unlawful destruction of buildings or other property where the loss of human life is the probable result of such destruction of property, shall be deemed an anarchist.

"Any person or persons being anarchists, as defined by the first section of this act, who shall attempt the life of any person holding office, elective or appointive, under the constitution and laws of the United States, or who shall attempt the destruction of buildings or other property where the loss or life of any such United States official would be the probable result of such destruction of buildings or other property shall, upon trial and conviction of such offense in any circuit or district court of the district where such offense was attempted, be sentenced to death by hanging, which sentence shall be executed by the marshal of the district in accordance with the sentence of the judge before whom the case was tried."

A New York correspondent suggests an making it read as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., that any person or persons who shall belong to, or who shall be employed, or designated by any society or organization existing in this country or in any foreign country, which provides in writing or by verbal agreement, understanding or countenance for the taking of human life unlawfully or for the unlawful destruction of buildings of other property where the loss of human life is the probable result of such destruction of property, and any person who shall belong to, who shall be appointed, designated or employed, by any society, trust, corporation, com pany or organization, or any committee, board or directors of the same for the bribery of the Congress of the United States or any representative in Congress or senator thereof, or of the President or any member of his cabinet, to secure the passage or approval of any act of Congress, which shall in its effect tend to secure any material advantage for such over the people not concerned in such diabolical uct, in the acquirement of wealth, gains or profits, or who shall combine with others to restrict production, or enhance the prices of the necessaries of life, or shall appoint any person to any public office in furtherance of securing the passage of any such law, or the interpretation thereof to effect such restriction or enhancement, or for the diminishing of the means of living of any laboring man or woman, of his or her child, whereby any man, woman or child, shall die of starvation or become so much enfeebled or diseased that enforced want of the necessities of life shall be a contributory cause of the death of any such man, woman or child, shall be deemed an an-

ong the m would be much object of the people to having the bill become a law

FALLS WITH HEAVY HAND ON A. R. U.

The Arrest of Debs, Howard, Roge and Keliher - Hair Trigger Grand Jury.

Beaten at every point, failing to embro he members of the A. R. U. in the rich and bloodshed they themselves had invoked, recklessly assenting to the property left in their trust going on its road to ruin invoking the outrage of the invasion of the federal troops, the general managers still held back what they supposed would be their trump card. On the afternoon of the roth inst, they played it. It turned out to be a nine spot of an off suite.

A grand jury was specially called in th United States District Court to consider the dismal and disastrous condition of affairs growing out of the Pullman strike Good men for the purpose had evidently been carefully selected. None of then wore white ribbons. One of them Zebede S. Holbrook, of Evanston, Illinois, was peculiarly good selection, a gentlemas without bias as to strikes, etc., of judicial cast of mind and thoroughly versed on the labor situation as it was in the year 1642 Zebedee is one of those strong-minded citizens who does not allow the shout of the rabble to influence him in his judgment In an able effort before the Sunset Club, he defended one Henry Clay Frick, and asserted that any witness to the Homestead fight who had not turned in to defend the Pinkertons, was guilty of murder. Zebedee was selected by the powers that was, but are now not, as chairman of the World's Fair Congress, on account of his humane stand in the above recited matter, and as such demonstrated the wisdom of that selection by refusing to allow Mrs. Stevens and George Schilling to read papers before that useful body, giving as a reason therefor that they were treating labor from a purely philosophical standpoint-what did Mrs. Stevens and George know about philosophy, they did not reside at Evanston-and that on the basis of the fact-taken from present observation, doubtless-that capital was above labe always had been, and would be when labor demagogues were rotting in their graves. THE RAILWAY TIMES has such information concerning other members of that honor able body as will warrant it in saying that Zebedee is a fair specimen of the majority of the whole jury.

With such an unbiased and care-taking jury, it is a pity still other matters had not been brought before it, the Holbrook school trust matter, for instance

The court delivered an exhaustive charg to an attentive jury. The right of labor to organize was affirmed, its right to stop work was assented to, but as the charge has doubtless appeared in the news press, it will be omitted on account of space

The jury retired. At 3:30 P.M. they be gan consideration of the case against Debs, the lower extremity of your stomach beet al. At 4:07 P.M. they returned to the hind till they get tired of the sport. Fail-courtroom—thirty-seven minutes in all—ting in pursuing our true and substanand presented true bills as against Messrs. Debs, Howard, Rogers and Keliher, for spirators - legislative, executive, judicial conspiracy. Inasmuch as there was great amendment to the first section of this bill danger lest the indicted men would take a Pullman sleeper and leave for foreign shores warrants were quickly made out and at 4:40 P.M. the desperate Debs was brought into court, just an hour and nineteen minutes after the jury, in following the court's instruction to maturely and with calm deliberation to consider the matter, had their attention called to it

That's the way to do busines Senate, for instance, could get that kind of a move on it, the tariff question would have been decided about ten hours after is

was introduced. Of course, the testimony must have b overwhelming from start to finish, as will be demonstrated on trial. Debs says he does not know where the heavy part came in, and its production on trial of the case will be in the nature of a great discovery Apprised of Mr. Debs' arrest, Messrs. Rogers and Howard waited for an hour at the Leland hotel for an escort. They did not want to go give themselves up, for fear that they might take a notion to run away en route. Secretary Keliher met his mar at Uhlich's hall, and was in shortly after Mr. Debs' first appearance as a prisoner The quartette of alleged desperate con spirators were compelled to remain in the office of the clerk till nearly 7:40 P.M. by reason of that official not wanting to miss his dinner. Bail was on hand a few minutes after Mr Debs' arrival.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming te timony aforesaid, sufficient of itself sand-dollar bond for warrant a ten-tho each of the accused, and may be in posdreadful import, the United States America, like Oliver Twist, wanted more The staggering effect of the few minut of production of testimony was not enous so they sent — but here the narrative m

d, one from six people in the office, and the other from special something or other Stewart, of the postal service. While the marshals were gathering in

the chiefs a band of men, ten in number, swooped down on the general office, 421 Ashland block. Deputy Marshal White came in first, and finding Mr. Keliher not in, asked Mr. Maynes who represented the secretary, in his absence? Mr. Maynes replied that he did. Mr. Stewart, who was outside with the ten stalwarts, came in and in a rough way told the marshal to read that paper, have the men seize all the papers and effects, the whole proceeding being on a par in style with what a lot of detectives would do and how act had they suddenly run across a thieves' den. Maynes remonstrated at the clean-up, when Stew art swelled up and said : "Don't you inter fere. Keep your mouth shut or I'll have you arrested for contempt of court." The secretary's wife was present, and observed that she didn't think it was legal. The gallant Stewart made the same observ to her. The lady typewriter pleaded for Debs' unopened correspondence, which included a love letter or so from his wife. These damning evidences of conspiracy were not spared, and Stewart and his gang -would not do to say looters, would it? contempt of court - moved off with their arms full of blanks, membership cards and a bundle of RAILWAY TIMES put up for mail.

It is only fair to say that Mr. Stewart said to Mr. Keliher, when that gentleman ventured a few conservative remarks on the exploit, that he didn't do nothing, had nothing to do with the matter whatever, merely asked with his eight inspectors to go down and help carry the stuff.

A tip to courts. If you allow such fellows as Stewart to represent himself as the deputy court, and acting the bully when under the protection of a dozen men, the deputy court will get into contempt, and contempt like the measles is catching.

The papers and goods taken have been returned so far as the office knows. The captors refused to give an itemized list as required by law - an institution, by the way, in this end of woods that is worked for all its worth when labor is concerned and it is not known whether any of it is stolen or not.

The bluff of the general managers

be called. .The moral of these arrests, the outrage put upon the union by the raiding of its office is, as to cowards and coffee coolers : don't strike. From its very nature a railroad strike is a conspiracy against the recently deified mail train. If shopmen will not repair the engine that might be wanted to pull mail, that is a conspiracy. If the trackmen refuse to shim up the ties over which it passes, that is a conspiracy. If the trainmen who haul the mail car refuse to work, that's conspiracy. If a boarding house refuses to feed the scab engineer, Mr. Youngman-afraid-of his constitution, that's con spiracy. In short, any strike against a railroad might and probably does interfere with prompt transmission of mail. short, put your neck under the mail sack. and thus fettered give railroad corporations the unquestioned power to pound away at tial happiness in the line laid out by con and corporate - you are a conspirator.

AS A BANKER SEEJ IT.

A New York manufacturer wrote to banker asking him his opinion of the outcome of the present labor agitation. The banker replied: "A willing slave is no more willing to have the shackles struck from his limbs than the working people are to lift a hand in behalf of their rights. Some of the leaders howl and try to arouse them. It's all wind. Nothing will come of it. One-half deride the rest, and hence will remain helpless. Look at their votes; that tells the tale. They want masters, they don't desire to be free. All we have to do is to smile on one and kick the other. The fact of the matter is they think they are helpless. It's our duty to make them believe it An empty stomach, a naked back, is our argument. This is all we need to remain masters With all their growlings during their secret meetings, next day they are the first to discredit their leaders, who work for principle and without remuneration. The whole thing in a nutshell is, they are so cowardly they are unwilling to even vote for themselves. They realize they are slaves. Let them believe itit pays us. We would be fools not to use them in every way to coin money out of them. Have no fear of the workingmen, they'll never disturb our mastery, for where cowardice is added to ignorance, resistance to power is impossible."-Georgia Populist.

It would be paternalism for the govern ment to own the railroads, but it is not paternalism for the army of the United States to move mest for Armour and Swift. Where fore: Because paternalism involves recip relation on the part of the child; but as it did not cost the corporations or Swift and Armou a single copper for the service, it is only now on a strike are seeking to enlist the seabocrism, which, as things are, is all right.

ITS PROGRESS FOR FIFTEEN DAYS PAST.

A Sketch Which Will Do for a Beginning - How Fought -- Who is Fighting - When Won.

THE RAILWAY TIMES cannot in its crowded space give even a synoptosized count of the great strike in detail. The nembership know for the present that it as put up the biggest, best generaled, and to the enemy the most disastrous fight that labor has ever attempted, one which shows what we could do if the barriers were beaten down, one which has stirred the continent to the depth, and done more to awaken the calloused public conscience than any event since the rebellion. It is passing into history, and when the impartial historian shall have put it on record, shall have assigned its place in the annals of the evil time, and given it the proper credit as an attempt at reform, we can assure ourselves that whatever mistakesif any-are marked against us, he must say that it was the desperate battle of brave and true men; unswayed by malice, above treachery or greed, that marked the epoch in which it happened. When we are dust, and when the fellow worm we today contend against shall have sunk his importance and power to the quiet and insignificance of the clod. ours as against his memory, and the future's judgment of the right, we leave to a posterity-which, we hope to God, will find its brief hour on earth happier than the down-trodden Pullman serf, in whose behalf the American Railway Union has ventured its all-save only its honor. If we go down now, it will be with the white ribbon of peace at the peak, and the defeat will only stimulate the braver spirits to renewed action, the skulker and coffee cooler in the ranks, if any there be, will be weeded out. One thing sure. Corporation greed has at last met an enemy that it can't buy, can't bamboozle, can't frighten. With all the power that wealth can draw to its aid--we'll not specify, you know what it is-they have been so handled that they are not aching for any more of it.

How is it run? The headquarters the strike are at Uhlich's Hall. The modest space of the general office would not begin to let in a tithe of the crowd. At Uhlich's they have the main hall for speeches and general meetings, two big audience rooms where the boys can make themselves, two smaller rooms for the office purposes and board meetings. The board is so divided up that each man takes a part of the work. Mr. Hogan's slogan, for instance, that rang along the wastes of Dakota and Montana during the Great Northern strike, is limited now to low-voiced dictation of correspondence. Part of the board attend to outside matters. This leaves Debs and Howard free to watch the enemy. Rogers attends to the allotment of speakers and editorial work in THE DAILY RAILWAY TIMES made necessary to set off the infernal lies of a majority of the Chicago pre We begin where we left off last issue IULY 1 .- The strike begins to affect th

markets seriously. Green stuffs especially rate higher and the provision trade.

At Danyille, Illinois, trains tied up for lack crews, including the mail, and the r called for. From Decatur, on the Wabash also came same request, but whether or not the militia were expected to run the train or arrest it, was not specified. At 8 o'clock in the evening the master mechanic took out one train, and moved another from the main track. Matters quieted down at Cairo a little, the police force being too small to make crowd mad. At Joliet, on the Rock Island. everything tight. Two mail trains stopped over at that point, although nothing in the way of their moving. General manager played the card to secure deputy marshals and troops; damn the people waiting for their mail. At Slater, Missouri, on the Chicago & Alton, fast train the "Hummer," found the firemen out, and then laid on the main track. Other western trains added to the blockade through the night. At Bloomington, on the Rock Island, switchmen out. Road running under difficulties, but manages to pull through a few empty Pullmans. At Sioux City, Iowa on Illinois Central and Omaha roads, trains carrying Pullmans disrespectfully treated by general public. Sixty deputies assisted a freight out of the city the six miles and abandoned it. Scrimmage between a train crew and strike sympathizers. Crew retreated Secretary Hayes, of the K. of L., sent cir-

cular letter to congressmen to support Senator Kyle's resolution (see hereafter), reading as

We beg leave to call your attention to the joint resolution introduced by Senator Kyle, in the United States Senate, and ask for it at your hands immediate favorable consideration. The United States government, if we are considerations are considerations and the consideration of the conside tions to carry the Unite d corpor cars on mail trains. The various com

service on mail trains.

In view of these facts and the here declared policy of the government to way interfere with private enterprises, surailroad corporations, unless the laws of land are violated, we hereby petition y carry out this declared policy now by passage of the Kyle joint resolutions, railroads are either public or private prises. If the former it is the duty of government to assume control thereof to the employes the same fair give to the employes the same fair emolu-ment and just treatment accorded all other government employes. If the latter, the government has no right to interfere in any way between the railroad corporations and their employes, or render the former the assistance of the United States courts or armies in coercing said employee. armies in coercing said employes. If the mail contracts of the government with the railroad companies are not complied with there is ample remedy in the penalties attached and in the courts of the land

Believing the above the facts in the case, respectfully petition you to do justice to the great mass of your constituents by the immediate passage of the Kyle joint resolution.

St. Louis started out on the Wabash Vandalia; strike at that point in charge Deputy Kern. Management of the Vandalia rung in the old bluff, about " new men" out effect. Men to these fellows a small account that they are spoken of thing that can be made to order. up from the ground floor in

Rock Island men at Council . in spite of the usual ringer, discharge News from St. Paul bureau elegant. Aus Minn., and Winnipeg out to a man. ade at Danville, Ill., tightened up. To strikers took the engineer and fireman of or train into a hotel and reasoned with ther They quit. Cincinnati on C. H. & D. ros run in some scab switchmen, brotherbe making mild kick thereat. Grand Chi-Arthur interviewed at Cleveland. Does i think A. R. U. can win. Perhaps, mayb Monon and Michigan Central patronize Indi apolis injunction mill. Sneezing on part striker not prohibited. Philadelphia awake trifle and plants a local of 265. The unions at Indianapolis discuss the questi boycott or not to boycott. Boston Cer Labor Union indorse strike, and protest ag Olney's interference in interest of corpo Local at Battle Creek ties Grand Trun a tight knot. Engineers and firemen at kee, Iowa, denounce the strike as unjus well treated by the company-I. C. All-He at Chicago, Mary's little lamb at Cheroke Collars ordered for 22. "While I am Gr Master of the switchmen," said Miles Bar there will be no order issued to particips this strike." Quaking of earth in that v ity. "The reasoning and responsible 1. -for the Simsrott deficiency and the ur claims-" of the organization are no Debs and will not be." A half-gr such rot from the swelled head q promoter appeared in the congenial col of that lover of union labor, the boy

inspection "after the strike is over." With the help of a "loyal" enginee fireman, whose constitution forbids w with scabs. Lake Shore trains out of Chie passenger—made up w officials. Treign tied up.

Chicago Tribune, and is filed in this offi

All quiet on the North-Western-A few boys and women annoyed the co the yards in making up their trains A. R. U. men and sympathizer ing division of the Union Incific nine deputy marshals swor protect mails ostensibly, but

Northern Pacific at that poin Demand of Atchison & for troops frightens his exc land at Washin in the evening to go fishing, the call Lamont and foxy Olney. Olney ha in Santa Fe but as his retainers roads and his stockholdings in o suffer if the thing was catching, hto have troops ordered out as a All troops that could be spared f geles were ordered to Trinidad. Pacific coast railroaders walk times at Oakland San Francis mento. The South the government had called gorge the swag, its m have come any neare threatened at Pittsb by deputy marshals at H is as to vicinage really a just over the Indiana cause. They were their own recogn Wayne and Nicke John ! Senate to loo man does

RATEWAY

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION,

No. 421 Ashland Block, Chicago. ed the rat and rath of each m

CHICAGO, JULY 15, 1894.



WATCH IT

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

Pos while the rabble with their thumb-wornerer Their large professions, and their little deeds, Mingle in selfish strife, lo t freedom weeps, Wrong rules the land and waiting justice sleeps!

IT is fortunate for liberty that blocks of five

udges are invariably only two-by-four law-A. MAYNARD, vice-president of Local 65, Chicago, was expelled under charge of

give up his job and come out with his is be a pretty good time to go eveland? Sucker crop in some uch depleted in the West, but still

ugh left in the East to make the sport in-

bing. Maynard is a towerman, and re-

ALL that has been said or written on the bject is not equaled by the argument of the reat strike, to prove that the government ould own and operate railroads and teleraph.

anything accomplished for right or liberty om the time Christ struck against the Pharisee and hypocrite down to today that was no sined by a strike.

THE regard is not mutual. The genera nagers do not recognize the A. R. U. The t. U. recognizes and ever will recognize eep in pleasant remembrance the other Chalk that down, Mr. Secretary.

THE precedent got lost in the shuffle. Inded for the military arm it was appropriated the judicial. It is the Chinese soldier and the judge who beats the tom-tom to ten the enemy.

CALS No. 16 and No. 273, at Denver, do, passed resolutions of sympathy for coal miners now in trouble with the U. handling scab coal.

NUMBER of reform exchanges talk of vent THE RAHWAY TIMES will vouch hat there will be no corporation lawthe calineter "blacks of five " judges to the Federal bench.

w is this for neck. A fellow came into ssion of No. 212 Chicago, represented If as a railroad han out of a job, broke oys chipped \$13.78, when he let it he had been imported to scab by the ble strike about it-and the

> g can be said of George M as done more to hasten rement ownership of railway ng sleepers-than Eugene V. Debs. ves in a mysterious way His wonders to

d into the Pullman fund.

e's church is not a circumstance to d in doing good.

ist of the unpleasantness, while - Mr. Pullman, of course, exkeyed up to the breaking neart-breaking news was flashed He that George Gould's toy boat minute by that of His ince of Wales. What

> MAN refused the Presi go his legal right—his erests of justice and e case goes a long ndition, when the will teach the old ✓ corporation

of the common people to shoot down the half, he had such warts in mind. The ckers were rewarded. The general superintendent replied with kindly app

secretary issued. An old scoundrel caught the safe door open, cribbed a bundle of blank membership cards and peddled them out at 50 cents a piece without any formalities as to Pullman fund without authority, and blew in the proceeds. He is now out of business for least 104 days, dating from July 1, and boards at the Chicago stone pile in the int

A. R. U. APPEAL.

Brothers and friends have their particular attention and immediate consideration invited to the American Railway Union's appeal for aid. Do not regard it as mendicancy, for it is in your interest fully as much as ours that the insolence and intolerance of the fellows who with a little brief authority are at present playing hell with the capital stock of the railroads. Their importance is all that stands between peace and war. To maintain this they are sacrificing thousands of dollars that does not belong to them. With such a foe the issue is sharply defined. Either we must triumph, or prostrate labor in every branch lays with its throat cut. You are in it with us. The contest decided is for our weal or woe. Union labor stands evermore degraded, takes its place beneath scabism if defeated; if we win it has taken the step toward its emancipation that will never be retraced. It is your duty and privilege, reader, to do your share, earn your own approval and union labor's thanks.

Chip in, boys, and at once.

A SUBORNER OF PERJURY.

In the employ of the Chicago Tribune was a reporter named Ledwith. Part of his duties during strike was to take down in shorthand interviews with President Debs. From these he wrote his reports, but before publication they were doctored and falsified by order of the Tribune petticoat attachment. The reports thus published were brought before the grand jury, and Ledwith subpæned to verify them. He refused to purjure himself, said they were not true, and gave the reason as here stated. Petticoat pensioner discharged him therefor. How is that for a law-andorder howler and plutocrat's lackey?

IOHN M. EGAN.

John M. Egan, king bee of the General Managers' Association, is cutting a big swath and putting on more airs than the premium stallion at a county fair. Naturally people who never heard of John M. are asking who pers, and disapprove of members of is the man whose delicate sensibilities resent the idea that he could possibly associate with or even be on speaking acquaintance with such cattle as the president and directors of 16 V. Debs for President in 1896. In the A. R. U. John's excessively aristocratic bearing is not because he was to plute manner born. His first appearance was an aggressive snub-nosed water boy on a railroad section. Promoted to cart engineer, he is remembere as being rough on the mule motor, a characteristic that has followed him through life. He got up by virtue of his abilities as a slavedriver and strike-fighter to be Division Superintendent of the Great Northern. He was bounced for extravagance and putting on too much style. Up to a month or so ago he was general manager of jerk-water line, the Chicaro & Great Western. THE TIMES quotes President Stickney of that road for the reason of his leaving its employ. "Eagan, who is a cur and ignoramus, was kicked off our road or nearly bankrupting it."

The awful amount of dog he now carries to the square inch, his insolent assumption of the attributes of God Almighty, would suggest that he was " one of us millionaires." He may have a thousand dollars he dares show up, but any display of stuff above that would be liable to provoke inquiry and possibly furnish a clew as to what became of Stickney'

That's John M. Egan. Take a mental photo of this barnyard chicken sailing round, gaffed as a game. Mr. Egan as chief blower and liar for the General Managers' Association, is now out of a job. If anybody wants his valuable services, apply at this office. Prospec tive receivers will find him a jewel, a dead cinch.

BELOW is the red ink brag of the late Pullnan that appeared on the company envelope. When he gathers up the pieces after the strike; runs afoul of the new aluminium berthed light sleeper of Wilson, as a competi tor; when Congress cuts the \$2 a night gouge down to a dollar, and when the railroa en to shake him as soon as possible, George ill change the matter.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR COMPANY. STOCK - \$30,000,000. DEVIDENDS, AVERAGE, 8 PER CENT. Surplus in 1889-90, Over Charges and Dividends, \$2,308,331; in 1890-91, \$2,989,223; in 1891-92, \$3,250-389. Extra Dividends are Paid.—Clapp's Railroad

ONE of the most ridiculous lies of daily terances by the boycotted press is that the ads are all running nicely. Conundrum: If it takes three th thousand police and five thousand soldiers to 3. run the roads inside of Chicago, how many to will be required to run all of the systems in the Juited States?

A PRACEABLE STRIKE

That up to the time the omnit ed, was in strict accord with h of a corporation lawyer's brain, the only ob tion is to the alleged violation of the exp sion," nor persuade others," and for that posed offense they can plead in mitigation, if not in bar, that the rule has been of recent origin, that at the time the present strike was declared that it-or for that matter anybody else-did not know that it was in violation of any statute to persuade or solicit a railroad employe to quit work as a business measure by which he would profit.

That being the established policy all mem bers were requested and instructed to do no violence, to not interfere with the roads no the inefficient scabs to whose care the roads were willing to trust the lives of their patro and the safe keeping of their property. They are still so charged, and any member going outside the instruction, does so on his own responsibility; the A. R. U. disclaims all or any liability. It leaves to the corporations and their servants, the powers that be, the consequences, honor and odium that attends on flagrant and tyrannical misuse of the machinery of justice.

But as individuals, a very large proportion of the American Railway Union and the membership of the various labor organizations do not believe nor will they act upon the hypothesis that peace at any price is under all circumstances the best business policy. They now understand that in pursuing the peaceable strike policy, that the enemy has miscon strued the action in imputing it to fear, s dread of legal consequences. Upholders of respectable law, construed by reputable judges, enforced by elected executive, union labor stands only on its self-respect in law-abiding citizenship. The plutocrat and his hireling, whether attired in lackey's livery or judicial ermine, reckons without the host if in the peaceable struggle for right and freedom, he imputes obedience to the cringing of a serf-The strong arm of the law is in our keeping, the mere statute and purchased decree behind which stands the few snickering robbers and their paid minions is but a rope of sand, and they so few in numbers that their efforts to enforce would be but as a fleabite on the hide of an elephant.

We have surrendered much. Step by step in the last quarter of a century liberty, prosperity, aye, even life itself have been given up because of our respect for law and order, our love of peace. So far protests and refusal to attempt the bearing of the last straw has been the salvation of the parasite who has fattened on our blood.

As a union, a business partnership, the American Railway Union will abide to the end in its policy of peace. But until justice has been done, until that for which it contends has been accomplished, until the last man who struck goes back to the position he held before he did strike, the great railroad strike will never be declared off!

"For freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son Though ofttimes lost is ever won."

The union failing, its membership entire under another banner may accomplish that for which it strove, and in such event will so bear itself that cowardice at the end will not truthfully be charged against it.

The people in a happier past have ruled this government, and in the light of the disgraceful lessons of the past few days-the invasion of a sovereign state, the murder of inoffensive citizens, the insulting of our women by the federal troops, the blustering of eral Managers Association. brutal ruffian under a court's commission, the shricking and loudly-sounded cry of triumph of the plutocrat and banker's press that followed every killing shot of musketry-have determined to and will rule again, even taught us that they can be restrained by fear alone. If so, so be it.

THE AMERICAN PLUTOCRAT.

In the good time coming a question arises as to what we will do with the remains of our national nuisance, the parasite and plutocrat. His offense is rank and stinks like a manure pile. In the purer social and economic athere it would breed pestilence.

the wall and will save us the trouble are not telling all they know, who are sawing wood, so to speak, will be unhealthy, and he has already begun to leave the country. He numbers thousands today in Europe and is putting in his worthless time in talking down democracy. Moreover, he is getting rid of erican investments and turning them into gold. The constant drain of that metal from this country is in his departure accounted for His guilty conscience tells him that in justice his money is not safe here.

Old men remember the "Loyal League that sprang into being after the rebel How in the name of patriotism thousands of the veterans were induced to go into the fold on pretense of a strong government, and then had treason buzzed in their ear by the emissaries of the men who originated it. How democracy was a failure, the necessity of keeping the lower class in place and the adtages of monarchy. A strong play was te for Grant, who at the time had not been

Your plate is the dregs of this mo spiracy, has worked and played for years in that channel, and now finds that his dreams of an American king to rule over American soil will never be realized. Hence his welc

OUR UNION HAS COME TO STAY.

By C. A. SHEFFIELD. have you heard the latest news? Hurrah! Hurrah! It gives a millionaire the blues Hurrah! Hurrah! The railroad laddies are very few.
That don't belong to the A. R. U.,
And we all feel gay,
For that Union has come to stay, For that Union has come Yes, we all feel gay, For that Union has come

This man who refused to arbitrate Hurrah! Hurran! He's up a stump, as sure as fate, Hurrah! Hurrah! And we all feel gay,

For our Union has come to stay,

Yes, we all feel gay,

For our Union has come to stay.

It makes old Pullman lose his sleen Hurrah! Hurrah!

His contracts are so hard to keep,
Hurrah! Hurrah!

A few days more and he'll sadily rue
The day he tackled the A. R. U. So we all feel gay For our Union has come to stay, Yes, we all feel gay, For our Union has come

The papers say 'tis very bad, Hurrah! Hurrah! For us to make the "public" mad, Hurrah! Hurrah! The "public" laugh when they read this stuff, They know the papers are making a

And they all feel gay, For our Unio

Yes, they all feel gay, For our Union has come to Then join in the strike with heart and hand Hurrah! Hurrah! Let Pullman know you've got some sand, Hurrah! Hurrah!

The railroads will have to take their pill, They've learned a lesson from J. J. Hill, And we all feel gay, For our Union has come to stay, Yes, we all feel gay, For our Union has come to stay.

IT shows the proper disposition of men who have not yet forgotten the traditions of a once free country, but in face of present conditions it is misguided zeal on the part of the Knights of Labor to attempt impeaching the corporation lawyer Olney and the gentleman of many ailments growing out of early indischair. Under a military despotism directed he remedy.

THE General Managers Association have not proven good generals. On 12th inst., one wing of their paid newspapers demands the killing of everybody in sight because Chicago Tribune, gives a column of description of the rush of strikers for work, which is refused because the roads have all the men they want. It is a waste of money out of their fast-wasting treasury to hire papers to contradict each other, and especially when out now that he has to keep him, he, as a business man, ought to put him in a position where his witless attacks on strikers would not prove a boomerang to his clients, the Gen-

> " How doth the little busy bee, Improve each shining hour And gather honey all the day From every bud and flower

The busy bee in the above respect has straw lance as against the murderous devil of dom. He only exists on an average of forty one thing in which he ought to be emulated. He will not feed the drones, but kills them

gether with a bond of steel. R. Lantz, of the years, excepting only that of some western general board of adjustment of the B. of county judges elected by the people, who were 1s. E., and F. M. Kircher, Chief Engineer of committed to jail on such rule by a United Garrett Division No. 153, B. of L. E., came States judge who was not elected and could to Chicago early in the strike to post the master mechanic and trainmaster of the B. & O. who to call. In all cases the selection fell on done and performed. Plute is beginning to see the handwriting on . R. U. men in the poorest circumstances, of the bribe to them, they thought, would be arranging for his cremation or interment. He more eagerly accepted. But the men refused knows that fellowship with the millions who to scab, and the scab advisers had their trouble bends on the bunko style, and for which the Globe Democrat for lying and abuse of organfor their pains.

> THE plute press laughs loudly in print when the managers' association threaten not to give further employment to a striker. It does not appear so humorous till the reason is probed. The striker up to the time he voluntarily quit work was good enough; after it he would be fully as efficient. The threat is that of punishment for insubordination. That's what climax of joy when he sees labor crawling

Is you want a Chicago paper that can ford to tell the truth, get the Chicago daily Times. If you want to read editori biased by the dollar of the plutocrat, the cor--according-to-law thief, the usurer and weater, you will find them in the Chicago daily Tin ses. If you want a cinch on getting spoiled by his phenomenal good luck. He resisted, and the thing ran down, yet after of the day, you get it in the Chicago daily his return from Europe and only the impreg-

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

tion—we have ever seen is that given us by the New York World's Nym Crinkle in his vicious attack on E. V. Debs, in the St. Louis vicious attack on E. V. Post-Dispatch, July 1.

fying and its very patent attempt to create public sentiment against Debs and the A. R. U., may be found excellent food for reflection by those who prate about the power of capital. If the cessation of work by the small proportion of laborers who have struck has so scared the monopolists who own the capital (which is said to control labor) of the co force from them such a calamity howl, what would be the effect of a strike by all wage-

If capital is so all-powerful, why this frightened wail? We are continually told that labor could not exist without capital. But does not this Nym Crinkle whine show that capital can do nothing without labor? Abso lutely nothing! Then which is the employer? Free the land and the laborer would realize his power. - Single Tax Courier.

CONTEMPT OF COURTS

The title refers to an offense against certain rights and dignity of courts of law, with its shady boundary line as to status, and not to the felt, if not always expressed, contempt for some courts, which like belief is not a matter under control of the will. There have ever been courts for which if one did not feel contempt, the fact, if known, would be strong testimony as against the party as respondent in a proceeding de lunatico inquirentlo.

The subject suggests itself by a reading of the sweeping injunction issued against the in two, the railroads will never make another officers of the American Railway Union by District Courts at various points.

As this nation-pervading procee cludes many of our boys at different points, it is well enough to print a few observations for their guidance.

The purpose of this arbitrary rule is appa rent. If a court cannot enforce respect for its orders and ruling, a court trial would be as noisy as a political convention, and if it were powerless to enforce its rules and mandates it would be useless. It is an exception, a special privilege, that

contravenes in terms even constitutions, which declare that man may not be imprisoned without trial by jury. It always has been the exception, is purely discretionary with the court, and until its patent abuse in later years, was unrestrained by statute. You cannot take out a writ of habeas corpus from any other court to inquire into decisions unless, so reads a precedent, "where there is flagrant abuse of the discretion." It is a neat way in cretions, who now occupies the presidential the hands of a tyrannical or corrupt judge to suspend the writ of habeas corpus without the by corporation anarchy, impeachment is not form of so declaring, and many an unlucky wight has rotted in jail-no bail admissiblebecause the very learned and exceedingly vengeful court had it in for him for purely personal reasons. If by any chance our friend, the General Managers' Association, were on the bench, or controlled the bench as trains could or would not run. Another, the general managers of various sort have controlled it, the feline sans claws in Pullman's sweet bye and bye would be better off than our people should they get into such hands.

What is a "flagrant abuse of discretion?" Indeed relating to the query, what is contempt of court? Does it extend to all cases wherein the men to be frightened will not read the a sitting judge shall construe any and all acts boycotted sheets. Love being blind, it is not of a party to proceedings, a witness, a lawyer, probable that Medill selected his son-in-law, to be contempt? The court certainly possesses quasi legislative powers, but where is the boundary line, especially as relates to the punishment imposed. It is said "the tendency of legislation in this country is to narrow the definition, diminish the class of persons to whom it can be imputed and restrict the power over it of the courts, especially limiting their power to fine and imprison," which though it goes to show that the various legislatures are pretty rections bear out the matter quoted. Like -New Republic. convictions for crime, for instance, nobody ever heard of a man with a purse being committed This strike has bound the aristocrats to, for contempt of court in the last twenty-five not have been elected, but was an appointee of a President in payment for political services

In that case the elected judges refused to enter a decree to rob their people by a swindling railroad corporation, who had obtained people had never received a dollar's worth of benefit.

On the other hand, a little impudence or part of a witness, a little disorder in the way of laugh in the lobby, the violation of injunction against strikers drawn up out of the vocabulary of legal jargon and so general and vague that it could not be understood, has resulted in the locking up of the contemno through his ignorance. The difference in tickles the plute. He will only reach the fine and imprisonment varies for the same class of contempts, as one judge differs from back on its belly begging for work. When it the other in temperament. The ruffled digwants votes next election the fact will be re- nity of the learned court, if before dinner, is always vindicated by severer punishment than cers in the performance of their duties, and a like offense com tted when the court felt better-natured with a full meal under its belt.

The subject is interesting and pregnant to the mind of the student with a mass of hypothetical cases as to where the discretic power of the court ends, and also if there should not in reason be cases wh re a man would be justified, legally as well s morally, for being in contempt.

Suppose, now, the court was martilin drunk City Jou nal.

e would be a co stricken with temporary aberration.
rule it would still go, until the que sanity had been legally determined.

Or imagine a case where for political services a corrupt scoundrel had been elevated to a judgeship, who when in such position for purposes of aiding favorites would issue temporary injunctions of a character and scope unknown or unheard of in the annals of jurisprudence, with the knowledge that on hearing no court would dare make them per-

Possibilities of the character m would suggest a change. Under garb of law we are becoming more and more familiar with the fact that tyranny underlies the overworked contempt-of-court racket. Certain bounds should be set for it, and the character of a certain class of modern judges ought to be taken into consideration, and the whole matter get a turning over in Congress, and

M. W. BARRETT, Grand Master of the S. M. A. A. for the period of one month only, displayed his loyalty to the corporations by sending the different general managers a copy of the letter he sent President Debs, stating his position-not the switchmen's. It is fortunate for the switchmen his term of office expired so soon.

THERE is one blessing in all this pother, and that is that George M. Pullman is getting it in the neck hard. Congress will cut his rates contract with him, his works are all idle, a dangerous rival additional to the Wagner is in the field against him, and as THE RAILWAY TIMES is reliably informed that he is losing at the lowest \$100,000 a day on sales tickets

NOTHING like discipline. Postmaster Hesing, of Chicago, suspended Letter-carrier Doyle for twenty days for wearing a white ribbon. If the general managers had adopted some badge to express approval of their policy, a cut of Pullman, for instance, the postoffice department would have compelled Doyle and his fellows to wear it, on pain of discharge. Let's swear allegiance to the Czar of Russia and be done with it.

READS nice in print, that labor is free, that it has the right to combine for its own benefit. to strike, and all that. The proposition assented to catches fool labor's vote. But in practice, let it assert itself, get the upper hand, the whole force of the United States government, not the people but the office holderslegislative, executive and judicial-is massed to trample it down.

THE Railway Grafter, alias Age, unbosoms itself by the page in issue of July 13. It makes the discovery that G. M. P. has assumed a high moral attitude. The country will be glad to know it. It also desires Debs hanged; says in one breath that the strike is a fiasco, in the next speaks about its magnitude. Somebody toss the toady a \$10 note

EUGENE V. DEBS seems to be a man remarkably well fitted for the position he fills as president of the American Railway Union. His executive ability has been demonstrated heretofore, particularly in his management of the North-Western strike. In the present great conflict with the railway managers' association he has thus far conducted himself with remarkable tact and ability. The strike has spread systematically over practically the whole country - New Republic

DEBS is prepared to head off any attempt to well acquainted with the courts, and to take import Canadian railway men to take the place though the peaceful strike be shown to be a ceased to be held up as an example of wis. cognizance of the fact that it does not take of the strikers, and the managers' association much of a lawyer to make a judge, and there- no doubt realize that he will make it interestcorporate rapacity, who in its failure will have days, and puts it all in working. But there is fore their capacity for wrong doing should be ing for them if they insist on bringing in these limited, yet experience does not in many di- Canadians in violation of the law of the land

> Even the newsboys of Chicago are in it. They held a mass meeting, boycotted the Chicago Tribune, Inter Ocean, Heraid, Post and Mail, and it goes. They said it did not make nuch difference in their income as nobody wanted the sheets named. With them, as with George M. Pullman and the general managers, this is not an "era of unprecedented pros perity."

> Local union 34, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, has declared a boycott against the St. Louis ized labor, and requests all union men to read their wants in some other sheet. THE TIMES would like to see a copy of the Globe-Democrat. A dollar to a red apple that it can't touch Chicago boycotted sheets as a liar.

"THE presence of the federal troops in Chicago is utterly useless and unnecessary. There is no war here against the United States, and as nobody wants to fight us or assail us it is not easy to determine why we should be mixed up in this row at all. All that we are authorized or have to do is to protect government property and to aid government offino one, it appears, has any idea whatever of destroying the former. They line us up at each side of hog cars or behind deputy marshals, and we are supposed to prod these fellows forward to a performance of duties which, either through cowardice or lack of inclination, they are unwilling to do unaided. It is poor work to put the United States army to."-Adjt. Gen. Martin, U. S. A., in Sioux

nited States corporation judges of the law were called do d of Debs and others for perme ait work. These outrages were con adrel Olney at Wash sent out to all the circuit and distric ourts throughout the country. The flimsy pre tense of this corporation climax of partially successful scoundrelism, finds its base in th commerce act, a laughingstock and obsolete failure in times of peace. The reason of this law never contemplated the infamous uses to which it is put. It was aimed against the corporations themselves It may be said here finally, covering the whole period of these annals, that, coming from all over the country, these object lessons of judicial prostitution are served on the A. R. U. officers once or twice each day, and are so expected to continue. If photographed on the patent medicine plan the victims would run through all the phases of expression of before and after taking. The impossible feature of the whereas, wheretore, thereby etc., is that the parties named are enjoined from holding the machines in contempt.

At the Rock Island vards at Blue Island ar indignant and sympathizing collection of peo ple were assembled to look at the blockade of freights there. The deputy marshals were on hand, and also some sheriffs' deputies. Except a little chaffing everything was or An agent of the Chicago Tribuna was of the crowd, and, as he came to write up bloodshe ! and riot, was disgusted to find no fight. That delectable sheet has, by false hood, scareheads and sheer devilment, en deavored to bring on disorder and anarchy It has been a part of plutocracy's plan to ge somebody killed in order to throw odium or men proceeding by peaceful and conservative methods to do for the right. There being no prospect of murder, the Tribune man thought he would start the ball a-rolling. He fired a shot, and while the result did not come ut to his fullest expectation, it did frighten the officers into using their clubs, and some mis sles were thrown by each side. He wrote up the awful conflict, bearing strongly upon the case of a deputy who was so frightfully cut that he never knew it till after the squabble was over! Then came the cry for the sogers; regular and gosling were both in demand This, though it is doubtful whether there was even a black eve in the crowd. But it made three columns of live matter or the papers, and actually wakened \ \\ \ \ \Cellency, the President, to the fact that there were some people on the face of the earth outside of the crowd is always spoken of as "strikers," and yet neither arrest-except in instances when the prisoner was proved not guilty-no blow nor overt act has been shown to be the work of a striker. With all its civilizing advantages, its plutocracy-endowed churches colleges and museums, it is blushingly admitted that there are so. . tough people in and about Chicago. These any excitement brings to front, these find in even a prospec tive row the climax of their constitutional right to pursue their own true and substantial happiness, and these, inflamed by the appearance of armed men, are violent. None of them are of our people. We are only observers, and are willing that the thug who is not employed by the state and he who is, shall fight it out on that line if it occupies all the months of sunshine to do it.

At the stock yards a row of about equal pro portions to that at Blue Island was started. Nobody hurt, but it made the basis of a pleas ant little story for the papers and for wiring abroad that a dozen people were killed and scores wounded.

The strike spreads. At Springfield, Illinois a train of soldiers-goslings-had to run it themselves. Lake boats are tied up for want of coal. At the council session of Chicago the mayor and four alderman were appointed General manager refused to show himself.

[The day finds every road in Chicago crippled. \ A few trains are running, but the yards are congested. Police and deputies thirty pieces of silver wasn't a circumstance men. Goslings in military trappings and U. whole country. The Cannonball Express the yards at Springfield, Illinois, A train of soldiers put in half a day trying to get away. and finally a militiaman scabbed as engineer. The engine broke down six miles from the depot for want of water. Finally the train reached Decatur. They were not warmly received, and the citizens held a big meeting to protest.

At Pueblo and Trinidad, Colorado, soldie patrol the roads. Armed quietness and peace -good will barred-prevails. At Sioux City, Iowa, it is alleged that the citizens are inter fering with All-Hog trains and side-tracked the Pullmans. Two companies of militia ordered to that point.

The pinch in provisions, ice and coal is beginning to be seriously felt. Prices have gone up, and boats at the different ports cannot get coal. A. R. U. and the people on bad terms with the General Managers, and the whole combination damning George Mortimer Pullman from Dan to Beershe

JULY 3.-The United States marshal at Chicago swearing in deputies by the wholesale, fully fifty per cent of them non-residents and tough tourists at that. The sheriff also swearing in deputies, has 400 Springfield unition and nobody to shoot rifles, lots of am at. Sensational lying in Tribune, Inter Ocean and Herald, and the evening "meteors"

d, That we believe it to be the duty of all useful members of society to organize not only industrially, but in politics as wel into one grand organization to meet in cor vention, nominate men of the people and elec-them, to save the republic and the masses from degradation.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished the press of the common people and these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our organization.

Four companies 15th Infantry from Fort Sheridan made their appearance at Blue Island early in the morning. First arrest was that of a switchman who refused to throw a switch, the marshal with penetrating legal acumen construing the refusal to be a violation of the injunction. Then a fireman was arrested for refusing to work. The purpose of the presence of troops now began to be understood, and railroad men proceeded to get away. Printers, collectively in No. 16, and by chapels, indorsed the strike, tendering sympathy, confidence and if needed substan tial help. Passage of tariff bill by senate did not awe the strikers nor call for smiles from General Managers. John M. Egan, now out of regular job, is doing the bluff act as agent for General Managers' Association. Mr Egan says companies have dropped the potato -too hot to handle-and that it is now a controversy between the A. R. U. and the regular army. Pullman heard from at Long Branch. He's all right. Lawyers-" eminent the daily Nixon puts it -are wondering why Debs. et al., are not arrested. Everybody looks surprised. Details of regulars posted at stock yards and Grand Crossing. News from everywhere west and southwest read ', tied up." Grand Scab Wilkinson opens his Says "he is not responsible." The mouth. interview took place at Galesburg, and imme diately thereafter negotiated a small loan for speculative purposes at Chicago. (Warrant issued for Debs et al.) Marshals forgot to serve it. New Orleans banana merchants condemn the A. R. U. Chief Arthur pub lishes his views. Mosquitos aiding General Managers. General Managers say daylight is near, strike only matter of hours. Nothing like being hopeful. Meats east reported a Washington. It must be remarked here that going out of sight in price. President Newell, of Lake Shore road, and son showed up in force at stock yards, using portentious frowns to awe a gathering into allowing them to move Phil Armour and Swift's meat train. They were persuaded to let it alone. Reports from Pacific coast indicate determined stand of our boys. Firm all along the line

Meantime the state and local authorities are furious at the course of the fat man's government in running in troops as agent of Olney Dozens of halls in Chicago crowded to the doors afternoon and nights to hear A. R. U doctrine, and confer on the situation. The way membership is pouring in reminds one of the early sixties when the dads rushed into recruiting offices.

GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY - Chicago Herald flops in part, and gives Pullman a roast. Circulation run down to a point that it had to Vide Sanl of Tarsus and Constantine. Dagos employed by roads to clean up. Soldiers at Blue Island have nothing to do. As the United States Marshal, Arnold, had to do something to prove he was alive, he ar rested a few men for blaspheming Pullman.

The marshal did not arrest the officers of the regulars, however, who declared the deputies were a nuisance. Trains moved, all empty, including the sacred Pullmans. necessarily connected with, but still a coincidence, Mr. Arthur came to Chicago, and a to work. Four of these most active in coming out are hired under a new contract-work when they please and draw full pay. Judas' parade in every yard, in every place strikers and he did have the decency to drop his are trying to persuade their comrades not to bowels. Considering circumstances, every-scab a mischievous boys and hoodlums are thing quiet in Chicago. (The burning of a few pulling pins and delaying the action of train- empty freight cars at Forty-eighth street and Stewart avenue by mischievous boys, and the S. marshals and sheriffs' deputies cover the arrest of a deputy marshal for robbery, made enough stir to help out evening papers. Two from St. Louis to Chicago was abandoned in Pullmans detached from Erie train by picnic party at Hammond, and also Pullman dropped at Fifty-first street. Two coaches of scabs were side-tracked at La Porte, Indiana, on Lake Shore. At Joliet passenger trains run Chicagoward only as far as Blue Island. All quiet at Springfield, Cairo and Mattoon, Illinois. Peoples' Party State Convention at Lansing, Michigan, indorsed strike. companies of Iowa National Guard run into Sioux City to help the 100 deputy sheriffs. A crowd derailed some cars at crossing. The assemblage of citizens surrounded the soger boys, some rocks flew, bayonets were leveled Altogether an unusually lively Fourth.

The row caused the governor to order more troops to that point, and when all were on the ground it made a very pretty parade. At Urbana, Illinois, everybody quit work except the engineers and some firemen. Some trains moved without trouble at Lafavette, Gales burg, Bloomington and other points. Freights dead. West of Missouri River the tie-up tightening up. On the whole, a survey of the field showed a decided advance for A. R. U F. W. Phelan, deputy in charge of strike at Cincinnati, was arrested charged with obstruct ing trains on the "Big Four." He could

have secured his release by promise to cease

agitating, and on refusal was held under

\$2,500 bond to appear at next criminal co

The cry for blo et at will and fired. ed cars were u oldier was useless. In squads they could do othing, in a body miles of track were left Nineteenth, Twentieth, Thirtythird, Thirty-fifth and Forty-fifth street where the damage was done, and between which the weary soldiers kept running all day. In all it was a bad blow for the managers Even with soldiers it was shown that the could not move trains. President Debs issue

TO THE PUBLIC: So many misleading re ports have been given currency in reference to the great railroad strike now in progress that I am prompted, in the interest of justice and air play, to give the public an honest, im tial statement of the issues involved and the facts as they actually exist. My purpose in this is to have the great American pu plain people-in every avenue of life, conver with the situation who constitute the highest tribunal we kno pass judgment upon our acts—condems we are wrong and uphold us if we are

First of all, let it be said that the Pullma employes who struck May 6 last did so en-tirely of their own accord. Their action in so doing was spontaneous and unanimous They simply revolted against a series of deep seated wrongs of long standing, and no power could stay them. It has been charged, and the charge has been widely accepted, that they were induced to strike by their "lead and labor agitators; that if left alon they would have remained at work. charge is wholly untrue. The fact is, that the all their influence to pacify the employes and advised them repeatedly not to strike, but to bear patiently their grievances until a peace-able settlement could be effected. To the truth of this statement the employes them selves will bear willing testimony.

But the grievance of the employes, men and women, had become so aggravated, so galling, that patience deserted them and they eir employment rather than sub mit longer to conditions against which their very souls rebelled. Whether they were right or not, let only those judge who comprehend the conditions under which these faithful employes toiled and groaned. Let us avoid facts will suffice, and they are haggard enough to excite the sympathy of every good citizen, rich or poor, em-ployer or employed. The Pullman company be it understood, owns the town of Pullman owns the houses, the homes of employes, con trols the light and water, and other necessa ries of life, and wages are so adjusted to living expenses that in a large majority of cases the employes are barely able to support their fam Proof overwhelming can be furnished instance will suffice. At the time they instance will suffice. struck the er ployes were in arrears to the Pullman company \$70,000 for rent alone. Wages had been repeatedly reduced, but ren other expenses remained the same. At rate it would have been a question of a short time only until the employes would hav been hopelessly involved in debt-mortgaged oul and body to the Pullman company.

The employes, from the beginning, been willing to arbitrate their differences with That is their position today The company arrogantly declares that there is nothing to arbitrate. If this be true, why not allow a board of fair and impartial arbitrators to determine the fact? At this point we appeal to the public as to whether the position of Pullman company or the position of the emploves is entitled to the sanction of the public conscience If the employes were to assume the position of the Pullman company and de fiantly declare they had nothing to arbitrate and arbitrarily demand unconditional surrender as the only basis of settlement, they would merit the condemnation of the public, and it would certainly and swiftly fall upon them with

crushing severity. Committee after committee wants officials of the Pullman company with a vain officials of the Pullman company with a vain willing to make concessions, to compromise in-the interest of peace. All their advances were The company was, and is, unyield repelled. Finally, June 12, the dele gates of the American Railway Union, repre senting 425 local unions of railway employes located on the principal lines of American located on the principal lines of American railways, met in convention at Chicago. The Pullman trouble had been discussed at their Many of the delegates local meetings. Many of the delegates came instructed. The grievances of the Pullman employes were taken under consideration. Two separate committees were sent to the offi Not the slightest satisfaction could be unanimous vote determined that unless the Pullman company would agree to do justice to their employes within five days, the members of the order would decline to haul Pullman This action, be it remembered, was not taken until the strike had been on six weeks, and every conceivable effort to obtain redress had failed because of the obstinacy of the

company.

Up to this point the trouble was confined to the Pullman company and its employes How, then, did the strike extend to the rail ways? Let the answer be given in accordance with the facts. The day before the order of the delegates declining to haul Pullman cars went into effect, the General Managers' Association, representing the principa western railways, met and passed a series of western railways, met and passed a series of resolutions, declaring in substance that they would uphold the Pullman company in its fight upon the employes, that they would haul Pullman cars and that they would stand to gether in crushing out the American Railway Union. The resolutions in question were published in the city papers and can be referred to in substantiation of this averment. It will thus be seen that the railway companies virtually joined forces with the Pullman com pany, went into partnership with them, so to speak, to reduce and defeat their half-starved employes. In this way the trouble was ex-tended from line to line, and from system to system, until a crisis has been reached. The business of the company is demoralized to an extent that defies exaggeration. To say that the situation is alarming is entirely within the bounds of prudent statement. Every good citizen must view the outlook with grave good chizen must view the outlook with gravi-concern. Something should, something mus-be done. The American people are a peace-loving people—they want neither anarchy nor revolution. They have faith in their instituions, they believe in law and order, they be lieve in good government, but they also be-lieve in fair play. Once aroused they will not tolerate arbitrary and dictatorial defiance, even on the part of an alliance of rich and

be done to dispel the apprehen What can sion that now prevails and restore peace and confidence? The American Railway Union by whose authority and in whose behalf this statement is made, stands ready—has from the

cials deal with the e and govern both sides, and there will be no trouble in reaching a settlement that will be ng a settl atisfactory to all concerned. the railway companies agree to restore all their employes to their situations without prejudice, and the trouble will be ended. The crisis will thus he averted traffic will resume and n will reign. The railways are not required to recognize the American Railway Union. This

las never been asked, nor is it asked now.
I have now clearly and briefly as poss stated the position of the American Railway was at the beginning of the troub

and as it is now.

If there are those who discover in this state ment a "weakening" on the part of employes as has been so often charged, when an exposi tion of the true attitude of our order was at tempted, we have only to say that they ar welcome to such solace as such a perverted conclusion affords them. We have been deliberately and maliciously misrepresented, but we have borne it all with an unwavering faith that the truth will finally and powerfully prevail We firmly believe our cause is just, and we hold that belief we will not recede. If we are wrong we are ready to be convinc We are open to reason and to conviction, but t be cowed nor intimidated we to sacrifice the multiplied thousa wageworkers who have committed their interests to our hands and yield to the pressure of corporate power, we would be totally unworthy American citizenship.

may be asked what sense is there in sym pathetic strikes. Let the corporations answer When one is assailed, all go to the rescue They stand together; they supply each with men, money and equipments. Labor, in unifying its forces, simply follows their exam The corporations established the precedent. If the proceeding is vicious and inde-fensible, let them first abolish it. In this contest labor will stand by labor. Other orcontest labor will stand by labor. ganizations of workingmen have themselves felt the oppressive hand of corporate capital. They will not be called out, but will go out And the spectacle of Mr. Pullman, fanned by the breezes of the seashore, while his employes are starving, is not calculated to prevent their workers from going to their rescu by the only means at their command. A few words in reference to myself al-

though ordinarily I pay no attention to mis representation or vituperation, may not be ou place, not because of myself to in part represent, which may suffer if silence is maintained while it is assailed with falsehood and malignant detraction. I shirk no responsibility, neither do I want credit to which I am not entitled. This strike was no " ordered " by myself, nor by any other indi vidual. I have never "ordered" nor "called" Under the rules of the Amer can Railway Union members can only strike a majority of their number so decide. And wherever men struck they did so of their own accord. I have simply served the notice after the men themselves b determined to go out. This is the extent of authority, and I have never exceeded it. alleged authority to "call out has been made the pretext on which to assail me with every slander that malignity could conceive. So far as I am personally concerned detraction cannot harm me, no more than the humblest member of our order -perhaps not as much. Fate or fortune has ssigned me a duty, and, no matter how trying the ordeal, or severe the penalties, I propos n that an man has nothing to fear sustains and comfort me in every hour of trial.

In closing, let me repeat that we stand ready to do our part toward averting the impending crisis. We have no false pride to stand in the of a settlement. We do not want " recognition. All we ask is fair play for the men who have chosen us to represent

hem.

If the corporations refuse to yield and stub bornly maintain that there is " nothing to arbi the responsibility for what may ensue will be upon their heads, and they cannot escape its penalties. EUGENE V. DEBS.

authorities at Washington concerning the presence of United States troops in Chicago. The governor is highly indignant on account of the natter, and has demanded an explanation from the secretary of war, but refuses tonight questioned. to divulge the nature of his telegrams. " Rest assured." he said, "that I would be glad to give the Times the information it desires, for dmire its lofty courage and devotion to the people in this crisis, but I am not at liberty ive out anything tonight."
Has any demand been made by Sheriff

Gilbert or Mayor Hopkins for state troops? "None whatever at any time. They have both stated that they were able to preserve the peace and prevent disorder without the presence of the militia. I knew nothing whatever about the order to send federal troops to Chicago until this morning. I was surprised to learn they were already ing the city. I do not believe their pres-ence is necessary, for I have been kept in-formed that Mayor Hopkins and Sheriff Gilbert were preserving order. I believe the presence of soldiery has had the effect of disturbing, irritating and stirring up the turbulent element. The presence of troops does more than anything else to attract crowds of idle and turbulent men. It appears that these regular soldiers have been quartered in Chicago without the knowledge or consent of either the state, county or city uthorities.

"What steps have you taken to inquire into the matter?

"That I must decline to make public. When proper time comes the Times will be informed of my actions. I will say, however, that I have begun an investigation, but the matter is one of such grave importance that I cannot give an expression until all the facts I cannot give an expression until all the facts and circumstances have been injured into, and that is being done. In the meantime, I hope the public will possess patiente and for-bearance, for these are needed at this critical

at Wright and West engineer left their engine at Burlington. Rioters stoned S. S. Ritchie, a deputy marshal on M. C., to death. The boys declare that Ritchie fired the first shot. The state jay military placed under Mayor Hopkins' c

" SPRINGRIELD, Ill., July 6 .- Hon. Gra Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington, D. C .- SIR: Your answer to protest involves some startling conclusions ignores and evades the question at issue which is that the principle of local self-govern ment is just as fundamental in our own 19sti utions as is that of federal supremacy.

" I. You calmly assume that the executive has the legal right to order federal troops into any community of the United States first instance, whenever there is the slightest any regard to the question as to whether that community is able and ready to enforce the aw itself, and, inasmuch as the executive is the sole judge of the question as to whether any disturbance exists or not in any part of the country, this assumption means that the exec utive can send federal troops into any com nunity in the United States at his

and keep them there as long as he chooses.

"If this is the law then the principle of local self-government either never did exist in this country, or else has been destroyed, for community can be said to possess local elf-government if the executive can at his pleasure send military forces to patrol its streets pretense of enforcing some law. The of local self-government that could exist under these circumstances can be found in any of the monarchies of Europe, and is harmony with the spirit of our constitutions

"2 It is also a fundamental principle in ur government that, except in times of the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority. In harmony with this the state troops, when ordered out, and with the civil authorities. The federal troops you have ordered in Chicago are not under the civil authorities and are in no way responsible to them for their conduct. The are not even acting under the United States Marshal or any federal officer of the state, but are acting directly under military orders issued from military headquarters at Washing. on, and in so far as these troops act at all it

is military government.
"3. The statute authorizing federal troops to be sent into states in certain cases contemplates that the state troops shall be taken first This provision has been ignored, and it is as that the executive is not bound by it ances in the various states is certainly a new departure, and it opens up so large a field that it will require a very little stretch of authority to will require a very little stretch of authority to absorb to itself all the details of local government

Illinois upon the demand of the postoffice department, and upon representations of the judicial officers of the United States that process of the courts could not be served. upon proof that conspiracies existed. We will not discuss the facts, but look for a moment at the principle involved in your statement. All of these officers are appointed by the executive. Most of them can removed by him at will. They are not only obliged to do his bidding, but they are,

in fact, a part of the executive.

"If several of them can apply for troops, one alone can, so that under the law, as you assume it to be, an executive, through any one of his appointees, can apply to himself to have he military sent into any city or number of cities and base his application on such repre sentations or showings as he sees fit to make In fact, it will be immaterial whether he makes any showing or not, for the executive is the and nobody else has any right to interfere, or even inquire about it.

"Then the executive can pass on his own application, his with being the sole guide. He can hold the application to be sufficient and as many places as he wishes chooses and have them act, not under the civil officers, either federal or state, but act irect'y under military orders from ton, and there is not in the constitution of ten, any hapitation or restraint upon his power His judgment, that is, his will, is the sole guide, and it being purely a matter of discre tion, his decision can never be examined or

This assumption as to the power of the executive is certainly new, and I respectfully submit that it is not the law of the land. The jurists have told us that this is a government of law and not a government by the caprice of individuals; and further, that instead of being autocratic it was a government of limite ower. Yet the autocrat of Russia could cer ainly not possess or claim to possess greate power than is possessed by the executive of

the United States if your assumption is correct "5. The executive has the command not only of the regular forces of the United States, but of the military forces of all the states, and can order them to any place he sees fit to, and as there are always more or less local disturb ances over the country, it will be an easy matter under your construction of the law for an ambitious executive to order out the military orces of all the states and establish at once

military government.
"The only chance of failure in such a movement could come from rebellion, and with such a vast military power at command this could readily be crushed, for, as a rule, soldiers will obey orders. "As for the situation in Illinois, that is of

no consequence now when compared with the far-reaching principle involved. True, according to my advices, federal troops have now been on duty for over two days, and although the men were brave and the officers valiant and able, yet their very presence proved to be an irritant because it aroused the indignation of and able, yet their very presence proved to be an irritant because it aroused the indignation of a large class of people who, while upholding law and order, had been taught to believe in local self-government, and therefore resented what they regarded as an unwarranted inter-ference.

bearance, for these are needed at this critical nothing but what the state troops can do there, and believing that the state is amply able to take care of the situation and to enforce the or constitutional aspect of the case. Tonight he is being kept posted by wire of the situation in Chicago. These who stand close to their withdrawal. "JOHN F. ALTGELD."

and all employes not running at once laid off by receiver. at once land on the passenge at Milwaukee but passenge Nashville on L. & N. go and shopmen only

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois a trains north, but it is doubtful if an will be made to run into Chicago. came from the north today. The Big Fo local men are still out. The men at Mattoo are at work, and, as that is a division poin the passenger trains are runnin time. The Evansville & Terre I ning day passenger trains and local freign on the lower end of the road. As the Chic & Eastern Illinois cannot handl the Evansville & Terre Haute. division of the Evansville & Terre Hau tween Washington and Evansville. (Master Sargent of the firemen received that the firemen on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis had gone out. A deput United States marshal posted the Unite States court restraining order about the depa-today. It was seen by few and attracted in

Derailed engine in Burlington yards, blocking them. Herbert Letters, striker, murdere by a woman with whose husband he was have ing an altercation. Vice-Grand Master Han-nahan, of the B. of L. F., advises the firemen to refuse to work on the ground that their lives are not safe. Printers' union in Chicago the following address to the strikers:

To ALL STRIKING EMPLOYES: In view of the report of disturbances in various local-ities I deem it my duty to caution you against being a party to any violation of law, municipal, state or national, during the existin culties. We have repeatedly declare we respect law and order, and our conduc must conform to our profession. A man who commits violence in any form, whether a member of our order or not, promptly arrested and punished, be first to apprehend the and bring him to justice. We must triumph as law-abiding citizens or not at all. Those who engage in force and violence are our real enemies. We have it upon reliable authority that thugs and toughs have been employed to create trouble so as to prejudice the against our cause. The scoundrels sho every case made to pay the full

"I appeal to you to be men, orderly and law-auding. Our cause is just, the "Let it be borne in mind that if the rail. companies can secure men their trains they have that right. Our men have the right to quit, but their right en there. Other men have the right to take the places, whatever the opinion of the prop

of so doing may be.

"Keep away from railroad yards, or of way, or other places where large cre ngregate. A safe plan is to remain away tirely from places where there is any likeli-

hood of being an outbreak.
"The railroad managers have sought to make it appear that their trains do not move because of the interference of the strike and no one knows this better than the man agers themselves. They make this falseh of calling out the tro serve their purpos "Respect the law, conduct yourselves

cause shall be crown men and our with success. Building Trades Council of Chicago re-

solve to support the boycott, and to go out sympathetic strike. Mob threw rocks at Fort Wayne milk tra

striking the engineer, Rogan. The fired into the crowd. General managers out false reports all over the country. big riot at Hammond when ever quiet. Valparaiso, Indiana, again

Big bluff at Topeka, Kansas, b oor ground to attempt threatened with arrest. Governor Stone, Missouri, protests against Cleveland runni regulars into his state. Blockade at Oakla Everything as usual at ot firing on them.

JULY 7 .- Pullman refuses at Clevela quest to arbitrate. Fat man mad, George ool. Government excited about fourths of the congressman hope the A. R. U. will win. Smith and Morton condemn sending regul to Chicago. Another bloody day in Chica Joseph Warzonski was shot in cold blood a regular on a passing train. There was himself and three companions stretches the grass; no mob in the vicinity. tha Bach was shot in her own by a policeman's bullet. The brie and stonemasons call on the engine come out and end the struggle. In ing the wrecking train at Forty-nin Loomic streams of the struggle. Loomis streets, the police and a commilitia, a few hoodlums and boys three stones, and with this slight cause the and police fired into an unarmed crowd ing one man and wounding nine infants, women and men lowed up by a bayonet cha was not the slightest resist some of the victims run through, ing militia stabbed people right doors, people who were not even crowd. Not a single striker was in njured. The man who gave the or was Captain Maher. There was

skirmishing and shooting at the the stock yards. Fires kept the diers and firemen busy in this di

es of Caldwell d ttee report! Bond 115,000 each, but the

eigranged, \$15,000 each, but the men referred to remain in jail for fear that the abhorities might trump up other charges, hey are doing business from that point. General managers received the federal of-ers and the military commanders, and gave em their instructions what to do. How

men of Illinois want to kill ody. Tendered their services to the nor, with the implied proviso that the would furnish them canes, crutches, and rheumatic liniments. General mans lie. They are laying down the law and are hornfied at the suggestion that they could stoop down so low as to even talk to the ple-bian A. R. U. Some day these state-fed boss

scabs might sing another song.

News from elsewhere finds all firm; Califor. nia boys holding the fort at Sacramento. could spare them part of the regular army it

"CHICAGO, Ill., July 7.—To the Hon Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. States, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

—Dear Sir.: Through a long period of depression, enforced idleness, and low wages, resulting in widespread poverty and in many cases actual starvation, the working people have been patient, patriotic, and law-abiding, and not until the iron heel of corporate tyran ny was applied with the intention to subjugate he working people to the will of arrogant monopolies, did they make any effort to stay their oppressors. The Pullman strike was not declared until the employes of the Pullman company were driven to the verge of starvation, their entreaties spurned with contemp and their grievances denied a hearing. No refusal to handle Pullman cars was declared by any railway employe until all proposition

ooking toward arbitration and conciliation where rejected by the Pullman company. Not withstanding the facts set forth above were known to the public and the national authorities, you have seen fit, under the guise of pro tecting the mails and federal property, to invoke the service of the United States army whose very presence is used to coerce and intimidate peaceable working people into a humiliating obedience to the will of their op-

pressors.
"By your acts, in so far as you have sup planted civil and state authorities with the federal military power, the spirit of unrest and distrust has so far been augmented that a deepseated conviction is fast becoming prevalen that this government is soon to be declared a military despotism. The transmission of the United States mails is not interrupted by the striking employes of any railway company, but by the railway companies themselves, who resed to haul the mails on trains to which Pullman cars were not attached. If it is a criminal interference with the United States mails for the employes of a railway company to detach from a mail train a Pullman palace car contrary to the will of the company, ther holds true that it is the same criminal interference whenever a Pullman palace car is de tached from a mail train in accordance with the will of a railway company while said mail train is in transit. The line of criminality in ich case should not be drawn at the willing ness or unwillingness of railway employes, bu at the act itself, and inasmuch as it has been amon practice of railway corporation to attach and detach from mail trains palace cars at will, while said trains are in transit and carrying the mails of the United States, it would seem an act of discrimination against the employes of the railway corporathe transmission of the mails when done aployes with or without the consent of

employers.

In view of these facts we look upon the iar-fetched decision of Attorney-General Olemployes, and the movement of the regular army as employing the powers of the general government for the support and otection of the railway corporations in their termination to degrade and oppress their

present railway strike was precipi

tated by the uneasy desire of the railway co porations to destroy the organizations of their employes and make the working people more subservient to the will of their employers and as all students of government agree that free institutions depend for their perpetuity upon the freedom and prosperity of the compeople, it would seem more in conso-e with the spirit of democratic governmen eral authority was exercised in deference the rights of the toiling masses to life, lib y, and the pursuit of happiness. But or ntrary there is not an instance on record d the people the strong arm of the military rage and persecution of corporate greed. of declaring the corporations always good in the right and the working people

ys bad and in the wrong.

Now, sir, we pledge to you the power o respective organizations, individually and lectively, for the maintenance of peace and od order and the preservation of life and perty, and will aid in the arrest and punish of state or nation. In the present con-between labor and railway corporations shall use every peaceable and honorable is at our command consistent with the and our constitutional rights, to secure for working people just compensation for labor e and respectable consideration in accord-e with the inherent rights of all men and the rit of republican government. In doing so appeal to all the liberty-loving people of the to aid and support us in this most jus

teous cause.

"By EUGENE V. DEBS, President. "Order of the Knights of Labor,
"By J. R. Sovereign,
"General Master Workman."

Governor Altgeld sent communication t

follows: E OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS Hon. Grover Cleveland, Presi-mited States, Washington, D. C. —I am advised that you have al troops to go into service in the ois. Surely the facts have not city presented to you in this case or not have taken this step, for it is necessary and, as it seems to me, le. Waiving all questions of court-say that the state of Illinois is not to take care of itself, but it stunds to furnish the federal government to mraish the receral government ce it may need elsewhere. Our ce is ample and consists of as good an be found in the country. They ordered promptly whenever and say were needed. We have sta-

tance or even intimated in any assistance was desired or necessary. So far as I have been advised the talls have been able to handle the state stood ready to furnish 100 men for every one man required, and stood ready to do so a a moment's notice. Notwithstanding these a moment's netice. Notwithstanding these facts the federal government has been applied to by men who had political and selfish motives for wanting to ignore the state government. We have just gone through a long coal strike, more extensive here than in any other state, because our soft-coal field is larger than that of any other state. We have now had ten days of the railroad strike, and we have promptly furnished military aid wherever the local officials needed it. "In two instances the United States mar-

shal for the southern district of Illinois ap plied for assistance to enable him to enfo the processes of the United States court and troops were promptly furnished him, and he was assisted in every way he desired. The law has been thoroughly executed and every man guilty of violating it during the strike has been brought to justice. If the marshal for the northern district of Illinois or the authorities. county needed military ance, they had but to ask for it in order to ge it from the state.

ROADS HIDING THE FACTS. At present some of our railroads are par alvzed, not by reason of obstructions, but be cause they cannot get men to operate their trains. For some reason they are anxious to keep this fact from the public, and for this purpose are making an outery about obstructions in order to divert attention. Now, I wil cite to you two examples which illustrate the situation: Some days ago I was advised that the business of one of our railroads was ob structed at two railroad centers; that there was a condition bordering on anarchy there, and was asked to turnish protection so as to enable the employes of the road to operate the trains. Troops were promptly ordered to both points Then it transpired that the company had no sufficient men on its line to operate one train All the old hands were orderly, but refused to go. The company had large shops in which worked a number of men who did not belong to the railway union and who could run a engine. They were appealed to to run the train, but flatly refused. We were obliged to hunt up soldiers who could run an engine and "Again, two days ago appeals which were

almost frantic, came from officials of another road stating that at an important point on their lines trains were forcibly obstructed, and tha was a reign of anarchy at that place, and they asked for protection so that they could move their trains. Troops were put on the ground in a few hours' time, when the office in command telegraphed me that there was no trouble and had been none at that point, but that the road seemed to have no men to run trains, and the sheriff telegraphed that he did not need troops, but would himself move every train if the company would only furnish an engineer. The result was that the troops were there over twelve hours before a single was moved, although there was no attempt a interference by anybody. It is true that in several instances a road made efforts to work a few green men, and a crowd standing around and tried to drive them away and in a few other cases they cut off Pullman sleepers from trains. But all these troubles were local in character and could easily be handled by the state authorities. Illinois ha more railroad men than any other state in the Union, but, as a rule, they are orderly and we behaved. This is shown by the fact that se very little actual violence has been committed Only a very small per cent of these men have been guilty of any infractions of the law. newspaper accounts have in many cases beet pure fabrications, and in others wild exagger

NEED EMPLOYES, NOT SOLDIERS.

" I have gone thus into the details to show that it is not soldiers that the railroads need so much as it is men to operate trains, an that the conditions do not exist here which bring the case within the federal ute, a statute that was passed in and was in reality a war measure, statute authorized the use of federal a statute that was passed in 1861 troop in a state whenever it shall be imprac ticable to enforce the laws of the United States within such states by the ordinary judi cial proceedings. Such a condition does no exist in Illinois. There have been a few There have been a felocal disturbances, but nothing that seriousl interfered with the administration of justice or that could not be easily controlled local or state authorities, for the federal troop can do nothing that the state troops car not do.

"I repeat that you have been impose upon in this matter; but even if by a forced construction it were held that the condition here came within the letter of the statute then I submit that local self-government is nental principle of and the industrial masses from the Each community shall govern itself so long as it can and is ready and able to enforce the law, and it is in harmony with this fundamen tal principle that the statute authorizing th president to send troops into states must b onstrued. Especially is this so in matter relating to the exercise of the police power and the preservation of law and order. To absolutely ignore a local government in mat ters of this kind, when the local governmen is ready to furnish assistance needed, and is able to enforce the law, not only in amply anic to enforce the law, not only in-sults the people of this state by imputing to them an inability to govern themselves, or an unwillingness to enforce the law, but is in violation of a basic principle of our institu-tions. The question of federal supremacy is in no way involved; no one disputes it for moment; but under our constitution federal supremacy and local self-government must go hand in hand, and to ignore the latter is to do violence to the constitution.

"As governor of the state of Illinois I pro-test against this, and ask the immediate with drawal of the federal troops from active duty in this state. Should the situation at any time get so serious that we cannot control i with the state forces, we will promptly and freely ask for federal assistance, but until such time I protest with all due deference agains this uncalled for reflection upon our people and again ask the immediate withdrawal o these troops. I have the honor to be, your JOHN P. ALTGELD, "Governor of Illinois." respectfully,

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ANSWER.

The consideration of the governor's letter and the preparations of the answer occupied the President and his advisers for nearly three hours. The time seemed long for so short an answer, but the gravity of the subject and the firm attitude assumed by the President apparation. firm attitude assumed by the President apparently fully warranted the deliberate action. The members of the conference evidently had a keen sense of the deep responsibility they assumed, as was made clearly evident by the gravity of their manner when they left the President. At midnight the doors of the White House were closed and the President and Secretary Lamont retired to rest. Following is the President's reply:

"Exercitive Massion Washington D ago alone three regiments of intery, and one troop of cavalry,
soldiers can be found. They
ly every moment to go on duty
and are now eager to go into

Federal troops were sent to Chicago accordance with the constitution and the United States upon the demand postoffice department that obstruction ce department that obstruction of the hould be removed, and upon the repre-ors of the judicial officers of the United hat process of the federal courts could be executed through the ordinary me be upon abundant proof that conspir and upon abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the states. To meet these conditions, which are clearly within the province of federal authority, the presence of federal troops in the city of Chicago was deemed not only proper, but necessary, and there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the policy of the least state of the least s interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city. "GROVER CLEVELAND."

-A train bearing company D o the 15th United States infantry bo Hammond, Indiana, where some young hood-lums were finishing up a ruined sleeper. In-stead of arresting the boys, the soldiers, at the order of Dr. Davis, surgeon of the Monon. residence Englewood, fired upon the inoffer sive citizens. Charles Fleischer, a carpenter was walking with his wife and child when bullet penetrated his heart and he fell dead. The child stooped down and placing its hands on the dead father's face beseeched him to arise. Never again, Fleischer, plebeian carper arise. Never again, Pieisener, pieneian carpen-ter, sport for the murderer's bullet. But from your wasted life and bleeding form will spring a telling protest which will vindicate the good and inoffensive life. Thousands of hearts have sworn it. The God-given righ of self-defense decrees that red-handed min-ions of successful scoundrelism shall not be

ions of successful scoundrelism should be privileged to do all the shooting.

A Miss Fleming, walking on the street, Victor Deutzner and William Fleming were to a man, were at the time in their hall.

In the evening, pursuant to previous ar-rangement, delegates from over a hundred unions met at Uhlich's hall. Meeting with them was John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers; General Master Workman Sovereign, President Mahan of the Na tional Union of Street Railway Emple President Connell of the International chinists Union, President Prescott of the In ternational Typographical Union, Presiden Debs, Vice-President Howard, Secretary Kel iher and members of the board of directors o the A. R. U. Thomas I. Kidd, general secretary of the Machine Woodworkers, presided The meeting was in session till 5 A.M. and agreed to strike on Wednesday morning, if Pullman, previous to that time still refused arbitrate, or if not, if the general managers still refused to cut off the Pullman sleepers. The following resolution was forwarded to Governor Altgeld: Governor Altgeld:

"To GOVERNOR ALTGELD .- In view o the occupation of the state of Illinois by armed forces of the United States, without proper demand having been made by the con stituted authorities of the state and in defiance of the constitution.

Resolved. That a committee of twenty five be appointed by this meeting to wait upon the city council and request of it that it de mand of President Cleveland the withdrawa from the city of the United States troops now held in the city. We insist that your excel lency take legal steps to compel the with drawal of said army forces at once, and pledge your excellency the support of the law-loving organized trades in Chicago in the accomplishment of this result."

Still debating in Buffalo and Cincinnati

Closed up tight at Ashley on the Chicago & Detroit. The firemen at Milwaukee resolved Detroit. to walk out. Industrial council at Kansa City approve the strike. Men on the Sants Fe, at Galveston, go out. Situation ur changed and all firm except uncorroborated report of weakening at St. Louis.

JULY 9 .- Martial law practically pro claimed. Fuzzy-wuzzy Miles shoots off his mouth and deprecates the acts of violence of the past few days, but does not go into partic lars. Scabs running trains out of Chicago bayonet sticking out each window. Al quiet at the stock yards and Hammond verybody enjoying an armed peace. On more regular soldiers arrived, two companies encamped in front of federal build ngs to resist anarchical attempts to dynamite Hesing's whiskers.

Protecting United States marshals suspected of setting fire to cars. Engineers and firemen all out at Wabash, Indiana.

Not a whoel moving in Toledo. Riot rreatened in Cincinnati if Frank Phelan, A. L. U. deputy, is sent to jail for contempt Militia ordered out. Strike spreading east Railroads at Denver furnish special car fo brotherhood men not in A. R. U. to confer with employes south and endeavor to get A R. U. men to return to work. certain spots in that territory that the brother hood tools will find unhealthy to visit, and in none will they find A. R. U. boys prepared to Wilkinson, Barrett and Clarkwought to scab. Solid all along the line so far as out, and the last just at the jumping-off

JULY 10.-Eugene V. Debs, president, George W. Howard, vice-president, Sylvester Keliher, secretary, and L. W. Rogers, director of the A. R. U. and editor of THE RAILWAY Times, arrested on charge of conspirace Papers, books, personal letters and some po office orders seized by United States court officers. John J. Hannahan, Vice Grand Chief of B. of L. F., arrested and put under \$5,000 bail. Mr. H. sympathizes with A. R. U. Away with him. Arrests getting thick, piling Arrests getting thick up wrath against a day of wrath. Regular soldiers kill nobody today, but insult women and knock down men passing their camps. A man was killed on Michigan avenue, shot dead by a soldier, because he brushed against that representative of justice. Newspapers suppressed accounts of murder. Reports from suppressed accounts of murder. Reports from all points say K. of L. are ready for the word. All A. R. U. out at Meridian, Mississippi, and all labor organizations join them. St. Paul Board of Trade wants Cleveland to withdraw troops, but he will not. What does His Excellency care for a board of trade when mer on Olney's road are on a strike. The mur dered Charles Fleischer, of Hammond, fol lowed to his grave by 2,000 people. Sacra mento railroaders hold up their end contrary to A. R. U. orders. They act in their capac-ity as citizens and conservative men are alarmed. Conservative citizens could have avoided the issue by doing a little protesting avoided the issue by doing a little protesting against a military tyranny, worked from behind the scenes by corporation thieves. News favorable to A. R. U. from all point where muskets are not in charge. All the labor unions of Chicago denounce the arrest of the A. R. U. general officers. That won't hurt the general managers. Labor unions be the general managers.

JULY 11.—On threat of discharge—chestnut bluff—engineers at Anderson, on Big Four, go back to work. Job in the future will not run in paths of pleasantness. Strike seriously affecting oil trade in central Ohio. Negroes in St. Louis offe: to help roads with labor. Six thousand men laid off at Indianapolis on Big

the engineer, who would rather cut throat and his own than get off the

hicago, as arranged at Uh on. Teamsters, coremaker rs, tome of the printers of enters deferred action for it oming conference. reamsters, coremeaters and carne of the printers came out, and cardeferred action for the present. The
conference in which American Fedof Labor will take part on tomorrow eration of Labor with the control of Labor with the control of the murder and surrounding of her people. Strike at Oakland, California, not so peaceable as it might be. Los Angeles keeping up its end. Wreckers doctored a bridge west of Sacramento and train went through, killing four soldiers and wounding four and killing the engineer. Drunken soldier, state jay, kills inoffensive Patrick O'Connor on Halsted street. The protector of law and order had his jag with him. "General" All-Round Ass Robbins, of the Illinois state jays, prohibits sale of Chicago Times in camp. That Ass Robbins, of the Illinois state jays, pro-hibits sale of Chicago Times in camp. That paper tells the truth, and the "general" don't want it. Mayor Hopkins and Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, representing mayors of fifty Amer-ican cities, called on Pullman's automaton, Wackes, to suggest arbitration. No! K. of L. demands impeachment of Olney and Cleve land. Not on your life. Engineer and fire-man at Benson, Arizona, refused to haul soldiers. Boycott on Chicago daily liars ex-

tending east and west. Everything all right

omething has got to drop soon.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, as well as Altgeld, of Illinois, protests against federal interference. Toughs still being sworn in. A large number of negroes also being put in service as deputy marshals and the coping around government building swarming with residents of that color from the hard neigh orhoods of South Clark and State Pacific Coast still tight. Canadian Pacific tight as a drum; same of West and Southwest. At Los Angeles, the omnibus injunction was dished out all around, including Superintendent Muir, of the Southern Pacific, and General Manager Wade, of the Santa Fe. B. & O. issue the discharge bug-a-boo at Bellaire
Ohio. At Kent, Ohio, the Erie road tried
to freeze out the A. R. U. by discharging 300
men. Passenger trains out of Portland.
Oregon Left without bindrage. Oregon, left without hindrance. At Fargo North Dakota, provisions running low Switchmen at Hannibal and St. Joe yards Kansas City, walked out. Thirty-two scabs inexperienced, arrived from New York. New Central hiring scabs for Chicago's afflic tion. Big stock yards men at Chicago finding that the strike makes them weary, try to ar range conference. The honor of suggesting federal grand jury, at Chicago, packed to in-dict, belongs to Edwin Walker, counsel for St. Paul road, who telegraphed Olney, attorney for C. B. & Q., and representative of railroad corporations in Cleveland's cabinet, to go for Debs. To make it more binding go for Debs. To make it more binding Walker was appointed to assist Milchrist, the district attorney. General managers their soldiers and police how to move. General managers direc They did it by mail, were not on Fuzzy Wuzzy Miles ground].

"Sings his song of blood and war And high responsibility."

Also steps into the ring as a lawyer. Laid down his construction of the Kuklux Klan mnibus to an audience of admiring roasters.

During the day President Debs held a conerence with Mayor Hopkins. Debs said tha now, as always before, the A. R. U. was eady to arbitrate.

Uneasy at New Orleans. Anderson, Wa bash and Knox, Indiana, out. At Valparaiso Grand Trunk and Fort Wayne passenger train side-tracked.

JULY 12 .- At request of Knights of Labor pushed by Larry McGann, Mr. Cleveland onsented to appoint two commissioners or arbitrators to act with Labor Commissioner Wright. The President has the power under act of October 1, 1888. Under section 6 of The President has the power under this act, even though either or both parties re-fuse to arbitrate, this commission has authority inder section 6 to "investigate." Pullman cannot get out of that, and that is half the battle for A. R. U. Otherwise maybe it's good for us, maybe it isn't. The only objection is, that whereas the general managers who started in to "nip the A. R. U. in the bud"—see correspondence with Pullman— and were dying for a fight, will under it be able to let go the tail of the bear, something A. R. U. does not want. The proviso that law and order must be established is all right; the A. R. U. always stood for that. It is ways in favor of arbitration, only wants a board. Five hundred men imported from Canada, consigned to general managers N. B.—Grand jury federal court not yet taker cognizance; their name is not Debs. William C. Lynch, A. R. U. man, arrested for organ William izing; released from jail on \$2,500 Milwankee unions in federated council only wait the word to come out. Ashtabula unio ore handlers drive out scabs. Reports of mins moving where military assists.

Conference between Executive Board of American Federation of Labor and leading officers in various unions, at Briggs House Chicago, to consider strike. President Deb presentment of the case. Decision not yet public. The conference also requested President of the United States, or a deputy to represent him, to attend. President did not come. C. S. McAuliff, F. W. Archibald, John O'Rourke and others arrested for violating the blanket injunction at Milwaukee.
Telegraph manager compelled to produce telegrams to and from A. R. U. general officer before the Federal grand jury. Unions in the labor council announce their intention to the labor council announce their intention to come out as soon as called on. Fifteen hundren packinghouse men at stock yards—K. of L.—quit work. Strike as far south as Leckson-like Tenescon 18. Jacksonville, Tennessee. All well, gain every day, general managers losing every day.

JULY 12 .- Yielding to the overwhelming demand of public opinion, calling corporation lawyer Olney off the perch, President Cleve-land at last yielded, and agreed to appoint arin that it is the first agreed a special bitrators as to the Pullman matter. As that was all that was contended for by the A. R. U. in the first instance, it had won the fight, one which n its example will shower countless in the wageworker's path for all time the present system continues. The subject of the present system continues. The subject of the original trouble settled, so far as the union was cerned, left only the return to work of the men in rai!road employ; accordingly the proposition was made to the general managers, advocated and presented by the mayor of Chicago, and insolently refused. The offer ocurse, was all back. Now as the cerporation scoundrels and their backing of musket and warrant, refuse to so arrange—the mer cannot work—it changes the front, and we are fighting now to the finish, and will fight till the last gasp, to see that every man gets his old place without prejudice. The responsibility of the strike is shifted to the roads, a big

old place without prejudice. The responsa-bility of the strike is shifted to the roads, a big point for the A. R. U.

The American Federation's Executive Board meet and indorse the strike, but for reasons, to them sufficient, conclude not to call out their unions. The wisdom of this move is an open question, which will come perhaps here-after for further consideration.

The lying report that the strike was called off called for telegrams by the hundred, pro-testing against what was supposed to be a sur-render. Roads moving passenger and some freight. Plute press call it a licking as to us. Everything smooth, but they dare not take away the soldiers. It is difficult to make con-

JULY 13.—George M. Pullman opens his mouth, moved thereto by President Cleve-land's position. George lied as usual when his statement touched on facts.

General managers' coop adjourns, and they are ready to be *lemient* with the men. Scales are to be retained. are to be retained. Pure matter of layor as a strikers, could run the road — with soldiers— without them of course. Kind semi-god

ge of District United States Cour nd jury to investigate general mana-or fellows! In the fever hands of gers. Poor fellows! In the fever hands of such a grand jury. Small chunk of sop to the big Cerberus who will, when its all over, pay its compilments to grand jury et al, and will not be afraid of contempt of court in doing it. Coroner holds Downey, of the state jays, for murder of an inoffensive citizen. Some roads, notably North-Western, got an ironclad, me

notably North-Western, got an monciac, mei must not belong to any organization. Where' P. M. Arthur and his Galesburg tailpieces Conspiracy adjunct to federal musket bein worked for all it's worth at Milwaukee, St Louis and other points. Reading of the testi-mony amusing if the bluff did not temporarily discommode the victims. Scab switchman a Robey street crossing brought a N. P. and Wisconsin Central into collision. Two locomotives on the scrap pile, three passengers injured. Scab engineers didn't attempt to save trains, but jumped. The roads will probably call on county for costs by blaming it or strikers and Debs. Adjutant-General Oren dorff, when he heard of the general managers rejection of settlement said he would rec nend the withdrawal of state troops and le the G. M.'s fight it out. President Cleveland said: "By G—d! it's an outrage. If the President of the United States can meet with strikers, I don't think it would hurt a general Current opinion that will be withdrawn at once. gestion from foregoing that Cleveland or Orendorff is to be arrested for tramping on mail train's corns. Reports from West, all firm, no surrender. Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw road go out.

JULY 13.—Pacific Coast still tied up. Scabs with body guard of a dozen soldiers apiece move a few trains. No important changes from yesterday's situation reported. men in Chicago bracing up. Meetings being held, new charters going out and membership rolling in. Inquiries as to false report of strike being off still coming in. that men will hold together till official notifi cation.

JULY 14.- Dallas, Indianapolis, Haute, Evansville, Duluth, St. Paul, St. Louis Frankfort, Ind.; Des Moines, Dubuque, Livingston, Mont.; "Oledo, Norwalk, Ohio; Cairo, Truckee, Cal.; Delaware, Ohio; Las Vegas, N. M.; Minneapolis, Seattle, Savanna, Ull. Authorism Vanand otherseiste missell. Ill.: Atchison, Kan., and other points wire all well, all firm and want information. well, all firm and want information. Santa Fe, reported by managers as all open, is dead about at Atchison. Miners in Hocking Val-ley holding coal; will not let it out till matters are settled. Public want to know what A. R. U. is going to do. Going to do nothing R. U. is going to do. Going to do nothing. The managers refuse work, strike cannot be stopped till all the men go to work. The military arm will get tired soon, the policy of doing nothing on part of A. R. U. will do the rest. People of Hammond, Indiana, turn down some republican politicians anxious to lick railroad robbers' boots by resolving. The two following telegrams will indicate to a cer-tainty as to where the reader can put his fin-

ger on a scab; "CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.-To P. Arthur, Grand Chief Brotherhood of Loco-motive Engineers, Cleveland, O.: The news-papers quote you as having issued an official order to your members requiring them to scab ' firemen or company might employ. It is also reported to us on what seems reliable authority that you are issuing letters of recommendation to engineers for the purpose of filling positions vacated by strikers; in other words are supplying 'scabs' to take the to take the places of engineers. We desire to do no striking e We are now making history and the case. do not wish to put any man on record improperly. An early reply will oblige. By order of the board of directors, American Railway Union."

Late in the afternoon Arthur's reply cam-

"CLEVELAND, O., July 14.—To E. V. Debs, Chicago: My advice to members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, when called upon to give it, has been to attend strictly to their duty as engineers and run their engines when they could do so safely, regardless of who the company employs to regardless of who the company employs to ire them. I have not issued any letters of recommendation to engineers for the purpo of filling positions vacated by strikers. Ha stated to all inquiry that members of the brotherhood could take the places vacated by other members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers contrary to the laws of the order, but could not take the place of members of the American Railway Union who had quit in obedience to the order of that organization. Have not sent any engineers. Have referred all applications for employ ment to the chairman of the general comittee of adjustment. P. M. ARTHUR.

JULY 15 .- Is the strike on? It am. From big trade and labor assembly with its 120,000 wage earners down, all Chicago labor thunders it from the platform to Debs
"Go ahead." From St. Louis it comes like a wave, from over the whole land the church have taken it up. Is the strike on? To finish

To readers outside of Chicago, rem that if anything appears in Chicago plute press, in the Associated and United Press, that from the fact is not so. They claim the strike is over, but all the same the soldiers are still here, and every hog Armour butchers is escorted to his doom by a jag or regular as a

TO THE TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY: Trade unions of St. Louis ready to drop tools at moment's notice, provided Chicago unions take like action. Wire at once. " AUGUST PRIESTERSBACH.

"WILLIAM ANDERSON,
"Chairman and Secretary of Allied trades."

The following answer was returned: "The Trade and Labor Assembly of Chi-cago glory in the noble position you have taken, and ask that you hold your men in posi-tion to aid at any time to the best of your ability the American Railway Union in its bat-

tle for justice and recognition.' As Much as She Could Admit.

Mr. Wickwire—"Now, my dear, you m imit that Mrs. Watts looked exceeding ell in her new gown." Mrs. Wickwire dmit that Mrs. Watts looked wickwire-rell in her new gown." Mrs. Wickwire-'Yee-e-s, the gown did look very well on her."—Indianapolis fournal.

"Infant Industries."

Uncle Sam—" It was a mighty bad habit I of these infant industries into. They're never trisfied now unless I walk the floor with 'em

NOBODY.

Nobody heaps the mart with food, Euilds the city and harbor good, And guides the rushing train; Nebody makes the ocean ship, And leads the cargo and works the Nobody fills the nation's scrip With fruit of his hand and brain.

Nobody's wife is sad and wo With travail and trouble overborne, Her brow with sorrow sealed; Nobody's children run the street With famished bodies and naked feet, Or slave in the mills 'mid dust and Or weed the heavy field.

Nobody labors from morn till eve, With little to comfort and much to grieve Till he death's crop shall cram; For others have reaped what he has sown And when Nobody's heaved his last po He'll rest in the grave without a sto

COAL MINERS AND SINGLE TAX-ERS JOIN HANDS

BY E. MOORE.

cago Question Club, May 21, 1894, addressed the following open letter to John McBride, of Columbus, Ohio, president of the United Mine Workers of America:

"Sympathizing, with the coal miners in their struggle for bread; realizing your cause is our cause; believing that all competitors (coal miners as well as coal mine constant).

(coal miners as well as coal mine or should be placed on an equal footing in regard to natural opportunities; realizing with you that the thickness of the veins of coal, their nearness or remoteness to market, or the value of location, must be considered; that the rightful consideration and settlement of this ques tion will equalize natural opportunities place competitors upon an equal footing, thus solving not only the mining question but the whole industrial problem: therefore we beg leave to join with you for the overthrow of those who, by locking you out, starve you into accepting from time to time smaller and accepting from time to time smaller and smaller wages, while, through keeping their mines idle, they increase the price of coal to consumers. We call upon you to raise with us the banner of equal rights in the coal fields in which you labor—in the storehouse of nature wherein the bountiful hand of an impartial Father has provided enough and to spare for all his children.

"To attain this end, to place all competitors upon an equal footing, to forever end the power of monopoly to enslave you and to rob us all, we call upon you to demand that the coal barons and all other owners of this earth shall be made to recognize our equal natural rights in the land by requiring them to pay rights in the land by requiring them to pay into the public treasury a full equivalent for the advantages they hold, the same to be determined by the value of their holdings irrespective of improvements.

"Let the coal miners who are now on strike

but calmly assert their God-given right of access to the storehouse of nature and there will come to their support such a force of public sentiment from press and people as will at once precipitate the great struggle of the masses as against the classes for equal rights as opposed to all forms of class privilege, and determine the as yet uncertain course which the rapidly rising and threatening tide of discontent will take, thereby leading safely and successfully to the dethronement of monopoly and the abolition of all forms of industrial slavery."

One response to the above was the unani-mous adoption at a joint meeting of the United Mine Workers of America and the Knights of Labor, of Du Quoin, Illinois, held June 6, 1894, of the following resolutions: "WHEREAS, it is universally admitted that

the increase of population gives value to land irrespective of the improvements thereon, and that the denser the population the greater that

"AND WHEREAS, it is customary to consider that ever-increasing value which an ever-in-creasing population gives to the coal lands a part of the mine owner's investment which, with the actual capital invested by him, forms the basis on which his percentage of profit is figured, and the more unused coal lands are ncluded in such investment, or the higher the price the mine owner choses to put on his lands the more beggarly they can make their profit appear, just as the watering of railroad stock makes railroad dividends seem small;

"AND WHEREAS, it is evident that this un earned land value considered as a part of the mine-owner's investment accounts for the claim of small profits so often made by mine owners and so often urged as an excuse for the further cutting down of wages;

" AND WHEREAS, it is evident that the intention of the lockout is not only to force the miners into accepting a lower wage but it i also hoped by means of the same weapon to raise the price of coal to the consumer by lessening the supply, clearly showing that the coal miner and coal consumer have a common cause against the conditions which make such

lock-outs possible;
"AND WHEREAS, the coal fields like all other lands on which any kind of business can be profitably carried on, are bought up and largely held out of use, thereby keeping workmen of all occupations out of employment competing against each other for work and nece

orcing wages down;
"And whereas, it appears that the Chicago Question Club is in sympathy with our move-ment and offers to co-operate with us in our

efforts for justice; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we do hereby extend to
the Chicago Question Club the right hand of
fellowship and earnestly and gladly agree to
raise with them the banner of equal rights in
the coal fields in which we labor—in that great the coal fields in which we land the bountiful hand of an impartial Father has provided enough and to spare for all his children. And to that end we declare with the Chicago Questions. tion Club, the Knights of Labor, a kindred organizations which are springing up all over the land in favor of taxing into the public treasury the value which population gives to land—value on which all labor now pays dividends; believing that if that value is taken in the form of taxation that it will be pays dividents; determing that it will be unprofitable not only to keep idle the mines which are already sunk but will force the opening and operation of new mines in the vast, valuable and now unused coal fields of the United States in order that their owners may earn the tax and thus make their holdings profitable, thus advancing wages by increasing the demand for labor and cheapening the coal to the consumer by increasing the supply of coal. And be it further

"Resolved, That we do hereby call upon the officers, state and national, of the United Mine Workers of America to have this matter brought before the various assemblies under their jurisdiction, with a view to taking practical action thereon in the near future while relaxing none of our energy in the present struggle. And be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished to the press."

Peselved, That copies of these resumished to the press."

A FRIENDLY SYMPOSIUM. BY FRANK A. MYERS.

-Eminently this is a railroad country, Mr. B., and a railroad age; and perforce a commercial country. The volume of business is indicated by the many lines of steel rails strutching from one extreme end of the land to the other and by the insurerable interto the other, and by the innumerable inter secting lines interweaving all the various parts into one grand unit. The changing, moving, restless people, with the great facilities for tation, are continually flitting hither ever on the "go" why we do and thither, ever on the "go"—why, we do not realize the blessings of quick transporta-It has come to be the natural condition

B.—How soon we all lose sight of the old, cease even to make comparisons, and rest in the present—the immediate—order of affairs. Travel has wonderfully increased over the past. In olden times few men ever got out of hearing of the rattling of the pots at home, but -now everybody travels

A .- Is it not remarkable that so few mistakes are made? This is a great compliment to the intelligence and efficiency of the multitude of employes engaged in all branches of railroad service. Indeed, it is a token of splendid business talent, to perform all these ultifarious duties so faithfully and well.

-The early ancient means of locomotion were very rude, and mighty has been the stride from the old, two wheeled, wooden cart of the beautiful palace of today on wheels. But it has been a gradual progress. What was once believed impossible has been reached. The air ship is in embryo. Many men yet living remember the days when stages were the chief means of locomotion. In 1807 Fulton revolutionized navigation by his appli cation of steam to vessels, and in 1824 son brought the very farthest ends of the earth into neighborly contact by the application of the same power to land locomotion. At first the land carriage was chiefly used for travelers. People, as of most new things, were suspicious of the thing, called it a tentative or experimental affair, and would not trust Of course, the first appliances for locomotion were very rude, but soon taught the necessity for better things. first, the volume of commerce was practically summed up by a cipher, but today it is nearly impossible to conceive of the quantity of stuff hauled from one place to another

everywhere. We could not do without everywhere. We could not do what a com-bem now. What a stagnation—what a commercial death—would follow a suspension of all railroad traffic!

reason of the railroads. The fruits of the tropical countries, the blessings of the temperate zones, and the good things of the colder regions are practically put upon our very tables now, and we have come to regard thes things desk before we have finished our morning meal-everything carried right to our front door—all due to the railroads.

B.—And further, they have been one of

the greatest civilizers on the globe, causing different peoples to rub against each other and imbibe their better experiences and customs and improvements. For this reason the crusades of the middle ages, disastrous as they were, brought with them a new order of things to the European world. They saw other life than their own, and brought back with them from the Holy Land a new spirit and a new civilization. So the railroads have given to us the best, in an intellectual sense, of all lands—the products of the brain as well as of the soil, the fruits of their history as well as of their civilization. In this sense we cannot estimate the blessings of railroads. As an example, look at Africa. There in twenty years political and commercial unrest have done more to open up Darkest Africa

than a century of missionary work.

A.-To veer our line of thought a little and this informal talk will, of course, allow - it is not altogether inapposite to the spirit of organization among the laboring people today is a mighty schooling. Men are rubbing their wisdom and experiences into each other and developing great economical truths. In the quantity of discussion is truths. In the quantity of discussion is knowledge and safety. Therefore it is nat-ural and easy to conclude that every latest organization is better than its predecessors simply because it has the advantages of their experiences, light and wisdom.

B.—A plain fact, friend A. Liberty of speech and full and free discussion develop

the truth. Time was when men had, through fear of unnatural power, to smother up their To have an idea in opposition to the carefully promulgated opinions and doctrines of the oligarchy was a crime, and men and and experience were suppressed through fear, and the advancement of the world held in check as a natural consequence. Even in spiritual matters for their "soul ," as Roger Williams expressed it, men were burnt at the stake or persecuted and destroyed in inquisitions. But the world has progressed, and there is more liberty in many ways for the people of today. Men have partly broken their festers, and involuntary servitude to class opinions and to dogmas favorable to the few has, in a measure, been cast off as an obsolete overlapping of the less practicable sentiments of an earlier and less experienced age of the world. The dragging forward of the stale customs and halfples and refined infamies from the black, ob scure past is not in accord with the progres-sive spirit of this intelligent age. And yet sive spirit of this intelligent age. And yet men say to one another: "Lay aside your prejudices and biasments and come and join That is to say, that what you believe i I believe is truth and right and salvation. Or, in other words, I'm right and you're wrong. Now no one has a patent on the whole truth and nothing but the truth, for all men are fallible. And, further, if I am honest, how can I help my belief, whether spiritual or political? How can I whether spiritual or political? How can I change my convictions? I have obtained my views through the best wisdom I possess, and how can I help them? And what will be the result whether I do or do not change them to conform to another's views of and therefore they will differ as long as the world stands, for no two persons go through world stands, for no two persons go through exactly the same experiences and obtain the same data for his beliefs. And, if he did, it is quite possible that his nature-made diffi ences in the elemental construction of his mind would lead him to adopt varying conclu-

A.—Just so, precisely. You know that to accede to a kicker is to put yourself under his dictation and concede him right and your superior and you wrong and his inferior. That licenses him to go on and promulgate his pessimism. Now, that is a position a man cannot afford to take. Metal is an admirable thing in

SPECIAL ARTICLES. into practice is what profits manking. Thought embodied in act is history. He who can execute his thoughts in acts is the successful man. Now, with some people to think is to act while others are vain dreamers all their lives These latter see but never act—never execute. To go on, to push, to drive, to execute ideas that could easily be laid aside, is success. Micawberism is not the road to prosperity. But yet, the man of action is not, as a rule, the thinker; and ideas must be born. So, in a sense, both men have their work to do. man of action converts the dreamer's The into deeds. The one supplements the other, and both are necessary

B.—And don't you think love of country is a duty? I do. It certainly is the duty of every good citizen, in this republic where laws are made by representatives of the people, to the wholes whelever laws. Part feel to it and are made by representatives of the people, to obey wholesome laws. Party fealty is no part of any man's duty to his country. The autocrats and plutocrats of party are no less miserably mean and contemptible than they are as government officials, and no man owes them anything. credulity, and deserve to be overthrown. manipulating party for unsentimental and sel fish ends they boast themselves into power They are coarse plebicolists. They "work common people. They are despicable partisans.

A. Leaving organization in order to touch a moment on the basic element in the human heart that permits him to be controlled for public good and public safety, we will perhaps arrive at a fundamental truth. It is to be con ceded, therefore, that fear—common fear—is an element of control, discipline, restraint government, and perhaps self-improvement. The power of fear in the governing of men is not to be decried. It is God-given, and therefore legitimate. For instance, men who fear newspaper publicity or dread punishment o the law, are held in restraint often from the committal of crime. The early Mosaic law declared a life for a life, and an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, and a hand for a hand, and a foot for a foot, and a burning for a burning, and a wound for a wound, and a stripe for a stripe, and a breach for a breach later men compounded for a felony; and now law imposes imprisonment or a pecuniary punishment. There is a political virtue in being obedient to the powers that be. Many minor affairs of life are under the supervision of love, the opposite of fear, but in the pres ent status of the world love is not yet suffi cient for the complete control of all the untamed, barbarian elements in use have not yet reached that degree of culture where love can be trusted as the sole element And the question arises whether of control. A.—Wonderful what blessings we enjoy by as long as man is man, we will ever reach that state of perfection or not. So far our laws are based on the element of fear, in order to based check crime, and not upon the softer influence of love. With our limited world-experience we are perhaps justified in asking as common affairs. Our mail is laid upon our civilization is not a restraint and a hindrance of the culture of some of man's best faculties, and whether under it he reaches his highest destiny. It is to be conceded that the fear of poverty leads to industry, and that useful employment is a happy existence. In this sense civilization is an unmixed good. In the first stages of child-life it runs counter to discipline but experience has taught in unmistakable language that sparing the rod often spoils the child. Discipline means reproof, though re-They saw proof is never pleasant or kindly received.
Yet this is no reason for not administering it when necessary The fear of defeat, or of ilroads have criticism, or of being outdone, or of failure, Man is naturally lazy and needs prodding up. seek merit for praise and not for self-comfort.
While I do not exactly approve of our present civilization in all respects, still I have nothing better to offer. The world will have to go on experimenting and bettering itself, for experi ence is a marvelous school

B.—Partly in the same line of thought which you have sententiously outlined is to be found token that has bought, sold and betrayed us you have sementously outlined is to be found the idea of public opinion, which is a mighty power in a republic where public men are made and unmade by it. Indeed, govern-ment is largely run by it, and is sustained or Statueless statesmen regu overthrown by it. la e their speeches too often in conformity to it instead of the best light in themselves. They cater to public sentiment, exist a day, vanish forever. And this is right. alone lives, not hybrid sentiments. It defeats parties and measures when they are not in accord with the universal mind. This is why so many weakling statesmen (?) declare they might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion. These men, "drest in a little brief authority," know full well the source of their ephemeral existence. And then it is criticism, a censor, a corrector. Few are able to say: "D—n the people!" Public sentiment is adjusted by the multitude of minds and is perhaps as near right, therefore, as it is possible to be. But yet it is not always right, for some men, who are east down by it, in democratic government to countenance a systafter years arise in great glory. However, it tem such as this. We term it unconstitutional, is the best immediate test of right and truth and declare our independence, but when a that we have. It sweeps along in tides, now neap and now spring. know but too well, sentiment runs to seed; into our crevices and say unto one another, and still demagogues follow after it and assume to be the leaders of it, simply for the glory of a "little brief authority." There are It is no use." men who will do anything for popularity sake. Such vermin have not the good of the people, the masses, at heart. Theirs is a people, the masses, at heart. Theirs is a selfish purpose. Their policy is to gain the public ear. They understand the gain there is in policy. Public opinion shapes lives; it influences legislation and creates laws; it extorts and forces; it makes presidents and great men; it is a revolutionizer. Fame is now little else than public opinion. Even the good and the bad are but matters of public opinion—in a political sense. Detraction or degradation is but public opinion. It is the lever in America. And men ask: "How is it going? Which way is the wind blowing?"
The public is a great irresponsible thing, and still in republics it is the one source of power. In nearly every constitutional preamble is embodied the statement that all power is embodied the statement that all power is derived from the people—the final referendum of all economic sentiments. And of late political literary bureaus have been instituted to make and shape public sentiment for ulterior purposes. This is an age in which the rior purposes. This is an age in which the people as a body is the king. Cunning, de-signing men invent tricks to capture public opinion. They sacrifice their capture public They sacrifice their own wis that of the multitude. This leads to rank demagoguery and time people and packed conventions, and to changes and new shibboleths.

dictation and concede him right and your superior and you wrong and his inferior. That licenses him to go on and promulgate his pessimism. Now, that is a position a man cannot afford to take. Metal is an admirable thing in this life.

B.—But there is such a thing as presenting so stern a front as to conflict with the rights of others. It is well not to forget that there is a law of courtesy, and that we owe no man hatred, but on the other hand we do owe him good will and politeness. I presume there is a way to present ideas without the rough edges on, and that so presented they would be accepted where bruskness would fail.

A.—The study of execution is important, but is, the knowledge of how to put ideas

NOT FATE BUT OPPRESSION TO WHICH WE SUBMIT.

BY CLINTON COLLINS.

There is trouble, trouble, everywhere. We all know it, see it, feel it. Trouble that ought to be and trouble that ought not to be. Just and deserved troubles and unjust and unmerited troubles. Troubles caused by other troubles, inflicting their unwelcome burdens upon the heads of innocents who mutely and without understanding meekly submit and bow to them. Troubles bred by the too great self-indulgence of those whose privileges and advantages have placed self-indulgence within easy reach. Troubles bred and directly caused by viciousness of disposition and character, both among the poor and among inch. Troubles bred by tignorance, and by well-meant but misdirected intention. Troubles that ought to be tolerated, countenanced and that ought to be tolerated, countenanced and endured, and troubles, which, for one minute, ought not to be borne with. Troubles that w should rise up and fight against with our last breath. Troubles that we know are wrong, and that should not be compromised with.

And what is largely the reason of this! Let

us not mince matters. Let us scale our eyes and look cold truth right in the face. Let us bravely confess that we are a lot of trimmers and cowards and that this is largely the cause of it. We are a pack of cowards; a mean paltry, cowering-hearted set of cowards. A set of men who stand up and denounce the tyrant and oppressor and cravenly doff our hats and bend the knee when we meet him face to face. We talk among ourselves in little knots and groups and say that we are laboring under an unjust system of laws, that the products of all our toil, by a deceptive and seductive system, whose insidious wordings we cannot trace, are going into the pock ets of those who already have more the they should fairly possess. That our econom they should fairly possess. That our economic system is a flim flam, shell working game, run by and in favor of the rich. That we are not going to stand it. That a day of reckoning is coming. That we will get together and by force, if it can be done in no other way, institute a system which shall not breed such inequalities-which shall not start some people off in the race of life at a point on the so far in advance of the other starters that they in the short run can never by any possibility hope to reach. We get together and compare We exchange our opinions. that it can't go on. That it must not be allowed to go on. That we will stand to gether and put a stop to it. And then-when the potentate trots in upon the scenedown on our bellies and crawl; actually eat dirt; and in our humility and contrition cry out, "hurrah for this self-made man! hurrah for this man of success! hurrah for this man who is rich!" Yes, fie on us cowards. Ab-Contrite worshipers of the almighty dollar. Fie on us, traitors to our own manhood. Fie on us, betrayers of our cowards, we cringe and crawl at the crack of

This is plain talk, but not plain enough,

Let us confess. Let us admit.

One able bodied man at work, in some productive operation, produces, it is estimated by economists, six times what is necessary for his own existence. We know that men produce largely in excess of their consumption because we see all about the country billions of dollars of excess production in the form of the country's aggregate wealth. Did we consume from day to day all that we produce from day to day we should see no such thing as accumulated wealth. We should consume everything as we produce it. collectively, the large majority of people toiling together in this large and fertile country would pile up around them four or five times more than enough for them all comfortably to exist. But they do not labor together harmon iously and collectively. We all, more or less, labor; but the vast majority of us receive in a representation for only a small part of the product we have produced. The rest, or the representative for it, insidiously and slowly gravitates, figuratizely speaking, into a pool into which but a limited number of fortunates by advantage of position have the opportunity The evil lies not in the fact that the toilers of the country do not by their united efforts produce enough to make all comfortable, but in the fact that a seductive system tends to centralize into a few hands the resulting product—the real workers, generally speak-ing, being fortunate if they succeed in reserv-ing unto themselves from their produce enough to barely exist.

We know these statements to be facts. We get together and resolve. We exchange mu-tual understandings. We denounce the faulty system as a fraud and a robbery of the American people for the benefit of the whipmasters, ringmasters - a few rich. We declare to be contrary to the fundamental principle of with weak smiles and sick looks, "There goes another martyr, another victim to the cause

Cowards all. Mere talkers and windbeaters. Complainers; and at a test querulous sycophants. Let us admit it. We are big at talking. We like to talk. But when it comes to taking any radical action, to doing away with the evil, we falter and hesitate, we parley and compromise, we veer and shift; we would not be without the evil. It has become our pet infirmity. We have learned to nurse and cherish it. It has become a landmark and companion to us. And we settle back into our corners only wish that it could have been; when son display of bravery on our part at the critical moment would easily have gained what we wish. Futility men. We whine and simper. wish. Futility men. We whine and simper. But action. Who said action! Why we had

No wonder the old problem still exists Often a champion has stepped out in the peo-ple's cause, by secret signs and information he has been encouraged to go ahead. He sees that millions are with him. He thinks at the crucial moment that they will step out and apport him. The pickets of the boodle king challenge him, come out and wayla-him; he has fallen into the enemy's hands king challenge him, come out and wayls; him; he has fallen into the enemy's hands; where are the millions who signalled him on? Nowhere. No one can be found who knew anything about it. He is meshed, done up, and branded. And we, getting together again, call him a poor fool; say that he meant well, feel him a martry to the cause of right and justice. And that ends it. No wonder injustice prevails. No wonder unmasked fraud and robbery stalk abroad in the land and nobody seems to publicly notice, oppose, or do anything about it. We are all cowards, who like to talk, fulminate and agitate. But who said action! That takes courage. We like to point out the evil, but we are on the other side when it comes to taking action against it. Where there is no courage injustice may stalk abroad high-handedly and tyrannously and nobody do anything about it. A spirit of cowardice is the atmosphere in which injustice best flourishes and exists.

But action. Who

Not cowards! Yes we are; abject cowards; craven, white-lipped. Mere chickens, wanting our necks wrung and our feathers picked. Not cowards when we go in blind mad; not caring, whose head gets hit, who gets licked. But cowards when we stand up coolly and deliberately and point out unmistakable injustice and oppression working against us, and then slink off saying, "I don't see anything the matter. Who can make it any better," or something of this sort, when anybody openly proposes banding together, a stopping of whining, and doing something about it. And cowards when we see a man of heart going out in the arena in our cause, of heart going out in the arena in our cause see him fall from the brutal club of the bully see him fall into the enemy's carefully place ditch, or see him hopelessly entangled an out to help, do not boldly declare ourselves, but laugh at his futile efforts, shrug our shoulders suggestively and passively submit.

Were there any doubt about the trusts', the monopolies', the office-mongers' grip upon the financial and economic systems of the coun-

financial and economic systems of the country it would be different, but we have all run counter to the seven-headed monster's deadly touch, are daily familiar with it.

Well, then, what are we going to do! Vote about it? Vote about what? Do we not go to the polls to vote for names of men who are allies of the evil, who are in full sympathy and anx

ious to perpetuate it?

We partially express our feelings in a plat-form of principles, and our ministers of government, our ambassadors at the seat administration, ignore and defeat our wills as feebly expressed even in this.

The machinery of the popular ballot more often than not defeats the purpose for which the ballot exists. If not, the complicated machinery of government, controlled as it is, can defeat the ballot's wish.

No, we are abject slaves and inert cowards, futility men, and must criminate and recriminate, but be content with this.

This reform and that reform is desired: many of merit, many of doubtful wisdom; but there is no use mincing matters, no use dodging facts and issues, no use mouthing at words; what is really wanted to even up the situation, to restore the universal equilibrium, is some measure aimed directly at clipping the wings of the offensively rich. They will herald such an innovation. They will They But an unfair system has placed the fruits of the country's toil in their hands and they cannot resist the restoration to the hands of the rightful possessors of it. Back to the people, or back to the government which is the people's representative

Repealing the tariff may tend to check further extension of the evil, but it will not restore to the country what has been already wrested from it. Will not effect again a healthful and just distribution of the country's

wealth.

law, may do much to effect this. Not taking man's death terminating the grip and control which he exercises over it. Breaking the after-death grip of the excessively rich upon the live affairs of this country. Regarding wealth amassed under the laws of the country as the country's wealth; recognizing the amasser during his life as the proper custodian of it. After his death terminating his grip upon it, limiting to reasonable proportions what portion his regular heir-at-law shall re-ceive of it. It is as possible today for a feudal system in personal property to exist, especially in these days when personal wealth so largely predominates-as it was in former days for feudal system in real property to exist.

IGNORANT FOREIGNERS.

daily press anent the "ignorant foreigners" who constitute the sole material out of which the army of the unemployed recruits itself, and who riot in our coal fields because they enjoy the fun of being slaughtered by the gatling gun, the cold, hard voice of fact finds it difficult to get a hearing. Yet occasionally the truth peeps out. Mr. Stead, for instance, has told us that out of 100, picked out of a crowd of 2,000 unemployed in Chicago, fiftynine were native born Americans, and it must be remembered that Chicago is an exceptionally "foreign" city. Now comes Mr. E. R. L. Gould, in this same number of the Forum, with a detailed account of "How Baltimore fur- practically settled. The machinery of law then nished tramps and helped the idle." In 1892 the police stations of Baltimore gave accommodation to 25.132 homeless wanderers; in ploye, that could not be anything but injurious 1893 the number had increased to 30,076, and the good people of Baltimore found it neceschampion steps out from among our ranks and sary to rise to the occasion. Among other in January last, and the inmates, during the than arbitration. See Australian and British things they established a "wayfarers' lodge first twenty days of February, proved to be as investigations upon strikes and labor troubles. follows: 59 per cent were native-born Americans; 17 per cent of Irish birth; 9 per cent were Germans, 61/2 per cent English and 31/4 the employes will believe are in the interests. Scotch. And the brutal Italians? The of the railroad company. This since a great bloodthirsty Huns, the Slavs, etc., of whom majority of the judges have once been corpo. we read so much? Well, they furnished the ration attorneys. A judge can always be alarming proportion of 51/4 per cent; 451/4 found by a railroad who will in its intention per cent of the visitors were between the ages of 20 and 30, showing that it is the men the railroad. This is a radical error. who are in the very prime of life that are often suffering the most; 40% per cent relations between employer and employe. It professed skilled trades. The visitors are set to breaking stones, and eight hours work may earn \$1, which is the limit price for a day's pay. Mr. Gould expresses the opinion that a strike. This is unjust. It would enable an there is no doubt that, after the experience gained, the experiment could be repeated upon a larger scale and with even greater success. An essential feature, however, would be the purchase of a liberal supply of stone before the winter set in." Such is the cheery conclusion of an article which we can honestly recommend as a never-failing antidote to fin de siecle pessimism. Stone is surely plentiful enough, and, so long as the supply holds out, the commonwealth is safe. Twentieth Century.

> THE London Times says that the strike was unreasonable. That settles it. The London Times and its tory allies, the Chicago Inter Ocean, owned by a banker named Nixon; the Chicago Herald, run as a side issue to John Walsh's note-shaving shop; and the Chicago Tribune, owned by a senile old politician of the "kill 'em" class, and operated by a gentleman who invested himself as capital in matrimony, are in unison on the question. So record it.

COMIN' THRO' THE RYE. By C. A. SHEFFIELD

If a Jacob meet an Esau Starving in the street,
If he offered soup to Psau,
Why not Esau eat!
Every freeman has a stoma Soup is quite a treat— Make haste to sell your birthright, Esau, Jacob would not cheat!

Struggling hard for bread, If a brother starve a brother, Need there tears be shed? Every man for self must battle-Drag his neighbor down-Such gospel sweet, with soup to eat! So gulp without a frown

If a banker meet a "crank" or Any other writer, If the "crank" write up his bank And terribly indict her, Every plute his mouth will shoot To house him in the asylum, 'lunatic' -- he makes them sick The truth is bound to ril

If a party meet a party, Fighting spoils to share--If a party beat a party, Need a party care? Every pluty knows his duty
Whichever one may win,
Each party goes where boodle flows And calmly scoops it in.

If a party shock two parties Next election day, If a party knock two parties Down the "broad-broadway," Every worn and wretched toiler Now by greed oppressed Shall then arise and sieze his prize-His birthright repossessed

THE TAWNEY ARBITRATION BILL.

The following reply was made to Congressbefore the house.

judge of the merits of any measure of that submit scrofula to cuticura. Someone said

ST. PAUL, June 26, 1894. gress, Washington, D. C .:

A change in the laws of inheritance, limit my hearty thanks. I am greatly interested in fat and cut through the tissues, but when you own reason and conviction. The spirit enlightened but the flesh weak. Cowards, all

A change in the laws of international and every proposed measure for preventing the amount to be taken by any one heir,
any and every proposed measure for preventing and avoiding strikes, so far as the same is lungs and bowels and other viscera of standing and avoiding strikes, so far as the same is lungs and bowels and other viscera of standpossible. I have given your bill some study, ing and repute the patient dies. On the wage sidered it so fully as I ought, to properly com- digging into the vitals. The camel has reply with your request for a frank and full ceived the last straw. He can either lie down Regarding criticism. I will give you my present impres- and roll on his pack or submit to a broken might greatly modify present ideas.

> lington strike lost within a week; the Great self upon, varied by such uprisings as this. was beaten. The men declined because they fish showing .- A. H. L. in Chicago Times. knew the victory was theirs then and there. The opposite was the situation in the famous Knights of Labor strike on the New York Central and the Buffalo switchmen's strike. Now the machinery of your bill does not contemplate action until after a strike has been initiated. It does not go in effect for five days, and long before that the strike has been invoked, would in the form contemplated, be Pullman coach as a part thereof; and a cause of friction between employer and emto the public in whose behalf the bill is framed. | ple to have legal sanction; and The bill attempts nothing in the way of conciliation, which thus far in the labor disputes of the world has been of far more impo

The bill does not give the men a fair show. It places upon every board four men whom under your bill, appoint four men to side with

Your bill does nothing to establish better binds the men indefinitely after the verdict of unscrupulous management to force a strike on its line, bring the matter before a court of its own choosing, gain a decision, and bind the men indefinitely. The verdict of the court should be as binding as you have it under no circumstances, but for six months. To make it perpetual, as under the bill, is nothing less than high treason against the toilers. It is a repetition in this nineteenth century of the worst class legislation attempted in any land in the fourteenth century.

upon the theory that the supreme duty of the state is to prevent financial loss to the public from labor troubles. This is not the great duty of the state. There is something of infinitely greater importance than the money interests of corporations or of assistance. terests of corporations or of society as a whole. The state should have as its highest aim the advancement of the moral, social and industrial welfare of its millions. All its legislation must be based upon the ides of secur-ing a higher justice in society between and among all men. Your bill does not consider this side of the labor question in the least.

Before we can have any such thing as a suc cessful compulsory hill, it must compel great corporations to recognize the rights of the toilers in the ordinary contract of service. Until the state does give some attention to that phase of the labor question, all schemes of state arbitration will, if compulsory, work infinite harm, and do no shadow of good.

I have here given my idea hastily and im perfectly. When I have time I will apply these thoughts to a detailed examination of the bill by sections. Yours cordially,

L. G. POWERS. (Signed) N. B.-Mr. Powers is Labor Comm

WHAT A ROAST! Do you know how most honest men regard

George Pullman? It is you millionaire mem-

bers of his tribe who are addressed. It is as

if some fat old spider, partly in luck and

partly in his spider genius, had spread his

web on some sapient corner of business and caught 20,000,000 of flies - some fat old poison-filled spider whom it is against the law to step on. And Pullman is a type of most moneycrats. Don't you ever fear, as you go on grinding out your millions and your mendicants; building your palaces and your poorhouses; inventing stronger locks and bars and walls for your banks and your jails; don't you spiders whom the law protects in your fly-filled webs ever fear that the game law may run out on you? Now there isn't much more room to write. Let me say a word in the ears of you millionaires, and stop counting your money and listen. If you don't a day will come when you may have neither money to count nor tongue to count it. This strike means that you have crowded mankind to the verge. It can't go any furman Tawney, author of the arbitration bill now ther. It will turn and fight like a tiger from now. Repressive measures won't do. Your Mr. Powers has made an especial study of army, your police, your jails and your the matter of arbitration, and is competent to hangmen won't do. You might as well the other day that high railroad officials had suffered cuts in their wages; that Hon. J. A. Tawney, Representative in Con- some had come down from \$800 a month to \$300. This means nothing as argument. An My DEAR SIR,-I have been in receipt of \$800 man can go to \$300 a mighty sight your letter of the 15th, and a copy of your easier than a \$40 man can go to \$39. You arbitration bill. For the latter please accept can cut through the skin and cut through the may now possess. Not forbidding any man but less than I desire and shall. I have been question: Pullman and the rest of you money to accumulate all that he sees fit, but at a so busy with other duties, that I have not commoles have cut and cut, until you are sions, saying, however, that a fuller study back. The men choose to strike. The camel lies down with his load. The sympathy of My first impression after reading the bill is the American grandstand is with the men, not that its enactment would be of no service, but you. You get the curses and the maledicrather a curse to the public, and for this rea- tions. And the congressmen are sharpening son: the real issue in any and every railroad all of their wits right now to invent a law strike that this or any other country has ever machine to cut you to pieces. Cleveland may had, has been actually settled in the space of a veto, but a day will come when that fat bulweek and usually within two days from its in- wark of monopoly will fade and pass away. ception; it has been lost or won within that Ninety-six is near, thank heaven. And untime. All further delay in its settlement has less you alter your system the year 1900 will been a delay in acknowledging an accom- witness this country in control of all your Amid the universal howl now raised by the plished fact. The Ann Arbor strike was lost railroads. Bad as that would be, it is better within twenty-four hours; the famous Bur- than the white slavery you today base your-Northern won within three days. So I might As for Pullman, his hide is likely to come off go over the long list of strikes. Hill, in the during this congress. He will run his cars latter, was willing to arbitrate when he saw he for half the money as the harvest of his sel-

SPEAKING RESOLUTIONS

At the labor political convention, the fol-

lowing resolution was passed: WHEREAS, Attorney-General Olney, in his. solicitude for the welfare of corporate capital. is said to have declared that a mail train not complete without the attachment of a

WHEREAS, The statement emanating from

WHEREAS, Under the proplated; therefore

Resolved, That this edly denounces and condemns the statement of the attorney-general as a malicious misin-terpretation of the law, and as an officious interference on behalf of corporate monopoly in the present railway strike

And at a like convention at Lansing, Mich-

WHEREAS, There is at the present time taking place in this country one of the great-est struggles for right, justice and a commensur-ate return for labor on one side, and corporate greed, avarice and organized capital cother, and as the same is but a skirmish other, and as the same is but a skirmish of the great social war that is continually going on relations between employer and employe. It a struggle for a living wage—serving as a attempts to do nothing to regulate the making grand object lesson to the opponents of govor contracts between the two parties. It ernment ownership of necessary public conveniences, such as railroads, telegraphs, telenones, etc., and

> WHEREAS, In this struggle capital, realizing that its position is untenable by decl that its position is untenable by declining to submit to an unprejudiced board of arbitraernment troops to intimidate the forme employes and coerce them into accepting con ditions repugnant to their sense of manly in

> WHEREAS, The government and state troops should be the bulwarks of national defense so that the industries, arts and sciences may thrive untrameled without fear of foreign

Resolved, That we extend to the Amer Railway Union in this great struggle for a justice our warmest sympathy and hearty

Resolved. That a copy of the be transmitted to the governo immediately and also to the Ex of the American Railway Union

BABY'S COMPLIMENT. S. St. G. LAWRENCE IN Happenchance

His father and mother were both away, And baby and I had been friends all day; Many and gay were the game we played, Baby ordered and I obeyed— We cared not at all for the rainy sky, We built us a block house three feet high; We threw pine knots on the nursery fire And watched the flames mount higher and higher. We hid in the most improbable nooks, We looked at the pictures in all his books We ran in "tag" till his cheeks were red And his curls were tangled about his head So when the twilight was closing down Over the fields and woodlands brown, And nurse declared we must say goodnight, He clung to me still in the soft firelight, He trampled my gown with his rough little feet, He climbed on my lap and kissed me sweet, And, as he scrambled from off my knee, "You'd make a good mother," said baby to me

I have had compliments now and then From grown-up women and grown-up men, Some were commonplace, some were new, Never was one of them rung so true Never was one seemed half so real Baby compared me to his ideal!

REPLY TO STUART. BY B. C STICKNEY

In THE RAILWAY TIMES of June 1, Mr. W. H. Stuart takes exception to the single-tax idea on the ground that tenure of improve-ments would be insecure under a tax liable to increased with growth of population. " No workman would take the risk of building a home in a growing town lest increase in business or population would force him every rs to move or abandon his improve says Mr. Stuart; and he also think that the small farmer would suffer a like loss In considering this seemingly serious objec-tion, it may be observed:

be sufficient proof of the absolute security of improvements.

2. Mr. Stuart occasionally raises the objection to the single tax that it would fail to yield sufficient public revenue. This is in consistent with the objection under consideration. If the single tax will yield only a trifling revenue, as Mr. Stuart has asserted, it certainly could not be ever heavy enough to affect security of improvements. affect security of improvements. Or if, as Mr. Stuart now asserts, the single tax would be heavy enough to render improvements in-secure, then it certainly would yield ample public revenue. Either of these two objecons is a complete answer to the other.

3. Mr. Stuart's principal objection to the

single tax is that it would not prevent the capitalist farmer from crushing the small farmer out of existence; that the laborer without capital could not compete with the great capitalist in any field of enterprise; that the single tax would not therefore help the discussion; for under the single tax, if Mr Stuart's fears are to be realized, no mechanic will own a house in a growing town or any-where else; there will be no small farmers having improvements to be sacrificed by increased taxation; in fact there will be no towns or cities either, for the dreadful owners of the tools of production will live in elegant palaces, and the remainder of mankind will be bestowed in barracks, each man with a collar around his neck bearing his number. Or, if it be true, as Mr. Stuart admits for the or, if it be true, as Mr. Stuart admits for the purpose of his present argument, that mechanics would build houses and small farmers improve their farms under a single tax regime, then there can be nothing in Mr. Stuart's assertion that the single tax would reduce us the means of self employment, and by compulsory as the interest in ware slavery is even derived of lating may require.

4. In order to give any force to the present objection, Mr. Stuart is obliged to assume that, under the single tax, land values would jump as high and as suddenly as they do under the present system of speculative land tenure. But he should not forget that he has often complained that single-tax advocates monopolistic rent, which is high, and economic rent, which would be much less. Single-tax men, however, make no such oversight; and this very contention elsewhere urged by Mr. Stuart, that the single tax would appropriate nothing more than the low economic rent, takes the ground from under his present ob jection that improvements would be insecure; for the single tax would be low at first, and would not increase by jumps, as speculative land values do now, with the mere expectawould not increase and values do now, with the mere expectation of future increase of population, but would only increase with actual growth of population. This would, of course, be a very and those who Mr. Stuart Resolved, That we advise the people with a view to the substitution of the course, be a very therefore, be it would only increase and those who Mr. Stuart fears would be obliged to sacrifice their improvements, would be in reality benefited by the growth of population, and could well afford to meet the slow increase in rate of taxation, and remain in their old locations. There is really such a remote possibility of There is really such a remote possibility of anyone being obliged to sacrifice his improvements, that Mr. Stuart is making a mountain

In the meanting, and with a view to improve that Mr. Stuart is making a mountain.

SOME THINGS FOR LOCOMO-TIVE FIREMEN TO THINK ABOUT.

BY W. GALLAGHER, OF 146.

Why do firemen wear their lives out clean-

hours work for which we receive no pay?

Why cannot we do like any other class of laborers, when we have done our day's work go home and take our much-needed rest and le. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which stead of that we have to hurry back to the roundhouse, as soon as we can get a bite to eat, to paint the front end and polish the brass zation. and boiler head.

Why, I say, must we do these things for which we receive no pay? It certainly is not because we do not earn our wages while on the road, for God knows we do that, and more

I think it is a very crude idea in this en lightened day that firemen — the hardest worked class of men on a road — should have to donate from three to four hours of the work day to a railroad company that is rolling in wealth, while he (the fireman) has to work from twelve to fifteen hours a day to earn a living.

w, brothers, let us hear from you through the columns of THE RAILWAY TIMES. Let us rise in one grand body and wipe this gross injustice, this ancient custom forever

work the railroad company will have to hire someone else to do it, and thus give employ-ment to some of the idle men.

The engineers will help us because they like to run a clean engine, and know that the engines will be much cleaner if men are hired for that work alone. I hope that all firemen will take an interest

in this matter and give it a little thought.

You may plug up your ears, and blindfold your eyes, and imagine there are no wails of oppression nor gaunt starvation if you will. Or you may hear and see these things and quietly assume that it is none of your concern and does not and cannot affect you and yours. But these things are a fact nevertheles they do affect you and yours, whatever you they do affect you and yours, whatever you may think about it. No nation can oppress its people but the pensity will surely follow. No nation, of all the thousands that have existed, did it, but paid the pensity. Their civilization, their wealth, their kings, priests and temples, master and slave, alike lie buried to obtain a characteristic of their course of thei in oblivion, victims of their own selfishness. Oppression carries with it the germ of its own destruction. The history of the world proves it without an exception. The present nations it without an exception. The present nations exist only by modifying the wrong of their predecessors — that only makes the sickness longer, but it will be just as fatal Oppression reigns, the laborers are driven by hunger to be mere serfs, cunning men are making laws for the benefit of the few — every symptom of an early denise is present. These things do not concern you, eh! So thought the rulings do mover of other nations in all ages. Ask history the result. Only through loss and pain you will learn—then pain and loss will be your teachers. You have no pity for the suffering of others? Then others will have no pity when you suffer, when your children cry for bread and mercy, there will be no voice to respond. and mercy, there will be no voice to respond.

1. There can be no grave discussion of the question whether the single tax would affect the security of improvements in any grottong town. No town would ever grow unless improvements were secure. The very fact of a remedy the wrongs that are. Time will not town growing under the single-tax regime always wait.— toming Nation

LEGISLATION.

SUBMITTED BY LOCAL NO. 135 the Officer and Representatives of the

General Union of the American Kairway Brainerd Union, No. 135, decided at a regu

lar meeting held June 9, 1894, to lay before the meeting of the General Union that the following be added to the declaration of prin-ciples of the American Railway Union, Section 5, pages 13-14, of the constitution : as-ert the inalienable right of all

men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happi ness. With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of govern-ment is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that laborer, that the iron law of wages would still be in force, and we would be a nation of serfs, controlled by those who should happen to be the owners of the tools of production. If that objection is sound, it renders useless any consideration of the objection now under discussion: for under the smalle to if M. whole people; but in the light of our indus-trial development we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises, and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that

means of self-employment, and by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignor-ance and misery with all their concomitant evils are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage. Science and inventions are diverted from their humane purpose to the en-slavement of women and children.

Against such a system the American Railway Union enters its protest and declares that private property in the natural sources of pro-duction and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; and

WHEREAS, the time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall:

mediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in

proportion to the progress of production.
2. The United States shall obtain posses

sion of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; but no employe

Why do firemen wear their lives out cleaning boiler heads, scouring brass and painting front ends? Will someone tell me?

Why do we, after a hard day's run, come into the roundhouse and do three or four hours work for which we receive no pay?

Why cannot we do like any other class of the local railroads, ferries, water-works, gas-work, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; but no employes shall be discharged for political reasons.

The numbic land to be declared inaliena-

have not been complied with.

5. Legal incorporation by the states of all trades unions which have no national organi-

6. The United States to have the exclusive

right to issue money. 7. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and wa-terways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

8. Inventions to be free to all; the invent

ors to be remunerated by the nation.

9. Progressive income tax and tax on in Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.
 School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratu-itous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where neces-

sary.

11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

from the face of the earth. It can be easily done if we make a determined stand for our rights as men to do no work for which we do not receive a compensation.

All railroad men will help us because they will see that if the firemen do not do this

13. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state or nation).
14. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of women's wages with those of men when equal service is performed.

Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

16. The people to have the right to pro-pose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance according to the referendum prin-

17. Abolition of the veto power of the executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

wherever it exists.

18. Municipal self-government.

17. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to re-

call by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

capital punishment.

We also request that Section 24, page 24,*
receive the following addition:

"No railway employe shall be eligible to membership in the American Railway Union who is a member of any militia organization."

Adopted by Brainerd Union, No. 135. to see the following to be acted on by the gen-

be sent to Chicago to be acted on by the gen eral union

Brainerd, June 9, 1894. Charles Bank, President. E. I. HURLEY, Secretary. [SEAL] Seal not yet received. E. I. HURLEY, Secretary

A Leading Question. Five year old—" Papa, buy me that cake." I can't afford it." "Then why did you get

A Decided Difference. Minnie: "Here is a conundrum for you What is the difference between you and

married?"- Fliegende Blaetter

One is mashed to powder and the other is powdered to mash."—Indianapolis Journal

A few days ago a bill was stuck on the shop a tradesman in the Friedric. window of a tracesman in the rriedite. strasse, Berlin, setting forth that "These premises are temporarily closed owing to the marriage of the proprietor. To be reopened in twenty minutes."—Verkehrszeitung.

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HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Applications for charters are becoming so numerous, many of them at distances far reremoved from headquarters, that our organizing directors are unable to promptly respond to the calls, and in such cases applicants for a charter are given authority to organize them-selves into a local union without the presence of an officer of the general union. Such authority is obtained by applying to the sec-retary of the general union, who furnishes the required blanks and reports, on receipt of which a meeting is called and the prospective members have their names enrolled by a temporary secretary. The list of names is then read, one at a time, for objections. If any objections be made to any applicant, the temporary chairman at once puts it to a vote, and a majority vote decides whether the applicant shall be accepted or rejected. The union must consist of not less than ten members.

A president, vice president and secretary are next elected, and they should be authorized to act as a committee of three to secure a hall and arrange for meetings, which should be held as often as possible for a time until every

union may require.

Blank forms are furnished the secretary upon which to report to the general union the names of members admitted, which must in-citude the names of the three officers, as then names are placed on the charter, and a remit-tance equal to \$1 for each member must ac-company the report, on receipt of which the charter and cards of membership, one to each member, are issued by the secretary of the general union and forwarded to the local secretary with a receipt for the amount of money

A blank form giving the names and addresses of officers, date of organization, name of instituting officer (the temporary chairman), etc., is also furnished.

These black reports should be accurately and plainly filled out in every detail, and promptly forwarded to the general secretary. The number of the local union is left blank in making out the report, as this is filled in by the general secretary who assigns the number last instituted.

For further information, address THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, 421 Ashland block, Chicago, Illinois.

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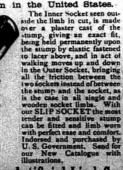
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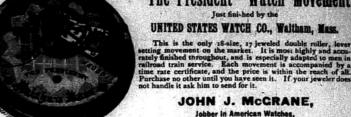
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