RAILROAD ENGINEERING thickest fogs. If off their course their

SHIPS 1,000 FEET LONG AND CON-TINENTAL AIR LINES.

Old Things to Pass Away-New Routes of Transportation-New Ships-New Cities, Etc.

In looking back over the progress of improvements in transportation of pasroad through fields in which cattle were any great extent. grazing (1812), thus provoking the own-

one recently commenced 700 feet in entlarge cities. length.

tellectual gifts consisted in an intuitive knowledge of human nature.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, culated to encourage the hope that the torpedoes of recent design. next century will not close until the consolidation of routes under one management has progressed until traffic arrangements are in effect over the civilized world. The outlook for the future, as indicated by the experience of the past, is that an international passenger and freight line around the world will be established, over which local interests will have no control. Ships of 1,000 feet in length and 100 feet beam will be built and these will not come into harbors but will find their berths in ferry slips built out from the shores of the ocean. These ships will be loaded and unloaded within forty-eight hours of 20,000 tons of freight, which will be received on tracks on each side of the ferry slip, thus saving one-third to one-half the time now required. They will run in and out of these slips in storms and foggy weather and all the anxiety of coming into port will be avoided. No special pilots will be required to assist in navigating them, as they can run at full speed into the surroundings and their whistles will be answered so that they may know exactly where they are in the

captains will make the corrections and keep on under full headway until aring vessels will be avoided, as coasting wide berth, and when they hear the whistles of the big ships in heavy fogs they will keep out of the way, as they These large steamships will pay, as they can afford to do the business for at least one-third of the present cost, six days on the Atlantic and two in port, using sengers and freight we may notice the three-fourths of the time for transportashort cast-iron rail laid on stone blocks tion. Passengers on these ships can reof the last century, and the strap-rail of main on deck in all kinds of weather the early part of this century, laid on without experiencing seasickness, as the continuous stone or wood sleepers, and rolling and pitching motion of such then the T-rail laid on crossties of the large vessels is too slow to produce present day. The locomotive, first ex. nausea. With a draft of 35 feet and a hibited in London as a toy, in the begin promenade deck of 25 feet above the ning of this century, next created a water, the waves, even in the heaviest tled to little consideration, if, indeed, it violent opposition by running over a weather, would not come on board to

The proprietors of the present transers to appeal to the courts, praying that atlantic lines destroy the value of their their cattle may be permitted to enjoy property in old steam vessels as fast as monies has finally reduced religion to their food without being annoyed by the they build larger passenger ships, as the the level of ceaseless and disgusting it ought not to be discussed from any noise, smoke, etc., of such a traveling smaller ones then become of little value, broils; hence, any pro bono publico monster. Next the passenger locomo and it is reasonable to infer that a line claim for the exemption of church tive was advertised to start, "weather of ships as here indicated would control property from taxation, is rapidly losing tives weighing over sixty tons hauling connecting with a through railway route trains at the rate of sixty miles per hour. across the continent, with corresponding provement of society. The steamer of the last century is ships on the Pacific, making a schedule found in the beginning of this to have time of twenty days from Europe to zation proceeded that some of the become a commercial success. The China across America, and half this churches are confessedly alarmed, and steamship of 1819 made one trip to Eu. time by through rail across Asia. The the wail is constantly heard: "How can rope, and on her return was sold, the cost of through railroads to connect machinery for old iron, and the steam with these steamship lines will necescylinder to be used as a blowing cylin. sarily be excessive, as locomotives weighder to a foundry furnace, doing service ing 100 tons will be necessary, if they for thirty years. The next steamship to remain in use, to insure hauling the cross the Atlantic only made one voyage. trains with all passenger requirements The third attempt was made by a steam and conveniences in all kinds of weather ship which returned to England and did and on schedule time. The route will not again try to cross the ocean. The be selected without regard to present fourth attempt (the Great Western) was local requirements, so as to build the a commercial success, and we now have best through line without grade crosssteamships nearly 600 feet long, two in ings as far as possible, and it will therecourse of construction 643 feet long, and fore not pass through many of the pres-

New cities will spring up along this While the progress here indicated has international route, and these will be been recently made, it is true that the different from the present ones in that knowledge of the thoughtful engineer they will be a collection of conveniences, of the present day is in advance of his without nuisances, whereas the present practice. The tendency of capital, as a cities are a mixture of conveniences and general rule, is to embark in enterprises nuisances. For sanitary reasons, anionly after their money earning capacity mals will not be permitted in these has been established. Projectors of new cities in civilized countries. Local trafdesigns must be able to show that money fic now requiring horses will be accomcan be made by following their plans be- plished by means of storage batteries, lic attention, but when these warring fore they can hope, in most cases, to compressed air or steam. The sewerage, succeed in obtaining the necessary drainage, the supply of heat and coal, funds to insure success. Any wide de water and light, etc., will be arranged to that their vast estates should be exempt parture from the plan now in use invites protect the citizens from any of the infrom taxation for the support of the criticism from the prudent men of conveniences which now accompany money, hence the conservative engineer their use in the present cities. These puncture the bubble of pretense and zens. But, says Mr. Farley, referring to must propose only such plans as involve, new cities will come into competition the use of what has been previously with the old, with the advantages in of Benjamin Franklin, who said:

of investors and come to be regarded as true that fleets have one feature that unreliable. If possible, in proposing a gives them great power in some cases being a bad one."

obliged to call for help from the civil power, it is a sign, I apprehend, of its besides, there is cemetery real being a bad one." new design, engineers should show that that is, their ability to act together to As a political question the taxation of all parts have been well tried separately, produce an enormous concentration of church property is demoralizing. It as. not be buried unless he belonged to a army. Then we will have the maximum and that the combination suggested does fire. But they can be readily repulsed sumes all the repulsive features incident certain church organization. Good citic of degradation and the minimum of not involve an experiment. Much of by torpedoes in various forms, such as to the agitation in Great Britain to dis-zens are not made by practicing any independence. Pretty soon the editor this timidity of capital has been for fixed, moving, floating, double and establish the state church. The mean sort of surperstition or vagary. Vast of the Railroad Gazette and the Railtered by the failure of schemes inaug-concealed moving torpedoes. Machine est and most mercenary motives that accumulations of property is in direct way Age will find all things lovely, when urated without due consideration by or rapid firing guns are relied upon ever influenced the actions of men are conflict with the teachings of Christ. the great railroad organizations' grand incompetent or speculative engineers, to act against these torpedoes, but set in operation, the admission being It has been the curse of the church that officials will trot along under the cars, who had the ability to impress capital- such reliance is misplaced as made that such religion as a state church held the property and the curse of the like trained Towsers under a farm ists with a belief in the soundness of against the most formidable tor-furnishes cannot "support itself," that their judgment, while their only real in pedoes, such as the invisible, fixed God does not take care to support it, the taxing of church property, like any and moving. As long as the batteries and that it would go down if the civil afloat are relied upon to attack shore power did not impose, directly or indi- religious. It strikes a blow atarrogance, cities their efficacy is extremely limited rectly, taxation to maintain it. It does however, the rapid strides in engineer- by reason of the ease with which their not matter in the least whether it is one offensive, and promotes simplicity and ing during the present century are cal- floating power may be destroyed by the church or a dozen churches, having dif- humility, without which religion is of

earth has on its surface many gigantic line around the world will have a deexhibitions of human skill. The ten pressing effect upon some interests and principle is the same; it is state aid, indency to construct engineering works of will meet with much opposition, but the stead of placing the burdens of support great magnitude has already pushed en younger engineers of the present day what it was even twenty years ago. The project here outlined accomplished, toworks which will tax their best energies. -F. E. Sickles in Kansas City Star.

> THE parasitical Railway Age makes an A. B. C. plea for high salaried officials and watered stock and bonds. claiming that such things play no part in the wage question, and do not concern employes. In this, as in all other matters where there is boodle, the Age will always be found on the side of boodle.

In all cases where stocks and bonds are watered the fraud is called "capitalization," as, for instance, where a rail road actually cost \$1,000,000 it is capitalized at \$2,000,000, and the demand is, therefore, to pay dividends on \$2,000,000 instead of \$1,000,000. As these divi-

Rev. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the rival in the slip. Collisions with pass- Bloomingdale Reformed Church, New York, submits and discusses the propocrafts will naturally give these ships a sition, "Why church property should be same publication Rt.-Rev. J. M. Farley, smounted to \$680,687,106, and that sixvicar general of the diocese of New will have the wide ocean to steer to. York, discusses, "Why church property rations held such profits to the amount political fact that the exemption of \$41,000,000 each, and ranging from \$4, church property from taxation is an alli541,334 to \$132,132,304, not including ance between church and state, the parsonages, lots, monasteries, convents, question of taxing church property is schools, colleges and the like. Taking purely economic.

state for such protection.

The assumption that teaching religion should have any at all, since it is well the property of any church organichurch, that the ceaseless wranglings upon the whole community." over creeds and dogmas, rites and cerelooked to church influences for the im-

To such an extent has this demorali-

we reach the people?" If the churches were less aristocratic, less exclusive, more democratic, less proud and arrogant, fashionable and luxurious, it is possible that they could reach the people, but the richer they become, the less solicitude is discoverable in their operations for the welfare of the masses. Seats in the sanctuary are sold to the highest bidder, and the poor, like shorn lambs, are left to battle with the tempests as best they may. It is difficult, therefore, to find sufficient reason for the exemption of church property from taxation in the claim that such exemption should be had on account of the services of the church society. The theory of the government is that there must be no alliance between church and state and that all class legislation is vicious.

It would be foreign to the purpose of this article to discuss the various phases of religious strife which arrests pubelements assume that they are in such a special sense the benefactors of society government the time has arrived to quote, as does Mr. Peters, the estimate

however good they may be, will thereby ocean ferry slips will be liable to attack cannot support itself, and God does not however good they may be, will thereby ocean ferry slips will be hable to attack care to support its, and good does not right to occupy the seat. To make such and swear fealty to the corporation lose the confidence of a large majority from hostile fleets in time of war. It is obliged to call for help from the civil strain to occupy the seat. To make such and swear fealty to the corporation declarations is indicative of desper. Their pride will soon be "inarticulate"

> ferent creeds and a different religion. It may be expected that this through taxation direct, or the exemption from taxation, as in the United States, the upon those who are members of the vaand in a message to congress, quoted by 1850 church property exempted from "municipal or state taxation" amounted to \$87,000,000; in 1860 the amount had doubled, and in 1870 the amount reached a total of \$354,483,587. In this we have an increase in twenty years of more than 300 per cent. "So vast a sum," said President Grant, "receiving all the protection and benefits of government without bearing its proportion of the burdens and expenses of the same will not be looked upon acquiescently by those who have to pay the taxes." The It affords opportunities for honest men president, in his message, assumed that in 1900, without a check, church property exempt from taxation "would reach sum exceeding \$3,000,000,000," and said: "In a growing country where real estate enhances so rapidly with time as in the United States, there is scarcely a limit to the wealth that may be acquired

Taxation of Church Property. a property as here alluded to without In the May number of the Forum taxation may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority and through bloodshed."

It is shown by the census of 1890 that the value of church edifices, the lots on taxed," and in the June issue of the which they stand and their furnishings teen of these denominational organishould not be taxed." Aside from the of \$668,327,333, an average of more than all into consideration, the grand sum Church property is protected, as is all total is estimated at \$2,000,000,000. It other property, and being exempt from was the opinion of President Garfield, taxation it renders no equivalent to the that "the divorce between church and state ought to be absolute." He said this divorcement "ought to be so absois an equivalent for exemption is enti- lute that no church property should be exempt from taxation; for if you exempt known, to the unspeakable shame of the zation, to that extent you impose a tax Such is the economic argument, and

the political phase of the question, and

other points of view. Governments are

sustained by taxation and not by religious organizations, and to assume, as of politics and religion" now demand indication of a total misunderstanding of the sentiments of men who are not cranks of any description, but rather. men, who, having clear perceptions of church and state functions, believe that any alliance of the two is fraught with disaster to both. Mr. Farley's declaration that "every citizen recognizes the decency of exempting church property" is very far from the truth. Church members, as a general proposition, may favor the exemption, and politicians of a low grade may appear to favor the outrage, to secure votes; but eliminate their selfish consideration, and submit the question upon its merits, and religious organizations would be required to support themselves, or go to the wall. Mr. Farley admits that the churches pay no taxes to the government; but not content with this exemption, the churches levy the most exorbitant taxes upon their members, else how does it happen that they or roperty estimated at \$2,000,000,000, more than the federal government owns? For this vast property the churches pay no taxes, because, as Mr. Farley remarks, they have "labored night and day to secure to the state the best sort of citizens.' Every labor organization in the land could, with eminent propriety, make the same claim for exemption from taxation. They are engaged in making good citi-New York city: "The churches are as free to the public as the city buildtried and found profitable. An engineer favor of the new.

"When a religion is good, I conceive that it will support itself; and when it do theaters, and only the owner has a Some churches sell their seats as right to occupy the seat. To make such estate, exempt from taxation, in which a will issue restraining orders and the dead citizen of the "best sort" could country that permitted it, Therefore, other property, is not only just, but pride, bigotry, and other things equally

all shams the most monstrous.

The Wicked Wickes. We notice an item going the rounds that the wife of Vice-President Wickes, of the Pullman Palace Car Company, has sued him for a divorce, alleging that gineering practice much in advance of can look forward with hope to see the rious organizations and profess to be the brute "has been in the habit of benefited thereby. President Grant, in striking and kicking her." The miscregether with many other engineering 1875, saw the trend of affairs distinctly, ant evidently considers his wife, as he does workingmen, a mere "commodity," Mr. Peters, showed by statistics that in and as evidently his wife considers him the detestable beast that he is.

> THE origin of the names of cities and towns in the United States furnishes an interesting study, as, for instance, Chattanooga means hawk's nest. Pullman, Ill., means pull man down and starve him to death, and takes its name from a nondescript animal, half wolf, half dog, with a touch of the skunk.

THE federation of organizations of railway employes is to be commended. Money chuckled, labor groaned to be of great service to each other. But when the laws of the federation place autocratic power in the hands of one man to veto the will of the majority, the probability is that greed will down any grievance the rank and file may Railroad managers understand have. the subject.

by corporations, religious or otherwise Has your local union appointed an if allowed to retain real estate without gent for THE RAILWAY TIMES? Don't taxation. The contemplation of so vast neglect this important matter.

The Reading Outrage.

Elsewhere we reproduce a lengthy dis patch from Philadelphia relating to the outrages perpetrated by the receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. The account we publish is of special importance to all organizations of railroad employes, because it embodies the opinion of Attorney General Olney of President Cleveland's cabinet. It is exhaustive, and ought to check the impe rious and domineering policy of railroad receivers and such of the United States judges as favor the policy of crushing labor organizations, or of subjecting their members to the condition of serfs.

MR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, the man who travels on a "Pullman pass," and passes for high authority on labor subjects, finds that wages were lower from a letter to Judge Dallas, of the United 1840 to 1860 than from 1860 to 1893. In States Circuit Court, before whom the other words, that wages have advanced case is pending. The difficulty between somewhat in fifty-four years, and that the two organizations reached a cris the hours of labor have been reduced on Aug. 15 last, when General Superior during the period named. The St. tendent Sweigard summoned before h Louis Wright's figures and constructs the ar- they should abandon the brotherhood as gument that the low tariffs that pre- a condition of retaining their places vailed from 1840 to 1860 caused low with the railroad company. Vigorous wages, and that the high tariffs in opera- protests were made against this alterns tion from 1860 to 1893 advanced wages. tive, and the brotherhood urged the permitting," and now we have locomo- the great bulk of travel, especially when its force in the minds of men who have does Rt. Rev. Farley, that only "cranks From 1840 to 1860 there were no tramps receivers to withdraw it, but, in answer, in the country. Was the absence of the receivers, on Sept. 17, wrote: the taxation of church property is an tramps owing to a low tariff? From 1860 to 1893 the country has been full of known to be that it will not consent that tramps-multiplied thousands of them. persons in its service shall owe allegi-Are tramps the product of a high tariff? ance to other organizations which may From 1840 to 1860, a period of low tariffs, there was scarcely a millionaire in compatible with their duties to their the country. Was that owing to revenue tariffs? From 1860 to 1893, a period visedly, and we have no intention of deof high tariffs, millionaires have increased to several thousands. Was this increase owing to a high protective tariff? The fact is that wages have advanced, when and where they have advanced, and the hours of labor have decreased, by virtue of the efforts of orlabor factor and it will be difficult to find an instance of the advance in wages

or a decrease in the hours of labor. THE editor of the Railroad Gazette says: On the English railroads one never sees the conductor or ticket seller, who scorns you if you ask a question and gives the minimum of information with the maximum of brusqueness; one never sees the usher, who stands in the gateway and bellows in inarticulate pride, then turns a quid in his cheek and squirts tobacco juice into a corner. The poor English conductor never had a Declaration of Independence for his guidance nor a "starry flag" to wave o'er him. He don't know what it is to be a free, untamed, sovereign citizen. He is simply a subject. But we are getting there, all the same. Already the railroad czars order their subjects to shave off their whiskers and button up their coats to the chin. They are ordered to abandon their organizations and swear fealty to the corporation. and the "quid" will go. The courts president will order out the standing wagon.

A NEWSPAPER of some prominence, that never uttered a word against stock by themselves or their representative and bond watering, gambling on large pecuniary payments from change, cornering food products, the funds of the brotherhood. On scoundrelism of trusts, combines and other hand, by ceasing to be member other cut-throat processes by which the they lose all benefits from the as ally of the "ethics of business," and is all claims upon satisfied that George M. Pullman con- treasury. ducts his business upon ethical—that is, moral-principles. It is an old maxim that "hell is paved with good intentions"-such, for instance, as Jay Gould the petition. No controversy or and supplied and is enjoying. The Pullman ethics would, doubtless, be preferred for pavements, and Wickes should inform the devil that he has a large stock on ing road and any members, as su

Ir is said that "money talks." The same is true of the ballot. Hitherto the ballot has talked the way money dictated, and money and the ballot have played the very "Old Nick" with the interests of labor-they have been 'cheek by jowl"—and the ballots money has been the most intimate with have been those controlled by workingmen. starved. Money built palaces, labor rented Pullman's sepulchers. Will labor always boost money, receive its kicks, and continue to make its ballots talk in the interest of the General Managers' Association? We shall see.

L. S. Coffin has distributed 120,000 of his white buttons, by which rearer says: "No saloon for me."

Now is the time to subscribe for TE RAILWAY TIMES.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES

THEIR RIGHTS DEFINED BY ATTOR-NEY GENERAL OLNEY.

The Receiver of the Reading Railre Company Checked in His Tyran nical Career.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 8 .- The controversy between the receivers of the Reading Railroad Company and such employes as are members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has prompted an expression of opinion from Attorney General Olney in the form of Globe-Democrat takes Mr. eleven employes and notified them that

"The policy of this company is well make claims upon them which are is employers. This position was taken ac parting from it."

Attorney General Olney's letter is an exhaustive discussion of the question presented, and he reviews the various problems and the consistent solutions to be applied in every respect.

In substance, he holds that labor it ganized labor. Eliminate the organized organized is practically powerless; that in ambinations such as this was the only . - ward of the workingman in his dealing ith organized capital; and that his right belong to such ass tion, intent and purpose, is a right which he cannot be deprived of. The letter as follows:

> Suggestions respecting question raise by petition of Hymas, Riley and other members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen: The pendency of the tion having been incidentally brought to my attention, the issues raised im pressed me as of great gravity and importance, not only as between the par ties immediately concerned, but as re gards the country at large. In the view-in which I could not doubt the court would share—it seemed to me that the court would not object to a brief discussion of the case, from a public point of view merely, and uninfluenced b the wishes and interests of the particular lar litigants before it. Upon this su gestion being made to the court, it was at once cordially assented to. The c siderations following, therefore, are sul mitted by me as amicus curiæ merely and by express leave of the court.

The Brotherhood.

1. The material facts may be chiefly stated. The petitioners are members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen Some of them have been members for seven or eight years—have each year paid annual dues and asser which now amoun' to considerable su of money-and Ly continuing the membership will, in case of death permanent disability, become entitle few rule the many, talks enthusiastic- ments and dues already paid and forfe

The constitution and rules of t brotherhood and of the subordin lodges are before the courts, a part nism has ever arisen or existed between the Reading railroad and the bro hood and any of its lodges, or the Res members.

As it is claimed the Reading railros has for some years adopted the r that it would not have in its service member of a labor organization, it is rule which has not been uniformly invariably acted upon, since there been a Philadelphia lodge of brotherhood of the Reading line nearly eight years, and its existence not have been utterly unknown to Reading officials. What has now pened, and what has led to the petition, is this: The Reading have notified the members brotherhood on its line that unle ease to be such members they discharged from their present ment on or before Oct. receivers make no complaint nanner in which the b ployes discharge their respectiv

[Continued on Page 3.]

EME RAILWAY TIMES

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CHICAGO, DECEMBER 1, 1894.

THE Reading collieries started up Oct 27 and 10,000 men resumed work.

D. W. CALDWELL has been elected president of the Lake Shore railroad.

ONE mill in Duluth, on Oct. 23, pro duced 7,700 barrels of flour, beating the world's record.

Ir was a remark of Count Tolstoi that "we are willing to do everything for the poor except get off their backs." REV. J. A. DEARBORN, of Nevada, Mo.

says that organization can cast 2,500,000 JAPAN is purchasing immense quantities of American lead, ostensibly to

make pipes, but really to make bullets

president of the dark lantern A. P. A's.

to quiet Chinese soldiers. Ex-Vice-President Morton's coachman, John James Howard, an imported Englishman, will remain on this side of the big pond as long as he pleases.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to reduce the output of flour for the purpose of ad. times. Unrelenting in his cruelties he vancing prices. The idea is to make flour dear while wheat is cheap. It is piracy.

THE cotton shipping business in New Orleans was paralyzed by a strike of the cotton screw men. Whites and blacks were jealous of each other and the blacks cut prices.

THE Tammany police are to be prosecuted for making assaults upon the striking cloakmakers. If the cloakmakers had paid the infamous gang for protection they would not have been molested.

CHINA has a civilization which, when banker cheats his customers, promptly reduces him to cat meat. If the United States had that sort of a "joss" civilipation, the cats would all get fat in a time.

THE territory of Utah. soon to be come a state, has an area of 84,970 square miles. It is nearly as large as Great Britain and contains 16,000 square miles more than the six New England states combined.

HON. HENRY WATTERSON, of the Louisville Courier Journal, at last accounts was at the headwaters of Salt river luxuriating on crawfish and crow, and when seen was mending a jack pot in which to cook 'em.

LINCOLN said the republic could not survive "half free and half slave," but destiny or provoke it. the Pullman Palace Car Company and the General Managers' Association believe it can exist one-tenth free and nine-tenths slave.

THE Fall River strike of the mill operatives was declared off Oct. 29. The operatives were defeated and resumed It is stated that they lost in wages

M. Arthur, wonders how it happened, that a gentleman whose motto is "Take what you can get" is not worth more than a half a million.

It has been suggested that since the New York Central has knocked out more men than any other slugger on the continent, that Corbett, when he finds the trinket bearing evidence of his prowess or decorates a new one, that he chrisens it the Vander Belt.

An Austrian nobleman has invented an electric apparatus with which he locates underground water practically without fail, having been successful 300 times and failed only twelve times. If the story is true, there is at least one nobleman of some use in the world.

Mr. A. MERRITT has sued Mr. John D. Rockefeller for \$1,226,400-a mere baga telle. As a saint Mr. Merritt will find Mr. Rockefeller a rocky fellow, who rewards Merritt very much after the style that Dives is said to have treated poor tarus-shut the door and let the dogs lick him.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says "there are in the country 2,500 boards of trade and other commercial organizations." There is, also, a national board of trade, made up of delegates, chosen by subornate organizations. Organization is se demand of the times. The comcial, financial and transportation enizations are all in alliance, and at tures ir beck restraining orders are issued nd troops called out.

The Dead Despot.

Alexander III., despot of all the Russias, is dead. He owned more than two hundred palaces, and out of the number selected the one at Livadia from which to start on his underground excursionwhither it does not matter. The dead tyrant had a salary of \$10,000,000 a yearindeed, could lay his autocratic paw on the revenues of his empire and pocket all the cash in sight, and promptly break the neck of any subject who dared suggest the impropriety of thus looting the imperial exchequer box. His "divine right" to rule included his divine right to steal, murder, imprison, torture and exile one, or a thousand, or a million of his subjects.

Alexander III. was 49 years, 6 months and 20 days old when he was required to "hand in his chips" and give up the game of "divine-right" cinch in which he had been engaged thirteen years, six months and twenty-eight days. He was exceedingly pious, was the head of his Greek church, was a devout believer in prayer and prisons and dungeon-dogmas. He could kill a man with no more compunction than a man-eating tiger. The yells of the damned are not more melodious to the ear of his cloven-footed, forked-tailed highness than were the moanings of victims of his torture in prisons or on their way to Siberian exile. empire with dead lines crosswise, so that millions were always in contempt, and when one of them was caught who had intimated that he would like to enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" he was promptly reduced to a fertilizing commodity. Alexander III. held the lives, liberties and destinies of 100,000,000 slaves in his hand and assumed that in disposing of their earthly interests he was co-equal with God himself, and, thus believing, he became the most implacable monster of modern pursued the victims of his malice with Oh! what a consolation it is for a selfish before he died the nihilists of Russia scattered broadcast the following circular:

Russia: The tyrant Alexander, autocrat czar, hangman and assassin of Michaeleff, Russakoff, Kibaltchik, Nelotzoff, Sophia Perowskaia, Jessie Halfmann and many others; purveyor of the Siberian galleys, persecutor of the Jews, is on the point of expiating his crimes. He is dying of a mysterious illness, a well-merited punishment. Venal science, his Zapharine Hirsche and Porefice. do nothing to prolong a life which has

been devoted to violence and oppression.
"At length the monster is going to disappear. Hurrah! The day has passed when a man ought to be able, by right of birth, to dispose of the liberty and lives of a hundred million of other men. son, the czarewitch, as well as his ambitious rivals, the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Michael, who are ready to assassinate in accordance to the traditions of the Romanoff family to get possession of the bloody heritage let all thoroughly understand that at every hour and at every step they will find themselves face to face with the inflexi-ble will of the revolutionsists. Let us leave to the hypocritical liberals the task of covering with flowers the horrid corpse of the scoundrel who is leaving this world after having too long dis-honored it. So long as the Russian slaves do not possess the land, so long as an infernal autocracy, served by a ra-pacious and shameless feudality, makes Russia a disgrace to the civilized world, we shall always applaud any blow of

"Long live liberty and the revolution.

The nihilists asked for liberty, they were answered with imprisonment, torture, exile and death. In return they tried to kill him, and though not successful, they made his life a ceaseless torture. Naturally a modern Samson. The strike lasted for eight they shattered his nervous system until eeks and 23,000 operatives were idle. diseases, falling in rapid succession, finally reduced him to worm food. His hurch first prayed for the prolongs of his existence-failing in this it HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, the great of his existence—failing in this it labor alligator, who has so often shed prayed for the repose of his soul, proof positive that ignorance and superstition is as rampant in Russia as in the land of the Hottentots.

> No sooner is Alexander III. dead than Nicholas II. vaults into power with a proclamation deploring the death of his despotic father, and intimating that all Russia was in tears because there was a "limit to his precious life," and winds up as follows:

"May the Almighty, who has chosen us for this high calling, vouchsafe to us his aid. While we offer before the throne to the Almighty Ruler our heartfelt praise for the unstained soul of the departed, we command our subjects to take the oath of allegiance to ourselves and our successor, the Grand Duke Alexandrovitch, who will bear the title of crown prince and czarowitz until it shall please God to bless our approach-ing union with the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt with the birth of a

The intimation that the Almighty for the past 250 years has been choosing czars will not, we apprehend, be credited in heaven or on earth. Infinite wisdom ought not to be involved in such a scandal. The people of the United United States take no stock in such blasphemy, and Grover Cleveland insults the American nation when he informs Nicholas II. that the American people sympathize with him because his father is dead. The people of the United States have no regrets when an implacable tyrant dies. It is said that the dead despot was kind to his family. The

sacrifice, and in due time Nicholas II. hopes, in his own family, to perpetuate a brood of despots. If he learns wisdom from the experience of his cruel father, and gives his subjects liberty, he may hope for a pleasant and prosperous reign; otherwise, memento anni helari.

Track Foremen, delivered before the report of Prof. W. O. Atwater, as convention of the order, in session at St. follows: Louis October last, is a production of more than average ability. "That there is a conflict to-day between capitalists Flour, such as is used by bakers, is now Wilson, "there are cases where laborers can obtain justice in no other way." Mr. Wilson paid his respects to the "sunflower" aristocracy, whose "snow-white hands" never touched a tool or implement of any kind. Born rich, they grow richer, while they strut and swagger and live in luxury upon the wealth labor creates. Bankers control the currency and manipulate the money power, in alliance with brokers who gamble on 'change, with monopolists who seek to control coal mines, oil fields, sugar plants, railroads and everything else, including labor. The capitalistic combine He had a happy way of mapping his includes lawyers, judges, politicians and newspapers. All pull together, while the workingman is compelled to accept starvation wages or no wages at all.

look down upon the man who receives \$1 a day. "The man," said Mr. Wilson. "who receives \$1.50 per day is made to believe that he is a well-paid official, and that it is his duty to look down upon the man who works for \$1 a day, and to sit down hard upon any proposition or effort that might result in bettering the condition of the one-dollar-a-day man. more than bloodhound tenacity. Just man to know that some one else is in a worse condition than himself. Gentlemen, we have tens of thousands of just such men in this country to-day. They "To our Brothers, the Oppressed in are hide-bound with selfishness and ignorance. Their votes are always directed by the politicians, through the influence of the well-paid agents, and they always vote to keep the shackles on themselves. They are like the sub stitutes who go to war. They have no principles of their own to fight for, and fight on the side that will employ them."

> In the processes of education labor will have to learn that organization, to be of any permanent value, must not be used to build up grand official aristocracies, czars, sultans and shahs of laborwhite elephants to be worshipped by the

THE Twentieth Century, referring to American Railway Union at Cooper

Union, says: "For two hours on Friday evening last we sat and listened to one of the most earnest, dispassionate and logical speeches that it has ever been our good fortune to hear, and that from a man whom the daily press has represented to be an anarchist, a dictator, and an enemy to law and order—Eugene V. Debs. But Mr. Debs is quite a different man from what the subsidized press have painted him. He is an honest man, true to himself and his fellowmen—one who knows well what he is talking bout, and not afraid to say it. listen to him you are at once impressed with the honesty, sincerity and earnestness of the man, and convinced that a new leader has arisen whose wisdom and strength of character will have much to lems now confronting us. indebted to the West for the many sterling characters it has given us, but not since the days of Lincoln have we had one of as great promise as Eugene V.

The American Railway Union membership feels a just pride in the high estimate the editor of the Twentieth Century places upon the courageous and indefatigable president of their order.

Reports have it that negotiations are pending between the general manager of hades and Geo. M. Pullman, looking to the appearance of the latter as a freak in the Royal Dime museum, fronting on Sulphur lake, in the center of Brimstone plaza, and near the palace of his royal forked-tail and cloven-footed highness, who declares that his subjects are anxious to get a look at the Pullman freak, no such a monstrosity having

THE why of the Republican cyclone, which wrecked the Democratic party Nov. 6, is bringing out a great variety of explanations. The Indian's explanation of the earthquake at New Madrid in the early part of the current century about fills the bill. At a time when the solid earth had a motion similar to ocean waves, and great fissures were opening and closing and all was consternation, an old Indian was asked what he thought about it. Pointing heavenward, he replied: "Ugh! Great Spirit drunk."

THE 3,755 national banks in operation Oct. 2, 1894, held individual deposits amounting to \$1,728,418,819, and their want a strike—they want submission loans and discounts amounted to \$1,- The veto is just the thing for the corpo same is true of tigers, cobras and vul-tures.

The bride-elect of the new czar has been "anointed" and made ready for the

Washington dispatches inform us that for some time a crusade has been in progress in that city for cheaper bread, resulting in reducing the price from 5 aney, and gives his subjects interty, he resulting in reducing the price from 5 selves to forget that they were human hay hope for a pleasant and prosperous cents to 4 cents a loaf. The agriculting in the subject and the subject and their brains in activity, and whenever the address of Grand Chief John T. has issued a bulletin on the cost of their burdens seemed too heavyfor them Wilson, of the Brotherhood of Railway bread, taken from the forthcoming

and laborers is not," said Mr. Wilson, "because men are growing worse; it is because civilization has advanced and the rights of man are more clearly discerned. And as to strikes," said Mr. tainly very liberal, the materials for a pound of bread would cost not more than 2 cents. Of course, there should be added to this the cost of labor, interest on investment, expense of selling, etc., to make the actual cost to the baker. Very few accurate weighings and analyses of bakers' bread have been made in this country, so far as I am aware: but the country, so far as I am aware; but the above statements represent the facts as nearly as I have been able to obtain them. The average weight of a num-ber of specimens of 10 cent loaves, purchased in Middletown, Conn., was one and one-fourth pounds. This makes the price to the consumer 8 cents per pound. The price of bread and the size of the loaf are practically the same now as when flour cost twice as much.

"The cost of bakers' bread is a comparatively small matter to the person who buys only a loaf now and then, but in the eastern states and in the larger Mr. Wilson paid his respects to the labor sneaks who get \$1.50 a day and people, and especially those with mod erate incomes and the poor, buy their bread of the baker, Six cents per pound, or even half that amount, for the manufacture and distribution seems very large amount. In the large cities competition has made bread much between the cost of bread to the wellto-do family who bake it themselves and of the baker is unfortunately large.

"The report also goes into the chem-try and scientific features of breadmaking. The nutrients in bakers' bread are, protean, 9 per cent; fats, 2 per cent; carbo-hydrates, 56 per cent; mineral matter, 1 per cent. Total, 68 per cent wheat flour the total nutrients are 88 per cent and water 12 per cent, showing that the nutrients are largely reduced by baking. The potential energy in a pound of flour is 2000 per cent; in a pound of bakers' bread 1300 per cent. With the increase in the proportion of the water in the bread, as compared with party received expected impetus. the flour, the proportion of nutrients is diminished, but the addition of shortening and salt brings up the fat and min-erals in the bread so that the proportions are larger than in flour.

There is not a single article making any considerable showing in the list of food purchased by workingmen the price of which, considering cost, discloses such piracies as bread-making.

That this should be true is inexplicable, the address of the president of the except upon the theory that those who should make a dollar purchase the largest amount of bread possible know of these ragged starving skeletons of little or nothing of the enormous profits secured by bakers. A barrel of flour, the response of his audience. He had largest amount of bread possible know secured by bakers. A barrel of flour, 196 pounds, makes 285 pounds of dough. Of this dough water constitutes eightynine pounds. In baking the shrinkage in weight by evaporation is about onehalf ounce to the pound, say nine pounds, leaving 276 pounds of bread. In western towns a loaf of bread will average about one and one-fourth pounds, hence 285 pounds of dough makes 221 loaves of bread. The usual price being 5 cents a loaf, makes flour cost the consumer, those who buy bakers' bread, \$11.05 a barrel. This do in the solution of the vexed prob-lems now confronting us. We are much to \$3 a barrel, say \$2.75 a barrel, demonflour, being worth by the single barrel \$2.50 strates if consumers were to purchase the flour and make their own bread they would save \$8.30 on every barrel of flour consumed, or instead of paying 5 cents a loaf for bread, they would pay less Bakers could sell than 11/4 cents a loar. their bread, pound loaves, at 3 cents a poetic peroration indicative of a time coming under the sway of the Populist their investments, but the right thing to party when do is to inaugurate home bread-making. The mysteries of bread-making are easily fathomed, and home-made bread ought to be equal to the product of bakeries.

Ir is strange, but nevertheless true, that investigation shows some grievances to be no grievance at all, and because of such ruling by the general grievance committee or the local protection. tive board the party with the "unjust grievance" has cried out: "The order is no good; system federation is a failure." appeared in the museum. There was a hitch in the negotiations, growing out of the water supply, but the devil assured the freak that water was about as cheap in hell as in Pullman.

The why of the Republican cyclone. "Infantile" is good, but not sufficiently

expressive. True, the infants were all bearded men, and they were out in force. The "no good" cry and the "no grievance at all" decision by the "general grievance committee" indicates the number of wheels there are in the ma chine. It may be said of it, as is said of cranks, "it has wheels in its head." It is pretty much all wheels, and since the "infantile experiment" was made more wheels have been added. To keep the machine from going to everlasting smash, the veto-the one-man powerhas been introduced, which promptly settles all grievances. Railroads do not

THE O. R. T. is no myth; its influence is no dream. It is a bright reality, and it owes its existence to thousands of brave men and women, who, while working at the key, never permitted them-selves to forget that they were human beings, not machines. While their to bear, they gazed at the O. R. T. emblem on their breasts and resolved to fight out the battle of life as men and women. They repudiated the thought of submission to a condition of wage slavery which their hearts and bright brains told them was unjust.—Railroad

Telegrapher. Really, this is very pretty-for telegraphers-"brave men and women," to keep in everlasting remembrance that they are "human beings, not machines," is complimentary to the O. R. T., which "is no myth," but a "live wire," or a dynamo, a battery—possibly a lightningrod. May the members with the "em blems on their breasts," whenever their burden seems too heavy, give those who impose them as their reward about a thousand volts of the fluid extract of electricity.

victory over the Democratic party Nov 6, 1894, and those who applaud remind us of the old woman in North Carolina who lived in a sickly county. Upon a re-survey the old lady found her house and home in another county, whereupon she exclaimed: "Oh, I'm so glad I am out of that sickly county.'

American Railway Union.

V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, delivered an address in this city Friday night, Nov. 2, in Mozart Hall, to a large and enthusiastic audience. The afternoon and night were stormy, rain fell incessantly, but the hall was packed from door to rostrum, and Mr. Debs was received with such demonstrations of admiration and good will as are seldom accorded any speaker From the moment he entered the hall to the time he stepped forward to address the vast audience there was a con tinued expression of popular homage which burst into repeated rounds of apnutrients, and 32 per cent water. In plause as he began his address, and which was continued during its de

> the speaker blended his matured thoughts on labor questions with his political convictions, and as a result the cause of the People's or the Populis dissection of the two old parties showed him to be an adept in exposing duplicity and corruption. With iconoclastic fury he tumbled down the gods of the goldbugs, tore away the drapery of falsehood and chicane and permitted his audience to see the hideous monstrosities that have ruled and degraded the people, robbed them and trampled upon them until their wretched condi-tion has filled the land with tramps and with gloom. His recitation of the con dition of the Pullman employes created a sensation, and when he referred to the American Railway Union as having committed the crime of espousing the cause won the sympathy of his hearers, and his fiery eloquence swept along as resistless as a cyclone.

Opposed to strikes, as to war, would exhaust every honorable met would exhaust every honorable method to avoid them, as did our revolutionary fathers, but would surrender right nor principle, but trusting in the right, he would battle for the right, and

the pariotism and integrity of the American people, and believed that the ballot would eventually set all things right. In the midst of his address, his admirers interrupted him by bringing upon the stage a beautiful work of art in the shape of a shield, bearing the inscription, "Debs Our Lincoln." The inscription, "Debs Our Lincoln." The speaker was sensibly moved by this testimonial of esteem and admiration, and turning from his subject, paid a lofty tribute to the character of Lincoln, which elicited rapturous applause. Resuming his theme, the speaker discussed men, money and measures with statesmanlike grasp, and concluded with a postic percoration indicative of a time

Our starry flag shall wave Above a land where famine no longer digs

D. F. Kennedy, a Populist candidate for the legislature felicitously introduced Mr. Debs, and from start to finish the

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THE Republican party won a great

President of the Order at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Nov. 3, 1894. Editor Railway Times: Hon. Eugene In an exceedingly felicitous manner

ake all the consequences of defeat.

The speaker had unwavering faith in

grave—
Where money is not master, a workingman a slave.

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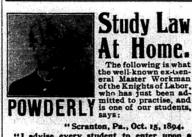
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"Scranton, Pa., Oct. 15, 1894

T. V. POWDERLY.



may make claims upon them which are incompatible with their duties to their employers. This position was taken advisedly, and we have no intention of departing from it. JOSEPH H. HARRIS, (Signed)

President and Receiver.

Thus, if the receivers are right, and their rule is to prevail, membership of the brotherhood by and of itself incapacitates for services on the Reading railroad. It is respectfully submitted that the receivers are wrong, and that the action proposed by them ought not to be sanctioned by the court.

Exceeding His Authority.

2. It will help to make plain that precise question before the court to note the opening words of the telegram just quoted: "The policy of the company is well known to be," etc. Mr. Harris, who signs the telegram, both as president and receiver, evidently forgets that the company is no longer in control; that it can have no present policy on the subject, and that what its past policy was is of slight consequence. The Reading railroad, being now in the hands of the receivers, the receivers and employes of the company are officers of the court. The court, therefore, and not the company, is the employer of all the persons engaged in the operation of the road. The present policy of the court and not the past policy of the company is the material thing to be considered, and hence the precise question that it can have no present policy on the sidered, and hence the precise question is: Will the court now lay down the rule that members of the Brotherhood of Trainmen shall, because they are such members, be discharged from the service

The court, it is admitted, ought not and cannot lay down any such rule until either the purposes and objects of the brotherhood, or the means by which they are to be obtained, are shown to be illegal

The general purposes and objects of the brotherhood are stated in the pre-

amble to the constitution, as follows: To unite the railroad trainmen, to pro mote their general welfare and advance their interests, socially and intellectually; to protect their families by the exercise of a systematic benefit benevolence society, needful in a calling so hazardous as ours, this fraternity has been organized.

Persuaded that it is for the interests both of our members and their employers that a good understanding should at all times exist between the two, it will be the constant endeavor of this organization to establish mutual confidence and create and maintain harmonious relations

Such are the aims and purposes of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Certainly these objects must be regarded as laudable in the highest de gree, and as deserving the approbation and support of every good citizen. These are, indeed, practically the same as those for which the working people are expressly authorized to incorporate themselves by act of congress, the stattery description of such objects being.

utory description of such objects being:
For the purpose of aiding its members to become more skillful and efficient workers, the promotion of their general intelligence, the elevation of their character, the regulation of their wages and their hours and conditions of labor, the protection of their individual rights in the prosecution of their trade or trades, the raising of funds for the benefit of death, disabled or unemployed members, or the families of deceased members, or for such other object or objects for which working people may lawin view their combine, having mutual protection or benefit.

Strikes.

(b) If the means to which praiseworthy ends be now examined, there is nothing in them to which the most captious critic can object, except the provisions made for strikes.

It is well to note that even these pro-

visions are of an eminently conservative character; that great care is taken to guard against the abuse of a weapon which is a two-edged sword, and generally proves as damaging to those who use it as to those against whom it is used. Thus, by the brotherhood constitution and rules, a strike does not take effect until approved (1) by the local grievance committee; (2) by the general grievance committee; (3) by a board of adjustment, and (4) by the grand master, with the consent of two-thirds of the members involved, while striking or inciting to strike, except in accordance with the above rules, is punished by expulsion from the brotherhood.

(c) Nevertheless, among the means of accomplishing the ends of the brotherhood is the bringing about of a strike. As what a "strike" is is not defined by the brotherhood constitution and rules. its precise nature must be determined by the court. And, as the brotherhood is entitled to the ordinary presumption of lawfulness for its methods as well as its objects until the contrary is shown, the court will hold the thing termed "strike" in the brotherhood constitution and rules to be something lawful, unless there cannot be such a thing as lawful "strike."

(d) But what

(d) But whatever may be the cus-tomary or probable incidents or accom-plishments of a strike it cannot be ruled

RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

[Continued from Page 1.]

The notice has been given simply because of such employes' membership of the brotherhood, as is conclusively shown by the following telegram received by Grand Master Wilkinson, in reply to his remonstrance against the course proposed to be taken:

The policy of this company is well known to be that it will not consent that persons in its service shall owe allegiance to other organizations which may make claims upon them which are spectacle would be a curious one, that a court of the United States may, on business grounds, refuse employment of persons for no other reason than their membership of an association whose purposes the laws of the United States expressly sanction. But it is safe to say that the consideration of business pol icy impelling the court to the course suggested should be of the clearest and most cogent character, and that the question presented is one that the court will recognize as of the court and importance.

An Arbitrary Rule.

In considering the question of the business expediency of the employment of the brotherhood men, such objection as there is to it must arise from the fact that under its constituution and rules that under its constitution and raise the employes may engage in a strike with all the natural and possible inci-dents and consequences. It can hardly be denicd that otherwise the brotherhood organization is not only not objec-tionable, but is salutary in its operation. both as regards the employer and the employed. It should be remembered, in the first place, that the risks of a strike are not obviated by excluding the mem-bers of the brotherhood from the receivers' service.

Men, deeming themselves aggrieved and seeking relief or redress, though not associated in any formal way, or for any general purposes, may easily unite for the single purpose of a strike. In that to wiew the brotherhood constitution and rules may well be regarded as operating will," and the American Federation of associated in any formal way, or for any general purposes, may easily unite for the single purpose of a strike. In that the single purpose of a series view the brotherhood constitution and view the brotherhood constitution and rules may well be regarded as operating in restraint of strikes. By compelling the question of a strike or no strike to day and nothing else. Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, said in April, 1890, that his organization "has voiced the will of an intelligent of the restriction of the restrictio that is rash or reckless, or for other than weighty cause. * * * While, there weighty cause. fore, under the circumstances of the present case, the possible evidence of a strike would seem to be minimized, it should not be forgotten in the second place that the receivers' proposed remedy, to wit: a rule excluding or discharging righted. from service any and all members of the brotherhood, is itself open to serious ob proper s

of employes are inevitably intensified, a threat or menace. Now, it is plain because the law itself seems to have got that intelligent organization on the wrong and in some unaccountable mandom employees are inevitable mandom employees. ner to have taken sides against them.

to arise from enforcing the receivers' proposed rule are real and immediate. Whether and how far this may be regarded as an offsetting one need not be discussed. The rejection of the proposed rule may reasonably be expected to be attended with such substantial advantages that the court can hardly hesitate as to the course which sound busi ness policy dictates.

Not the least of such advantages is the avoidance of the necessary invidious-ness of the illegal position that a man shall go without work unless he will give up a legal right—a right that he may properly deem essential to his safety and

No better mode for the settlement of contests between capital and labor has yet been devised or tried than arbitration, and arbitration as a mode of settling difficulties between capital and labor must necessarily be applied in the course of the receivership, and arbitration in its best and most effective form. The court, by appointing receivers, constitutes itself not an employe of labor, but the arbitrator of all disputes between it and the receivers, who may justly be regarded as representatives of tween it and the receivers, who may capital it and the receivers, who may justly be regarded as representatives of capital. It occupies the dual capacity of employer and arbitrator, naturally and inevitably. It is an arbitrator whose wisdom and impartiality are, certainly defined as a capital and impartiality are, certainly defined as a capital and separately for the strength f and inevitably. It is an arbitrator whose wisdom and impartiality are, certainly should be, and must be assumed to be, beyond suspicion. It is an arbitrator with whom both parties have their associations for the purpose of strengthening and perpetutation with whom both parties have their associations for the purpose of strengthening and perpetutation that capital allows it and says it at a station comes better knowledge and experience, and as a natural and logical consequence hours of work are duminated as a restless people, heaps charges of a serious nature upon the government, increases, employing capital does not, as in nevitable result, lengthen the hours of the great remedies for hard times is

lesson illustrative of the value of the arbitration principle.

In short, the question being whether business policy requires the court to approve the rule that a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is ipso facto ineligible as an employe of the receivers of the Reading railroad and an office of the court the conclusive conofficer of the court, the conclusive con-siderations may be summed up as fol-

(i) The rule is of doubtful value as a preventive of strikes, because it leaves employes to act upon impulse and from passion, and freed from the restraints of

the brotherhood regulations.

(k) The rule is of doubtful value when the court is the real employer, both from the reluctance of the employed to defy the court's authority and from the power of the latter to speedily and summarily vindicate it. (1) The rule is of positively injurious tendency in the disaffection and discon-

(d) But whatever may be the customary or probable incidents or accomplishments of a strike it cannot be ruled that there is no such thing as a legal strike; that every strike must be unlawful. The necessary elements of a strike are only three.

(1) The quitting of work; (2) by concert between two or more; (3) simultaneously, and in and of themselves, involve no taint of illegality.

A strike becomes illegal when to these necessary features are added others, such as malicious intent followed by actual injury, intimidating, violence, the breach of the peace of any sort.

(e) But it is unnecessary to elaborate the proposition that a strike is not necessarily unlawful, since it is emphatically sustained by the recent decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company, just decided in Chicago, and it is hardly necessary to point out that the attending circumstances which often make strikes unlawful are none of them pro-

Talk on the Eight-Hour Day.

Mr. B.-Let me ask this question, Mr.

Mr. B.—Let me ask this question, Mr. A. Shall it be an eight-hour day for all, or a day whose length shall be settled by local usage or by each particular trade after its own fashion and idea?

Mr. A.—Always an eight-hour day. It seems to me there is but one side to this plain question.

Mr. B.—But as a capitalist I, of course, do not agree with you. Some one has suggested, not inoppositily altogether though not very elegantly, that you can't put your back on the east side of a stump and stop the world for two or more hours every day.

or more hours every day.

Mr. A.—And no more can you stop
the agitation for the just rights of the
whole labor world. In the natural condition of man, before social environ-ments bound him hand and foot with fetters of brass, he did not have to slave for a subsistence as he does now. Nature helped him to live. Now money has secured a "corner" on time and the lash of the manufacture-driver is heard throughout the so-called civilization, and the poor laborer is cruelly forced to comply with the demands of "circumstance

B .- I confess that toil is hard, but that is the decree of nature itself. the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, is an eternal law. We cannot all be kings. There must be hewers of wood and drawers of water. Therefore I do not set myself in antagonism to the general order of nature. I am aware that the national government and most of the states of the union have enacted laws in obedience to the clamorous demands of labor, making eight hours a day's labor on public works. California has even placed such a provision in her new constitution.

Mr. A.—That shows progress and eight-hour day is gained, no other question will divide or distract its attention from the main issue." To a fair-minded man the very organization of labor is a declaration on its part that "something is wrong" and must be

when treatment so apparently unfair and discriminating is administered through the instrumentality of a court, the resulting discontent and resentment of employes are inevitably intensified because the law itself contents of the contents organization and contest, for the Thus, the mischiefs apprehended from membership of the brotherhood by the receivers' employes lie wholly in the future, and are as small as is possible in the nature of things, while the mischiefs in fear combine for resistance to the uncertain and aggressive power brought to bear against them and their interests. This new combined force thinks and feels that it is high time to do this, lest the real business of the world be left to the mercy of the few short-sighted and self-seeking demagogue or subjected to the whims of ill-advised labor-leaders. In other words, it is the sober desire to re-establish a proper balance of power between employers and employed and destroy in a great measure the fictitious antagonism between labor and capital. It is also an indirect effort in behalf of non-union labor against the tyranny exercised over the labor market by

where sed over the labor market by union or organized labor.

Mr. A.—Very "indirect" indeed. That's all I will say to that. Now, organized labor is not a threat, it is only a method of self-defense from brutal, soulless corporations and stiffing greed. If labor did not take its own part it would be absolutely helpless in the hands of avarice. Permit me to say that this is a day of organization for power and re-cognition. In union is strength. Not only labor and capital have each assoaward effective, and might well be expected to furnish, should circumstances
permit or require, a conspicuous object
lesson illustrative of the value of the
arbitration principle.

In short, the question being whether here labor does not certainly desire to here labor does not certainly desire to live by charity extorted from capital, as has been charged, but by just recom-pense of toil. If it did live upon such unjust extortions, it would not be long until capital would collapse and labor would per force be driven into idleness because of the closing of the avenues

slave to his business demands and to the position of a captain of industry. Labor has furloughs, days off, and a thousand and one other privileges and prescriptive rights that it seemingly does not recognize or fully estimate. Labor has special laws in its favor, such as insolvency laws, laws against im-prisonment for debt, statutes declaring to artially estates evenus from pay.

affection and disconong employes by the ghts enjoyed by citic deemed necessary decomport. It is a positive merit ling to secure for the will of the employes, and legislative are will go its efficiency; (2) al conditions of the fact that labor to organize, and is lustrating the work favorable auspices of tration as the means differences between (4) of demonstrating e law for one class of one for another, but ding to preserve for iudiciary by which that general respect ch have always been settled and friends, instead of making a horse of him all day long. When worken are bettered, the whole social Richard Olimer.

RICHARD OLIMEY.

better the mudsills the better the whole fabric. Of course the family will be elevated as well as the general tone of society. I do not know what some chaffy headed people would do, however, if they could not feel better than, and above, others. Not to become prosily philosophical, I will merely say that the light headed people mistake their feelings and opinions for eternal facts of nature. They are no such a thing. The biggest feeling are in ninety-nine instances in a hundred the very smallest creatures in fact. Lightest things float the highest. The biggest potatoes set tile to the bottom of the wagon. But—still another reason for the eight-hour still another reason for the eight-hour day is that it will give more money to labor and therefore the better divide the products of muscle. Business will therefore be more lively, there will be fewer poor and fewer grievances, and better times will prevail generally. These are plain truths that need no argument to establish them. Various

argument to establish them. Various and numerous other reasons might be given for the adoption of eight hours.

Mr. B.—One of the great obstacles in the way of the adoption of the eighthour day at this time, and will be as long as the rate of increase of population is above that of capital and productive industries, is the oversupply of labor. With a million or more unemployed workmen in this country at all labor. With a million or more unemployed workmen in this country at all times, who would be glad to accept steady employment for ten hours a day, it is impossible to force industries into the eight-hour system. There is no statute law to compel a man to work, but neither is there one to force him into idleness. It is as fair to compel labor to work on its own capital as it is to force capital to employ it. No law should take away the freedom of capital any more than it should deprive labor of the freedom. Permit me to etact this ts freedom. Permit me to state this commonplace: It is reckoned that the reduction of the time of a day's labor by one-fifth will give opportunity to work to one-fifth more laborers at least. But this does not follow, for many industries, that may be running ahead of their their sales of products will use the same force for the eight hours, instead of increasing it to make up for the lost two hours. They will do this in order two hours. They will do this in order to limit their over-output. Once four-teen hours constituted a day's labor, then twelve, now ten, while a few have secured eight, and yet no extra number of men are employed to make up all those lost hours. It takes but so much toil to produce a certain quantity of products, and the shorter day is simply made up by running the establishment more days in the year without enlarging the force. Capital is shrewd enough to endeavor to maintain a profitable net income, or failing in this suspend oper-ations at once. There is no law to comcome, or failing in this suspend operations at once. There is no law to compel capital to employ labor, or, in other words, force the individual or corporation to continue "at the old stand" longer than it wants to do so. It is one of the characteristics of business enterprises to be sensitive and susceptible to the least evil influences, and at once adapt themselves to the circumstances attending the ratio of income and out-go. If the theory of the reduction of hours be true, then there is no reason why the hours might not so be reduced continually as to admit all men to employment at, say, four hours. This, of course, is impracticable, if wages are not correspondingly reduced for the in-vestment itself would soon be consumed in wages, which would naturally close the avenues of labor and thrust all men out of employment. It must not be forgotten here that no industry is bound to furnish any man with the opportunity of employment. Labor holds no mortgage on place or wages. It is entitled to nothing from the other fellow which it does not earn.

Mr. A.—Your theory is wrong in supposing capital or money to be a private matter. It is the public duty of accumulated money to be engaged, for money is but a simple medium of exchange for the masses and no man has a right to a "corner" on it. Therefore it has no right to limit the products of labor at the whim of a dictator. To do so is to defraud workmen and the public of their just rights. When labor does not receive the just products of its toil, that is nothing less than robbery. No great fortunes could be amassed if it were not for labor, and for every such amassed fortune to that extent is labor robbed of its earnings. Fortunes could not pile up if it were not for labor. This great element of production is fairly entitled

of the great remedies for hard times is shorter hours of labor.

Mr. B.—I appreciate your arguments, but allow me to add, if there is no proportionate reduction of wages with the shortened hours, the demand for a shorter day becomes given by live by charity extorted from capital, as has been charged, but by just recompense of toil. If it did live upon such unjust extortions, it would not be long until capital would collapse and labor would per force be driven into idleness because of the closing of the avenues of labor.

Mr. B.—Labor is truly independent in America. It has many unwrittenrights, privileges and immunities that the commercial operator has not, for he is a slave to his business demands and to the position of a captain of industry.

Shortened hours, the demand for a shorter day becomes simply a demand shorter day becomes simply a demand for one-fifth more money from the intervent of one-fifth to the labor-cost of all production. Where is the employer to obtain this twenty per cent increase in the wage fund of his establishment? You tell us that he should provide for it. But how "provide?" Shall he go out and borrow, or sell, or mortgage, or rob, or slay for it? Is that what is meant by "provide?"

Mr. A.—No. Its returns or accumulations show that labor is robbed of its

lations show that labor is robbed of its hard earnings more than the amount of this extra twenty per cent. Capital would still have a sufficient balance of returns to justify its continuance.

Mr. B.—While some industries could

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would help matters very much and take away the cause for complaint and that would be very much toward the better-ment and contentment of man. High-priced men, big salaries, both interest and dividends on watered stocks, let them all vanish as the mist on the moun-tain or as the veil of fog on theriver, and taxes will be less and more will be left to be divided to labor. I ask no impos-sibilities, only corrections of existing sibilities, only corrections of existing

sibilities, only corrections of existing wrongs.

Mr. B.—You leave this impression with me that if there were no accumulations of money capital at all, affairs for the laborer would have a millenium fragrance about them. We differ, I see, as to the terms we would apply to such a state of affairs. But all this aside here and now, I may proceed regarding the cost of production. It certainly is apparent that the one-fifth extra labor cost of production cannot be added to the price of an article in an open competiof production cannot be added to the price of an article in an open competitive market; and if it could be done it would but put the extra cost at last upon the consumer. If you ask who the consumers are, the answer is plain that in a very great degree they are the workingmen of the country. Hence this is an extra or additional cost to the laborer's living, so that his own demands this is an extra or additional cost to the laborer's living, so that his own demands for shorter hours fall eventually upon himself. All weight of the superstructure rests upon the base. It is hard for me to understand the philosophy of this sort of socialism which you have so

out rest man is less and eard less com-petent to do good work. He grows naturally in his weariness more careless and more destructive and less interested in the work and in life. When his strength is recruited by rest he is more enthusiastic, more rapid and does better

this legitimate and proper earning on the risk is like starving a horse into a hidebound condition for the sake of eco-nomy and finally burying it in the spring. Probably the general average of the rehidebound condition for the sake of economy and finally burying it in the spring. Probably the general average of the returns of capital in the great industries of this country is less than ten percent. It is therefore clear that there is no unlimited wage fund to draw from to pay the unemployed. Benevolent schemes based on the accumulations of investments are therefore impracticable at ments are therefore impracticable at this stage of the commercial affairs of the world. Hence the unemployed must be engaged by a sharing of the existing wage fund and not by a further division argument as well as the need of accumulations of the directing influence upon it may be. the world. Hence the unemployed must be engaged by a sharing of the existing wage fund and not by a further division of capital. Their title to share equally with their employed brethern is the principle of socialism and the brother-hood on which labor associations are founded. Therefore a fight presumably

is not, let me answer you candidly, and cannot be a fight against unorganized cannot be a fight against unorganized labor as you unqualifiedly asserted, for all men may and can join the unions. By doing so we can make all the bolder and more effective contest, and without a doubt win in the great struggle. If all men were union men we would fight all men were union men we would fight only the harder, hence we in no sense are fighting non-union men. That is but the stale argument of the capitalists and is too gray-headed to need confutation at my hands. If all laborers do not join hand to hand in a union contest for right and justice, those who stay out will of necessity in the end share the good with us while the thieves will go down like Pharao's army in the Red Sea, and we laboring people will be the reand we laboring people will be the re-deemed Israelites. If a Moses has not already arisen, one will arise and that before long to lead us to Canaan—mark my prophecy.

Mr. B.—I would from the bottom of

Mr. B.—I would from the bottom of my heartthat all men could make wages that would insure them agains! disease and old age. But it is rot so they can.

Mr. A.—It ought to be. It can be.

Mr. B.—I agree there. I shall not undertake here now to show the ought or the how. I want to say this: As to the second reason generally adduced for wanting the hours of labor reduced one-fifth, it may be said that no schemes have been devised yet for making those idle hours profitable to men. Each man is left to spend his extra two hours in any manner he pleases, according to his own idea of the value of time. Evidently the loss of labor in these two hours would be a real loss in the rate of accumulations going on in the world. But it is said these two hours off would never be missed. It is very plain, however, that the loss of pay for them would be seriously felt. No doubt many well-balanced men would profit by the gain of these wasted hours, but too many would idle them away foolishly or spend them worse than foolishly in saloors, while a few would find opportunity in them to be guilty of crime. I deny that eight hours would more equitably dis-

tribute] the products of labor. It is common for labor to say it has made all things that are, and is therefore entitled to a share in them—just as if it had had no share in them—just as if a contract was of no validity even though the laws of nations declare from long and trustworthy experience that it shall not be impaired. Labor did get its share in these things by the money, the representative of value and exchange which it received at the time. It is as fair for capital to demand the return of the money paid out as for labor to demand a greater share in the product. By the demand for shorter hours without reduction of pay labor emphatically says it will have more—a sort of stand-and deliver argument. Capital says labor already has its share of the products of toil, and is entitled to no more than it bargains for. Now, both of these are simple and contradicting statements. Which one is right? and how shall it be decided? Upon what basis? Of course not upon the assertion of either one. It must be done by reference to results; that is by estimating accumulations and by summing up distributions embracing investments, pro rata division of general income to capital and to labor, and perby summing up distributions of general investments, pro rata division of general income to capital and to labor, and per-sonal economy and expenditures. The sonal economy and expenditures. The wage paid out is a certain fund and is computed in an enterprise as is the outlay for material and plant, and these several expenditures must not exceed the probable income from the disposal of me to understand the plant sort of socialism which you have so zealously advocated.

Mr. A.—In the first place a shorter hour is a humane desideratum. In the second place, it is a social requirement. In the third place, it is an economic necessity. And next, it is an advance step toward individual improvement. It seems to me these propositions are so axiomatic and plain that it is needless to argue in their favor. Everybody must see the force and scope of them at a mere glance. But in regard to the third point I may add that physical rest is a necessity, for no man should be converted into a drudge and a slave. With vertex man is less able and less compared to the third point I may add that physical rest is a necessity, for no man should be converted into a drudge and a slave. With vertex man is less able and less compared to the secure places under the argue in their favor. It is an advance step toward in the profits of an industry equally and proportionately with capital, they have found it unprofitable and soon returned to the wages system. And yet there are a few instances of profitable cooperation. Suppose that the eight-hour day cripples active capital and in time injures some of it to such an extent that it cannot be made profitable, how much is labor then benefitted by the shorter hour system? Under such circumstances the plant is not only carried out of existence, but shorter hours are established and a greater proportion of labor to the investment remains. If the employed are able to secure places under the area and the profits of an industry equally products manufactured.

In the first place as shorter hour stream the losses and the profits of an industry equally and proportionately with capital, they have found it unprofitable and proportionately with capital, they have found it unprofitable and proportionately with capital, they have found it unprofitable and proportionately with capital, they have found it unprofitable and proportionately with capital, they have found it unprofitable and proportio investment remains. If the employed are able to secure places under the arrangement that would come-out of the and more destructive and less interested in the work and in life. When his strength is recruited by rest he is more enthusiastic, more rapid and does better work. These are simple economic truths long demonstrated by experience. I think the simple statement of these fundamental truths overturn all your spacious logic and sophistical reasoning.

Mr. B.—If I am vanquished in argument or in soundness of position I do not know when I'm "licked," that is all.

So I resume we observe that all these not know when I'm "licked," that is all. So I resume, we observe that all these benevolent schemes propose to draw upon the employer, make him the keeper of the funds with the idea that capitalis like the widow's cruse of oil—an unlimited source for workingmen's sharing ad libitum; and further, that if he refuse the demand or advance prices to perpetuate his business, he is therefore a monster of so frightful mien that he ought to be destroyed forthwith. But there is a warfare which workingmen take no account of, and that is the disastrous competitive warfare waged by take no account of, and that is the disastrous competitive warfare waged by capital against capital. It is known that as much as ten per cent cleared on the investment will stimulate the expansion of plant and the employment of more workmen. To attempt to defeat this legitimate and proper earning on the risk is like starving a horse into a hidebound condition for the sake of ecohidebound condition for the sake of ecohidebound condition for the saring.

lations to supply labor with work. I may not follow you here in detail; it will take too much time. But I will say that principle of socialism and the brotherhood on which labor associations are founded. Therefore a fight presumably for labor is really a contest against unorganized labor.

Mr. A.—Again your reasoning is wrong. Labor desires only its fair share of the earnings—no more. We are not getting it and that is what we are "kicking" for. The multi-many accretions and hoarded pelf all over the country prove that somebody or somebodies are getting more than their due share. Now, from whom are they taking it? I need not answer this question. You know as well as I do. Let capital stand, but give us what we earn and not let another rob us of it because he can. It is not, let me answer you candidly, and

natura cannot be.

Mr. A.—And I just as stoutly deny your affirmation and say that a great step forward will have been made when shorter hours are secured for labor.

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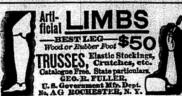
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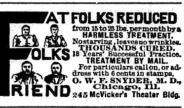
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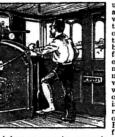


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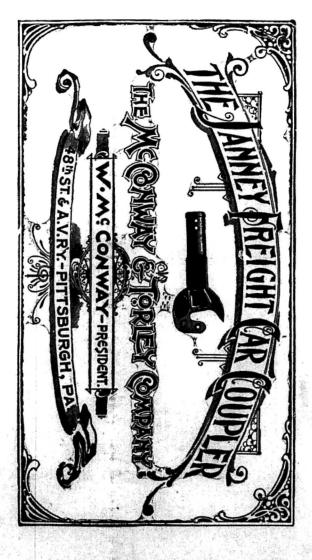
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