TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1895.

### A RINGING CALL

FOR THE PEOPLE TO RALLY ONCE MORE FOR LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

The Country Alarmed by the Machina tions and Subtle Intrigues

We give below the ringing call of J. K. Sovereign, General Master Workman of the continental order of Knights of Labor, to the order everywhere to hold public meetings on Labor Day, September 2, 1895 to condemn the usurpations and tyranny of the federal courts.

The call reaches beyond the order of indissoluble bonds the workingmen of to their pent up abhorrence. America regardless of name or order for the usurpations reach out for them all.

As freemen behold their constitutional rights abrogated and a reign of despotism inaugurated, all differences should be silenced as if by a mandate of Jeho-

men and signal fires, for the plutocrats organization in the persons of Eugene V Debs ceeds to the task of interviewing Mr. and his colleagues, men of honor and integrity. Eugene Victor Debs, President of the of today are more dangerous to liberty confined not for the commission of any crime or than were the tories of 1776.

their order however fiercely the storms without authority of law: and, of persecution may beat upon them. men who love liberty and who dare be free, will

" Come as the winds come, when Forests are rendered; Come as the waves come, when

Navies are stranded.

to live in the land where she was born, the faster will come men like the heroes of the revolution, determined to live of society. To Eugene V. Debs and his free or die while battling for constitu- leagues we extend our most hearty sympathy. tional rights.

The following is the clarion call issued to the Knights of Labor by General ing the people from their lethargic state. Master Workman Sovereign

### AGAINST IMPRISONMENT OF DEBS!

and Tyranny of the Federal Courts.

To the Members of the Order of the Knights of Labor and all Existents of Humanity in the United

The decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the action of Judge Woods in the recent contempt case against Eugene V. Debs, Geerge W. How-Railway Union has, in fact, placed the rights of corporations and the rights of property above the rights of human beings and thus committed a travesty on justice and an outrage against free government.

It has established a precedent of arresting and thrusting American citizens into prison without evidence of crime or conviction by jury, which is an open violation of the age."
of the Constitution of the United States. The follow The decision is a long stride toward the mously adopted: annihilation of the right of free speech and the right of the common people to organize, counsel together, and act for their mutual welfare. In fact, under the precedent established in the contempt cases against the American Railway Union, it is possible to arrest and imprison, without charge or trial, any number of citizens who may, individually or collectively quit the service of a private corporation. Already the process of arresting men in Pennsylvania for attending meetings of will of the privileged cla

Therefore I appeal to our Order everywhere in the United States to arrange pub-lic meetings to be held on Labor Day, ning the action of the Court and protesting against the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs and other officers of the American Ratiway Union. I would suggest that our Local and District Assem-blies solicit the co-operation of all other ing, and of reform organizations, and as far as possible make Labor Day one united protest against the usupation and tyranny

We have now a monarchial government with the crown vested in the Federal Courts, and the sooner this fact is recognized and acted upon the better it is fo the whole people.

J. R. SOVEREIGN. General Master Workman

### THE SOUTH IS WITH US.

The Other Side, published at Atlanta, remarks that "it behooves the working men to give to Eugene V. Debs and his compatriots the grandest ovation that mortal man has ever yet received.

Let us prove to the money power that has tried to crush him, and through him our cause, as well as to show to this monopoly-ridden government that we honor our leaders for suffering bravely for us the persecutions unjustly heaped upon them.

Let us show to the world that the spirit of manhood that led our ancestors on to freedom and to fame still burns in in the imprisonment of Mr. Debs and the breasts of the honest toilers of America.

Let us prove to the enemy that the fires of freedom are ablaze in the land to light the masses on their march to Eugene V. Debs and Associates liberty.

Sic semper tyranis! and Eugene V. Debs for president."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE IRON MOLDERS.

All over this broad land organized labor is coming, to the rescue grandly. The time has come to speak and it is HOW HE AND HIS ASSOCIATES LIVE IN speaking.

The great organization known as the American Federation of Labor, with John McBride at its head-and that other continental organizaton, known as the Knights of Labor, with J. R. Sovereign leading on its forces, challenges the highest commendation for their ringthe supreme court and its subordinate tools in striking down the constitutional rights of labor. The work is going on heroically. The American Railway Union has hosts of friends in the ranks the Knights of Labor. The facts set of organized labor. Whenever and forth relating to the arrest and impris- wherever they meet they discuss the officials of the American Railway Union contemplate Woodstock jail, and in deconstitute a crime that should bind in nunciatory resolutions give expression

The great order of

IRON MOLDERS

of North America in convention at Chicago in July, adopted the following patriotic resolutions:

The time has returned for minute Illinois officers of the American Railway Union its court house and jail, and then prohan were the tories of 1776.

The time has come for men of the States, but because they dared to exercise their American Railway Union to rally to hear order however figreely the storms

"WHEREAS We law abiding citizens and pa-Their cause is the cause of all the toil- triots, viewing with alarm the ever increasing his cell in the Woodstock jail with six ers of America—and they are coming to
the rescue. The slogans of the clans
and recognizing the power of the court over our are heard in every direction, and the legislative bodies, do call upon the people of the United States for a careful consideration of the above declaration with a view to abolishing, as at present constituted, that arrogant, irresponsi- for the cause of labor, the law says are ble department known as the judiciary; therefore, be it

"Resolved. That we the delegates of the twen tieth convention of the Iron Molders' Union of And the fiercer the struggle of liberty North America, assembled in the city of Chicago. he says "the law says these men are do condemn the act as not being in harmony with the fundamental principles of our government and as an incentive toward the disruption but realizing that every just cause must have its martyrs we hope that the imprisonment of E. V. Debs and his colleagues will be efficient in arous

of such deliberate declarations. They labor leaders," who is evidently a man AGAINST IMPRISONMENT OF DEBS, arouse like alarm bells at night. They of generous impulses and doubtless knights of Labor to Condemn the Usurpation are the warning peals of the doom of realizes that his office requires him to plutocracy. They are the handwriting perform duties which to all liberty-lovon the decorated walls of the banquet- ing Americans must be abhorrent. ing halls of the money power. Judicial despotism is doomed in America.

### MEETING AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

The Lafayette Call devotes consider-The Lafayette Call devotes considerable space to a meeting of workingmen held in that city "to take denunciatory action and protest over the ruling of the United States supreme court and Judge Woods in placing Eugene V. Debs in ard and other officers of the American held in that city "to take denunciatory Woods in placing Eugene V. Debs in confinement for the part he took in the Chicago strike, which has gone into history as one of the greatest labor events of the age."

"Now, you must take a seat and make yourself feel at home," he spoke, smiling over his application of that old Hoosier greeting to these iron-barred surroundings.

The following resolutions were unani-

WHEREAS, The recent action of the Suprem

power to control our courts and legislative bodies; therefore be it

Resolved. That we call upon all loyal citizens labor organizations has begun. Free government has been perverted and the rights of the producing masses subordinated to banish from our land the secret enemies of civil has been considered necessary. Deba Revolution and economic works by the results of the producing masses subordinated to banish from our land the secret enemies of civil has been considered necessary. to revive the old spirit of independence which liberty

was Mr. M. L. Daggy, a young man of Monday, September 2, for the purpose of splendid ability who fully understands the labor question. Mr. Daggy spoke for an hour and was greeted with numerous outbursts of applause. He denounced the pirate Pullman, he arraigned the press for its advocacy of plutocracy, and paid a glowing tribute to the American Railway Union. He said among other things that secured the attention of the audience, that "better men than Eugene V. Debs had been cast into prison and persecuted for a less noble cause, and came out again to make history for the advancement and benefit of the people." He was particularly strong in his denunciation of the condition of the working girls of the nation, especially in the large cities, where they are greatly overworked and very much underpaid. The remedy for all the evils complained of is "unification of labor against capital and then the use of the ballot box to put better men in the law making and judicial departments, both state and national. We need more men like Eugene V. Debs and Governor Altgeld, men who will do right, though they have to suffer for it afterwards."

### THE THEATRICAL STAGE.

As an evidence of the great interest all wage earners who love liberty take his associates, the following dispatch from Boston, dated July 7th, is conclusive. It is as follows: BOSTON, Mass., July 7, 1895.

We, the Theatrical Stage Employes in conve tion, do hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy. C. H. Bown, B. J. RYAN, P. MALONEY,

### A DAY WITH DEBS.

CONFINEMENT.

ing denunciations of the despotism of Post-Dispatch, Sunday, July 7, prefacing

onment of E. V. Debs and his associate perils that environ their liberties. They papers of the central west, is accom-

patch furnishes his readers with a bird's eye view of the country between Chicago and the town of Woodstock, paints with "WHEREAS. There are incarcerated at the pres-ent time in one of the prisons in the state of Eugene Victor Debs, President of the

AMERICAN RATIONAL UNION

and "Commander-in chief of the forces of labor in that desperate struggle," known as the "Pullman strike." The Post Dispatch writer says Debs "sits in of his colleagues, who, notwithstanding thousands upon thousands of workingmen regard as

MARTYRS AND HEROES

malefactors

their case at all. It has been blud-

The writer pays his respects to the sheriff, the jailer "who has charge of There is no mistaking the trend the distinguished Debs and the other

him favorably. He says:

"I found Mr. Debs and one or two of come at the door.

But under the influence of Debs' manner I had soon become oblivious to my surroundings and felt as if I were cov-WHEREAS. The recent action of the Supreme Court in the case of the officers of the American Railway Union establishes a dangerous precedent in nullifying the constitutional rights of trial by jury; and WHEREAS. The tendency of present conditions are toward the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, and thereby giving them the power to control our courts and legislative bodies: take exercise.

The writer remarks, as if surprised, that

the would diminish his glory.

Debs' personal magnetism is a quality that first impresses a visitor. The ment one is in his presence and hears ment one is in his presence and hears him talk it seems that an electric battery is at work, and that the very atmosphere is crackling with electricity. He is fully 6 feet in stature, has a good physique, a long head and a high forehead, which is increased by baldness; bright gray eyes, a long nose, firmly set lips and a broad chin that tell of detarmination and still rower derk batter. mination and will power; dark hair that is cut to a feather edge. He wore a black vest and cutaway coat of diagonal material, dark gray trousers and a pair of easy slippers, immaculate white shirt with lay down collar and a black satin

or easy suppers, immacutate white shift with lay down collar and a black satin bow tie. From his vest pocket hung a fine gold watch chain. In fact, his appearance could have been but slightly improved if he had been prepared for receiving callers in the parlors of his Terre Hante residence.

The pictures of Mr. Debs that have appeared in the newspapers give him a younger appearance than he possesses. He is thirty-nine years old and has a complexion denoting good health, but his gold-rimmed spectacles and the few wrinkles across his forehead give him a much older appearance than his pictures have suggested. It has been often noted that he resembles Bob Ingersoll in appearance. This is true.

"MR. DEBS IN CONVERSATION."

"MR. DEBS IN CONVERSATION."

When he becomes warmed to his is vorite topic of labor reform he read becomes an enthusiast. The impression is sometimes made that he "allows his ideas to carry him away," as the saying goes. But he is intelligent, eloquent his perceptive powers are keen and all the faculties of his mind are well olled. On his favorite topic he never lacks an idea, nor hesitates for an expression of it. He has a nervous temperament. During a moment of heated interest in conversation he will suddenly arise from his chair, his gray eyes will sparkle, and

he will make rapid gestures with his hands, with fingers half bent and out-stretched like an eagle's claw, as if to demonstrate that the listener must "grasp the idea."

THE A. R. U.

Since the great strike has ended, and the wheels of traffic have been moving They Edit a Paper, Study Economics, Practice Debatting and Exercise
Abundantly.

The foregoing headlines are practically the same as printed in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Sunday, July 7, prefacing an interview with Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway

The wheels of traffic have been moving again for several months, and the public press has but little to say about the A. R. U., and Debs and his associates are now languishing in jail, some persons may believe that the labor movement under A. R. U. auspices has been given its death blow. But according to Debs such persons are reckoning without their host. He will not admit that he is vanguished. He is still defant. His in-

President of the American Railway Union, confined with his associate officials of the order in Woodstock jail for contempt of court.

The interview, as it appears in the Post-Dispatch, one of the leading newspapers of the central west, is accompanied with four illustrations—portraits of Mr. Debs, of his associate officials, the iailer and the iail—which affords and on the lecture platform he hopes to the jailer and the jail—which affords the reader glimpses of the surroundings of the victims of Woods' despotism.

The representative of the Post-District of the victims of the victims of the post-District of the victims of the

On the second day of their confinement here Debs and his six associates organized themselves into a Co-operative Colony, and they named their present abode "Liberty Jail." They have taken up the study of political economy, their dream of co-operation, mutualism, so-cialism. All of them hold virtually to the same opinions, for all are infidels in

CO OPERATIVE COLON

Debs is president of this little cooperative colony. Each man has been assigned a duty, and fixed rules for daily occupation have been established. Martin J. Elliott has been made inspector in charge of bunks and quarters. When the little alarm clock strikes at 6 o'clock every morning Inspector Elliott goes to the door of each cell and yells "Six o'clock!" If a man is not up and dressed within fifteen minutes he is subject of the imprisonment of Gene and his fellow officials of the American Railway Union. malefactors.

The Post Dispatch writer commits an error, scarcely less than a crime, when he says "the law says these men are malefactors," when the fact is, the law has not been permitted to speak in their case at all. It has been bludgeoned into silence and only Wm. A. Woods has spoken.

The writer payer his represent to the law through the manual of military tactics. ed within fifteen minutes he is subject through the manual of military tactics The prisoners have provided themselves with a punching bag, dumb-bells and an elastic exerciser, and these are also used for morning exercise. This military and gymnastic exercise lasts until half past 70'clock when all got to breakfast. of generous impulses and doubtless realizes that his office requires him to perform duties which to all liberty-loving Americans must be abhorrent.

The interviewer refers to his cordinate reception by Mr. Debs, which impressed him favorably. He says: or without grace.

From 8 o'clock to noon is the study hour, with Debs in charge. All study economics. Every man takes a book. Absolute silence prevails and one could hear a pin drop. The jail corridor is a veritable school room.

At fifteen minutes after 12 o'clock the men take exercise by walking in the jail yard. At 1 o'clock dinner is announced. From 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. are study hours again in the corridor. During this time Mr. Debs writes editorials and clips exchanges for the RAILWAY TIMES, his paper, which he publishes at his home to the corridor. To the corridor of the corrid in Terre Haute, Ind. It is a semi-monthly, and he prepares all his "copy" in jail and sends it by mail to be "set up" in the home office. All of his ex-changes come to the jail, and they are read by his associates, whom he has trained for exchange editors for the time being. Mr. Debs' "editorial desk" is a pine table, which was made by his imprisoned associate, Sylvester Keliher, who is a carpenter by trade. It was made in the basement of the jail. He lso made several shelves for their libra-

cept the cockroaches.
At 5 P. M. Col. Hogan again assumes command, and the men go through the command, and the men go through the manual of arms, with a squad drill. This lasts until supper at 6:15 P. M. From 7 to 8 o'clock P. M. is spent in social chat, when no one is allowed to "talk shop." L. W. Rogers, who was a school teacher

in Hillsdale, Iowa, fifteen years ago, be-fore he became a brakeman on the C., B. & Q. road, has been dubbed the fessor." He has the men in his charge from 8 to 10 o'clock P. M., when they turn into a regularly organized debating society. Prof. Rogers announces a sub-ject the previous evening for debate and assigns two men, one for the affirmative and one for the negative. After the principals close their speeches all then principals close their speeches all then engage in the discussion. At 10 o'clock P. M., sharp, all retire to their cells for the night. Here Sheriff Eckert's rule is enforced and not a word is allowed to be spoken after 10 o'clock.

"You would think it a graveyard here five minutes after 10." repeated Mr.

"You would think it a graveyard here five minutes after 10," remarked Mr. Debs. Then he added, with a sarcastic smile: "Perhaps some people wish it was a graveyard."

Such is the daily routine of life of Mr. Debs and his associates in jail. They declare that they bury themselves in study and become entirely oblivious to their surroundings. They are often visited by labor reformers and sympathizers from various parts of the Union. Last Sunday a delegation of fifty citizens from Belvidere, Ill., came to Woodstock to call on them. The prisoners are daily flooded with a heavy mail.

In pursuing the interview Mr. Debs

In pursuing the interview Mr. Debs paid a glowing tribute to Sheriff Eckert, and to the cleanliness of the jail-and then proceeded to discuss

MONEY, STRIKES, ARBITRATION, ETC. As to the money question, Mr. Debs said: "All of us in this jail are for free silver. Free coinage of silver would [CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]

### AN EYE OPENER.

#### A FIREMAN WHO IS DISGUSTED WITH THE TREND OF AFFAIRS

Admonishes the Members of the Brotherhood that the Working World Distrusts Them.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 18, 1895.

SIR AND BROTHER:-I want to say a

Editor Railway Times:

they have become the tools of railroad price of labor. corporations and have lost all regard for the liberties of their membership. They fessional men have strong organizations, gone out and the meetings of the lodges have lost their interest.

religion, populists in politics and labor agitators in general. One redeeming feature is that all believe in free silver.

the Firemen's Brotherhood, but there is we glory in the battle of Bunker Hill we always some one on hand to caution the must not forget Cripple Creek, Coeur D' men to keep still if they want to retain Alene. Homestead and that grand strue. the American Railway Union.

By our silence we are charged with treason to labor by all the organized number of men at once, and was advoworkingmen of the country. When any of the grand officials are requested to adopted: say what they think about the action of Judge Woods and the supreme court in sending Debs to prison without a trial. they say "Just shut up and go about your work or you will be sent to prison; the imprisonment of Gene Debs is no concern of our order." You see we are made not only contemptible in our own eyes, but all workingmen call us cowards, sneaks and scabs, and it does look that way to me.

Our "Grands" are constantly associating with the corporation officials where they get their orders, I suppose, and what else I do not know; but I know that throughout the ranks the feeling is we are sold out, and must obey orders or get out, and that the order can't help We have no rights any more but to just let our "Grands" and the corporations do with us as they please. We dare not strike, no matter how meanly we are treated, and in every case where we protest against being kicked out a dissenting voice. Labor is waking around by the bosses, after some soft up grandly.

road bosses the things go on as before. There is a good deal of talk about the federation of all the old railroad organizations, but the corporations manage to influence the "Grands," and keep them wrangling over the subject. Each is jealous of the other. They have no confidence in each other. They believe "Grands" that one would betray the men a little tighter.

I believe the time is close at and his men have been "trusties" from score. Mr. Debs' table is covered with when there will be a break in the ranks. Among the speakers at the meeting the beginning. Why not! A martyr papers, ink, paste pot, scissors and all thousands of the men want to speak was Mr. M. L. Daggy, a young man of would scorn the idea of breaking jail. the panoply of an editorial sanctum, exout, and though they are made to sub- making the show a mere advertising scribe and pay for the Magazine, not a scheme of business men, with a total word is permitted to show what the men absence of everything bearing the stamp This think about the imprisonment of Gene of patriotism. Debs. The "Grands" are so much under the power of their bosses that they dare not say one word against the imprisonment of working men without a fair trial. They are on the side of the corporations and are bringing upon the membership the contempt of working men everywhere.

I just want to say to Gene Debs, the grandest man the firemen's order ever had in its ranks, that he has thousands of friends in all of the old orders, and that if the "Grands," fat and sleek, keep on as they are doing in playing the part of enemies, he will hear from them in a way that the old orders will wish they had pursued a different course. Locomotive firemen will not desert the organizations of working men. They won't always submit to the rule of fat "Grands" or fat corporations. They are not slaves, and they are going to be

If this letter is too long you can send it to the waste basket.

The supreme court has degraded itself

Fraternally yours, 82:

in the eyes of the people within the last year by its unjust decisions, nullification of laws and servile truckling to corporate greed, that the people generally have no more respect for their decisions than they have for some biased partisan justice of the peace. How has the mighty fallen!-Kansas Cannon.

#### MACHINISTS IN COUNCIL

Pass Resolutions Indorsing A. R. U. Officers and Denunciatory of Supreme Court.

The Cleveland Evening Post reports proceedings of an enthusiastic meeting of the Machinists' Union, of that city, July 10th. Several ringing addresses were made. Among the speakers was Mr. S. B. Glenn, chief organizer of the International Association of Mechanics. Referring to the value of organizations, Mr. Glenn said, "It was by organization this land was first discovered and by few things about what is called the organization the patriots of the revolu-"Railroad Brotherhoods," of one of tion had thrown off the yoke of King which I am a member. Are they any George." "Every day," he said, "we see longer organizations of workingmen? trusts organizing to advance the price of I do not regard them as such. I think all commodities, but few to advance the "The doctors, lawyers and all the pro-

are no longer able to protect their mem- but when labor combines to secure its bers against the wrongs imposed upon fair share of what it produces, they call them by their employers. They keep it conspiracy," said the speaker. "We up the old order of things, have their see the infant taken from school and grievance committees who talk mighty placed in the factory, the mother from loud, and that's all. All the old fire has her nursing babe to do the work of strong men; our sisters sent into the street to sell their virtue. I say to you men of There is one question which is most this great land, it is high time you were always brought up when a lodge meets- up and doing. We must fight for a day It is about the imprisonment of our old of eight hours. The increased pay will grand secretary and treasurer, Gene follow. Reduce the surplus of machin-Debs, who has thousands of friends in ists and up will go your wages. While the Firemen's Brotherhood, but there is we glory in the battle of Bunker Hill we men to keep still if they want to retain Alene, Homestead and that grand strugtheir jobs, and it looks to me as if gle made by the American Railway all the "Grands," the men who get fat Union in Chicago. Rome had her Nero,

David Rankin introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by a cated in telling speech and unanimously

WHEREAS, We, the machinists of Cleve-

WHEREAS, We, the machinists of Cleveland, in mass meeting assembled, view with alarm the assumption of power on the part of the federal judiciary, as displayed in the abuse of the power of injunction, as in the case of Eugene V. Debs and his associates, and "WHEREAS, We realize the loss of confidence in the judiciary since it has become a power in the hands of plutocracy to crush organized labor, is destructive of respect for law and the administrators of the law, and "WHEREAS, The loss of such confidence will inevitably lead to revolution, "Resolved, That we denounce the imprisonment of Eugene V, Debs and his associates as tyrannical, and subversive of the right of trial by jury, a right guaranteed to all and sacredly treasured since the magna charta was wrested from the the magna charta was wrested from the tyrant John."

In every labor meeting throughout the country resolutions sustaining E. V. Debs and his associate officials, and denouncing the tyranny of the supreme court are introduced and adopted with-

### THE FOURTH IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A stalwart member of the A. R. U. in San Francisco, sends us an account of Labor's celebration in that city July 4th:

There are in San Erancisco fully 15,000 people who cannot obtain employment, and yet it has what is called the "Half Million Club," engaged in booming the that there is so little honesty in the city for the purpose of adding 200,000 more people to its population-and this other for a little favor, and all the time is done while hundreds of people in the the fetters are being fastened upon the city are forced to find something to appease their hunger by resorting to the

> On the Fourth, the "Half Million Club" got up a grand spectacular parade,

The workingmen of San Francisco concluded to have a celebration of their own, and their patriotic purpose was carried out in splendid style, a special feature of their parade being the banners they unfurled and the stirring sentiments blazoned upon them. The "Half Million Club" became indignant, and sought to suppress the demonstration by police interference, but did not succeed. The banners waved, the drums beat, the people shouted and everybody proceeded in grand Fourth of July style. One banner bore the inscription,

"All who believe in justice and liberty, and have the courage of conviction, fall in line."

Then followed a succession of banners and mottoes as follows: "Huntington goes to Europe, Debs

goes to jail." "Amend the Constitution and down

millionaires before it downs you." "He who controls your bread, controls your ballot."

"Soup is too thin—we see through it." "Wealth feasts and labor starves." "Workingmen, unite! you have a world to gain, and nothing to lose but

your chains." Workingmen do not live; they simply fail to die."

The foregoing are specimens of the sentiments which were cheered to the echo along the avenues where the workingmen marched. The demonstration had a good effect.

## THE RAILWAY TIMES

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION On the 1st and 15th of each month.

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TERRE HAUTE, AUGUST 1, 1895.1

THE Crow Indians celebrated the Fourth of July.

THE Populist Party is the gold bug exterminator.

fat out the oleagonous Horr. IT costs the people too much to main-

tain the parity between Rothschild and Cleveland. THE colonies of Australia have a debt

of \$1,575,000,000, and labor pays the annual interest of \$63,750,000. Even in Austria workingmen are de manding universal suffrage, and will get

it in spite of all opposition. ALASKA was once the Russian possession in America. Now the whole United States is a Russian possession.

ITALY has 600,000 square miles of African territory. What's the difference between stealing the negro, and stealing his land

Hon. Draw Poker Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal will sail soon for Europe. He is a game chicken, who carries chips on both shoulders

THE metals mined in the United States in 1895 had an estimated value of \$353,-670,000, and if coal and other substances are added, the amount is increased to \$553,372,000.

Rev. Passmore's terriffic arraignment of the ministry as published in the RAIL-WAY TIMES of July 1, has been printed in pamphlet form and will be supplied from this office at ten cents each.

PROFESSOR GARNIER, the ape linguist, who contemplates returning to the African jungles to perfect his monkey lexi-Woods, the judicial combination of ape, ourang-outang, gorilla, chimpanzee and

When a court is suspected of bending its judicial knees that thrift may follow fawning, it is safe to say its usefulness has departed, and that is just where the supreme "sappers and miners" are at.

know on which end of a Texas steer the in-the-Ground; wise men who claim a horns grow, attributes the discontent of divine right to rule; the same is true of workingmen to education. Right you Christian civilized nations who crown are. That's the end the horns grow on, and scepter czars and sultans, kings, emand plutocrats had better look out for the horns.

CLEVELAND says he is not a graduate of any college, and therefore refuses all uni- rule, etc., to the end of the chapter, but versity degrees. And yet Cleveland when the facts are grouped it is found ought to have a title, as, for instance, that the people have abdicated their M. D.-Military Despot, or B. B. B.-Buzzard's Bay Bully. Something of that dred Billy Bowlegs or Sitting Bulls, sort would suit.

OLD HETTY GREEN, of New York, having aroused Brick Pomeroy's ire by her Apache, Flathead or Sioux, and when mercenary greed, says of her that "an the big Injun has lifted his victim's topordinary common breed louse could carry not and left his tomahawk sticking in aforesaid estimable lady on one of his what life is left him, concludes to appeal chin whiskers, and not feel the weight."

coal miners have offered to surrender from one little savage to nine big savatheir freedom to their employers—in ges, and as a result we have an exhibifact to become slaves—if guaranteed tion of a total disregard of that advanced food, fuel, clothing and shelter for them- civilization in government voiced in writselves and their families. They think ten law, constitution and statute, which that slavery, with a certainty of a live- were awarded no more consideration lihood, is preferable to the struggle for than if the supreme court were the suexistence.

In the great Populist convention held at Larned, Kansas, June 22, among other ring declarations we find the following:

The American people spent five years of their life, as a nation, in war to settle the question of slavery. Millions of lives and billions of wealth were sacrificed, but liberty was established. The attempt, then, of our Supreme Court to construct the laws of the country so as to make the employes of railroad corporations chattels is no American and is inhuman. We condemn the imprisonment of Eugene V, Debs for striving to help his fellow-laborers, while the greatest out rages are committed by capital against the same law, and is allowed to go unpunished.

THE labor organizations of San Francisco and the sailor's union refused to celebrate the Fourth of July, 1895. The reasons for declining to celebrate are set they must not be admitted as standards, forth by Mr. Harry Knox and Mr. An- since there are civilized countries far drew Fursuth. These representative more savage than can be found on the men, speaking for the labor organizations and the Sailor's union, are loyal American citizens and represent loyal constituencies, patriotic men who stand at the head of which have been a success ready to celebrate the Fourth of July when the time comes that the day shall defy exaggeration. stand for liberty and independence, but hands of a gang of plutocrats, and desare right.

#### CIVILIZATION AND SAVAGERY.

When the statement is made that nations are savage, it becomes interesting to ascertain the dividing line between civilization and savagery-if, indeed, there be such a line—and to inquire further, how may a person know when the line is crossed, going or coming?

In investigating the subject, is it not quite probable men will become involved in serious difficulties arising from the criss-crossing of the pathways of fact in which honest and earnest men have sought to solve the problems? As a reso many swine. And to make this result the conclusion is arrived at that savagery is an element of civilization, and that civilization is a constituent of savagery.

Civilization is suposed to be that condition of society in which savagery has been eliminated and right enthroned. That might no longer makes right, and United States of America, which, excivilization," where the weak are pro-MR. HARVEY has effectually fried the tected against the rapine of the strong who are responsible for the crime are ing mass of poverty and wretchedness the Christian religion as expounded by the church.

Investigation demonstrates that all such professions and protestations are but far more important to accurately dethe colossal shams of the ages that there fine the difference between civilized and is not a Christian nation on God's green savage nations. The subject is up for earth that does not practice, when it debate. suits its ambition, the methods of savages in government; in fact, there is not a savage tribe or nation that is not abreast of the most advanced civilized nation of the earth in practicing civilized methods of government. Savages determine what they will worship and how they will worship; the same is true of nearly every Christianized and civilized nation of the earth. Savages determine whom they will kill and for what they will kill their fellow savages; Christian, civilized nations do the same thing. Savages, in some cases, eat their prisoners of war, but that is preferable to civilized atrocities practiced by civilized nations upon their prisoners of war, lingering starvation and death. Savage nations go to war with each other, capture towns and villages, lav waste the in sight; civilized nations do the same thing upon an immensely larger scale. Savages, semi-savages, barbarians, all along the line, up to nations the most boastful of their civilization, have their gods, their temples and their shrines, and are vastly more devout than the con, has been advised to have a talk with great mass who claim that they worship a triune, invisible God, and the fetich of the Hotentot is quite as potent in national affairs, if we may judge of results, as the Christian's God is in the affairs of Christian civilized nations, since it is observed that neither fetich, idol nor the "true God" stays the rapacity of savages or civilized nations.

Savages are ruled by chiefs, Billy Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who don't Bowlegs, Sitting Bull, Big Thunder, Hole- for longer hours. perors, shahs, grand dukes, etc., with the people have the "divine right" to with that sort of socialism? sovereignty, and that any one of a hunto the civilized chiefs in council for re-AT Spring Valley, Ill., three hundred lief. It was supreme folly to appeal preme council of a nation of savages.

There is no dodging the issue, for when a man's rights are abrogated and he is robbed of his liberty in defiance of constitutions and statutes enacted for his protection, you have a government in which might makes right, the principle upon which savages rely for victories over their enemies, civilized or savage.

It will be understood that we are not discussing individuals, but nations, and in seeking to define the boundaries between civilization and savagery, the purpose is to find where one begins and the other ends. It will not do to permit the dictionary makers to define the terms civilization and savagery, nor allow geo graphers to fix their boundaries. It is easy to consult such authorities, but "dark continent" or any other continent, as for instance, Russia, so intensely Christian that it has its own state church, sion of civilized savages whose atrocities

Established churches, regardless of now, while the government is in the any particular style of religion practiced Debs as editor it is hardly necessary to is remedied. To educate the masses to by them, stand responsible for more savpotism strikes down the liberties of the agery than is booked in heaven against brainy, brilliant, and aggressive radical aim." people, they ask to be excused, and they all the savage nations that have existed.

tion there are individuals educated and refined, gentle and generous souled men some nations are civilized while other and women, who would not purposely tread upon a worm; but there is no nation of whose population such angelic creatures form a part that the moment when war drums beat and the nation is called to arms that savagery does not forge to the front and rule. It is then that their God, notwithstanding the prayers offered up, is thrust aside and the man "life, liberty and the pursuit of to rob, intimidate and crush workinghappiness" is of no more consequence men, to kill them for resisting oppresthan the life, liberty and happiness of sion.

sides bombard Jehovah for approval. There is not in the wide world a demonstration of savagery more cruel and at its own sweet will it may reduce pitiless than the infernal atrocity of wages and inaugurate famine, as at Pullblacklisting men who seek by work to man, at Homestead, and in all the coal especially in lands like Europe and the feed and clothe wives and children de- regions, where, if the degraded men and pendent upon them, and yet this crime women resist, it can touch the bell and cepting Turkey, boast of "Christian is perpetrated in the United States of have the military machine engage in the America, and the Christianized demons "blood letting" business until the resistby law, by constitution, by divine right the favorites of the law making power, submits and learns to starve that their rulers and the religion of Jesus Christ or of the church and the school and of a wicked and debauched judiciary.

ions between civilization and savagery, lution:

THE great Brooklyn bridge cost \$15, 000,000 and is owned by the cities of that "locomotive engineers receive 50 line. cents per hour, \$4 for 8 hours; locomomen, 374 cents per hour, machinists, 39, it is a good idea. 36 and 29 and five eighths cents per hour, stonecutters and bricklayers 50 cents per hour, laborers 261 cents, and force the company furnishes uniforms for the men.

Locomotive engineers on the Manhattan Elevated receive \$3.50 for 9 hours' work, firemen from \$1.60 to \$2.50 for 9 hours, conductors \$2 to \$2.30 for 10 hours, operators \$2.25 for 12 hours, ganization repeated endorsements. Alone am same class of employes mentioned get more pay for the short hours on the bridge than the elevated men receive

Cities, it is seen, can conduct great enprivate corporations, and the profits of ability and zeal will be manifested in terprises and pay higher wages than the business go into the public treasury, which pays interest on bonds and here and there a nation which declares reduces taxation. What's the matter

Indiana has an "Fquine Club," comand furious, athletic, aesthetic and voluptuous, who have determined to demonand do play savage up to the hilt and send men to prison with a whoop, ala and "old hoss" banquets are now in what a wonderful luxury must lurk in and financial support. colt cutlets and brains! No more will old horses be permitted to die by the roadside. His last days will be his best bear testimony of the wisdom of the the steer, the hog, turkey, terrapin and frog. Thus the world moves at a Nancy with she procession.

> BROOKLYN, N. Y., recently had 1,500 school children on a strike, caused by what they believe was injustice in the orders of one J. Friddy, principal of the school, who, while dismissing the primary pupils at 1 P. M. on stormy days. refused to dismiss the other pupils for the same reason. To get even with Friddy the pupils refused absolutely to sing at the opening of the school exercises. The matter has been kept as quiet as possible and Friddy has refused to talk, but a pupil of the grammar department talked freely with a World reporter, but refused to give his name, responding, "What do you take me for? Just put me down as Debs, Jr." If that young grammarian's clares: "We especially denounce the case should go to the supreme court esystem of slavery perpetrated upon our prison awaits him.

ism or that its utterances are absolutely wage slavery exists in every department In lands boasting of Christian civiliza- fearless .- Co operative Age.

#### IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The members of Local Union No. 123. of the American Railway Union, at a recent meeting took action upon a matter of great importance, and set an example worthy of universal emulation by all labor organizations.

The central idea of the deliberation of Local Union No. 123 was hostility to the military machine of the United States, because, under recent administrations, demon of savagery is let loose and hu- the machine is used to aid corporations

The present policy of the government morseless and merciless savagery as is to locate the camps of the standing offensive to heaven as possible, both army near great centers of population where the money power has erected its sweat shops, trusts and combines; where enemies may riot in luxury. The members of Local Union No. 123, viewing It is certainly in order to note distinct- the situation, passed the following reso-

states army, state militia or guards, serve as depnty marshals, or give our consent to any union man serving in any of the above named bands of corporation protectors, but will prevail on organized labor that has made the unfortunate mistake to at once sever their connection without delay.

The United States for a century has New York and Brooklyn. The bridge been robbing Indians, and an army to furnishes employment to 650 persons. maintain its authority has been regarded Eight hours constitute a day's work ac- as a necessity. The poor Indians have cording to the law of the state. The had the fight taken out of them, and Voice which supplies the information, now workingmen, who are treated worse referring to employes and wages, says than savages, demand military discip-

If workingmen are to be shot down tive firemen. 29 and five-eighths cents for resisting oppression, it ought to be per hour, \$2.37 for 8 hours; conductors, done by plutocrats and the sons of plu-341 cents, \$2.76 for eight hours; toll col- tocrats, and not by workingmen and the lectors, 374 cents, \$3 for 8 hours; gate- sons of workingmen, and this seems to men, 311 cents, \$2 50 for Shours: switch- be the idea of Local Union No. 123, and

### CHAMPIONING LABOR.

It affords the RAILWAY TIMES special watchmen 19%, or \$1.50 for 8 hours, satisfaction to inform its readers that country, burn and destroy everything Policemen are paid the city rate. Cap the Superior and Duluth Sunday Forum tain \$2,400, sergeants \$1,700, roundsmen has determined to still further open its \$1,200 and policemen \$1,100, \$900 and columns in the defense of the rights of \$800 per year. Except to the police labor, in which it has been prominently and efficiently engaged since its birth.

In its issue of July 14th it says editorially:

The Forum has always manifested an interes in the workingmen of the head of the lakes. have championed their cause in and out of season. We have given the principles of labor or guards \$1.50 to 1.80 for 10 hours, station the papers of the northwest this paper has boldly guards \$1.50 to 1.50 to 18 hours, and gatemen and repeatedly denounced the outrage perpeticket men \$2 for 12 hours, and gatemen trated upon labor by the blacklisting railroads of trated upon labor by the blacklisting railroads of (ticket choppers) \$1.50 for 12 hours.

Station men sign hourly contracts. The characteristic mentioned get occasion have we failed to defend the interests of union labor when they have been threatened.

We vouch for the truth of the Forum's declarations, and now it has arranged to give labor a special department "under the charge of a special editor whose every issue of the paper," and this editor, we are glad to say, is

MRS, SABRA AKIN, sister of Roy M. Goodwin, now in Woodstock jail, one of the victims of judicial infernalism. Mrs. Akin is profoundly posed of a number of gentlemen, fast in earnest in her work to advance the interests of organized labor. She has every requisite of head and heart for the strate that "old hoss," from pastern to task in which all of her sympathies are

enlisted. For this new departure the Forum deserves well of organized labor, and it clare that they are philanthopists, and should rally around it and give it the as old horses can be bought for a trifle, largest possible encouragement. It forty millions of souls like that of the his skull, the "sovereign citizen," with they will eventually knock out the "beef should be in the home of every workingtrust" and make Armour and his gang man throughout the great northwest. have cramps in their pocketbooks. If In the ranks of the A. R. U. we bespeak old horse steaks and roasts are good, for the Forum the largest possible moral

### LIBERTY KNOCKED OUT.

The Galveston Independent remarks days; fed and fattened, his last kick will that Eugene V. Debs is now in jail at Woodstock, Ill. Has American liberty "Equine Club" to redeem him from the fled? She was kicked down the front superstitions of the ages, and give him a steps and pitched head foremost in the place in banqueting halls by the side of gutter at the treasury department. She was thrown out the front door of the white house. The last we saw of her Hanks pace, and "old hoss" keeps up with empty pockets, empty stomach and blackened eyes, sick, hungry and destitute, she was hauled up in a court on a charge of running up against an injunction of one man, on a very dark night and sentenced to prison till she can find enough American friends and citizens to get her out. What are you going to do about it? Remember:

> There are some spirits truly just, Unwarped by pelf or pride Great in the calm, but greater still When pressed by adverse tide," Debs holds the rank no king can give, No jailor can disgrace ; Nature made him her gentleman And tyrants must give place.

THE constitution of the Retail Clerks'

National Protective Association, defellow clerks by being compelled to labor fourteen and sixteen hours daily THE RAILWAY TIMES of July 15 was the to accomplish that which could be done best specimen of a labor paper we have in ten, and, we will work unceasingly ever yet seen. And with Eugene V. until this inhuman and unnecessary evil say that its columns scintillate with "daylight" purchasing shall be our chief It seems that the system of of employment. Not one is exempt.

#### SONG OF BREF AND OIL.

There are many heavy burdens Weighing on the people's backs But the one that most oppresses And occasions public grief Is the current price of kerosene And beef, beef, beef!

There's that Consul Waller muddle And the Honolulu mix, And the Nicaraguan puddle. That may get us in a fix. But the burden of the public's song, That makes their pulses boil. Is the current price of Western beef And oil, oil, oil!

New York Evening Sun

We Have Made Arrangements to Club the

### COMING NATION RAILWAY TIMES

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### A GREAT MEETING

AT THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE NATION, UNDER THE AUSPICES

Of the Great Order of Knights of Labor Addressed by James R. Sovereign, Master Workman of the Order.

One of the signs of the times, of cheering significance, is the fact that the great order of Knights of Labor has forged to the front in this supreme hour of liberty's peril, to arouse the people to a full comprehension of the impending dangers which now confront them. A blow has been struck by the supreme court, at the liberties of the people, as savage as an American Indian ever aimed at an enemy; and as a result, men, deprived of a trial, languish in prison by a decree of a judge as despotic as ever disgraced the infamous records of Russia. The meeting held in the City of Washington, July 2d, 1895, has the ring of '76, and shows that the workingmen of the nation are being aroused from their apathy and are coming into line to rescue their liberties from the grasp of plutocrats and those who do their bidding. The report of the Washington meeting, as given in the Journal of the Knights of Labor, is as follows:

The hall of the Independent Mechanics' Association, at the corner of Fourth-and one half streets and Pennsylvania avenue, was filled to the ante-room last avenue, was filled to the ante-room last night with laboring men, who assembled to protest against the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs, the President of the American Railway Union.

The principal speaker of the evening was General Master Workman James R. Sovereign, who had been specially invited to be present and address the meeting. He made a strong exprest speech

ing. He made a strong, earnest speech, free from ill considered and vituperant utterances, and was cheered continually. the urged the laboring men to stand together and to put away the idea of using force to gain their rights. "Shame on the idea of using bullets when the ballots are so free," said Mr. Sovereign, and the audience cheered him to the echo. He told at length the story of Debs' participation in the strikes at Chicago, and how the leaders of the la-boring men had used all their powers to keep the peace, and had really done more to preserve order than the soldiers with their guns. One of the subterfuges the labor leaders resorted to in their effort to keep the peace, he said, was to buy theater tickets and give them to several of the men who were likely to stir up strife and use force to gain their point. Much of the talk of the riots was exaggerated by the newspapers in the interest of the corporations, he said, and the riot at 42d street was entirely the result of taking two carloads of drunken deputy marshals there.

THE PRESIDENT CONDEMNED.

The use of the United States troops Mr. Sovereign condemned as wholly un-called for, and the patience and forbear-ance of the laboring men under such a menace was, he said, a most remarkable instance of moral courage—far greater courage than was shown by the Presi dent in ordering the troops out. The speaker said he believed in a peaceable settlement of all labor questions. "But," he added, "if the President of the United States ever takes such action again as to move an army in violation of law, I will surrender my task as peace preserver."
Mr. Sqvereign said the imprisonment

was a direct attack on liberty It meant the elevation of property rights above human rights. The action of the court in sentencing a man to jail for con tempt under injunction proceedings was something more dangerous than would be a king on a throne in this country.

Mr. Sovereign said he had issued an order to the Knights of Labor, making Labor Day, Monday, September 2, ageneral day of protest against the imprisonment of Debs, and the various labor organizations would undoubtedly join in the observance.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Rev. Alexander Kent, in a strong speech, indorsed Mr. Sovereign's utterances, and urged the workingmen to stand together and vote for their own all insisted on organization and the use of the ballot to protect labor from the

of the ballot to protect labor from the tyranny of capital.

President McHugh presented the following resolutions, which the meeting adopted unanimously:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

We, citizens of the District of Columbia, hereby declare that the imprisonment of Eugene V. Deb and other officials of the American Railway Unfor was an unwarranted and arbitrary extension of judicial power, ostensibly for the maintenance of law, but really in the interests of a corporat power which, by dishonest methods, secured from a federal court and the national government legal and armed support in an event which was the direct result of corporate greed and imposi

It was an act that outlaws labor, an ingeniou legal scheme to defeat the object of trade organization, and leaves the wage earner helpless to resist the degrading impositions of combines

It is the legal manipulation of an injunction which makes the wage earner a culprit, and casts about the soulless corporate body the protecting ermine of the judiciary.

It is a gross prostitution of a legal procewhich is a greater menace to the liberty of the citizen and the stability of the State than are all

the forces tending to lawlessness and anarchy.
It is an act, though confirmed by the supreme court of the United States, that should be condemned as the greatest legal wrong of the cen

It broadens and makes indellible the line be tween that which is legal and that which is right, and defines the issue as between legal wrong and illegal right, which is involved in the efforts of those who, under adverse industrial condition legally defenseless, are striving for an equitab share of the product of their labor and the moral and intellectual advancement of the workers of

Such an abuse of power which arbitrarily im

ted to appropriate the substance of the people outrage the right of the citizen, rob labor of its s, force men to pauperism and crime them no injunction issues, justice is nute, courts are impotent, legislators truckling and judges servile. Hedged around by bayonets spurned from the bar of the judiciary, denied du process of law, betrayed by the legislator, and neglected by the executive official, the substan and the liberty of the citizen is in the merciles grasp of the "communism of pelf." Such a con dition strongly appeals to the patriotism manhood of the people, who, regardless of party fealty in the past, should enter effective protes at the ballot-box..

As voters, by the power of the franchise, from the high court of the people, let an injunction issue, bearing the seal of the sovereignty of labor that judges will respect, legislators heed and ex-

ecutive officials obey.

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the Federation of Labor and District Assembly 66, K. of L., demand of congress legislation which shall give legal protection to organized employes of corporations and secure them in the future from an arbitrary and unjust application of an injune tion under a gross and wilful misconstruction of

Resolved. That the status of those organization shall be legally declared, and the duty of the judiciary in all matters at issue between employer and employe shall be plainly defined.

#### **RESOLUTIONS**

Of the People's Party Omaha Club, of Chi cago, Which Ring Like Alarm Bells.

At a meeting of the People's Party Omaha Club, of Chicago, held June 10th, 1895, the following liberty stirring reso lutions were unanimously adopted They breathe the spirit of '76:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of these United States guarantees to every person who is accused of any crime or misdemeanor whatsoever, a trial by a properly constituted jury, a right that is in herent in every person, is the fundamental principle of republican government and is essential o a progressive civilization, and

WHEREAS, By a recent decision of the full bench of the United States Supreme Court this right of trial by jury has been denied to certain sovereign citizens of this country, in clear contravention of said Constitution and in defiance of all written and unwritten canons of American liberty; therefore, be it

Resolved. By the People's Party Omaha Club, of Chicago Illinois, that we view with alarm this anarchistic action of the highest judicial tribunal of our country, recognizing, as we do, in said derision, the most serious blow that has been given to that spirit of liberty and justice which was enunciated in the Declaration of Independence

Resolved, That said act on of the U. ited States Supreme Court is one of several recent unmistak-able demonstrations that no just decision can be expected from said court in any cause between the common people and any one of the vast mo-nopolistic corporations of this country; and be it further

Resolved. That we realize with apprehension that the federal judiciary of our country, from the lowest to the highest court, has degenerated nto a powerful factor of the corrupt and merci less plutocrace that now governs us, and that said judiciary deserves the severest condemna-tion and the immeasurable contempt of every lover of human liberty.

H. S. TAYLOR, COMMITTEE, G. L. MCKEAN,

By order of the People's Party Omaha Club, a ts meeting held June 10, 1865.

### **COURT-ESIES**

The decision of the supreme court in the Debs case is exciting more contempt than Debs manifested for the order of Judge Woods .- The People.

The supreme court allows the government to interfere in the behalf of the corporations, but it will not permit it to collect any tolls from them-Houston

A few more court decisions like recent ones, and the people will be prompted to make a constitution for themselves. leaving out courts entirely. - People's Ad-

The constitution, as interpreted by the supreme court, has become a nuisance and a menace to free government. If we are going to adopt English customs and English laws let us adopt them all and wipe out the constitution, so that when congress makes a law, that shall Spohn, James Trainer, Samuel DeNed or repealed. When the parliament of rey, of Omaha and Joseph Steiner. They or repealed. When the parliament of or any other power in the realm attempts to meddle with it.

> "Resolved, That we, the workingmen of Omaha, in mass-meeting assembled, denounce the action of the court as arbi trary and unjust, and calculated to destroy the confidence of the masses in the integrity of the judiciary of the United States.'

Judge Woods, of Chicago, will celebrate on the Fourth of July and glorify a government which gives him the privilege to imprison men who sass him. The Workman

#### TO ALL LOCAL SECRETARIES. In accordance with the revised Con-

stitution of the A. R. U., new members joining between August 1 and October 31, inclusive, will only be charged 78 cents for cards of membership. All card RENEWALS, however, the money from which is denominated "capita tax." will be charged \$1.00 as usual. The lesse rate is only extended to those who have never been members of the order. Sec retaries making their reports should note this distinction and thereby save unnecessary correspondence and delay.

Kentucky is the Battle Ground In the fight for reform this year Both the old parties are supporting the gold standard, while the People's Party alone clings to the faith of the fathers poses upon the citizen the forfeiture of liberty and affixes the seal of crime, deserves the condemnation of every citizen who desires an impartial administration of justice strictly within the organic law.

Upon the defenseless heads of the representatives of labor the heavy hand of dehased justice falls, while a multitude are licensed and permit-

### LAWYERS

WHEN MADE LEGISLATORS, JUDGES, OR **GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.** 

True to Their Old Masters, the Corporations, and Their Fees Go Right Along.

The infamies perpetrated by the corporations are aided by the corporation lawyer, and the fact that he becomes a legislator, a judge, or holds any other government position, does not, in any degree, absolve him from his allegiance to the corporation. "There is," says the Chicago Weekly Sentinel, "scarcely an instance of misrule, or of injustice to the common people while conferring favors upon the rich, that cannot be traced directly to the machinations and intrigue of the corporation lawver.

Corporations are veritable governments, deriving their powers from governments formed by the people, usurping the power of the civil government, and avoiding responsibility and punishment, no matter what the controversy, by always having a "friend at court," or a paid servant, or both, in the person of the corporation lawyer.

The government is poor-can raise money only by taxation; corporations are rich-can pay their hired servants princely sums.

Every attorney regards it as his first great duty to provide for the payment of his fee. He will take any case, or any side of a case, provided his fee is forthcoming. A man may be a mighty poor lawyer, but he is always a good fee taker. Nobody ever knew a lawyer polka last evening. to refuse any part of a fee offered him.

Now take a lawyer who has spent half his life working for the man or corporation that will pay him the biggest fee, instead of studying questions of right and wrong that affect the welfare of his fellow-man, and he is mighty poor material to make a disinterested, unselfish, patriotic statemen of. Ten chances to one he will keep right on taking fees from the most generous fee-giver,

Uncle Sam pays a lawyer \$8,000 a year for his services as United States senator. His old master, a certain railroad cor poration in whose employ he may yet continue secretly, can pay him \$50,000 for his vote on an important measure and make money by the operation. Can the conscience of the average corporation lawyer stand such a strain?

Uncle Sam pays his president \$50,000 a year. A money syndicate, or corporation of bankers if you please, can pay him \$1,000,000 to force a big bond issue. and make for them \$10,000,000 clear by the operation. Could a man, accustomed all his life to taking fees from corporations and trying to make the wrong side of questions appear right, resist such a temptation?

A man accustomed all his life to regard his fee as the most important feature of any transaction is a dangerous man to represent the interests of the common people who are unable to back up a small salary with extra fees and perquisites

And yet it is just that class of men who get into office-especially into legislative halls-elected by the aid of corporations, to do the dirty work of corporations.

You can count on your fingers the names of every congressman and U.S. senator who was prior to his election neither a corporation attorney nor an officer, director or stockholder in a national bank.

Nearly every cabinet officer since the days of Lincoln has been a corporation lawyer. Every president since Grant has been a corporation lawyer.

Every federal judge of the present day with scarcely an exception has been a corporation lawyer.

Shiras, who went over to the millionaires with the casting vote on the income tax, was a corporation lawyer.

Olney, the new secretary of state, won his appointment through his devotion to the interests of corporations less than a year ago.

Harmon, the new attorney general has long been the head of a firm of corporation lawyers, and announces that business in his interest will still be transacted at the old stand.

Chauncey Depew gets \$100,000 a year as attorney for a single corporation, and the man whom he is coaching for president wouldn't stand the ghost of s chance for renomination were it not for his past services as attorney for railroad corporations.

With the executive, judicial and legislative branches of our government under the management of corporation lawyers, is it any wonder that our laws are passed, interpreted, and executed in the interest of corporations and to the great detriment of the common people There is little hope for genuine political reform until the corporation lawyer is made to step down and out.

THE Coast Seaman's Journal says three American seamen have been imprisoned at Astoria, Ore., for deserting their vessel after their contract had really expired, and were ordered placed aboard again in irons when the vessel is ready to sail. When shown the Maguire act, the shipmaster said he didn't know nor care a

#### NINE LITTLE DIRECTORS. (To be sung just before punching the bag.)

One got tired and then there were eight; Eight little directors looking for heaven, One turned t'other way, then there were seven Seven little directors that wouldn't turn tail.

Nine little directors went out to agitate,

So they all got jugged in the Woodstock jail. But when they get out there will be a mighty roar,
And the boodlers'll think there are a hundred

[ALL TOGETHER ]

One little, two little, three little, four little, five little di-rec-tors, etc., etc. WEST SUPERIOR, WIS. E. B. H. [Professional copies, with orchestra parts, free

#### SPECIALS FROM HADES.

Woods on fire.

Woods smokes all the time.

Woods suffers extremely for the want of cold water.

In an interview, Woods says he prefers natural gas.

Woods took a sulphur bath yesterday, and feels better. Woods has been promoted to brim-

stone inspector. The king contemplates taking Woods

into his cabinet.

Woods has written a charming poem to Helen Blazes.

Woods is trying to obtain a full suit of asbestos clothes Woods performed the hot gridiron

Woods is in the hospital suffering from

numerous blisters. Woods is much annoyed by imps who call him "Old Injunction."

Woods got his back up and the devil sent him to the sulphur mines.

Woods tumbled heels over head into Lava Lake and was badly burned.

Woods' yacht, the "Fire Fly," went ashore in a storm of fire and brimstone vesterday.

Woods has complained to the cook of

too much sulphuric acid gravy on his Jay Gould called upon Woods some

days ago, and while saying he was still an "Erie man," inquired how judges were selling. The king was much delighted with

Woods' poem to Sally Mander, which was read in Pullman's palace to a select audience. As a literary production, it was said to be fully equal, if not superior, to "Hellen Blazes."

### GUSHING GRATITUDE.

The Twentieth Century remarks that now that Eugene V. Debs has gone to jail and without any such monotonous formality as a trial and a plea, the majesty of the law should feel amply vindicated. Indeed, there is a singular majesty in these whole proceedings and the law should feel every inch a king. What Debs may think of the business is, naturally, a matter of no moment. He has already been pronounced by those in possession of the machinery of the vernment, an utter scoundrel. We all, of course, get our opinions from those who rule us. Debs and the devil-they are practically synonymous terms with the unfortunate down-trodden capitalists. The wealthy classes, down-trodden and oppressed as they are, must draw a long breath of relief as they watch the jail doors close upon the awful Debs. Had Debs succeeded in his the non-strike section was dropped out of the villainy the consequences to the capital ist might have been very unpleasant, and in a country like this no man dare lift his voice in opposition to the capitalist without bringing down upon himself the hatred of the masses. Yes, Debs is a very bad man. If he could have only been given six hundred months, instead of six, how safe we should all feel! When it is remembered that Debs succeeded for a time in imposing upon the masses and that no one knew what a fiend he was until the plutocrats found him out, we can only feel additionally thankful that the capitalists were willing to go to the trouble of exposing him.

### WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

The members of the various railway organizations have been somewhat disturbed by recent rumors regarding Eugene V. Debs, which Editor J. A. Wayland thus settles in his labor reform paper, the Coming Nation, published at Tennessee City, Tenn .: "The courtiers and advocates of the monopolies, organized corruptionists and bribers of officials, in order to preju dice the working people against any man who would teach them of their rights and how to get them, have circulated reports in A. P. A. lodges that Eugene V. Debs is a Catholic, and then they have spread among Catholic workmen that he is a member of the A. P. A. Both these reports are absolutely false, of which I have personal knowledge. Mr. Debe has proven by his self-sacrifice and devotion that he is broader than any creed, that an injustice should be rebuked whether sacrilegious expletive. And this is what it applies to Protestant or Catholic. Justwe are expected to celebrate on the ice knows no creed, no color, no century.' San Diego Sun.

### WAKING UP.

THE OLD-TIME CRY FOR LIBERTY HEARD THROUGHOUT THE LAND.

Contemplate the Despotism of

The People Everywhere Aroused as They the Supreme Court.

The imprisonment of E. V. Debs and other officials of the American Railway Union, is creating the most intense abhorence throughout the Russianized United States. Meetings of the '76 style are the order of the day. Everywhere the people are waking up. The old colonial fires are beginning to burn. Men are arousing from their stupor and they are swearing as did Gen. Jackson, "By the Eternal," that this government can not exist 10 per cent. plutocrats and 90 per cent. slaves. As an indication of the spirit that is abroad in the country we publish the following letter from Rev. W. E. Lincoln, Congregational min-

ister, Painesville, Ohio, to E. V. Debs: MY BELOVED BROTHER:—The great honor of my life is that I was accounted worthy of imprisonment by a U.S. judge for rescuing a slave from a U. S. marshal. A like honor has fallen upon you.
Glorify God that you are chosen to so great a place of responsibility. Gird your whole powers to lead the workingmen to vote wisely and please let an old man who in the fifties preached abolition in the south face to face to slaveholders plead with you to follow the Christ idea and in clude all workmen in your view. Only here lie the victory. Band all workingmen and the world is at your feet. May God give you wisdom, for your work is gigantic, but I expect you to succeed. I pray for you. I love you though I have never seen you.

W. E. LINCOLN Congregational Minister, Painesville, Ohio.

There is no mistaking such sentiments of devotion. Liberty is in peril. The pillars of the republic are crumbling, and men and women are praying for God to save American liberty. God works by means and He will respond to prayer if men show their appreciation of lib-

The American Railway Union is on trial as was never a labor organization in all time past. It dared to put forth its hands to rescue Pullman's slaves. Imprisonment is the penalty its officials are paying. By the eternal God, no man ever went to prison for a more righteous cause.

The American Railway Union, standing firm amidst the storm, rallying round its imprisoned officers, patient, patriotic and fearless, will command the admiration of the world.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Way it Treats Conductors and Other Brotherhood Men

The great Pennsylvania railroad proposes heroic treatment for all railroad men found upon its system suffering with brotherhood grip, however mild the attack. The order has gone forth that the

ORGANIZATION DISEASE

must be stamped out, and the work, ac cording to the Indianapolis News, will be to get rid of all conductors belonging to the Order of Railway Conductors.

The plan, as outlined, is not to discharge the men, but to intimate that it would be pleasing to the company if the employes would retire from the order. It was the further plan to promen who are not members of the order, where all things are equal. By this the members would see that it is better not to belong to the organization. There are two or three reasons given by the company for this change. One is that there are a great many members of the order that are not in railroad work and some of them, it is claimed, have been stirring up dissatisfaction among the other members. It is also asserted by the company that the members can not be de pended upon in the event

OF A STRIKE The company, referring to the Order of Railway Conductors, says that when the order was organized, the members obligated themselves to abide by the orders of the company in the event of a strike, and be loyal, but at the

ROCHESTER CONVENTION constitution and by-laws, leaving it optional with the member whether he would strike or not. An effort was expected to have the non strike section put back at the Atlanta convention, but the mat ter was not brought up at the convention, and this led the company to believe that in case of trouble it could not depend on all the member

in its employ.

CONDUCTORS WITHDRÄWING FROM THE ORDER It is a well known fact that on some divisions the conductors are withdrawing from the order and one superintendent who has charge of lines that do not come to this city, yesterday received from four conductors their cards of withdrawal from the order. On the Indianapolis division there are but few members among the passenge men, but on the Chicago division the order

CONDUCTORS PLAY SCAB AND THEN ARE QUICKLY KILLED OFF.

The men say that it has been demonstrated in

the past that the order will stand by the company as in the last strike a number of order men c to this city and went to Chicago to work in the yards in place of the strikers. They say they are satisfied that the company does not intend to make a general fight on the order, but will allow certain officials to do so without protest, and that the fight will be so quiet that the public will know nothing about it. They say that while there will be no discharges for belonging to the order, men will be dropped out for causes that, i they were not members of the order, would sub ject them only to a reprimand or a short susper n at the most. They say the fight will be car ried on in the same manner the fight was agains

and that was so still that most of the men wer gone before they knew the reason of the discharge On the Indianapolis division of the Pennsylvani there is not a member of the Order of Railway Telegraphers left, and the association was strong

on that division four years ago.

It is almost impossible for an order or brother hood man to get a place on the Pennsylvania lines. His record is examined closely, and if he is found to be a member of a secret labor organi-zation he does not get employment. There is a young man in this city who, with the exception of a couple of years, has worked on a railroa nearly all his life, and is looked on as a first-class man. He is sober, industrious and well liked. He applied for a place as a brakeman. It was discovered that he was a member of the Brother-hood of Trainmen, and he could not get a posi-tion on any railroad. It is the same way with the Union Railway Company. When a man applies for work he receives a blank application to fill out. One question asked him is whether he carries any life insurance, and in what company. Every railroad labor organization has an insurance department, and by that question the offi-cials are able to find out what organization the applicant belongs to and if he is a member of any

e gets no place.

Manifestly the Pennsylvania company is setting the pace for all railroads in the United States to follow, and we have inside information that the insidious war outlined by the News is to be made on all the brotherhoods, and the work of discharging men for belonging to the orders will steadily and stealthly go forward. It is a remarkable instance of self-abasement to hear men cringingly declare they will

when the company is demanding that they give up their manhood, as Armour takes the hides from Texas steers. That is shameful enough to satisfy the most exacting plutocrat, but to hear men appeal to their masters for consideration by telling them that in the late strike, to show our loyalty to the corporations we took the places of men who were

striking in the name of humanity against

FAMINE,

STAND BY THE COMPANY

a monster of depravity and rapacity who had subjected men and women to the horrors of

is indicative of a condition of mental and moral degradation which defies exaggeration. For this unspeakable treason to labor they expected the companies to reward them by confidence and promotion, but they are receiving kicks and cuffs, and are discharged with no more regard for their fealty than if they were so many hand licking spaniels. They are receiving the same kind of rewards that the Southern Pacific bestowed upon its scabs, when every principle of manhood demanded fealty to labor.

It has come to this, and all the old orders know it, that they are simply tolerated, and hence their anxiety to

FEDERATE.

But they offer no rational reason for federating. Federation is not unification, and unification is the one thing and the only thing that by any possibility can be of service to the members of the old orders. Does it not appear fatuous in the extreme to federate with an order that under the whips of its masters cringingly asseverates that

STAND BY THE COMPANY?

and whose members are abandoning their orders at the behest of their employers? As has been remarked there is one hope remaining. It is the unification of the orders under one head where all stand together as in the

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, a union in which one order can not betray another order or be used to secure defeat of a great cause when victory is in sight. With railroad employes unified, acting together, with one grand purpose in view they may yet, in defiance of all opposing forces, be masters

of the situation. The American Railway Union in the perfection of its organization, has fully outlined the pathway to victory. Its principles are sound to the core, its policy will bear the most searching scrutiny, and eventually the old orders of railway employes, if they would be freemen and slaves, will adopt the principles and policy of the A. R. U.

The Railroad Telegrapher prints an article on "sympathy," in which it takes the ground that sympathy don't amount to much in a struggle to accomplish anything for the benefit of labor. What is demanded is: join the organizations, pay dues, and thus by acts, and not by words, help on the cause. Right you are; and yet, sympathy, kind and generous words, are not to be discarded. They have their effect, and it is always good. In these times when blacklisting prevails, when men are sent to prison without a trial by jury, when constitution and law are overthrown by injunction, it takes a brave man to express sympathy for the victims of despotism, and only cowards and in-

grates will withhold the boon. THE WAY SHE WENT. The majority went, Like Maine for Kent, " Hell bent" Against an income tax Deriv'd from rent. Then Harlan and White, Jackson and Brown. With judicial might Said justice and right Were cloven down By the judges who went Hell bent Like Maine for Kent,

James Russell Lowell sings of "the travail of the ages." What's the result in the United States of America? Nine blind mice for a supreme court. The ages might as well go out of busines

Deriv'd from rent.

The supreme court has knocked h-l out of the income tax. Now, if American manhood would knock h-l out of the supreme court it would be a stand off.—Exchange.

RIGHT YOU ARE. Behind plutocracy is the bayonet; before it a pack of fools doing its bidding. -Cincin

We have 100 copies of "Merrie Eng-land" which we will send to any address for ten cents each.

### PAPERS

The Death of Capitalism.

BY W. H. STUART.

That the existing relations between capital and labor—or to speak more cor-rectly, between capitalists and laborers—can not much longer continue without some very radical change being effected in our economic and social conditions is very evident to thousands who have no very clear perception of the causes or the remedy for these conditions. Such people will frankly confess to you that a people will rankly comess by votchar abloody revolution is inevitable; that no less heroic remedy will put a stop to the encroachments of the "money power," as they vaguely term the supposed cause of the impoverishment and degradation of the masses.

Yet, to the student of modern social conditions, who has critically and inductively analyzed our present industrial and social system, the cause and the cure are both plain. Given an industrial system, where the means and instruments of production are private property and where the great mass of the real producers are divorced from the modern tools of production and possess nothing but their labor power, noting but their labor power, which they are in desperate competition with their fellows forced to dispose of quickly lest they starve; it inevitably follows that under such conditions, the proletariat, the propertyless class, will be compelled to accept a wage that will represent, not the value of their product, their necessities. That is to say, under such unequal conditions of com petition, the "wages" of the workers will never permanently exceed the sum necessary to maintain the "standard of liv

But the capitalist system of production carries within itself the seed of its own destruction. The end and aim of the capitalist is the production of profit, or "surplus value." Therefore, every de-"surplus value." Therefore, every de-vice for reducing the cost or "wages" of labor is eagerly seized upon for that pur-pose. Labor saving machinery supplies this want in its most effective form. Machinery does not tire, never gets yeary from hunger, has no "com-plaints," and never "strikes." The mot to of the capitalist is always to "replace a man by a machine," and he does not fail to do so. The necessary result is that men are being continually displaced by machinery. Skilled labor is becom-ing more and more unnecessary. First, common labor displaces the skilled; then women, and, finally, children displace the common laborer.

But note the result to the capitalist that follows this displacement of labor. The laborer is a consumer as well as a producer. As the army of the unemployed continually increases, owing to the displacement process, they cease to be consumers (only to a limited extent) of the capitalist's surplus products, and "over production" follows. Not that there is an actual over production measured by the wants of the consumers, but there is an actual over production in so far as the purchasing power of the consumers are concerned. In old times poverty was the result of famine or plagues, or of inefficient tools of producmaking it difficult to accumulate wealth for future consumption. Modern poverty, however, is the result of a glut of wealth. When commodities accumu late beyond the purchasing power of the consumer, because his "wages" only represent one third the value of the product, and when the capitalist can find no further market for his products at a profit, he stops the wheels of industry, and men are then thrown out of employment to idle and starve, and then we are in the midst of our oft recurring commercial crises. Then after a period of "hard times" and business depression, as the stock of goods is reduced by forced sales, causing widespread bank-ruptcy, the wheels of industry once more tart up (we are now passing through the process) and we go through again

the same weary cycle.

But, note again, that these crises are becoming not only more frequent, but more violent and disastrous in their re-sults. The cause is that the continual introduction of labor saving machinery increases the productive power of labor, while at the same time it decreases the demand for it, and consequently in creases the army of the unemployed and non consumers, until finally we will reach that stage in the labor displacing process, where the capitalist, having re duced his demand for labor to the miniitalist class depended on foreign com-merce to dispose of their surplus fleecings. But now nearly every nation has
its own system of capitalist production,
which they protect against foreign competition by means of protective tariffs.
It is therefore becoming more and more
difficult to work off surplus products.
This then is the perfector of the series

This, then, is the negation of the capitalist system; having displaced human labor in its greed for wealth, it has also destroyed the consumers of its wealth; it has, in fact, been digging its own grave, and in due time will fall in and be buried forever. With a little keener vision we could almost predict the point in time when our economic development will inevitably result in a total collapse of the capitalist system, when we will be confronted with the anamoly of millions of idle men and thousands of idle fac tories—idle, not because there is no use for the wealth the factories could produce, but because they can not be run with profit to the private owner. This is the negation of negation; the reduction ad absurdum of the capitalist system of ad absuration of the capitalist system of production. The only conceivable alter native will be the elimination of the capitalist, and the substitution of collective ownership of the means of production—land and capital. Production for profit must give way to production for use; production in the interest and for the benefit of all must be substituted for our present anarchic system of produc-tion for the almost exclusive benefit of a small and useless capitalist class. While capital is an indispensable factor in modern production, the private capitalist is not. Capital and labor are not antogonistic, for capital is the product of labor and should be its handmaid, but between the capitalist and laborer but between the capitalist and laborer there is an irrepressible conflict that will end only by the total elimination of the capitalist from our economic system. The theory that we could have no capi-

tal without capitalists is an ignorant economic superstition, for which no better reason can be given than the asser tion that we could have no land withou the landowner.

Our present system of private owner-ship of land and capital, free competi-tion and laissez faire is a necessary but passing phase in the economic history of the world. It had its purpose to serve in economic evolution; its midnight hour is near and will soon give way to a grander, nobler system of fraternal co-operation and human brother-hood. Its coming is inevitable, it is the only possible or conceivable solution of the just, and equitable production and distribution of wealth; the problem that the sphynx presents to the closing years of the nineteenth century; the ng co operative commonwealth. brotherhood of man. Let every work man work for and welcome it.

#### Talks to Toilers.

BY RABBI ALEX, LYONS I have said that men are differently endowed by nature and have therefore diverse tasks in life. I said this and repeat it in order to impress the conscious ness of those who toil with the senti ment that a man's moral worth depends not upon his position but upon his devotion to duty wherever and whenever this duty be found. The recognition of this truth and the acceptance of it by workmen as a guiding principle would mean a measure of content that they otherwise cannot enjoy. Without this principle they are the certain prey of an envy that makes impossible the realization of proper happiness. This fact cannot be too much emphasized. As long as this jealousy rankles in the breast of those who chafe under present inequalities of possession and position I have no hope of the attainment of the ideals of present social reformatory strivings. If this unintelligent envy lives on I feel certain that the future will have its share of the unreasonable and unsalutary part of the present unrest. No scheme of social improvement will event successfully that does not take into account the natures for which it is intended. This is the fundamental fallacy of Bellamy's ingenious national-istic scheme suggested in "Looking Backward." The same mistake characterizes and renders futile most of our day's reformative schemes. Some recognize the significance and power for obstruction of this element in human nature and seek to coerce men by law. But law must not be deified into a doall. It has its limitations. It is at best but an expression of what ought to be. Whether the ought to be will become an actuality depends on those to when the law applies. The temperance agitator would do well to ponder this as he too often and sometimes too fanatically too often and sometimes too fanatically fails to do. Attempt to prevent drinking by various legislation and you merely frame laws in regard to the thing but do not effect the thing itself. It is something rooted in the individual nature itself. To legislate with regard to this nature is less sensible than it would be to place legal restrictions upon the liberties or blindnesses of love. Sunday observance legislators enact the same observance legislators enact the same mistake which they misname law. Laws are not a manufacture. They are if properly conceived an expression of something that has general existence among those among whom these laws are to obtain. They must correspond with a general sentiment or their proclamation by the few will fall upon unproductive soil. Accordingly ideals must not be framed into laws. Laws and ideals properly presuppose a responsive are not a manufacture. They are if ideals properly presuppose a responsive people to work upon. He that would accomplish aught for law or ideal must start with the people, the material, he would reform. All this points the serious truth for reformers that they must shape their plans in keeping with the material, the persons, for whom those plans are intended. The scheme that would affect the satisfaction of the labor er will fail if it does not give weight to the influence for evil of his envious dis-

content, and strive first to uproot this baneful weed of human nature. This serious consideration of this obstructive element in human nature by reformers indicates an equally important task and duty for those for whom desirable and effective reform is to be achieved. Reform does not exist apart from somebody or persons of whom it can be predicated. Reformation means reformation of somebody in sentiment or conduct. If there is to be what is reformation of somebody in sentiment or conduct. If there is to be what is confronted with the startling condition that in getting rid of his laborers he has also got rid of his consumers! And although he can almost dispense with human labor in the production of wealth, he has almost as effectually got rid of the consumers of it. Formerly the can be consumers of it. Formerly the can be consumers of it. Formerly the can be consumers and work man alter implies that capitalists in this matter implies that capitalists in the United States. In non-demonal All the taxes and weath was exacted by cratic England furnishes examples where magistrates under the pretense of administering justice, violate all ideas of equity as apprehended by the generality workman. Both are really included, one as much, perhaps, as the other. I cannot hold with those whose attitude in this matter implies that capitalists become so glaring in the United States.

Here we have a test. In non-demonal transfers and then for cratic England furnishes examples where magistrates under the pretense of administering justice, violate all ideas of equity as apprehended by the generality included, of the human mind, then something else of the human mind, then something else of the human democracy is responsible for the perversion of justice, which of late, has become so glaring in the United States.

In London Truth of Lune 20th of pressions and the pretense of administering justice, violate all ideas of their unwere given by the patricians a small fraction of their earnings for the work they in reduce the pretense of administering justice, violate all ideas of their unwere given by the patricians a small fraction of their earnings for the work they in reduce the pretense of administering justice, violate all ideas of their unwere given by the generality included, of the human mind, then something else than democracy is responsible for the pretense of administering justice, violate all ideas of their unwere given by the generality included, of the human man labor in the production of wealth, he has almost as effectually got rid of the consumers of it. Formerly the capin this matter implies that capitalists are saints and workmen devils. Neither party has monopolized either quality. But my present concern is with the laborer alone. I shall later consider the capitalist. I have to say now regarding the toiler as distinguished from the man for whom he toils that he is to play an important part in the reformative enimportant part in the reformative deavor now active in his behalf. What can he do? Two things. He must determine what he is justly entitled to and persist in a proper manner to ob-tain this. He must secondly, and this should be done antecedent to the other, take account of and acknowledge what is not his due and what therefore he may not have. I regard the latter as more important and do therefore now speak of it to the exclusion of the for-The dues of the laborer are cer tainly more easily attainable than the claims not due. There has been too much clamoring, too much futile striying, that only wasted energy, for things to which the workman is not at all entitled. Let him sift these things from the chief the strip of the strip of the content of the chief the strip of the chief the strip of the chief t

dowed. Since we are striving for the dues of merit difference of merit necessarily entails difference of reward. If the laborer is dissatisfied with his reward and this be due to his comparatively inferior worth let him quarrel with his capacity. If in the construction of things he finds that he is not made aright, if his wishes are perniciously greater than his abilities, his only recourse is to Him by whose hands we are fashioned as the potter fashions.

disparding the follow-ing:

"Chester Police Court: Ellen Williams, aged 20, and Annie Sanders, 27, charged with sleeping out under a cart. Fourteen days each."

"Arundel Police Court: John Finn, "Arundel Police Court: John Finn, "Beaconsfield Petty Sessions: W. Milles, laborer, charged under the Poaching Prevention Act with being found in possession of two pheasant eggs. Fined 15 we are fashioned as the potter fashions

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

#### Is Democracy Responsible for Judicial Perversion?

BY MARIE LOUISE.

The absurd sentence by which Eugene V. Debs and his colleagues of the American Railway Union are confined for six months in a jail of Illinois for the trivial offense of having disobeyed an injunction, has created a new era in the history of American judicature. Trial by jury, which the American people regarded as a sacred and immutable part of their constitution, has been held. regarded as a sacred and immutable part of their constitution, has been boldly violated and trampled under foot. This This new departure in the interpretation of the law and in the manner with which the magistracy adhere to the letter of the constitution, cannot fail to provoke thoughts among the intelligent portion of the people. In a purely democratic government as ours is supposed to be, whence comes so glaring a legislative and judicial anachronism? Is this phenomenon inherent in or foreign to demo cratic institutions, or is it a growth which raises and thrives under any and every government whatever be the com-plexion of this? That we have the abuses of justice, we know full well, but how these abuses obtained is not quite so clear. But this question, replete with intricacies though it be, is of uttermost importance for the preservation of the democratic institutions of which Amerinns are so proud. With reason, it is stated that our gov-

ernmental and judicial machinery is propelled by the plutocratic element of the community. The perversion of justhe community. The perversion of jus-tice, therefore, is attributed to the powinfluence of these money princes. But these conclusions give rise to further questions. Is the plutocratic element directly responsible for the existence of judiciary demoralization, or is it merely using this demoralization as an instru ment to promote its own interests

If we find a phenomenon existing under certain well defined conditions, and if we find the same phenomenon existing under other and different 'conditions, then we may safely conclude that neither set of conditions are responsible for the existence of that phenomenon. Proceeding on that line of reasoning, we must admit that if frequent and outrageous miscarriage of justice occur in countries whose form of government is not purely democratic, then the princi-ple of democratic government itself stands clear of the charge of generating judicial perversons and iniquities.

Let us test our position. It may be true that Englishmen enjoy more liberty than do Americans, but it is also true that England is not ruled by a purely democratic government. Queen Victo democratic government. Queen Victo ria may not wield authority greater than that of President Cleveland, but beneath that of President Cleveland, but beneath
this definition of power there is an underlying principle which determines the
true status of the nations over which
these monarchs rule and which is the
criterion of the degree of their subjection. The Queen of England rules by
the grace of God; the President of the
United States rules by the grace of the
people. The former imposes herself on people. The former imposes herself on the nation; the latter is elected, chosen by the nation. One is non-removal; the other is removable at the will of the people; one nation obeys from necessity, the other obeys from choice; one is enslaved, the other is subjected only. Prac-, the difference may be slight, but theoretically it is of great moment. A nation, remember, dies not of the customs or institutions it has, but of the principles back of these institutions.

Not only is the British people com-elled to obey and keep in luxury a monarch imposed upon them, but a large portion of the male sex being non en-franchised, are compelled to submit to legislators whom they have no right to elect. If we add to this the existence of a hereditary aristocracy, we have a people which may be comparatively free but is not ruled by a democratic government.

Here we have a test. If non-demo-

In London Truth, of June 20th, of present year (the organ of Labouchere), on the page captioned "Legal Pillory," the following startling examples of judicial injustice and cruelty are given:

"Stockport Borough Police Court: Dominic Regan, charged with assaulting his wife. After striking the woman several times with his fist, he gave her a violent blow on the head with the poker and then went away, leaving her unconscious. She was found lying in a pool of blood and had since been under treatblood and had since been under treatment at the infirmary. Fifteen previous convictions. Fined 20 shillings and costs." Nottingham Police Court: Warriner convicted of assaulting his wife. She said he thrashed her, knocked her down and kicked her while she was on the ground. Fined 20 shillings or

"Barnsley Police Court: Ambrose
Roystone, convicted of assaulting his
wife by striking her several blows on the
face. The woman received two black
eyes and her face was discolored. Bound

"Chester Police Court: Ellen Williams, aged 20, and Annie Sanders, 27, charged with sleeping out under a cart. Fourteen days each."

"Arundel Police Court: John Finn, charged with sleeping out. Seven days."

"Beaconsfield Petty Sessions: W. Milles, laborer, charged under the Poaching Prevention Act with being found in possession of two pheasant eggs. Fined 15 shillings or 14 days."

"Edguare Petty Sessions: Arthur Briggs, charged with caming in a field."

Briggs, charged with gaming in a field. He and others were playing 'banker.' Fine, 40 shillings or one month." (The man before quoted, who beat his wife nearly to death and had had fifteen

wife nearly to death and had had fifteen previous convictions, was fined only half that sum, or 20 shillings.)

"Tendril Hundred Petty Sessions: John Drane, charged under the Poaching Prevention Act with being in possession of a gun and a rabbit. Fined 61 shillings and 6 pence."

(Had this man beaten to death, or approximately so, three wives, the fine for

proximately so, three wives, the fine for the taking of the rabbit had covered it all, and one shilling and eix pence had been left him.)

"Ipswick Police Court: Jessie Bow-tell, factory hand, summoned for causing annoyance by ringing a doorbell. The complainant had no wish to press the case and the girl was given good character, but the Major said the Bench intended to make an example. Fixed 20 thill ed to make an example. Fined 20 shil

lings or fourteen days."

(To ring a doorbell was punished as heavily as to nearly murder a wife.)

"Derby County Police Court. Mary Rostron and Sarah Ann Sleigh, charged with stealing a walking stick. Fourteen

"Dartford Police Court. Charles Carter, aged 46, charged with stealing a tin

Newmarket Petty Sessions. Alfred J. Pugh, charged with stealing a pair of stockings. One month."

(This sentence is equal, at least, to 30

shillings fine, or the sum covering three wife beatings nearly to death.)
"Reading Borough Police Court. Jas. Grover, charged with sleeping out. Seven

Similar records of monstrous judiciary dealing can be had of any country, regardless of its political form of government. It is evident, therefore, that the evil characteristic is inherent in the very principles upon which the idea of legal penalties is erected. Now that the public mind is awakened to the injustice of legal justice; it behooves us all to turn on the search light, to probe and sift and weigh all the elements that go to build

up a judiciary sostem.

The question of dealing penalties, its merit and dismerit is at the bottom of all social reforms. Conditions are created which generate crime, and then, under the mask of legality, we hang the criminal and sanctimoniously preserve the germ of the disease in order to cause further infection and further executions.

" Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless millions mourn."

#### Picture of Two Kinds of Politics. BY J. R. ARMSTRONG.

MR. EDITOR:—In the great city of Monopolis lived a people whose physical and intellectual prowess startled the world. Their inventive genius and scientific discoveries, coupled with vast natural resources, enabled them to produce everything that was required for the complete sources, enabled them to produce everything that man required for the complete evolution of his being. Palaces reared their proud heads in bewildering magnificence in the suburban portion of the great metropolis, and in its interior massive fireproof buildings stretched for miles. Granaries, warehouses, emporiums, banks and exchanges towered in yeat walls of brick, stone and iron as far vast walls of brick, stone and iron as far as the eye could reach. In one portion of this great city large factories belched forth huge masses of finished products in forth huge masses of misned products in iron, steel, brass, copper, lead, wood, cotton, wool, linen and silk for every conceivable purpose of usefulness and beauty. Food supplies were prepared in every form for man's bodily wants, from the common staples to the most epicurean delicacies. The people were composed of two classes, the one plebeian and the other patrician. The latter occupied the palatial portion of the city, and the former lived huddled together like sheep within the smoky manufacturing

The patricians ruled the city, collected all the taxes and owned all the wealth. All the taxes and wealth was exacted by able to pay taxes and purchase necessaries, they were driven by the constabulary out of the city to die. Some of these, however, rather than submit to death by slow starvation and exposure, violated many of the laws of the city that they could be seized by the ruling authorities and confined in prison, there to work at head labor for a term of vegrs. hard labor for a term of years. A large tract of land called the "Potter's Field" was, long years ago, devoted to the burial of the many industrians who met their death by starvation, disease and accident, and large numbers were interred there daily. In the meantime some of the more intelligent plebeians formed themselves into an organization for mutual helpfulness and resolved to break the power of the patricians. The ruling class, though small in number, were exceedingly avaricious and unmovable, and were not in the least afraid of the poor, grovelling plebeians whom they had al-ways looked upon with the utmost con-

to which the workman is not at all entitled. Let him sift these things from the objects of his endeavor and aim only at the right; the just and therefore the due. To do this he must be frank and candid with himself. If his discontent is the ungainly child of his envy of the position and possession of others let him bravely avow it and thus take the first step towards removing it from his character. Self confession is not only good for the soul but is often part of a remedy. Let him come to see that the difference is often vast between the wishes of jealousy and the titles of desert. The laborer should have, and every permissible agency should be employed to obtain for him, the proper reward of his work; but every power of opposition ought to be brought to bear to keep from the workman what he aims at and is restless for if it have no other source than envy. I believe that it is impossible for us to be equally possessed because we are unequally ensemble. In order to curtail the strength of this

before nothing but the clang, whirr and buzz of machinery and traffic could be heard. The patricians, who were always equal to such emergencies, however, having absolute control of the govern-ment, immediately called out all the legalized murderers in the city and or-dered them to shoot down the strikers dered them to shoot down the strikers While these Hessians were busy mowing down men, women and children with deadly firearms, the patricians by an en-tirely new method of law invented by themselves, called "Injunction," arrested and imprisoned all the leaders of the strike. In less time than it takes to write it, the great effort of emancipation by the industrians was brought to an untimely end and the slavery of the past was redoubled in harshness, bitterness was redoubled in harshness, bitterness, insolence and oppression. Monopolis as usual, towering in pride, wealth, snobbery, avarice and profligacy on the one hand, and humility, degradation, poverty, mortality and ignorance on the other. In the midst of this great difference in human conditions burst an effulgent light. Wonderful to relate, the workers and dunders discovered that fulgent light. Wonderful to relate, the workers and drudgers discovered that they had, lo these many years, the elective franchise and had not used it only in the most indifferent manner. For merly they had considered it a sort of national game, when on a certain day they would choose sides, bet, play, lose or win, not thinking that in the right or wrong use of their suffrages hung their industrial and social destinies. The discovery of their political newer revesed. covery of their political power aroused them from their long and vision-troubled slumber to action—action of solidarity, not division into opposing sides. Long before election day they formed themselves into an unconquerable army and called themselves the "Industrial Phalanx." The principles they adopted for proceedings of the construction of th lanx." The principles they adopted for enactment into law were equal oppor-tunities to live and special privileges to none. At last the battle of the ballots was fought and the plebians won, and no more plutocratic anarchy in the city of Monopolis is either seen or heard.

# A Batch of Letters.

No. 4.

Here in the grate state uv Noo Jersey the last hope uv plewtockrasy I hev pitched my tent and here I propose to lay these old bones when Deth, who has asy these old bones when Deth, who has a mortgage cuto all uv us, shall see fit to 4 close. I hev jist come from Washing ton, D. C. (Dead Congress) where I wuz called to interview the president. Here it was that Cleveland ruled. I hed res eckt for Cleveland. I can't say I luved nim for he never used us quite right After we elevated him to the presidency the stealins didnt come in ez fast ez we expected. Never shell I forgit the com pliment he paid me when I presented myself afore him with my application for a place. He read em and scanned

me with a critic's eye.

"Cant yoo make yoose uv sich a man ez me"? sez I inquiringly. "Certainly" sez he: "I kin and allus hev. Its sich ez yoo I use to beet the opposition party with and I am continuously astonished to see how much work I accomplish with sich dirty tools. My dear sir, sed he, pintin to the door "when I realize how many sich cusses as you there is how many sich cusses ez yoo there is, and how cheap they kin be bought up I really tremble for the Republick."

I didn't get the offis I wanted. Yet ez much ez I love Washington I wuz forced to leave it. I mite hev staved there but the trooth is, the planks uv that cit and the pavements are harder, and worse to sleep on than any other city in the Younited States. I hed lived there 2 weeks by passin myself off ez a dim ekratic congressman but it coodent last any longer there not being many uv that persuasion there to personate. to Williards one nite I called for a go uv gin, which the gentlemanly and urbane barkeeper sat afore me, and I drank. "Put it down with the rest uv mine" sez with a impressive wave uv the hand Yoor name ' sez he.

Asooming a intellectual look I replied Do you know Charles Sumner? I overdid it; here vaultin ambition overleaped itself. Hed I sed "Sauls bur," it mite hev answered, but to give Sumners name for a drink uv gin wuz a piece uv lunacy for I which I cant ac-I wuz ignominiously kicked incount. to the street. Drinks obtained at the expense uv bein kicked is cheep, but I expense uv bein kicked is cheep, but I dont want ern that way; my pride revolted and I emigrated. The gentlemanly and urbane conductors uv the Pennsylvany Rail Road passed me. They did it with the assistance uv to gentlemanly and urbane brakemen, which dropped me tenderly across the track, out uv the hind end uv the last car. I found at Pittsburg a church wack, out uv the hind end uv the last cusses wuz then in the capital that his buildin uv which the congregashun hed been mostly managed. "The first installment was described by the congregashun hed been mostly managed." been mostly mongrels and announsin myself ez a constitoeshiouel preacher succeeded in drawin together a highly respectable awjence. Takin for a text the passage "The wages uv sin is death."

opened out ez follows:—
"What is sin? Sin, my beloved hear ers, is any devisshun from your normal condishun. Your beloved pastor hez a stummick and a head, which is in close sympathy with each other, so much so. Indeed that the principal bizness uv the head is to fill the stummick, and a mitter close work its been for many mitey close work its been for many years, yoo bet. Let your beloved pastor drink uv a nite a quart or two more than his usual allowance, more than his stumick absolutely demands and his head swells with indignashun. The excess is sin, and the ache is the penalty. "The wages uv sin is death. Punishment and sin is ez unseparable ez the shadder from the man one is sure to follow the shadder than the control of the shadder from the man one is sure to follow the shader from the man one is sure to follow the shader from the same of the shader from the same of the shader from the same of ler the other ez the assessor is to kum around. The Dimekratic party, uv which



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NEW YORK. Member Division 105, B. of L. E.

they mite hev ground along for a longer period, but alas! Jaxon wuz the last uv that style we hed and so many dishonest

reseeved wuz when Harrison beet us. The old pollytishens in our party didnt mind it, for, sez they The Treasury woodent hev bin with much to us anyhow after the suckin it hez experienced for 4 years. It needs 4 years uv rest. We elected Cleveland the second time and here it wuz that sin got a complete and here it wir that sin got a complete hold uv us. Ancient compacts made with the devil wir allus written in blood. We sold ourselves out, boots and britches to the Cotton Dimocracy and hezent our history ever since prooved the trooth uv the text, The wages uv sin is death?

Oh, how true it is! We served sin faithfully, and where are we? We went to war at Shecago to fite the laborer. We fit for the administration uv the we fit for the administration uv the general managers ass—sociation, and what is dead. We fit for the rights uv plewtockrasy and they are dead. And Dimocracy tied herself to all corpses and stunk herself to deth. Olney went ler the other ex the assessor is to kum, around. The Dimekratic party, uv which I am a orniment hez experienced the trooth uv this text; when Cleveland switched off, he sinned and ez a consequence Harrison wuz elected, and the sceptre departed from Israel, when—"

At this point in the discourse a old man in the back part uv the house ariz and interrupted me. He sed he hed a word interrupted me. He sed he hed a word to say on that subjek which must be sed, and if I interrupted him till he got through he'd punch my head; whereupon I let him proceed.

"Trooly" sez he "The wages uv sin is death." I hev allus been a Dimekrat. It he old Dimecracy hes bin in the service uv sin fer 30 years and the assortement uv death it hez received for wages is trooly surprisin. Never did a party commence better. Jaxon wuz a honest man, who knew that righteenous wus the nation's best holt. But he died and a bost uv twopenny politicians, with his great name for capital jumped in his old clothes and undertook to run the party.

Ef the Dimecracy coold have elected a honest man every fourth or fifth term, into the sin bizness heavy and whar is

### WORKINGMEN

OF CHICAGO CELEBRATE THE 119th ANNI-VERSARY OF INDEPENDANCE.

The Demonstration Immensely Spectac lar, With a Number of Distinguished Orators

We read, with no little interest, the press notices of the great labor demonstration held in the city of Chicago, July 4th, 1895-particularly the thundering oratory of such great labor leaders as

labor, by their dauntless courage and around the wrists of men born free.' great sacrifices in the cause of labor, do The 'handcuff' figure is something more not hesitate to accept invitations to ex- than a metaphor; it is a fact, and slaves plode on any and all occasions, and place do "breathe the air of America." When tions from the hard handed toilers of

These two gentlemen-Messrs. Stevenson and McKinley, represent the two ever existed. grand old parties under whose sway labor has been reduced to a "commodity" schedule.'

pation of wage slaves.

power to give labor its rights and redeem as chattel slavery. it from the curse of poverty and starva-

July labor demonstration.

These distinguished champions of labor-these men who have shed oceans of tears over the woes and wrongs of laoratory, as they recited the Declaration of Independence, and the deeds of oppression which led the colonists to declare a strike against England.

Messrs, McKinley and Stevenson are prospective candidates for the presidency of the United States and hope that nomination lightning will strike them in 1896. Mr. Stevenson is the president of the American House of Lords, an aggregation of millionaires who ceaselessly bemoan the degradation of American workingmen. He represents, in no small degree, the Cleveland, Rothschild, Shylock and Carlisle syndicate, all the members of which lie awake of nights devising ways and means to establish and maintain soup houses where the heirs of the Declaration of Independence can get alive that they may vote again-vote for done so much to promote the welfare of labor

In Ohio, Mr. McKinley's state, wail and women, ground to death by the infamous policy of employers, famine cursed districts, right under the nose of the and ball rations to relieve the pangs of

and to find means to relieve their dis-

The records of these distinguished as orators of the day when labor comes John McBride and Samuel Gompers were relegated to second place as speakers.

It must have been a source of infinite delight to the hosts of labor, to hear Stevenson and McKinley denounce corunfortunately, the newspaper reporters neglected to make any reference to such storms of indignation-and they swear that neither Stevenson nor McKinley so much as referred to the 4,000,000 of idle men in the United States, driven into poverty by the machinations of those who regard labor as a "commodity."

As a panacea for labor's ills, Messrs. McKinley and Stevenson have boundless faith in powder, ball and bayonets, and flapdoodle oratory, and hope by such quieting potions to get the votes of workingmen and perpetuate the policy by which plutocrats riot in wealth, and workingmen rot in poverty.

To have such labor leaders advanced to front positions when labor celebrates the Fourth of July is a sign of the times, full of cheer for plutocrats. What it signifies for labor is told in the little town of Pullman, and in Woodstock jail-starvation and imprisonment.

REMEDIES FOR WRONGS.

Mr. Hudor Genone, in a recent issue of the Knights of Labor Journal has a paper captioned "Slaves of the Lamp," in which the writer refers to the great men who sounded the alarm against chattel slavery in the United States, and continued to sound it until the curse disappeared. "The war," says the writer is "long over; the Mississippi runs unvexed to the sea, and now no slave can breathe the air of America." "But," says the writer, "the Satanic spirit of caste turned with his manacles toward his white brother, and Vice President Stevenson, of the United at this very hour the railway lords and States, and Governor McKinley, of Ohio. the coal barons and the factory kings The great champions of the rights of have snapped the handcuffs of custom themselves in position to receive ova- in obedience to the demands of railway lords men are sent to prison without trial, a system of slavery has been established, as odious and infamous as

The writer eulogizes Lloyd Garrison, The writer eulogizes Lloyd Garrison,
Garrett Smith and others, who brought
on the war for the emancipation of
chattel slaves, and exalts the truth that
the Mississippi flows to the sea "unvexed" by slavery, but gives workingmen to understand that the slaves who
men to understand that the slaves who and is sold in the "labor market" like on the war for the emancipation of any other commodity-such, for in chattel slaves, and exalts the truth that stance, as hides, green or dried, pitch, the Mississippi flows to the sea "untar and turpentine, guano, oleomargar- vexed" by slavery, but gives workingine, etc., to the end of the "commodity men to understand that the slaves who are handcuffed by the order of "railway All along the line of battle Messrs. lords, coal barons and factory kings." Stevenson and McKinley, have ridden will never be emancipated by the means their steeds with drawn and flashing which gave African slaves their liberty. swords, cheering on the forces of labor He tells them that organized labor will to do and dare all things for the emanci- never dictate terms of liberty like the "Communists of Paris." He says "there They represent the two grand old par- are wrongs to be righted, but they are ties that have nursed every corporation, wrongs of a system and not of a class," trust, combine, syndicate that has been and yet, he names the "railway lords," organized in the interest of labor-the the "coal barons" and the "factory sugar trust, the beef trust, the coal oil kings" as the class who have "handtrust, the whiskey trust, the coal com- cuffed" workingmen, thereby establishbine, the Pullman iniquity-in a word, ing a system of wage slavery-in many every thing in the line of the money respects as degrading and as abhorrent

The writer thinks a change will come but that it will be by "orderly pro-Hence, the immense appropriateness cesses"—that there will be no tumult; of making Messrs. Stevenson and McKin- that the "railway lords, coal barons and ley the principal orators on a Fourth of factory kings" will relax their grasp upon their "handcuffed" slaves, by "orderly processes." Lloyd Garrison, Garrett Smith and their co-laborers wanted "orderly processes." They agitated, apbor-rose to the sublimest elevations of pealed to public opinion and the ballot. and these orderly methods were what brought on the war of the rebellion, compared with which the French revolution becomes insignificant. Will history repeat itself? If not, why not?

The writer looks forward to a time to the dawning of the day "when the men who follow the plough and they who earn their modest livlihood in towns and cities and villages: clerks. salesmen, shopkeepers, shall unite with those who toil at forge and loom, and on the innumerable railways in one genuine brotherhood, like the Greek phalank or the Roman legion, to move on animated with an unfaltering purpose and principle to a certain triumph." And when this mighty host is marshalled for battle what are to be their weapons? The writer talks eloquently enough shin-bone soup to keep them of war, battlefields and their surroundings. He says "The combinations of a the triumph of the parties that have battlefield are at best a series of guesses. He wins who guesses wisest, whose wit is sharpened by study and experience who is cautious at the right time, who has succeeded wail of famishing men dares when daring is likely to prevail, who knows when to strike and when to wait and, above all, who has prepared beforehand for such exigencies as his great labor leader governor, and labor study of the complex art of war has study of the complex art of war has taught him are inevitable in action."
This looks sanguinary, and all that is wanted is a leader—and he thinks he will come—is already born. He "will some begin to oppress and grind the middle classes. The small farmers and small tradesmen are to be driven to the will be extremely rich.

With Debs behind the bars.

A place behind the bars.

If "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell," what tides of grief upon the breeze should swell, will soon begin to oppress and grind the middle classes. The small farmers and small tradesmen are to be driven to the will be extremely rich.

With Debs behind the bars. has doubtless heard of McKinley's efforts taught him are inevitable in action." to relieve the distress, by sending powder This looks sanguinary, and all that is In Illinois, Mr. Stevenson's state, the Vice President and renowned labor leader has been sorely pressed to find words or feeting leader to the vice to supply the writer, "generous, brave, and the masses extremely poor. The self-sacrificing, without retainers to refew will have absolute sway and their to spread the lie that this is freedom's land to express his grief over the condition of solidate all interests, dissipate all precoal miners, the victims of sweat shops, judices, unite all factions, stifle all ani mosities. He will come gentle as Lincoln, serene as Washington, strong as Napoleon, true as Jesus." It is interlabor leaders made it eminently appro- esting to inquire what will this wonderpriate that they should take first places ful leader do when he comes? Will he unify the forces of labor and gain victo the front to rescue the Fourth of July tories over its enemies who now have from the grasp of plutocrats, and make "the powerful batteries of the courts Yankeedoodle do service once more in shotted with injunctions," and the the cause of liberty, while such men as "army" and the "police?" The writer says that the coming leader will find 'our own forces are vast enough, but, as yet, a rude rabble-unarmed, illequipped, without training or discipline, divided into petty factions, embroiled rupt legislation, by which the money in trivial disputes, caviling at each power manages to control affairs—but, other and clamoring loudly each for his own paltry plan, and shouting each for his own elected leader." If the coming leader is to organize this vast force into a "Greek phalanx" or a "Roman legion." he should come at once. The idea is, one leader instead of a hundred leaders, one organization instead of dozens, because labor has one destiny-either lib-

### A DAY WITH DEBS.

stimulate to activity our industrial enterprises, but the great world of labor will not be regenerated by the free coin-age of silver or any other metal. What age of silver or any other metal. What the labor world needs is co-operation of

"Do you still believe in strikes as a means of success for labor?" was asked. "No, sir!" replied Mr. Debs, and then he tied a string to his answer. "But I would not entirely abolish the provision for strikes. The dread of a strike has a for strikes. The dread of a strike has a powerful restraining effect upon that class of employers who regard their employes as so many chattels or cattle. Without the provision for strikes workingmen would be absolutely helpless. I don't like strikes any more than I like war. Are the people of this country ready to abolish war?

"As to arbitration if it is 'compul-

"As to arbitration, if it is 'compulsory,' it is vicious in principle, and if it is voluntary it can't be enforced. Still, while the competitive system lasts, I am willing to admit that boards of arbitration can do and have done some good, and I am willing to aid in the work of arbitration to adjust labor difficulties." IMPRISONMENT.

"How do you and your associates re-

strike down the constitution, stab to death the right of trial by jury, and with autocratic defiance of law and justice imprison the victim of his displeasure. This is precisely what has been done in our case. We committed no crime, we wisclated no law roch two parts have been done in violated no law, we have not been tried and yet we are sentenced to a term in jail, and the supreme court of the United states gives its negative affirmation to this outrageous proceeding by declaring that the court below had final jurisdic-tion and that its monstrous perversion of justice cannot, therefore, be reviewed. Every federal judge now constitutes a

"If we have committeed any crime why are we not tried and convicted by due process of law? If we are responsible for the fires and riots of last summer, if half the charges of the plutocratic press are only half true, we merit, at least, a life sentence; but if we are absolutely innocent, if we acted entirely within the bounds of our constitutional within the bounds of our constitutional rights and violated none of the prerogatives of citizenship, we ought to be free men and every day we are deprived of our liberty in a plutocratic bastile is a burning disgrace to the federal judiciary and makes of 'old glory' a 'flaunting lie.' But we accept the inevitable with becoming composure. No question is ever settled until it is settled right. The mills of the gods are at work and in due mills of the gods are at work and in due course of time the decision which assassinated American liberty and inaugurated Russian despotism will be ground to atoms, and those who rendered it will be remembered only for the eternity of odium that attaches to their names.

odium that attaches to their names. "Our only crime is that we sought by lawful means to rescue 14,000 famishing men, women and children from a suburb of hell known as Pullman. When every attempt to secure arbitration had failed, when Pullman had defied the city of Chicago and the state of Illinois, our men resolved not to handle the cars bearing his infamous name. That was the head and front of our offending. The railroad companies insisted that the Pullman cars should run if not a wheel turned and if the whole country writhed and groaned in irretrievable ruin. Un-less a widely accepted theology is sadly at fault we shall some day ascertain which is of greater importance, viz., thousands of immortal souls or the running of a few hundred palatial cars. We have no difficulty in arriving at a con-clusion as to what side Christ would have been on had he been on earth.'

THE FUTURE OF LABOR.

"What is the future for labor We look hopefully into the future for the right is not to be forever on the scaffold, nor the wrong forever on the throne. The same soulless power, in the form of trusts, syndicates and monoposubjects, the common people, will be in abject slavery. Is the picture over-drawn? Wait and watch! The grinding, crushing, enslaving forces are in operation, and unless men are deaf as adders and blind as bats they must see

the inevitable result.
"If the people ar "If the people are awakened from their lethargy. If they can be aroused from their stupor, the machinery of op-pression and injustice will be reversed; there will be a change of programme and the reign of right be inaugurated. Liberty will be preserved in this country at any cost. If peaceable means do not suffice, if prudent councils do not prevail, the plain people will be heard from, and heaven forbid that they shall be recalled to talk French be required to talk French.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE "Respecting our plans for the future, I have to say that we shall work all the harder to achieve success. The obstacles that have been thrown in our way but serve to increase our ardor, strengthen our determination and intenstrengthen our determination and inten-sify our convictions. The recent up-heaval has demonstrated the necessity for the solidarity of labor. Divided and at cross purposes, labor becomes the sport and prey of its exploiters, but united, harmonious and intelligently directed it rules the world. The tr toward the unification of all cla cause labor has one destiny—either liberty and prosperity, or slavery and degradation.

Labor Day, which comes September 2d, 1895, ought, in some measure be made to condone for the follies committed in Chicago, July 4th.

There was an order once issued by an American commander to put none but Americans on guard, and labor could wisely emulate the example, when it celebrates, to invite none but the friends of labor to deliver orations. If such men cannot be found, it were infinitely better to be silent.

The reduct it rities the world it the world in the assess of into a set study the study of the common welfare. The trades, one after another, are disappearing. In a few more years 'skilled labor' will be a thing of the past, for machinery will do the skilled work of the world. The machine continues to take the places of men, and in the march of invention the idle increase and the army will grow by them U." is be a time in this country when there will be of the string its close—the death gurgle is in its throat. It is dying hard, but it has got to go, for the Eternal Truth is pledged to destroy cently.

every system not founded upon its immutable laws.

"We propose to change our lodge rooms into school-rooms. We propose to teach our members that politics is the science of government, and that any citizen who does not take an active interest in the politics of his country is fit only for chain and collar—for slavery and degradation. We shall try to convince them that so long as they vote the same ticket as their masters they will forge their own chains and perpetuate the social and industrial seridom of which they complain.

"We shall first seek to unify and harmonize the workers of the country. We

monize the workers of the country. We shall have no 'grand' mogul as chief to carry the organization in his vest pocket, but we shall have at the head of this great organization a congress of representatives elected from the ranks, who shall have granging of its affairs sentatives elected from the ranks, who shall have supervision of its affairs. The Initiative and Referendum will doubtless be adopted and 'we, the people,' will rule. Representative government, upon the apportionment plan, has proved to be an abortion and is little, if any better, than plain, unvarnished monarchy."

EFFECT OF MACHINERY.

"What will be the effect of machinery on the trades and the trades unions?"

neer will be supplanted by the motorman. The locomotive fireman will, in a few years, be a thing of the past. The compositor must give way to the linotype. The machine will continue its invasion of the domain of toil until the vasion of the domain of toll until the man will be practically displaced. Chil-dren will suffice to operate the machine. The cheapest commodity in the world will be human flesh and blood. The trusts will expand, assume continental proportions and swallow up the national resources and the means of production and distribution. This will be the culand distribution. This will be the culmination of plutocracy's reign. The night of capitalism will be dark, but the dawn of co-operation will be near. All the antagonisms begotten of the competitive conflict, all its extremes of wealth and pauperism, gluttony and starvation, bejeweled fraud and famished industry will disappear. Mutualism will be the means and universal ism will be the means and universal happiness the end. If this is not true then the moral philosophy of Christ is a sham and the 'brotherhood of man' a myth. Thousands of the 'better classes' affect to believe that social regeneracy is a hallogination and that these who is a hallucination, and that those who advocate it are fit candidates for a feeble minded institute. In spite of this, and in spite of troops and courts, jails and injunctions and all the pains and penalties the degenerate parasites of plutocracy can impose, the right will at last prevail and humanity will sweep onward and upward until ideal elevations are reached, where all men and women shall have not only equal rights, but equal opportunities and every human being shall have and enjoy all the fruits of his

BRANCH OFFICES

"O man, bowed down with labor,
O woman, young yet old,
O heart, oppressed in the toiler's breast
And crushed by the power of gold,
Keep on with your weary battle
Against triumphant night,
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right."

When Inspector Elliott yelled "6 o'clock!" at President Debs' cell door on the morning of the glorious Fourth the great labor leader jumped from his bunk, grabbed Sheriff Eckert's old army musket, poked its muzzle between the iron bars of a raised window, pulled the trigger and "let 'er go." During the natal day Debs made a speech, Professor Rogers read the Declaration of Indepen-Rogers read the Declaration of Independence, and the Co-operative Colony in Liberty Jail celebrated the Fourth in the spirit of freedom for all and slavery

DEBS BEHIND THE BARS.

BY LOIS WAISBROOKER When progress made the glorious declaration

That gave to freedom this expanding nation Who could have dreamed of such a degradation As Debs behind the bars

Yes, Eugene Debs, the poor man's friend and true Deprived of jury, every freeman's due In spite of law, is quickly hurried to A place behind the bars

robes, behold fair freedom's stand With Debs behind the bars

The while, the poor man lives in mortal dread Lest he should lose his chance to earn his bread, If openly a tear he dares to shed

And so upon the nation's natal day, Neath flaunting flags, he moves in grand array. And in the tumult e'en forgets to pray For Debs behind the bars

March on, poor fools: ye coward, truckling slaves. March on at beck of haughty gold-bought knaves, March on, and stumbling into pauper graves, Leave Debs behind the bars.

### STUDENTS, ALL.

The American Fireside remarks: In the Woodstock jail a band of labor's heroes are incarcerated for daring to believe in the axioms of the Declaration of Independence. These men, the best known being the famous labor leader, Eugene V. Debs, have determined to spend their enforced vacation in a course of study which shall better fit them for their work when they are released. They have organized themselves into a self-culture club, and are going to study the best works on political economy, such as those by Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and others. In addition they will study Macaulay, Bacon, Shakespeare, Voltaire, Swift and the orations of Webster, Clay and Sumner. They read six hours a day and then the matter is discussed. We are proud to know that the American Fireside is read by them, and our recent story "Tied Up," U," is being specially considered in their leisure hours. The Self Culture Club receives our paper regularly, the club subscription having been received reDON'T FORGET that the road you work for expects and must have

## MECHANICAL ABILITY

from its shop and road force. Your official organs are all right, but they are not all-you should keep posted in the ME-CHANICS of railroading. There is but one exclusively mechanical paper devoted to locomotive and car subjects. It is a large, illustrated monthly, sample copy free. Its name is

### LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING.

"As I have intimated the trades will disappear, and with them the trades unions as such. The locomotive engineers will be small be small be small by the such that the same will be small be small by the same will be small be small be small by the same will be small be small by the same will be small by t

A LOST LEG Is not the calamity it was before the invention of The Patent Adjustable Slip Socket (Warranted to chafe the LARGEST LEG FIRM IN THE UNITED STATES. Received the Medal and Diploma at The World's Fair, and the Gold Medal and Bronze Medal and Diploma at the California International Exposition.

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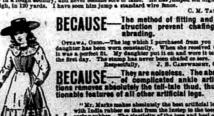
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being corrupt.

A PULL ALL TOGETHER, BOYS. The storm is raging loud, boys And threat'ning thunder roat Our sky is dark with clouds, boys But we will reach the shore With a long pull, A pull all together, boys.

There are plutocratic rocks, boys, And a thousand dangers more But our boat can stand each shock, boys And bending to the oar,

With a long pull. And we will reach the shore

And we will reach the shore.

Ours is a gallant crew, boys. Firm of heart and hand. And we'll have what is right, boys When on solid ground we stand. By a long pull,

A strong pull And we will reach the land.

Just now we are blacklisted, boys, Our trials we deplore, But we've courage and conviction boys, And victory is in store,

With a long pull. And a pull all together We'll be on top once more

We were never galley slaves, boys Nor fetters will we wear, We'll outride the seething waves, boys And by and by get there With a long pull, A strong pull

A pull all together boys Bet yer life we'll get there

SAN DIEGO, July 20, 1895.

#### A. R. U. ISMS.

We would do it again.

The Supreme Court excites supreme contempt.

We are lighting our lodge fires all over the country.

Clubs will not always be trumps; hearts will have an inning.

monuments to the A. R. U.

Even prisons and the blacklist cannot intimidate heroic A. R. U. men.

Imprisoned liberty will be free or like Sampson pull down the temple.

Organized labor is coming to the res

cue. Dinna ye hear the slogan?

New lodges are being organized and men are swearing they "will be free."

Rally 'round the flag boys, rally once again; our banner is "Old Glory," Jr."

Men of the A. R. U. will bet, that the ballot will yet, gain a victory over the plutocratic bayonet.

Courage on dress parade is for kindergarten soldiers, for A. R. U.'s in the battle and the storm.

The blow we struck against oppression is still heard, like the Lexington shot, round the world.

The A. R. U. will be out of the woods "when the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock."

Plutocrats will yet learn that workingmen, the busy bees of the world, can sting when they are robbed of their

honey.

Dante in his explorations of the infernal regions, found no d-d soul who was charged with a blacker crime than blacklisting. Satan said, "it beats hell."

Judge Woods has imprisoned the directors of the A. R. U., but the principle they represent is rioting in the minds of honest men from one end of the

country to the other.

The Trades Councils on the Pacific coast have refured to recognize any of the old brotherhoods in their assemblies. They say the A. R. U. is the only railroad organization worthy of their respect.

If the supreme court could only lock up the splendid, shining principle of unification of workingmen as advocated by the A. R. U. the corporations would joys unique distinction. hold a jubilee. But eternal truth is still at large and plutocracy trembles as it treads.

Organizer Harris, of the A. R. U. has organized a union at Proctorknott with 115 charter members. Hurrah! The A. R. U. is the liveliest corpse the mana gers association ever had to deal with. Those who opposed the A. R. U. last summer will be glad to climb on the band wagon in the very near future. All the jails built by man cannot kill the spirit of Eugene V. Debs and his associates .- Sunday Forum.

### THE A. R. U. STANDS

For help for the starving. For sympathy for wage slaves. For courage in battle. For determination to win For detestation of tyrants. For contempt of supreme court de

For faith in workingmen

For the power of ballots over bullets. For the triumph of education. For an eternal fight against the black-

listing crime. For trials and verdicts by an impartial jury.

For constitutional liberty and an eternal protest against imprisonment by injunction.

#### **EXPRESSIONS AND OPINIONS**

Debs is in jail—the managers of the great fraud are at large-all by order of the courts.-Pittsbur

Debs' incarceration is likely to prove more than a Dred Scott decision in the wageworkers' struggles. - The Carpenter.

The A. R. U. leaders are patriots; Pullman Olney, Cleveland, et al., are worse than British tories.-Nebraska Leader. A. R. U. organizations are at work in Ohio, and

the order is gaining more strength each day Workers are generally organizing secretly .- The

President Debs will take a stenographer or two to jail with him and edit a magazine behind the bars. This is a queer sort of "freedom of the press."-Detroit Sun.

Government by injunction and imprisonmen without trial by jury is opening the eyes of the people to the great dangers threatening the very foundations of free government.—Chicago Expres

You all shouted for the Fourth of July and the glorious liberties we are now enjoying. Ye gods! the signers of the Declaration of Independence must have turned in their graves .- Sunday Forum

Eight years after the Dred Scott decision not slave existed. Eight years after the infamous decision of our present United States supreme court Debs decision, not a corporation will exist.—The

Who committed the greatest crime. Debs for aiding a strike against starvation wages, or Grover Cleveland for setting aside an act that has been concunced constitutional, and to do which he had no authority whatever .- The People

Debs in jail without a trial by his peers, the income tax declared unconstitutional, the Ohio in heritance tax declared unconstitutional, the Illinois inheritance tax on the point of being declared unconstitutional-go it, sweet galoots, go it: you can't go it too fast to suit us .- New York People

The man who is talked of more than any other for presidential candidate on the Populist ticket is Eugene V. Debs, now lying in jail by order of the supreme court. Mr. Debs has no time for balf-way measures of reform. He advocates the co-operative commonwealth.-The Star, Aberdeen, S. D., Pop.

Eugene Debs may be imprisoned physically Freedom's devotees will yet build but stone walls and from bars will not be able to prevent his influence from reaching the workmen of America, who recognize in him one of the great genfuses of the labor reform world. Debs is not one of the kind of men who can be snuffed out by a judicial extinguisher .- Boston Labor Leader

> But the question is, why are the provisions of this law so severely applied in the Debs case and not to the many violations of the same law by wealthy corparations and trusts according to the recent clamor raised by the newspapers, demand-ing from Attorney-General Olney that he prosecute such gross violations.- United Garmen

There are nine men sitting in Washington, any five of whom can set aside any law that congress may enact At least a majority of these men have recently shown themselves the servile tools o our moneyed aristocracy. With these facts fresh in mind, will some one people are to have any hand in their own govern ment?-Topeka Alliance.

Eugene V. Debs is a martyr. The monopolists have sounded their death knell. Trial by jury is a thing of the past. Liberty has been on the altar Moloch. Freedom is a vain chimera. But the workers are so numerous that they can eat all the enemies of justice for breakfast and go hungry for dinner. Let the workers stand together .- The World, Ottumwa, Ia.

Henceforth organized labor must use the bal lot. Boycotts and strikes as methods for the maintenance of a living wage are swept aside forever by the decision of the supreme court in the Debs case. Injunction is the king's right hand. The worker's only weapon of defense is the bal lot and he must use it or go to absolute slavery New conditions and new duties.—Lynn (Mass.

In a speech made by J. R. Sovereign, General faster Workman, he alluded to the incarceration of Eugene V. Debs by an autocratic court and sale that within sixty days every member of the Knights of Labor in the United States would be called upon to devote one day to the simultaneous expression of a vigorous protest against the im prisonment of Debs and for a demand for his

It looks now like we are to have a court des potism, backed by Gatling guns. The Dred Scott decision was to the effect that the rights of property were more sacred than the rights of man sion in the income tax case and the Debs case is I

Justice Shiras is said to be the only judge of the supreme court since its establishing changed his opinion on a question after it was up for decision. The court has several times re versed itself, but this was due to the appointmen of new judges. No individual judge heretofor turned from one side to the other. So Shiras en He changed ends as quickly as a cat before the fire .- Nonconformist.

Recently the capitalistic Republican New York Tribune contained a bitter and cowardly attack E. V. Debs, which pleased managers of Western oads so well that copies of the article were poste all along their routes. Whitelaw Reid, the scoundrel who stole the *Tribune* from Horace Greeley, is the man who is responsible for that mallcious attack. He is a money-grubbing, millionaire goldbug, and one of the bosses of the Republican party .- Co-operative Age.

Eugene V. Debs and his fellow prisoners in the Woodstock jail have organized a self-culture club and are making a great success. They have mapped out a course of reading, which includes Adam mith's "Wealth of Nations." John Stnart Mills works, a political history of the United States, Macaulay, Bacon, Shakespeare, Swift and the crea-tions of Webster, Clay and Sumner. They read six hours a day, and then the matter read is dised for two hours.—Co-operative Age.

Government by injunction is making such a ear approach to absolutism as to excite the most nd admiration of the czar of Russia. Judge Baker, in enjoining the striking railway men in Indianapolis, forbid them even to advise men to Indianapolis, forbid them even to advise men to strike, warning them that at his option he could nee them a million dollars, or imprison them for a thousand years. Why stop at that? Why not establish the knout and make Alaska a penal colony, a la Russia? On with the dance: Let plutocracy do its worst. Let the screws continue to be turned—pressing harder and harder upon the people, but by and by a change will come, and when it does God pity some infernal sconnirels on the bench in this country, who are to-day making justice a mockery, for they are not likely to find it anywhere else.—Léma (Ohio) Sentine.

Among the resolutions passed by the F. A. and I. U. of Kearney, Neb., we find the following:

We heartly sympathize with all organized is-borers in their efforts to bet er their condition, and pledge them our support and co-operation in their struggle against the encroachments of or-ganized capital. We extend to President Debs a cordial Godspeed, and pledge him our undivided support in his heroic fight with plutocracy, a subsidized press and a corrupt judiciary.

The labor meeting held at Indianapolis yesterday, and the resolutions that were adopted, is evidence that workingmen are thinking for them selves. They no longer look for a leader outside the ranks, and the realization that their interest are identical will bring about a labor movement that will shake this moss-covered earth from center to circumference, and make sleepy conservatism rub its eyes and wonder why .- Ha

The Devil's Lake News, always fighting for the masses and their champions, expresses itself as follows regarding the scurrilous reports sent out by the Associated Press about Debs: "The malicious attacks of the corporation advocates-the metropolitan press-upon E. V. Debs, are per-fectly understood by all. The metropolitan papers to-day are owned—like 60 per cent. of the federal judges—by the corporations. Debs is no saint—is not infallible—but neither are the leading writers of the city papers, who are merely hired to do the dirty work left undone by the Pinkertons."  $-Fargo\ Commonwealth.$ 

It is all we can do to conceal our contempt for the courts.

The supreme court ought to be fined for co

The federal courts seem to be "at the bat" now. but the people will have their "innings" next.

The supreme court decided that it was constitutional for Debs and other A. R. U. men to lie ricans that they are still the attorneys in jail on Judge Woods' order for contempt. Justice Shiras will always be taken care of as

long as money rules in this government.-People's

The constitution guarantees to every man charged with a crime a trial by jury. Eugene V. Debs was tried, convicted and sent to jail without a trial by jury. The judge who caused the arrest conducted the case and was judge and jury both. "Can such things be and o'ercome us like a sum mer cloud without our special wonder?" This is a direct violation of the constitution of the United States, and not a protest is heard from the subsidized press of this country. What other ex-cuse for this indifference can be formulated but that it is in the interest of capital? Nebraska F.

Organize! Organize! If you do not dare to do it openly do it secretly. vation depends upon it Capitalists are organized to fight unions to the death. You can do noth- and the people are trodden down by it, ing unless you act together. Organize in tens or twenties. You can fight organization only with organization. Either that or be debased slavesslave drivers-are so much opposed to your organization is the very reason you should organize.
Only by organization and concerted, intellectual action can liberty long exist for those who work If you be men, prepare to defend your manho

On to the bastile. Debs. and while you and you followers are serving out your unjust imprison ment, a spirit of independence, the spirit which our Revolutionary fathers to throw off the shackles of George III and his selfish, plutocratic followers, will set your countrymen to thinking as they never thought before, and when they fully realize the misery, the wrongs they are pelled to endure, they will rise in their might and throw off the shackles forged on by the Pullmans, the Rockefellers, the Goulds and the Vanderbilts, by writing a new Declaration of Inde-pendence, holding that all men are created equal and that an injury to one is the concern of all.

As an engine of oppression, tyranny, injustice, the United States supreme court is without a rival on the face of the earth. The rich, the powerful, the trusts, the syndicates, the money lords, the landlords, find within the bastions an invulnerable fortress against even the assaults of congress. as the late income tax decision demonstrates from this impregnable fortress are hurled barbed and deadly missiles at the heads of the defense less people. The income tax decision was in co tempt of congress and in flagrant defiance of the ple's will as expressed in law-the Debs agression is a purely judicial dragonade on work ingmen in behalf of capitalism, without even the shadow of a warrant in law .- The Arbitrator.

The opera bouffe judges of the Jenkins, Ricks and Woods stripe have not got down to business yet. They should take a few lessons from the emperor of China. Owing to a strike of the artisans engaged in repairing the palace at Pekin for the celebration in honor of the birthday of the empress dowager, some time ago, the emperor promulgated a decree that all strikers should be punished without mercy; that the ringleaders should be strangled, and the others banished to the fever and mosquito regions. The strike speedily collapsed when this decision of the em-

It strikes us that the Chinese way is more effective than injunctions. There would be another advantage. If Debs and his associates had been strangled last summer, there would be no danger of their starting another row. What say you gentlemen of the bench? Will you hang the pestiferous cusses ?-Milwaukce Ada

It has never been the practice of this paper to jump on a man when he is down, but the little sheet across the way has never omitted an opportunity of so doing. It will be remembered in A. R. U. strike a year ago the little sheet stood by Sir George Pullman and the other poor men who were being oppressed by the A. R. U., and now it tumps on Debs (Debs is in fail) and prates out the treason and insurrection which it as the railroad men were then guilty of, and doubly damns Debs because of his selfishness in attempting to control the A. R. U. in his own in-terest. But it is, has been, and will remain slient whenever the corrupt judges perjure themselves,

as many of them did during the strike referred to. It is, has been, and will remain silent when uniformed murderers shoot down the workmen who may dare be guilty of free speech. It has re-mained silent when a criminal judge and per-jured marshal (U.S.) caused wholesale arrests of out the state, contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution.-Grand Junction

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall eujoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury,"—[Constitution of the United States]

In other words, if any American citizen shall be sed of a crime and denies it, he has a right to I the court a public trial by a jury composed ask of the court a public trial by a jury composed of twelve good and lawful men drawn from the body of the country, and the court is bound to

A crime is all violations of law for which a per-A crime is all violations of law for which a person may be imprisoned, or deprived of his liberty in jail.

Eugene Debs is now in jail for a crime, never having been tried by a jury, although he denied that he was guilty of any crime and asked that he

that he was gunly of any charteness.

He is in jail and deprived of his liberty by command of an autocratic judge whose awful dignity it is claimed Debs offended, although he was miles away from the presence of the judge at the time.

This is a case of pure, unadulterated, judicial despotism.—Kansas Commoner.

- THE SUPREME COURT

Is Boldly Charged With Corruption in the Maxwell Land Grant Case.

Mr. O. P. McMains, agent for the settlers on what is known as the Maxwell. land grant, in New Mexico, is out in a circular in which he directly and repeatedly charges the supreme court with

The people are becoming intensely aroused upon charges made, directly and indirectly, of corruption in the decisions of the supreme court of the United States. The danger was from the beginning, that the court would become cor rupt; that by stealthy steps it would overthrow the republic and establish a centralized despotism. Thomas Jefferson and George Mason, of Virginia, gave repeated warnings of the danger, and what they predicted has come. The people no longer have any confidence in the supreme court-made up of corporation lawyers, who, for years were in close alliance with them, and devoted able fate unless he at once checks the to their interests. Paid lavishly for finding ways and means to exempt them nounces those who seek to enslave him, from every penalty upon their manifold and by his ballot places it forever beyond villainies, they go upon the bench warptheir power to do so. In this fight we ed, dwarfed and corrupted by continuous service in protecting their clients, until his bread by the sweat of his brow-and finally it is believed by millions of Amemon enemy. Labor day means much to of the money power in every case in you, my unorganized brother. It means which it is interested.

that the organizations there represented It is difficult to grasp such a colossal are fighting for your and their independperil to the liberties of the people. There ence. They need you; they ask you to is no possibility of exaggerating it-no work with them for your salvation. Join figure of speech is equal to the task. with them on Labor day, and vote with The public mind is inoculated with susthem the ticket which all true men will picion and distrust-and the court has vote on election day-the one which become an object of universal contempt. gives to labor the value of the wealth

Mr. McMains sets forth specifically instances of its debauched conditions in which the corporation gained repeated victories by the court's infamous decis-

That our readers may have some idea of the supreme court's subserviency, when the money power is in the saddle we give the full text of the startling facts set forth by McMains, as follows:

The Supreme Court decided long ago that grant, to be a valid grant under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, must be located in territory ceded by that treaty. (McKinney vs Saviego, 18 How. 235.)

It is shown by the map which is a part of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of February 2nd, 1848, that the Territory of New Mexico acquired by that treaty is West of the Rio Grande. (Hous Report No. 1258, 52 Congress, 1st session.)

The Alleged Maxwell grant is located in that

portion of Colorado and New Mexico lying East of the Rio Grande.

When, therefore, the Supreme Court, in viola tion of its old decision, and of the Treaty Map, represents that the alleged Maxwell grant is a valid Mexican grant, "located in that portion o New Mexico ceded to this country by the tree thieves, is palpably false, fraudulent and corrupt.

Titles to real property under the Mexican Law were legitimate titles in California and New Mexico up to the 13th of May, 1846, and in Texas up to the 2nd of March, 1836. (Protocol attached to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.)

The alleged Maxwell grant was made in 1843, by the last Governor of New Mexico-Armijo-in the Republic of Texas, "where he had no jurisdiction." (House Report No. 1253, 52 Congress, 1st session)

When, therefore, the Supreme Court, contrar o the Protocol attached to the treaty of Guada lupe Hidalgo, represents the Maxwell grant claimants as having a legitimate title to an alleged Mexican grant made in Texas seven years subsequent to 1836, such representation in the interest of publie land thieves is palpably false, fraudulent

Under a decision of the Secretary of the Interior or, Hon. J. D. Cox, of December 31, 1869, the alleged Maxwell grant-2,000,000 acres-was treated and surveyed as public land because the grant claimants refused to accept 22 square leagues 96,000 acres-as the full legal extent of their alleged grant. (Land Office Report, 1885, p. 125.)

Three years subsequent to this event the Commissioner of the General Land Office, arbitrarily and in contempt of authority, and in violation Section 5498 of the Revised Statutes, reversed the decision of Secretary Cox and restored the 2,000 000 acre tract of surveyed public land to the illegal status of the alleged Maxwell grant. (Said Re port of 1885.)

that the Commissioner of the General Land Office did no wrong in violating Section 5498 of the Re uously reversing the decision of his superio officer, such representation, in the interest of public land thieves, is palpably false, fraudulent

The General Land Office, is 1869, ascertained that the upper Las Animas Valley, west of Trini-dad, Colorado, was required by Act of Congress of June 21, 1860, relative to the Vijil and St. Vrain grant. (claim No. 17) to be treated as public land and it was accordingly surveyed as such and thrown open to settlement and entry. (Hous Report No. 1258)

Seven years after this Valley was thus lawfully surveyed as public land, within the outbound aries of the said Vijil and St. Vrain grant, the General Land Office had it surveyed into the alleged Maxwell grant right while admitting that no portion of the Purgatory or Las Animas Valley could properly be included in a survey of the said

alleged grant. (House Report No. 1253, p. 5.)

The General Land Office now resorted to fraud, as follows: First—The said office falsely represented, on the plat of the Maxwell grant survey that no surveyed public land in Colorado had been included. Second—The said office deliber ately falsified the Record by "changing the names and delinestions of streams and second believed. ately falsified the Record by "changing the names and delineations of streams and geographical points from those already officially reported by the township surveys and plats." (Secretary Kirkwood's Report, August 16, 1881.)

Thus did the corrupt General Land Office un lawfully include, without appearing to, a large portion of the Purgatory or Las Animas Valley in its survey of 1877 of the alleged Maxwell grant.

When, therefore, the Supreme Court represents that the Commissioner of the General Land Office did no wrong in unlawfully and fraudulently

did no wrong in unlawfully and fraudulently and corruptly surveyed into the alleged Maxwell grant public land within the outboundaries of the St. Vrain grant, such representation, in the interest of public land stealing, is palpably false,

For settlers, with private and vested rights, be evicted from surveyed public land because a true, lawful and honest decision of the Suprem

Court would be bad enough but to be punched off by United States bayonets because of a pulpably false, unlawful and corrupt decision of the Supreme Court is intolerable.

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the workingman from his lethargy be-

fore it is everlastingly too late. The

history of nations points to his inevit-

trend of events, and with his voice de-

are all brothers—every man who earns

we must act unitedly against the com-

which it produces .- Co-operative Age.

their decisions.

O. P. McMains, Agent for Settlers The foregoing is an arraignment of the supreme court, and the facts are conclusive that justice and the rights of the people, have no share in the supreme court of the United States and never will have until the people elect the judges and hold them accountable for

### Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y. To the Opponents of the Knights of Labor.

gamized, Join the K. of L. and labor unions on Labor Day in denouncing the crime of sending Eugene V. Debs to jail for the infraction of no law and without a trial by jury. Let the voice of the American people be heard.—Grander You judge our organization without complete understanding of our principles or our position on current questions There is ONLY ONE au-thorized organ of the General Order of the Knights of Labor and that is the

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### THE MINISTRY

Is the subject of an address delivered by the Rev. F. F. Passmore before the Methodist Episcopal Conference, recently held at Denver, Colo. This is one of the most startling arraignments of the "hireling clergy" that was ever uttered by a christian minister. So great has been the demand for extra copies of the Times containing this paper that we have published a limited edition which can be had at this office for ten cents

# About Railroad Watches

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