RAILWAY TIMES.

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1896.

#### THE UNIVERSITY.

AND THE RELATION IT SUSTAINS TO THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Discussed in a Paper to The Adelbert of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University by Eugene V. Debs.

The Adelbert is the title of the college paper published by the students of Adelbert college of Western Reserve University. In the February issue there appears an article by Mr. Eugene V. Debs captioned "The American University and the Labor Problem." The article was contributed by Mr. Debs in answer to the following interrogatory propounded by the editors: "Is the American University doing its share in solving the great Labor Problems? If not where is it lacking and what suggestions would you make for its improvement in that direction?" and is here reproduced in full as tollows:

Strictly speaking, the American University is doing little, if anything, toward solving the "great labor problem" and the reason why, if sought, is found in the fact that neither the American nor the European Universities were founded for any purpose directly or remotely connected with the solution of any labor problem, great or small. Such is the history of European Universities and in the founding of American Universities history may be said to have repeated itself.

In replying to the interrogatories addressed to me by the Editor-in-Chief of The Adelbert, "Is the American University doing its share in solving the great Labor Problem? If not, where is it lacking and what suggestions would you make for its improvement in that di rection?" hypercriticism of the Ameri can University is not required and yet, facts should be courageously stated regardless of consequences.

As a general proposition, universities are aristocratic institutions. This is preëminently true of European Universities and to make matters still worse they were from the date of inception hedged about with ecclesiastic prerogatives and bigotries which, nolens volens, created a class of superior beings as separate and distinct from labor as if the lines defining their limits had been rivers of fire.

That American Universities, as in the case of Harvard and Yale, should have inherited the defects of European institutions, is of easy and satisfactory explanation. The French, English, and German Universities were creations of kings and popes and within their sacred precincts no labor problem was ever considered except to find the most effective methods of enslaving the masses, and how effectively this work has gone forward in Europe for the past six hundred years the merest novice in investigation may find abundant proof; indeed, exclusiveness is the distinguishing characteristic of the Ancient and modern university and no amount of learned sophistication can obscure the fact. It was true of the Lyceum when A ristotle taught, when Grecian philosophy was in its meridian glory, and the academy of Plato was not invaded except by the favored few and it is as true now as then, that a University education is reserved for those who have money to purchase it, and the fact that Universities confer degrees is in itself a power employed for constituting a species of nobility which, however well deserved in certain cases, considered from an educational point of view as rewards of merit, serves nevertheless, and has always served the purpose of creating an aristocracy of D. D's., LL. D's., etc., often as obnoxiously exclusive as titled nobility created by kings.

The graduates of Universities with their diplomas and degrees, boasting of their Alma Maters, as a rule regard themselves, as compared with the "common people," of superior mold, and this fact is scarcely less conspicuous in America than in Europe. The rule is stated: there are numerous exceptions, but observation verifies the proposition and that such defects and infirmities are largely the result of inheritance, few will be found to question the averment. Referring directly to the interrogatory

"Is the American University doing its share in solving the great Labor Problem?" after grouping all the facts the reply must be in the negative; but just what is meant by the "great labor problem" is susceptible of so many and such varied conclusions that the difficulties evoked are well calculated to involve discussion in ceaseless entangle ments. Labor in the United States is confronted with numerous problems and which one should be designated as "the great labor problem" must be of necessity, left to the judgment of those who are interested in such questions.

There are those who are constantly championing the hypothesis that there exists something in the nature of an irrepressible conflict between labor and capital and that to harmonize the hel ligerents, constitutes the solution of the great labor problem" and the error, for such it is, so permeates discussion that confusion becomes worse confound-

ed as the debate proceeds and necessarily so, because the premise is a myth, the truth being that capital and labor instead of occupying a hostile attitude towards each other, enjoy the most peaceful relationship. This must of necessity be the condition, since the truth is axiomatic that labor and only labor, creates capital. But when it is stated that a conflict exists between laborers and capitalists, a problem is presented worthy of the attention of the American University. It so happens, however, that the University, to use a figure of speech, is itself a capitalist and has never had anything in common with labor and, therefore, is not doing its 'share," whatever that may be, in solving any labor problem.

In this there is nothing peculiar to the American University, the facts standing out as prominently in the history of all universities.

What, in this connection, could be labor problem has been solved by any of the great universities of Europe? To be more particular and pertinent, because of language inheritance, what labor problems have the great historical and wealthy universities of England solved? For more than six hundred versities have flourished, and if either of them have solved any great labor problem for the benefit of the toilers of England, the facts should be stated. A correspondent of a Chicago paper, writing recently from London, after recapitulating numerous and aggravating afflictions of labor in England says, "The result is that England has upon her hands an enormous pauperized population and the government is seriously embarassed by continued demands for relief." What is true of England is Yale and perhaps a hundred more American Universities, we also have "an enormaus pauperized population" and if these universities have solved any labor problem, the present is happily opportune to herald the fact.

If the American University has failed in doing its share in solving the "great labor problem," no laborious research is required to find a plausible reason for its shortcomings, and recent humiliating incidents transpiring in the operation of the Chicago University, become sufficiently explanatory to satisfy the most exacting. The dismissal of Prof. Bemis proclaims the fact that the American University is not equipped to solve labor problems, but is arrogantly hostile to labor, and further proof of its opposition to labor, if demanded, is found in President Harper's explanation of the dismissal of Prof. Bemis in which he is reported to have said substantially that to "express friendship for working men is well enough but we get our money from the other side.'

The American University is not seeking to solve labor problems because the performance of such work would require the arraignment of the capitalistic class from which it "gets its money," and the capitalistic class solves all labor problems by creating environments which pauperize labor, and reduce it to vassal-

Suggestions for the improvement of the "American University" made by any one identified with labor, though responding to a request to offer hints in that direction, would be regarded by university presidents, professors and graduates, as impertinences, plebian rudeness, born of ignorance and audac ity, and yet it so happens that every advance step taken to solve labor prob lems, bearing the stamp of common sense and justice, has been made by men within the ranks of labor and not by men wearing University titles and equipped with the advantages their Alma Maters could confer.

But such statements are not put forth to intimate intentional culpability on the part of the American University. It was not founded nor endowed for solving labor problems and its curriculum never includes studies specially designed to aid in the performance of such tasks, and any improvement in that direction would involve such radical changes as would disturb their foundations.

The American University if it would do any share in solving the "great labor problem," would be required to attack the corrupting power of money wielded by corporations, trusts and syndicates as also the American aristocracy, whether built upon coal-oil or cod fish, watered stocks, banks, bullion or boodle. This, as in the case of the Chicago institution it would not do because it is from such sources that it gets its money. It would be required to employ professors to lecture upon the degrading influences of starvation wages, which darken ten thousand American homes. It would be confronted with the exiling power of labor-saving machinery, which is filling the land with armies of enforced idlers which thoughtful men regard as danger ous and threatening the perpetuity of our republican institutions. It would have to array itself against a corrupt

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE]

#### LABOR,

THE ONLY SOURCE OF WEALTH A NATION POSSESSES.

The Capacity of The People for Production is More Than Goods, Chattles and Real Estate.

In a recent issue of the Silver Knight there appeared the following excellent article: The struggle of the masses against the classes to obtain liberty and and independence is not hopeless. It is true that the debts of the civilized world exceed the assessed value of all the property for the purposes of taxation, but the peeple are not included in the assessment which makes up the aggregate of the wealth of the world. The real wealth of a nation is not goods, chattles, real estate and money, but consists in the capacity of the people for production. more interesting than to know what If the money powers can continue to keep the volume of money small enough they will control it and continue the process of falling prices by reducing the volume of standard or ultimate redemption money. If they can do this, a condition similar to that existing during the Dark Ages must necessarily be pro years the Cambridge and Oxford Uni- duced, because if money is constantly growing in purchasing power the wealth of bondholders and money changers will constantly increase, and as their wealth increases by the increasing purchasing power of money, the wealth produced by the masses will decrease in like ratio. It takes but a few years for the labor of a country to reproduce its entire wealth. The wealth of the United States is not in its bonded indebtedness; is not in the paltry sum of gold, which is claimed to be in the country; is not in the few thousand millions which the bankers and equally true of the United States, for money changers have filched from the notwithstanding we have Harvard and people by dishonest legislation, but it is the capacity of seventy million of people in the country possessing the largest resources in the world to produce wealth. If prices would not fall so that young men could convert their labor into property, or, in other words, produce property with their labor and sell it for money, all would have an opportunity, and the productive power of seventy million of people could be utilized. At the present time not one half-perhaps not onefourth-of the real productive power of the country is in operation and cannot be on falling prices. This is very plain when we reflect that the instinct of gain leads people to invest in those things which they believe will rise in price, and decline investments in those things which they believe will fall in price. In other words, in the language of the street, the people go "long" on those things which they think will go up, and go "short" on those things which they think will go down in price. When the 34 engineers who have sacrificed their purchasing power of money is increasing by reason of its scarcity the common instinct of gain leads the community to invest in money and bonds, which are money futures, in anticipation of a further rise in the purchasing power or value of money. Investments in bonds and money futures produce no wealth, but absorb wealth already produced. But if the volume of money could be so increased as to raise prices, the same instinct of gain would lead the people to invest in property and create property. This could only be accomplished by the use of labor which is the source of all that they are as fine a lot of men as may wealth. If prices of property were rising, all business enterprises would be Mr. Futch bears an enviable reputation. active, as it always is on such occasions, Not a man, woman or child can be found energy of the country would be brought into play and seventy millions of people would produce more wealth in a year than all the hoarded treasures of the conspirators of Wall street. The only possible way that the money powers can enslave the people is to hold the corner which they now have on gold and prevent standard money being stamped upon or manufactured out of any other material but gold. In that case the wheels of industry must stop, the great mass of mankind must become slaves, and the few who deal in money and invest in bonds will have it all. All this is plain when we reflect that the money in circulation on the one hand and the property for sale on the other, are reciprocally the supply and demand of each other, and that general prices are governed by the volume of money. Prices of individual commodities will go up and down according to the supply and demand, but there is one general demand for all property, and that is the volume of money, and the general price of all property depends and is a fearless champion of the rights upon that volume. When that volume and interests of the toiling masses. Orshrinks, prices must fall, and when prices fall stagnation and want follow. Labor cannot be employed on falling prices. In the labor of the people exists our store of wealth. That store cannot be unlocked and the labor utilized unless when labor produces property that prop-erty can be exchanged at living rates for

money. The money powers understand this, and it was a cold-blooded calcula-

tion which induced them to destroy sil-

ver, and thereby reduce the metallic basis more than one-half. It is a cold-

blooded calculation with them when they make war upon the greenbacks and

ishing the supply of money and reducing prices. This gives them not only a mortgage on the property of the people but a mortgage upon the people themselves by which they can foreclose and sell mankind into slavery.

If the American people would say the word they can utilize the wealth of labor which they possess, which is infinitely greater than all the accumulated wealth in property. If they will say the word and insist that the government shall furnish enough money to stop falling prices of property and make their labor available, they will have prosperity, liberty, and independence. But if the Czar of the southern end of the Capital, if the Nero of the White House, and the Cataline of the Senate are followed and kept American people will be the same as the fate of the people of ancient Rome, who were destroyed by the wickedness of characters such as these.

#### THE B. OF L. E., THE ENGINEERS AND THE PLANT SYSTEM.

The Plant system is one of the largest systems of railway in the South. It extends over several states and has an enormous mileage, including branches, almost without number. For a number of years this system had a contract with its engineers, who were almost wholly members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Recently the whole general grievance committee of the B. of L. E.: consisting of 6 members and 28 other members of the order, more or less prominent, 34 in all, were discharged and no reason was assigned. The men are all of exceptional character and efficiency and no mark is upon their record, yet the order for their discharge came like a flash of lightning from a clear sky.

Mr. Debs went south soon after these nen were discharged to fill appointments which had been made long before there was any intimation of trouble. When he reached Macon some engineers informed him that it was currently reported that he had come south to fill engineers' places on the Plant system in case they went on a strike to reinstate their discharged members. It was further reported that Mr. Plant had a letter from Mr. Debs to that effect. It did not take the President of the A. R. U. long to stamp the life out of the damnable false-"Let the letter be produced" declared Debs, "and I will agree to commit suicide." The engineers on the Plant system have nothing to fear from this source, and they know it. The trouble is not that they are afraid of said: Debs or the A. R. U., but simply that the companies have been favoring them for a long while for a purpose and have now "got 'em." That's where the shoe pinches. Up to this writing the B. of L. E. has not lifted a finger to reinstate the jobs on account of having been promi-

It may be said right here that if they make a stand in behalf of these men no A. R. U. man shall scab on them and if one or more should do so, he or they will be promptly expelled from the order. No matter how often others may scab on the A. R. U., the A. R. U. will never descend to that level. We have personally met many of these discharged engineers and among them their general chairman, W. E. Futch, of Brunswick, Ga., and we have no hesitancy in saying be found on any road in the country. in that section but speaks of him in terms not only of respect and esteem but of personal attachment.

All these men were unjustly, cruelly discharged. They are the victims of a heartless exhibition of power. If the B. of L. E. suffers them to go under without an effort to save them, that will be the end of the B. of L. E. in the southern states. All eyes are on them. Will they act? We shall see. It is now their turn We are not disposed to discuss the past at this time. If there is any occasion show where it stands, the friends of the A. R. U. may feel assured that they will have no cause to blush for the attitude of the order toward the discharged Plant

The Evening Journal of St. Louis, a daily paper published in the interest of organized labor, merits the patronage and support of every worgingman in St. Louis and vicinity. It is published by a co-operative company composed entireof prominent representatives of labor ganized labor has been and is at a great disadvantage for the want of a daily press. Here is the opportunity to have a daily that will do us justice and that will be of incalculable benefit to us in reaching the people and moulding a favorable public sentiment. The men at the head of the Evening Journal are true friends of labor, their hearts are in the cause and we should find pleasure in helping them in their very laudable undertaking to give organized labor a daily paper of character and influence that will champion the rights of the world's workers and manfully battle for them all paper money with a view of dimin- until they are enthroned.

# AT ST. LOUIS.

AN IMMENSE AUDIENCE GREETS EUGENE V. DEBS AT MUSIC HALL.

Than 8,000 People, Greet Him With and Admiration.

On March 6th, agreeable to appointment, the President of the American Railway Union spoke in Music Hall, at the exposition building, in St. Louis, Mo., to a vast concourse of citizens, under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Union of the city.

It is worthy of remark that the American Railway Union is an organization. in power by the masses, the fate of the the membership of which includes only railway employes and this fact gives exceptional prominence to another fact, that Eugene V. Debs, who, though Presi dent of the A. R. U., enjoys the most happy fraternal relations with other labor organizations.

In making the tour of the country with the specific object in view of recor ing the American Railway Union, he everywhere seeks, by every argument at his command, to strengthen every other labor organization.

Absolutely free from those petty envies and jealousies which work disaster whenever and wherever they appear, Mr. Debs glories in the prosperity of all, and exerts his influence always in that direction. It is this liberal, catholic spirit, known and read of all men who know Mr. Debs, that gives him his grand welcomes wherever he appears as the champion of the cause of labor.

St. Louis is a great city-in proportion to population, probably the richest city of the republic. It contains a vast number of working men, among whom are men of large intelligence; of sterling ability, of thorough comprehension of the rights and wants of labor, men of ripe experience, courageous and aggressive. And such men and the hosts they represent, were those who greeted, by thousands, E. V. Debs on the 6th inst. at Music Hall.

Manifestly, such vast multitudes as throng the halls where Mr. Debs speaks, is a concession that he has struck the key note in the solution of the labor problem the unification of the thought and purpose of organized labor to improve conditions, as against faction, division and discord.

Referring to the arrival of Mr. Debs in St. Louis, the Evening Journal, of the 6th,

Eugene V. Debs, the greatest labor leader of the country, is in town. He arrived in the city at 3 o'clock this afternoon, having come over the Vandalia road from Terre Haute.

The Entertainment Committee of the Trades and Labor Union, composed of J. J. Isaacs, chairman : William Shilling, S. E. Northup, S. Levy and J. G. Hoppinjohn, met Mr. Debs at the Union station. After a hearty hand-shake all around he was led to a carriage which had been in wait. nd driven to the Laclede Hotel. Mr. Debs said:

"In only one city of fourteen in the south which I visited on my lecture tour was the hall large enough to hold the crowds that assembled to greet me. I am exceedingly well pleased with

THE MEETING AT MUSIC HALL

It is difficult to describe enthusiasm when it takes on the characteristics of a storm. To touch the hearts and arouse the sympathies of from 8,000 to 10,000 The whole proceeding is a burning dispeople in one great assemblage, and listen to the response they give, defies the most facile pen.

It is sometimes entirely reasonable to assume that the headlines introducing a port constitute the very cream of the effort. As, for instance, the St. Louis Evening Journal, of March 7th, in reporting scenes at Music Hall, captions the report as follows: "Eugene V. Debs at Exposition Hall-Confronting a sea of faces, he upholds labor's cause-Talks only to upbuild—His great heart throbs for a common Brotherhood." Following this, the Journal said:

About twenty-five years ago the writer had occasion to pass through a small park in St. Louis.
This was his daily habit. Note is now made of that fact, because of the marked reversal of con-

At the time specified a darkness came over the park. It was early in the afternoon. As the pre-mature darkness was accounted for by a moment's reflection, the spectacle was witnessed from a comfortable seat near by

Simply an eclipse.

Last evening, within this grand edifice erected on the site of this park, shone forth one of the brightest stars in America's mental firmament

President Kreyling, of the Trades and Labo Inion, presented to the packed house Eugene V. Debs. The presentation was perfunctory. Who can introduce this man to an American audi-

The tenor of the address entire was cheer brough concentrated effort. With varied and paring the laborer's vigil with the lookout from the steamer's deck, Mr. Debs said, impressively: "Take heart; the midnight watch is over!"

Appliance was on tap at Exposition Hall last night. Somehow, the bearing of appliance does not mar the hearing of a speech as its appearance in parenthesis does the printed report. Quick to the verge of anticipation came heartful responses

In response to a request Mr. Debs, during his stay, contributed the follow-

ing views for publication in the St. Lo

To the many readers of the Chronicle:
Legislation direct by the people is the sur
demand of the hour. Political corruptionists prought the nation to the verge of a ru have made this the most de The true, strong, patriotic men and wo the country, they who love their country every other consideration, must unite and voice demand "Direct Legislation, Propo sentation and the Imperative Mar

INTERVIEWED.

The Evening Journal, of March 8t said:

anied by Mr. Kreyling, President of St. Louis Trades and Labor Union, Euger Debs visited the office of the Evening Jour erday afternoon. After the eager force office had been presented to him Mr. Dehe nformally to congratulate them upon the i At the outset of his talk he called forts to build up a newspaper so prop its pro-union views; still such knowledge of purpose and harmony ar neuron or meritably overcome all obstacles which possibly be thrown in its way. Mr. Debs feelingly of his close association with the ers of the country. In all their successes joiced. The sacrifices necessary to be met pointed out clearly, and fortiude to meet was strongly urged. "aid Mr. Debs: "I well what it is to put one's ... and in the y and find nothing there." The comisten outspoken course of the Evening Journal was mended as worthy of the grand achievement before it.

To-day Mr. Debs will address the Trades and Labor Union at Walhalla Hall.

The St. Louis meeting met every expectation, and its influence was such that labor will be benefitted in every department, regardless of name.

#### THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL

On March 9th, General Black, Listri Attorney for the Northern Illinois Dis trict, went before Judge Grosscup, a Chicago, and entered a nolle prosse in the conspiracy case of E. V. Debs and his associate officers of the American Rail way Union.

. The case was one of a series of cutions gotten up by the Railway Man agers' Association, an infamous pro ing, but fortunately for the accu was not a case that permitted the Judg to play despot.

A trial began before a jury, but befor it was through, a juryman took sign and though the defendants were anxi to proceed, the case was continued, is now ended by being dismissed.

We said at the time that the would never come to trial. The eral Managers and Pullman did want to go on the witness stand and the General Managers Association did 1 want the "proceedings" of their see meetings aired in court, and that settled The officers of the American Rai way Union served their sentences in is and this last and final act in striking the case from the docket gives bolds prominence to the infamous judicial outrage of which they were victim They were innocent. They violated law, they committed no crime and Jud Woods knew it and vet they went jail. If they conspired to stop the ma to incite riot, to burn cars or to com any other crime, why are they not trie Why is the case against them dism And why did the prosecution weit for teen months before having it dism

The answers all suggest themselv

grace to our federal judiciary and bear

testimony overwhelming that the who machinery is manipulated at the behe and in the interest of the plute gang by their subsidized hirelings. W are not satisfied to thave this missed. This does not atone for the monstrous outrage that was perpetrated upon innocent men in the name of law. Before we get through we propose to bring the whole gang before the tribunal of the people. They prostituted their high offices in abject obedience to cor-porate capital—they are traitors to the people and merit the scorn and contempt of every good citizen.

A "sick" juror afforded the gang the means of escape and the Christian whelps stood not on the order of go A "fixed" juror was the general in sion and subsequent developments have not served to change it.

The last decade of federal jurisprudence in the United States of Am in the 19th century will stand forth in Alpine proportions of infamy and venality, without a parallel in all the ages.

THE Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis is one of the foremost in the as President, has all the qualifications of a leader and presides with the dis nity and decision of an accomplis parliamentarian. He is ably se by a score or more of others, all whom are well up in parliame tics and the usages of debate ganization in St. Louis and its bi-n ly meetings constitute gatherings in point of dignity, importance a gates are uniformly int

ive and progressive, the set fruitful of incalculable goo cause of labor in St. Louis an

## THE RAILWAY TIMES

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

N. Garm, 29 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio Advertising Agent,

s, exchanges, manuscripts and all co-RAILWAY TIMES, Terre Haute, Indiana.

ond-Class Matter at the Terre Haute



TERRE HAUTE, APRIL 1, 1896.

#### THE DOLLAR GOD.

Entirely regardless of the vast num er of churches created in the United tes and dedicated with more or less pomp to the worship of the "Living God," the almighty dollar is the god we worship, at least six days in the week, and going to church on Sundays in which the votaries of fashion display their elegant costumes. In a word. as Prof. W. C. Bowman, of Los Angeles, Cal., puts it, we are a nation of Mammon worshipp . "Mammon," says Professor, "signifies material wealth, by personification, the god of material wealth. So the worship of Mammon signifies devotion to money-getting, or the amassing of material wealth.' This "Mammon worship," says the Prossor, "is the one deadly fountain whence flows every stream of bitterness, vice and ruin. Why do men run saloons, gambling hells and Alameda the? For money. Why do men lie, steal, rob and murder on the highway? To get money. Why do men sell their otes, public officials their influence. foliticians their country, and women heir virtue? All for the money. Why is the world cursed with beggars in the midst of plenty, and its cities with "swesting hells" of blighted child-life? Greed for money. Why is the press muzzled, the pulpit intimidated and the urts prostituted? Money?'

Manifestly, the sturdy Professor fairly is in it. timates the debauching processes of money power in the United States. is the dominating power in religion decisions are swayed by dollars.

e state must both be converted to the truth-and turn away from the worship usness"-to the worship of Godthe God of righteousness." Mammon onopoly-the money power-must be ethroned. His altars-the banking hrines-must be torn down. His priests -the bankers, bondholders, landlords lendlords, monopolists-must all be unfrocked; and the whole robber system f "rent, interest and profit," must be stroyed root and branch, and where it tood must be planted the tree of lifee true worship of God.'

which does not seem to do any harm to pork. This done the "tree of life" may be planted beside the "tree of liberty," and both may flourish in

#### IMPEACHING CLEVELAND.

The sentiment of the American peothe Cabans, struggling for independ- is pronounced a success. ence, belligerent rights.

It has been given out, true or false that Grover Cleveland, the Buzzard's carry out the will of the people in the interest of liberty and independence in

Cuba.

Cleveland is bull headed. He is as Senator Tillman said, to the extent of his presidential prerogatives a "bloated tyrant"-as destitute of sympathy for men battling for freedom, as a man-eating tiger. Such is his record. He exhibited it when a young man, when his government was in peril by hiring a substitute. When Hawaii sought to throw off her allegiance to a semi-barbarous queen, who would not hesitate to eat a broiled baby, he took the side of the savage, instead of helping patriots to establish a republic. When orkingmen were struggling for their ghts against a gang of corporation bbers, he ordered out the standing my to shoot them down. His entire rd is that of a "bloated tyrant."

A member of Congress, propos es to respond to the will of the American people, regarding Cuba, to n proceedings for his impeachment. He may escape the penalty which iment would inflict, upon some technicality, but the effort to punish A CONGRESSIONAL EXCHANGE.

The daily transaction in merchantable members of "the Congress," upon which Grover Cleveland afflicts messages, has made Washington a business center of the nation of incalculable importance, and the business of buying, hypotheca \$1.00 ting, mortgaging, holding and delivering
50 the goods, has increased so rapidly and reached such enormous sum totals, that it has been deemed prudent by trusts, syndicates, corporations and monopolies, and all those who have jobs to put through "the Congress," to establish an Exchange for the transaction of busi-

> While the institution is called an "Exchange," it has few features which entitle it to such a name—owing to the methods of doing business. True, some buying and selling is done, but the principal business of the members of the Exchange is to classify the Congressional commodities and fix quotations.

It requires a pile of money to become a member of the Exchange—and as a general proposition, only millionaire syndicates, trusts and corporations are members. It is understood that the enterprise was originally suggested by Jay Gould, before he was advised by his is little more than a spectacular parade physician to inhale the fumes of brimstone for his health. At that time businers was not so large as at present. Now there are millions in it, and the trusts and corporations have determined to regulate transactions and know where their money goes. For instance, it is asserted that during the eleven years the Inter-state Commerce bill was before Congress, the railroads expended \$100,000,000 to defeat it, and though something was got through Congress, it has been found to be of little or no consequence. It is understood that the anti-trust legislation cost the trust Barons a still larger sum of money-and the same is true of the whisky trust, the sugar trust, etc. The magnates of these concerns have determined to know more about their colossal expenditures-hence the Congressional Ex-

The method of classification is exceedingly cabalistic-and changes occur frequently to deepen the mystery and only the initiated understand them. Sometimes each job has a special classification-depending upon the "fat" there

Sometimes the method is to classify by animals, sometimes by fish and sometimes by fowls. As a result, Congressdegislation. It corrupts the courts men who are supposed to have a price and are vulnerable, are classified as rofessor Bowman says "hope lies in bulls, bears, asses, mules, hogs, goats direction only. The church and and sheep. If the classification is on the piscatorial line it includes many variations from whale to smelt, the of Mammon—the Mammon of unright shark and dogfish being the most important except the whale, who is usually at the head of a committee having the job in hand and is expected to do the required spouting. If the classification is in the line of fowls, the eagle stands at the head, and includes the greatest variety down to the sparrowand quotations are revised every day so that dealers and their patrons fully understand the condition of the market. When there is an active demand for a bull, a whale or an eagle, quota-The conversion of the church need tions may run as high as \$10,000, owing t be discussed, but the conversion of to the magnitude of the job-and then e nation is a question entirely of again not more than than \$100 is offered. es. If workingmen will vote right, The market has its spasms, occurring devils in the nation may be cast when a number of big jobs are being out and compelled to inhabit swine, put through, then even smelt, sparrows and sheep are in demand, and large disbursements are made.

It is now regarded as a matter of prime necessity for those who would control legislation to commit their jobs to the Exchange, and learn approximately the cost of a favorable issue, and ple, as expressed by "the congress," is then determine if it is worth while to overwhelmingly in favor of granting push the job. Already the Exchange

The Cubans have struck for liberty Bay fisherman and wild goose hunter, and independence—and the people of the United States, from center to cirvation of the souls of the wild and cumference, are in sympathy with the olly men of western states and terri- strike, and the press of the country tories, is opposed by any executive act with rare exceptions, if there be any exceptions at all, applaud this sympathy for the struggling patriots of Cubaand thousands of Americans are contributing money to purchase guns and ammunition to help the patriots win victories. Nor is this all, but brave men, regardless of perils by sea and by land, are going continually to Cuba to fight Spaniards to achieve victory.

In a cause as holy, the Pullman strike was inaugurated. Men, women and children by the decrees of capitalistic despots, as cruel as Weyler, were made the victims of famine, and there were noble hearted men who expressed sympathy for those engaged in that notable strike, and entered the ranks of the strikers in the hope of achieving victory, and for this sympathy these men were denounced by a capitalistic press. as fools and knaves dangerous men who ought to be shot, and hung and

Why this laudation of sympathy for foreigners in distress, and this de ciation of those who sympathize with their fellow men at home who are the victims of a tyranny as infernal as afflicts Cuba? It is because the plutohim for shameful conduct would be a cratic class have debauched the press, disappear from public life with a opinion which best subserves their pirattel a Cain mark upon him.

#### A PERTINENT QUESTION.

John F. Hume, in the American Mage sine of Civics, for March, 1896, asks, "Are we a nation of rascals?" The writer is a gold bug, or an employe of gold bugs, who desires to make it appear that all who favor the free coinage of silver are rascals—and all who advocate a gold standard are honest gentlemen. patriots, etc., in that line, to the end of the chapter.

We have no purpose, in referring to Mr. Hume's paper, to formulate a reply to his platitudes, but rather to offer some reflections suggested by his query, "Are we a nation of rascals?" and do not hesitate to reply in the negative. We are far more a nation of fools than rascals as the daily records demonstrate. But had Mr. Hume asked, as a nation, are we dominated by rascals? the very general reply would have been-certheir power and their sway is about absolute.

There is scarcely an intelligent man in the country who is not in some way connected with the capitalistic knaves, who does not believe the highest judicial tribunal in the land to be a nest of corruption, a rascally concern swayed and debauched by the corrupting power of money-and the general sentiment of the country is that Congress with few exceptions, is an aggregation of political and partisan knaves, who legislate to establish and perpetuate rascality in finance, and in every department of business-and if one turns to the present administration, it will be found that at its head is one who has been engaged, assiduously, under cover of loud professions of honesty, to insure himself, when he drops out of office, a fortune of millions-the result of schemes so adroitly planned, that only a Rothschild or one of his pals, like J. Pierrepont Morgan, could explain how it was accomplished.

In all of the great business interests of the country, with rare exceptions, rascals are in command. To establish the fact beyond controversy, one has only to contemplate the colossal scoundrelism of Carnegie, who palms off upon the government armor for our battle ships utterly valueless; accepted by the government, and the ships sent to sea to be sunk and blown up, should they ever come in contact with the ships of other nations, where rascality in such matters is detected and punished.

Who is there so bold now-a-days as to deny the charge that trusts by rascally schemes are crushing out of existence every form of competition and amassing princely fortunes by robbing the public? It is a truth universally admitted and there is no power to arrest their devastating policy.

Who does not know that the railroad corporations of the country have managed, by what is called capitalization to inject about five billions of water into their stocks and bonds upon which they collect tribute from the nation? It matters not which way we turn or what investigations we pursue, dominating rascality, plumed and spurred, challenges observation and denunciation.

It is said the people—the great majority of the people, are honest—that they protest against this reign of rascality. This may be true, but what matters it if true, the rascals rule all the same. The people could, if they would, change things for the better, but by some unaccountable infatuation, they continue to vote for one or the other of time, for the church of God te sit still and the old parties and thus perpetuate the rule of rascals. Lincoln said "you can't fool all the people, all the time." shall see.

#### THE OLD, OLD STORY.

the Stanford decision gave a clean bill of were acquired? If so, will the Spy not point ou: that part of the court's opinion which does so? The Spy speaks of those who have questioned the manner of this accumulation as "demagogues and socialistic ranters." But the most dangerous of all our classes are those who wink at the plundering of railway and other corporations and then place the wealth so acquired on a ped-estal of high moral and public advantage. They are anarchists of the worst type, beside which your socialistic ranter is an admirable person.— Springfield (Mass.) Republican

There was about \$15,000,000 involved, and if the august justices don't build \$40,000 houses in the near future-wellsic transit.

#### QUERIES.

When will the coming woman arrive? When will labor unify and vote for its demption from oppression?

When will workingmen cease to be nere tools of corporations?

When will workingmen refuse to sneeze

when plutocrats take snuff? When will the Shylocks get another \$100,000,000 of Cleveland's gold bonds?

When will a wrong inflicted upon one workingman arouse the indignation of all workingmen?

The contract of the engineers on the Chesapeake and Ohio has been summar ily abrogated by the company, and their schedule annulled. The officials declare that they will have no further dealings with the B. of L. E., and that they will hereafter run their road to guit them-selves. Railroads never violate their agreements-Oh, no!

#### WHAT HAS BECOME OF IT?

Some time since Senator Call of Florida introduced the following resolution in the United States Senate:

Resolved, That a special committee of severenators be appointed who shall be charge with the duty of inquring into the imprisonme of Eugene V. Debs for an alleged contempt of court, and who shall report to the Senast and recommend such legislation as may be necessary for the enforcement of the law and the protec-tion of citizens from an arbitrary and oppressive excess of judiciary power.

A special committee was not appointed, but the resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary under promise that action would be promptly reported. At the time of its reference there was quite a tilt among several of the senators, Senator Call urging the necessity of prompt consideration, but since the resolution went to the Committee on Judiciary nothing has been heard from it, and the probabilities are tainly. The rascals have everything in that it has been finally pigeon-holed. The present Senate will not consent to an investigation of any branch of the government's affairs. Such an investigation as is proposed by Senator Call would, if thoroughly, honestly and impartially made, disclose a state of judicial corruption and venality, in obedience to corporate domination, that would shock the country from center to circumference. We hope the few senstors who are not debauched will insist upon the consideration of the resolution and keep the matter before the country, and if the cowardly and traitorous Senate will not act, the people will draw their own conclusions and be governed accordingly.

#### LEVIED ON A PULLMAN.

Geo. Mudgett, treasurer of Spokane county, Washington, recently levied on a Pullman sleeping car at Spokane to satisfy delinquent taxes to the amount of \$150. Judge Hanford of the federal court promptly issued an order to Mudgett to release the car and an order to the marshal to take possession by force if necessary. And now it is claimed that the Northern Pacific has a half interest in the car and as the road is in the hands of receivers, Mr. Mudgett is liable to find himself in serious trouble. Indeed, Mr. Mudgett has been cited to appear before Judge Hanford on April 7th and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

We personally feel very friendly toward Mr. Mudgett and we respect him for having fearlessly performed his duty, but we hope Judge Hanford will give him a jail sentence. He should be made to pay the penalty of his audacity in calling on the Pullman company to obey the law and pay taxes. Only the poor do this. We want more jail sentences in just such cases, the more the better and after a while the people will get their eyes open and see that our federal courts are plutocratic headquarters and our federal judges a set of corporation lackeys. Then they will act and a long row of infamous decisions and orders will be reversed.

#### WEALTH AND LUXURY.

Bishop Potter of the Protestant Epis copal church recently expressed himself in the following vigorous language in respect to the growth of wealth and lux-

"The growth of wealth and of luxury, wicked wasteful, and wanton, as before God I declare that luxury to be, has been matched step by step by a deepening and deadening poverty which has left whole neighborhoods of people practically without hope and without aspiration. At such a content with theories of its duty outlawed by time and long ago demonstrated to be grotesquely this is to deserve the scorn of men and the curse of God! Take my word for it, men and brethren gift or stewardship of talents or means, of what ever sort, are willing to get up out of our sloth and ease and selfish dilletantiism of service, and Begging the Worcester Spy's pardon, are we to understand that the United States supreme court get down among the people who are battling health to the way in which the Stanford millions for their chastity, young men for their better ideal of righteousness, old and young alike for one clear ray of the immortal courage and the immortal hope-then verily the church in its stately splendor; its apostolic orders, its venerable ritual, its decorous and dignified conventions,

Trinity church of New York city is in the Bishop's diocese, and if he had wanted a target worthy of his gun and ammunition, he could have bombarded that stronghold of pomp, pride and hypocrisy, and received for his work the applause of the whole country.

The Southern Railway System is still making reductions. Get together, boys!

GROVER'S WAY.

When Grover feels a keen desire To set his party's woods on fire He takes his gun, says I'll retire, And shoot, shoot, shoot.

When Grover sees his millions go To Europe, in a steady flow, The way to get it back, you know Is bonds, bonds, bonds.

When Grover wants to find release From his avoirdupois of grease, He goes a hunting for wild gees And pops, pops, pops.

When Grover finds no use for prayer, And feels profane enough to swear. He goes to Buzzards bay, and there Will fish, fish, fish.

When Grover rubs his disphragm, Takes his bottle and his dram, He's happy as a long-neck-clam, And drinks, drinks, drinks.

O, Grover, he's enormous, big, Fat as any China pig, To see him with a gun or gig, Is E Pluribus Unum.

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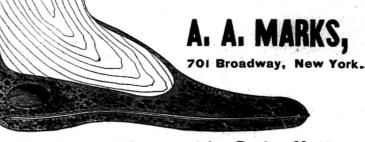
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and Diploma at the California International Exposition.

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#### PAPERS.

THE PROTEST OF HUNGER. You ask for a song of our greatness A wreath for Columbia's shrine; I give you the protest of hunger That frowns on your circling wine

Far better the leaving of revels
The while that the hungry are fed,
Than the the voice of the heart stricken million Who shall turn from Columbia dead.

She will die for the woes of her children, Or ever the age shall grow wan, And the Future shall liken her glory To the dew-fields that sparkle at dawn.

She will die alone, and of hunger. And none shall weep over her bier, For that Terror has parted her children And that Hatred has manacled the tear.

On the Temple of State has been written Upharsin!" in letters of flame; And her death-bell is rung by the myriads Who swarm in the alleys of shame

Wince not if they call to you, "Brother! The bond of your frithing shall win; And the twain so averse in their fortunes Are one in their union for sin;

For out from your mansions and alleys, Unmasked in the light of the sun Shall come forth a horde to outrival The task of the Goth and the Hun.

In vain that you throng to your churches
And offer your roof-bounded prayers, While, lean, at the door of the cotter, The were-wolf of penury stares. You give of your anise and cumin,

The tithe of your stealings you pay, But the needlier deed is forgotter To succor the maimed by the way And how do you think will give answer The Lord of the boot-black and thou,

And meet with Him, brow to brow Will ye then bribe the Giver of Life The Judge of the Quick and the Dead? Will ye turn the scales of His justice With the ballast of powder and lead?

When ye twain shall stand naked of trappings

Ye have sent forth the Daughters of Hunger To live on the wages of shame Ye have pillaged a world of its virtue For a niche in the Temple of Fame :

And I trow you shall come to your dooming And Death shall glut on its prey. When over the Vestal of Nations Shall hover the Ragnarok Day

#### The Independent Voter.

BY FRANK A. MYERS.

The ballot of the untitled voter is the ruling force in our great country, given by our forefathers to the meanest and poorest alike as a God-given right, dis-arming cast and throttling the assumptions of any favored few.

Corruption has fattened, the public voice has been smothered, and all the political impurities have been fostered under the pretense of reform. This state of things is the supremacy and domination of the personal over the public good. In very truth, a desperate love of spoils and a violent party spirit pack our cau-cuses and fix our primaries and conduct

our campaigns.

Men feel in duty bound to support the party ticket, regardless of law and order or the absolutism of vice and corruption. And further, if they don't support the party ticket they feel they will, in no small degree, be socially ostracised, read out of the party, stigmatized as a "bolt-er," or one of those "holier than thou" kind, and so they "vote 'er straight." This thing of partyism, in a strict sense, is blind adherence to party political creeds and dogmas, right or wrong, and lacks thoughtful independence. Then there are many influences of this and of that their these party is the same of the sa that kind that so operate as to smother out the honest popular vote. So many votes have personal favor or interest in them. So many see money or preferment through their ballots. So many are swayed by a howling, unscrupulous majority—or it may be a minority—that goes forth with an edict from "king cau-

Machine politics—ring power carried into details by ward heelers and petty would-be bosses—manipulate the mechanical parts of elections, and often by corrupting the tally sheet or raping the ballot-box defeat the will of the people; that is to say, substitute a personal will for the mass will.

Too often the popular code of ethics is fealty to party. And this hampers patriotic expression, exercise of clear judgment and highest intelligence, forbids respectability, self hood and independence. The unexpressed doctrine of rascality and dishonesty is at the bottom of the selfish arguments for party fealty and party discipline. Such sentiments impair public service. The ignorant sell their votes, and the office-seekers sell their positions. 'Such men's highest principle is that to the victor belongs the spoils—a reward for party service. cality and dishonesty is at the bottom of the spoils—a reward for party service. Such officials perform public trusts in an unbusiness-like manner, and that means national instability. Official position is given to those grown old in party service and offices become "asylums for broken down he hmen, sally ports for carrying elections, ad banks of issue for raising money." Public sentiment is blurred

and deadened by such vile grossness.

Citizenship implies service and hon esty, and not merely loyalty to party and the voting of the unscratched ticket. Ignorance installs ignorance in power.
Educated public sentiment should
name or nominate the candidates.

Honorable partisanship is not corrup-tion, but rings and sycophancy mean no good. They mean a struggle for place, and it is not always a "survival of the fittest" of them but of the most corrupt

and basely powerful.

Smother bossism at the polls, deny its control of conventions, keep platforms out of its contaminating mental atmosphere, and prevent its manipulating the phere, and prevent its manipulating the ballot-box.

Turn the search-light of public criti-

cism upon the vileness and rottenness of political dark corners, and expose the

The first great political commandment is—honesty in the administration of all public affairs. A "public office is a public trust," not "private snap." Let this be your motto—Vote for men,

not party.

A chronic office-seeker is a public nui-

The patriotic "saving remnant" is the adependent voter.

Mugwampism is obedience to conscince, for all reformers of whatever type were conscientious men, therefore mug-

imps.
The mob, Mr. Politicus says, is always
th the other side.
Independent politics makes public
inion exact, critical, decisive.

Punish all election frauds, ballot-box thieves, ballot-box stuffers and tally sheet tamperers, and let there be a fair vote and

an honest count.

A voter who "goes with the ins" is as a sheep led to the staughter.

Purily public opinion, lift social influence higher, beget a kindlier feeling on election days, and manufacture platforms on broader and sounder principles not mere empty words, not mere sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal."

#### Labor Organizations.

MR. EDITOR:—In a recent issue of the Evansville Courier there appeared a letter from Major Rosencranz, President of the Heilman Plow Co., of Evansville, Ind., to John W. Hayes, G. S. T. of K. of L., from which I quote the following

"Allow me, however, to add that as an indi-vidual I have decided views upon the value of labor organizations as an economic factor and as an influence in this community. I do not hesi-tate to say that I believe its general effects to be bad; only second to the blighting effect of the drink habit."

The reading of which carried me back to the days of slavery in the south, at which time both by the law and custom of the Southern States the black tom of the southern States the Disck slaves were prohibited from assembling for the purpose of discussing their con-dition as human beings. And they were also debarred from any association that would tend to elevate their minds above the blind submission of dumb beasts. The slaveholders contenued, and does the Major now, that in order to perpetuate slavery it was and is necessary to keep black slaves then, and the sary to keep black slaves then, and the The slaveholders contended, as The proposition advanced by the Major is untrue and devoid of common sense. He speaks of the effect of the numerous saloons in Evansville, which he says are supported by the wealth producers, and then with a lack of common sense objects to the constant and almost nightly meetings of labor organizations, forget ting, in his blind zeal to excuse his ideas that it would be impossible for the labor organization to be in session and be patronizing saloons at the same time.
No, the fact is that the Major has

without any mental or physical effort of his own come into possession of sufficient capital to secure the position of President of a soulless corporation known as the Heilman Plow Co. and for the furtherance of the fortune making schemes of the corporation, is both eager and anxious to sacrifice the rights and liberties of the working class, to his arrogance and greed. He talks about I now know, was born of ignorance, and the being patriotic and harps on the golden speech he made that night disarmed me. I rerule, while in fact he has not the slight member perfectly that not a word in inuendo est conception of the meaning of either term. We might as well refer to Satan as being an angel of mercy or Judas Iscariot as being an honorable man as to accept the like of the Major as an American representative of either patriotism or a follower of the golden rule.

Such men as he would, had they the power, bind the shackles on the limbs of every leboring man and desire to

of every laboring man and declare to the world, these are our slaves, now and forever. The labor organizations are beneficial, and any one familiar with their workings knows that they are composed of the better class of workingmen and that their meetings are held as much for educational advancement as for the protection of their rights as workingmen. Their meetings tend to the encouragement of self-culture and prompt the desire for an increase in knowledge, and since the first, organizahave produced orators and cultured men innumerable.

That is why such men as the Major dread the organization, as the power of the corporation lies only in the perpetual ignorance of the laboring ma

AGENTA, ARK.

#### COMING HOME TO ROOST.

The Danville (Ills.) Press says: Considerable comment was heard on the sum mary dismissal of a number of engineers from the service of the C. & E. I. company. Some their troubles anent the big strike of 1894. Other were men who had spent twenty five or thirty years railroading. They were given the preference of being "set back" to firing, but all but one decided to sever their connection with the

These are men, members of the B. of L. E., who with the full sanction and authority of Grand Chief Arthur took the places of the C. & E. I. engineers, also members of the B. of L. E., who went out on a strike for a restoration of their wages. They wanted to strike at diplomatic legerdemain which mystifies the time the reduction was made, and rather than elucidates questions of vital voted practically unanimous to go out, importance. but their grand chief refused to sanction a strike and so they struck with the A. R. U. with the result that all their places were filled by their brother B. of L. E. members, and the proceeding had the unqualified approval of the grand chief. When they took the places of their striking brethren, the company's officials patted them on the back and commended highly the B. of L. E. and especially Mr. Arthur for his "manly, conservative course" and so on ad naus eam. The tune has now changed and the B. of L. E. engineers, the few who are left, now see the company's teeth instead of its smiles, and as a result they no longer wear their badges on the outside. We have it upon the authority of two of them that the "engineers on the C. & E. I. are the worst scared lot of men in the country. They fear that each trip is their last and at the sight of an official

they almost faint.' There is an object lesson in this affair deplorable as it is. It shows clearly how much railroad companies care for men they can "use" to do their dirty work. But for these men who filled their striking brethren's place, the strike would have been won, the wages of the C. & E. I. engineers would have been restored and yet the company has fering. He would not tolerate the pres-no more respect for such men than if ent social system. I believe He would they were so many dogs. Members of give some of our courts attention.' the A. R. U. have been persecuted and pursued, not, however, for licking corporation boots, but for standing up like nen and battling for their rights. In the long last the policy of the A. R. U. will be triumphantly vindicated and the great fight of '94 will receive the world's plandits. Friday evening April 10th.

#### PULPIT AND PRECEPT.

On Sunday evening, March 22, Eugen V. Debs, by invitation of Rev. Dr. Holmes, the pastor, occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist church of Terre Haute, and addressed an immense audiense of friends and neighbors of his native city.

The incident is wonderfully sugge ive. It has been written that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country and in his own house." The proverb has high authority, but there are exceptions.

It is not required to affirm that Mr. Debs is neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet in any bible sense, but as a champion of labor, as the friend of the toiling masses, he is equally honored at home and abroad as his magnificent reception at Terre Haute bears irrefutable testimony, and which his audience on Sunday evening at the church emphasized. For this there must be a rea son, and a writer who knows him explains the mystery by saying that "there isn't a man, woman or child that entertains anything but a respectful feeling toward Debs. And yet he is the familiar of more common people than any man on the globe. He meets them by the thousands, he shakes their hands, they call on him, and in twenty years of that experience, there isn't one man high, low or in the middle that will say but what he was treated just as kindly, as respectfully as any other. Debs is a delightful fellow, will always aim to be on the dead level with you; no varnish about him." And the facts are made conspicuous by the felicitous remarks of Rev. Dr. Holmes, the pastor of the church, in introducing Mr. Debs to the great audience which filled the church. Dr. Holmes said:

Perhaps I had better say nothing, but simply ntroduce Mr. Debs. I feel it a duty, however to say a few words. It is not two years since I met the man who is to address you this evening. It was on the occasion of his reception here after the Great Northern strike. I went to hear him that night, and I must say I followed the crowd with a great deal of prejudice. That prejudice. or a single fling was made at the men who had been his enemies. I said then that he was a born leader, and I have never taken it back. I believe that I am the first Protestant minister in Terre Haute to invite him to occupy a pulpit on a subject belonging to us in common. I certainly hope that something he may say will bring the church be happy.

It goes without saying that had the great audience in the church been in an undedicated hall resounding applause would have evinced how very close Mr. Debs is to the hearts of the people of Terre Haute. In lieu of this the testimonial of interest was in the rapt attention which the speaker commanded from start to finish.

It is a matter of regret that the TIMES has not the space for the address entire, nor even a comprehensive abridgment. In his exordium Mr. Debs said :

Ladies, gentlemen and friends-First of all desire to thank the reverend gentleman and the congregation of this church for the kindness which made it possible for me to stand here to ossing the question of the rela-In disc tion of the church to laboring men, it is my purpose to speak in kindness and in the spirit prompted the invitation. The labor ques tion is the supreme question of the day, the one question into which all others are merged. and which embraces all the interests of society There are many Christian people, I regret to say who are prejudiced against the laboring classes or rather against organized labor. Organized labor is for the uplifting of humanity, it is to save the suffering poor who are the victims of they are powerless to overcome

In the forgoing remarks the reader has the key note of the address which throughout breathed a spirit of thorough conviction and knightly courage, free from circumlocution and that sort of

Referring to the tramp question Mr. Debs had only kindly words for these unfortunates of the highways, for whom less solicitude is shown than for beasts.

I know from personal experience that it takes courage to face idleness. I was out of a job once, far from home and without money. I know how to sympathize with the tramp, and my heart goe out to him-he is my brother. But so not permit his redemption-the doors are close and he is an exile. It seems to me the church has one little or nothing to help these unfortunates I mean the church as an institution, for there are astors who are ever doing all in their power t assist and lift up the poor. It cannot be denie that the rich and powerful churches have bee arrayed against the poor and unfortunate.

Mr. Debs read extracts from the writing of eminent men to show that the times are sadly out of joint-to the rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few, and the alarming increase of the army of idle men. The pictures which Mr. Debs painted of the condition of labor and public affairs, though unrelieved by cheerful coloring were largely within the limits of accept ed facts. Referring to the church, he said: "I do not fail to see the great power of the church for good. If Christ were here on earth I am sure He would be on the side of the wronged and suf-

Throughout the address Mr. Debs wa in his happiest vein, and the meeting was in all regards a success.

MEN CONSTITUTE THE STATE.

stitutes the state should read the follow ing description of a state by Sir William Jones, an Englishman, who lived contemporaneously with Washington. William wrote as follows:

"What constitutes a State? ot high-raised battlement or labored mo Thick wall or mosted gate ;

Not cities proud with spires and turrets cro Not buoys and broad-armed posts, Where laughing at the storm, rich navies ride; Not star'd and spangled courts,

Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume pride. No, men, high-minded men

With power as far above dull brutes endowed i forests, brake or den As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude, MEN WHO THEIR DUTIES KNOW

BUT KNOW THEIR RIGHTS, AND KNOWING DARK Prevent the long-arm'd blow,

And CRUSH THE TYRANT WHILE THEY REND THE

THESE CONSTITUTE THE STATE.'

Just how many men there are in the United States, answering the description of Sir William Jones, cannot be ascertained from the census reports-men who know their duties and their rights, and dare maintain them, to prevent the long-armed blow of plutocrats; but after the next November election the required information will be supplied. The figures will be interesting, because they will demonstrate whether the republic is a state worthy of the name, or a bunco organization designed expressly by legalized machinery to rob the poor and establish on a permanent basis plutocratic piratical aristocracy.

#### ACTS.

Promptings to noble acts, like hope spring eternal in the human breast. Human nature has its redeeming qualities. There are still Abou Ben Adhems who love their fellow men and who labor to promote the welfare and happi ness of individuals and communitiesand these acts, though they may be unknown, or forgotten are recorded in the book of God's remembrance as worthy of Heaven's highest approval. They have no taint of selfishness, or groveling ambition, and are the highest expressions of the brotherhood of man.

The most charitable of acts are not those which dazzle by their munificence but rather acts with a soul in them-as good Samaritan, who having compassion upon the unfortunate man who had fallen among thieves, wounded and side to die, took him to an inn, and exlief. Such acts tested by any righteous standard are those which are forever is a mad lot of men in this country they receiving heaven's choicest benedictions. pride and pomp, and bear testimony better in spite of the world, the flesh and the devil.

#### OUR CONGRESS.

The New York Evening Post, a highly onservative newspaper, places an exceedingly low, but accurate estimate upon the Congress now in session, find ing its parallel only in the National Assembly of France during the period immediately prior to '93. In pursuing the analogy the Post savs:

The Jacobin Club, for example, an outside an irresponsible organization, marching down every to make the Assembly register its decrees has a strong family likeness to our bosses and lobbyists and "owners" of Congressmen, who buy and sell legislation, put the screws on this man and make the other one bowl, and unblushingly set themselves up as absolute dictators, in hands legislatures and congresses and governors are but silly puppets. But we leave the parallel drawn only in broad lines. In character, in methods, in seizure by the mad passions, above all the passion for a brainless war, in slavish fear of the mob. in abdication of leadership, it cannot be denied that our Congress is harking back more and more visibly to the pattern set them a hundred years ago in Frence-to an Assembly of which Morris wrote to Washington: "This un-happy country presents to our moral view a mighty ruin. . The Assembly at once a naster and a slave, new in power, wild in theory, raw in practice. It engrosses all functions though incapable of exercising any . . . and the great interests of the whole depend on momentary impulse and ignorant caprice.' Such is the American Congress, owned

and controlled by bosses and lobbyists, who, having the necessary money, own the Congressmen, who do their bidding, and like hirelings receive their pay.

#### DO NOT USE PLUG TOBÁCCO

Battle Ax, Newsboy, Piper Heidsick, Some thing Good, Pedro. SMOKING TOBACCO.

Gail & Ax Navy, Honest Long Cut, Duke's Mixture, Seal of North Carolina, Ivanhoe, Green-

CIGARETTES. Duke's Cameo, Sweet Caporal, Cycle, Old

These brands of tobacco are manufactured by the Trust (the American Tobacco Company) and are under the boycott of organized labor. This combine will not allow its employes to join a labor union, and is doing all in its power to destroy labor organizations. Don't use their goods. If you patronize such a concern you are not a union man. Chew or smoke anything except the above brands. Cut this out and paste it in your hat.

President Debs will deliver the May Day address at St. Louis under the suspices of the Trades and Labor Union. Preparations are under way to make this one of the greatest lab r demonstrations new friends for true progress are we the country has ever witnessed. Prac- He has been in the South the past the President Debs will speak from the pulpit of the Rev. J. Stitt Wilson at the Erie St. Methodist church, Chicago, on tically every labor organisation in the city will participate.

SPECIAL OFFER TO RAILROAD MEN'S WIVES AND DAUGHTERS!

Our Mammoth New 1896 Flower Seed Offer.



rantee fresh and chased for this season, you cannot all guarantee every subscriber many time and your money and make you a present sisted. This offer is reliable. Do no more proposed to the company persons. We will be the company of the company o pulous persons. We have been established over 20 years, and refer to the commercial Agencies sibility. Write to-day, Dun't put it off! Six subscriptions and six Seed Collections sent for \$5.

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SIXTH STREET BETWEEN MOBGAN STREET AND FRANKLIN AVENUE,

The "Shylock" of the Progressive Tailoring Company of St. Louis,

All union men, look out for his agents, as



they travel all over the South and West. You should insist on having a Union, Label on all your gar-

The above is a fac-simile of the Union Label of the J. T. U. of America LOCAL UNION NO. 11., St Louis, Mo. Fraternally,

#### HOW FEDERATION WORKS. The employes on the Georgia railroad

brakemen had grievances. The conduc-

tors had none. The federation ma-

chiefs were sent for. They assembled at Augusta. General Manager Scott asked for a week's time and it was granted. At the expiration of the time Mr. Scott refused point blank to make any concession whatever. Then each order canfor instance the act of the widow who vassed it members to see if they would gave her "mite" and won immortality strike. The engineers, firemen and by Christ's approval-or the act of the brakemen voted solidly to make a fight. The conductors lacked two votes of having a two-thirds vote and as there can be no strike without a two-thirds vote robbed and had been left by the way- of all the orders in the federation, the conductors (who had no grievance) tied pended the sum of two pennies for his re- up all the rest and Manager Scott looked on and chuckled at his victory. If there are to be found on the Georgia railroad They are free from selfishnesss, vanity, The engineers, firemen and brakemen declare that Mr. Scott asked for the that it is possible to make the world delay to "see" his conductors and that he did see them and fixed things so they would not cast a two-thirds vote, knowing that this would defeat the whole proceeding. One of the oldest engineers on the road said to the writer hereof: "If any fellow comes down this way to talk federation he'll get mobbed." And he looked as if he meant it. Any way, the federation is all torn up on the Georgia and there is a great deal of bad blood among the men. The next move will be for the company to cut the conductors' pay and then the others will say "served you right." And so it goes and will go as long as men are separately organized. The company can always get in its wedge and use them against one another. But when all are organized within one compact body, the grievance of one will be the grievance of all and all will stand together in one solid phalanx for the rights of all, and then railway employes will cease to be slaves, and become independent, self-reliant, self-respecting men. Until they will be cajoled, browbeaten and intimidated and they will have to submit to it. The object lesson on the Georgia railroad is of commanding importance and, if heeded, will result in incalculable good. That the men throughout that section are coming rapidly into the A. R. U. and that among them are the oldest men in all depart-

#### CLEVELAND.

ments of the service gives promise of the

dawn of a better day.

Cleveland did not catch his sheephead cabinet in Buzzard bay.

Cleveland goes duck hunting frequent ly, but that is not the way he has feather ed his nest.

A crank visited the White House the other day, and wanted to see the President to ascertain the best sort of a knot for a hanging halter.

Still another crank, from Vermont, conceived that Cleveland was a sugar maple tree, and said if he could be permitted to tap him he could make tons of

#### SINGLE HANDED.

Eugene V. Debs is carrying on single-handed one of the most effective cru-sades for the cause of industrial and social improvement ever made by an individual in this country. Wherever he goes his audiences are large and hosts of weeks and is cordially received by the people everywhere,—Coming Nation.

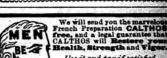


That would render a linen collar unfit to wear, can be instantly re-moved from a "Celluloid" water-proof collar with a wet cloth or sponge. Every workingman who cares to look neat should wear the



linen. All genuine interlined col-lars and cuffs with a "Celluloid" surface bear this trade-mark. Ask for the genuine "Celluloid" goods and accept no imitations, which cannot possibly give you satisfaction. If the furnisher doesn't keep them, order of us direct. Collars 20c. each; Cuffs 40c. pair, postpaid. State size and style. THE CELLULOID COMPANY;

New York. SAPOLIO is the best cleaner for these goods.







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Do You Want a ROUSING GOOD LEGITURES

**GET THE** Rev. W. H. Carwardine,

The Pullman M. E. Clergyman and Hon-orary Member of the A. R. U., known all over the United States in con-nection with the Pullman

"The lecture of Rev. W. H: Carward ological Problems," was one of the me and instructive lectures ever deliv-aul's Church. It ought to be hear own and city of the land."—Rt. Rev. I et Fallow, Chicago.

He has spoken all over the country under the auspices of the A. R. U. and other unions.

LECTURES: The Story of the Pullman Struggle

2. Sociological Pre

\$ 290 | 1888 \$ 45,408 | 1892 \$ 84,423 | 1,855 | 1889 \$ 70,819 | 1893 \$ 114,131 | 5,265 | 1890 \$ 65,383 | 1894 \$ 71,932 | 24,859 | 1891 \$ 85,250 | 1895 \$ 60,402

#### THE UNIVERSITY.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE] ary and hold it up as a target for the maledictions of liberty-loving Amer-

If it is held that the "American Unirsity" is solving labor problems by diffusing throughout the land the bless ings of a "higher education," including football and other athletic tournaments, as also displays of pyrotechnic oratory, it may be said that ancient Greece and Rome indulged in such classic pastimes and after a few hundred years reached a condition of desuctude, without solving any labor problem whatever.

Gladstone, the "Grand Old Man," the justly renowned English statesman and scholar, and graduate of Oxford, whose knowledge of Greek is so profound that he could, if required, rival Demosthenes as a Grecian orator, may have during his brilliant career, solved some labor problem for which his name will be held in grateful remembrance by English workingmen, but if such is the case the act is yet to be chronicled. And Daniel Webster, a graduate of Dartmouth University, the great expounder of the Constitution, found out by University processes of reasoning that "Government is founded on property" a heresy advocated by the American University.

If the American University would have any "shape" in solving labor problems, a charge in its policy will be required: It will have to renounce all allegiances which separate it from the great body of the people and permit its colleges, if need be, to become the tombs of its errors, whether inherited or adopted, that it may in its teachings represent the American democracy rather than the American aristocracy.

> Engue t. Delz THE PITTSBURGH DISCOVERY.

An associated press dispatch was sent out from Pittsburgh, on March 15th, an- funeral. nouncing in bold head lines that a scheme had been discovered to paralyze the industrial interests of the country. It had been brought to light, so the dispatch, which was a column and a half in length, said, that the A. R. U. had secretly organized all the telegraphers at Pittsburgh, both railroad and commercial, and that no one, not even the officials had the slightest intimation of the proceeding. Poor fellows! Superintendent J. D. Flynn. of the Western Union, It was said, first got the "tip" and he thereupon promptly wired General Suerintendent Tinker, of New York, and eneral Superintendent Clowry, of Chio, and upon their arrival a consultation was held which resulted in Mr. Flynn asking each employe if he belonged to the A. R. U., and giving him the alternative of withdrawing or leaving the service of the company. The employes all promptly presented their is to be congratulated upon his timely discovery. But for his alertness and decisive action the country might have been in the grasp of a paralytic fit ere this.

How these officials do fear and dread the A. R. U. "Ye gods, it doth amaze And to think that they are stupid enough to believe that by such Christless and cowardly tactics they can break up the A, R. U. and keep their emoyes in subjection. The Pittsburgh ident has done its work. Since that port flashed over the wires we have ceived eighteen applications for charand of se fifteen have been organized.

The A. R. U. is steadily organizing telegraphers of the country-all finds of telegraphers-in locals of their cued from the servitude, low wages and vulgar browbeating under which they have so long suffered, and every mpt to check the growth of the or der but gives the movement fresh imnetus and intensifies the determination of the men to be free.

PAYING THE PENALTY. W. H. Clune, Philip Stanwood and Isaac Ross, members of Local Union No. 80, A. R. U., Los Angeles, California, are serving their sentence of eighteen onths in jail for alleged conspiracy to phstruct the mails. The trial from first last was a farcical proceeding, and Judge Ross, the corporation tool, virtually ordered the jury, who could not and did not agree, to find and return a verdict of guilty. These men are innocent There is not a taint of crime upon hem, and this is vastly more than can e said for the judicial satrap who sen ced them. Ross is notoriously th sture of the railroad companies, and so blinded by venality that it is imsible for him to see that a working an has any more rights than a prairie

The conduct and bearing of our here others is admirable. They have no to blush, except in common with is all for the degeneracy of the federal udiciary. There is no stigma upon them, and compared with the ermined hireling who sentenced them, they are as pure as robed angels. They are pay ing the penalty of principle, of their devotion to duty and their love for their fellow-men and their imprisonment will weave for them an imperishable crown of glory.

CURRENT NOTES. In the great Strike for liberty in 1776,

New Haven, Conn., is to have a new

280,200 patriots participated.

railroad depot to cost \$6,000,000. Tom Reed says "the statesman is

dead politician." Tom still lives.

Some one says the present is the "iron age of patriotism." More, properly, the

golden age of poverty. The patriots of Cuba place large faith in Yellow Jack. He takes special delight in killing Spaniards!

Cleveland in soliciting funds for home missions will take cash, bibles and repeating rifles, the latter preferred.

Great Britain, France and Germany keep on hand 20,342 cannons ready for slaughter when the bugle calls to war.

Missouri boasts of the largest single of the state are taxed \$375,000 annually to fill its cells.

Henri Watterson of the Courier Journal finds plenty of raw material for a new ties in the proceedings of the Kentucky growth is phenomenal. Legislature.

the two cities and cost \$15,000,000. A 2.cent fare is charged, which is not only paying all operating expenses, but is liquidating the construction debt."

Eulalie, Infanta of Spain, writes of her sweet remembrances" of the people of the United States, which means that she remembers the millions of cigarettes she smoked, and the car load of champagne she drank, which didn't cost her a cent. Her visit was equal to a congressional

The way war destroys wealth is shown by Bohn, who says that "since 1850 the world has expended \$15,000,000,000 in waging war and four times that sum in holding standing armies in readiness. England claims to possess a navy of 707 vessels of all classes, aggregating 1,700,-000 tons and 1,600,000 horsepower."

It was stated recently by Senator Chandler that the roll of employes of the United States Senate numbered 353, who drew annually \$482,000. Senator Chandler wants the number of employes reduced. Our House of Lords is shamefully extravagant and is steadily growing worse in that regard as in everything

Michigan blooms out with a new candidate for hymn-book honors in the person of Miss Serindy Ann Skeggs. The withdrawal cards. Oh, yes! Mr. Flynn Detroit Free Press gives Serindy Ann a send-off by publishing the first stanza of a sacred song entitled "Joys of the Saints," as follows:

Right there before their Savior They're on they're good behaviour, His throne they stand so very near,

As a reward for good done here Michigan beats the world for poets and

A CROWNING DISTINCTION.

And John Burns, one of the gallant Six Hundred immortalized by Tennyson, has won further distinction at the Lon don County Sessions by being charged with begging. It was deposed that in July last he was sentenced to one month's hard labor at Southwork for of the twin plutocratic monstrosities begging, and for a similar offense was known as the republican and democratic sentenced to three months' imprison- parties. ment at Bow Street in August. On beown, and in due course of time the organization will see to it that they are fense, all he said was, "I am one of the gallant six hundred, and have fought and bled for my country. I received a bullet wound in my knee, and it is very painful now. I am eighty-five years

His lordship thereupon sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment.-London Clarion

NUMBER, TAG AND BRAND. the evolution of progress, of poverty as

That has blotched the escutcheon of Free Is that workingmen shall be no longer known b

name, But be lined up like cattle, with number, ta and brand

gradation finds its lowest depths in this plute No sultan, czar or shah ever issu'd such con

to the slaves of their palaces by menials begot As to designate their serfs by number, tag an

This degradation is reserved for American work ingmen, Where "Old Glory" is unfurled from o strand to stra

our plutocratic rulers treat them as cattle in

O, tollers of An Of men who fought for freedom, a patrio

who at Valley Forge kept burning

infirm, That ye will not unify and sh

THE A. R. U.

With stately stride the order is march

ing to the front. The annual and quarterly passports change May 1st. See that you get

Subscribe for the RAILWAY TIMES and get your friends and neighbors to do likewise

Thursday, March 26th, was the banner day at A. R. U. Headquarters. 209 new members were enrolled.

Your card of membership expires April 1st. Pay your capita tax of one dollar and have it renewed.

On April 8th and 9th Mr. Debs addresses mass meetings at Chicago. The thousands will be there with all their

Pay your capita tax, one dollar, on or before May 1st and secure your card of membership for the new fiscal year beginning that day.

At the June meeting of the Board of Directors a system of insurance will be penitentiary in the world, and the people adopted. The judicial persecution of the directors prevented this from being done sooner.

Our union at Macon, Ga., is holding meetings twice a week to admit new members. At each meeting from 20 to lecture on Comicalities and Whimsicali- 25 new members are initiated. The

Four new locals were organized in Chicago in the month of April, one of An exchange says that "the car line firemen, one of switchmen and one of across the Brooklyn bridge is owned by telegraphers with charter memberships of 26, 42 and 81 respectively, or a total of 149. Each of them promises large increases in the near future.

> In less than 24 months we propose to have half a million railroad men in line marching arm in arm under the conquering banner of the A. R. U. And we propose to have them in close touch with all other organized workers so that all of us shall march and vote and fight together.

> The oldest engineers and conductors in the Southern states are flocking into the order by scores. As an old veteran of the throttle writes: "It's the only thing left for us. The wholesale slaughter of B. of L. E. engineers on the Plant system has fixed me and hundreds of others. We've got to get together in one order."

We are pained to chronicle the death, as the result of a painful accident, of Bro. D. A. Matheny, of Local Union No. 273, Denver, Col. Bro. Matheny was one of the most active members of his union, and was a man of such sturdy character and such excellent qualities that he enjoyed the respect, confidence and love of his fellows. The members of the union profoundly sympathize with the stricken family.

It was a pleasant and novel bit of experience President Debs had on one of the Georgia roads. He was on a passenger train when the conductor invited him into the baggage car. The A. R. U. was the theme. The engineer and fireman took turns in attending the baggage car session. When the end of the run was reached, a meeting was held and the whole crew, including a number of others, were made happy by being initiated into the A. R. U.

Let it be understood that the A. R. U. has cut loose from both the old parties and that by a unanimous vote of its delegates in convention assembled it has been committed to the People's Party. The A. R. U. will supply none of the fools who will soon be marching, shouting, carrying torches and making asses of themselves generally in the interest

James I. Davidson, of Macon, Ga., has Georgia and vicinity. There is no more the working people in this direction, the presipopular man in Georgia than Bro. Davidson. He has only been in the harness a few weeks, but the way he is rolling in the new members and subscribers shows him to be fully up to the demands of his new position. The address of Bro. Davidson is South Macon, Ga., and all correspondence for him should be so

Recently the Rev. D. M. Fisk, of the First Congregational church of Toledo, Ohio, preached a sermon on "Debs' Advice to Workingmen," of which the Toledo Bee gives a two column account. Mr. Fisk was evidently greatly pleased with Mr. Debs' address in Toledo, and quoting from it liberally, he gave such passages his hearty approval. It is a significant fact that labor is becoming a commanding theme in the pulpit as it is everywhere else. The day of deliverance draweth nigh.

Director Roy M. Goodwin has just com pleted a sixty days' canvass of the North-west, as a result of which a number of new unions have been instituted and large additions have been made to the rolls of membership. In addition to this some excellent lists of subscribers for the RAILWAY TIMES have been received. Brother Goodwin is an Indefa tigable worker, and where others hesitate, he presses forward. He is one of those whose ardor is not dampened prison bars. His heart is in the en cipating work, and totally forgetful of self, he throws all his energies into his task, and night and day, in and out of season, he presses on and on in the discharge of his official duties. After

spending two days with his family Bro. Goodwin started out on another campaign, and at this writing is in Ontario doing yeoman service for the order.

The Indianapolis News of March 19th

had the following: The railroad officers admit new that the American Railway Union, at the head of which is Eugene V. Debs, is increasing in membership. They know of seven lodges in this city and suburbs. It is reported that almost all of the men on the Lake Erie & Western system have joined the order. Three-fourths of the employes of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the new Monon have also been initiated. On the Big Four system the order has many members in all branches of the service. This is also true of the Indiana, Decatur & Western. Some of the em-Indianapolis division of the Pennsylvania seventeen employes have added their names to the roll. No report has been received from the Indianapolis and Vincennes or the Louisville divisions of the Pennsylvania. The Hocking Valley road has been organized from end to the other. Many employes of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern are members. The Toledo & Ohio Central was taken in a few days ago. The Peoria & Eastern men at Spring field, Ohio, and Peoria and several Indianapolis men have also joined. Reports to the officials are that the belt has also been organized.

there are eight organizers at work in different parts of the country. They do not call meetings, but visit railroad men at their homes and make them members. By this plan the members are unknown to each other unless they identify themselves. The organizers say that when meeting are held the railroad detectives are able to find out the members and they are discharged.

The railroad officials admit that they did no know that the organizers were at work until the reports began coming in, and they are now try ing to find who are members of the order.

The officials are not trying to "find out who are members of the order." They have given up trying to stop it. Every effort that was made in that direction strengthened the movement and increased the determination. The order is marching grandly on.

AMERICAN FEDERATION.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has just concluded an interesting and important session at Indianapolis, the headquarters of the order. We have received the following official report, under date of March 25th, as voicing the conclusions of the Board on the Eight Hours ques-

At this hour, when myriads of workers are seeking employment, and, in their despair, num bers of them are captivated by the seductive theories and glittering promises of securing State help, we, the American Federation of Labor, reasirm the necessity of concentrating all the forces of the practical labor movement by the voluntary and collective efforts of the trade union, backed by a sympathetic public opin

The general and constant introduction of ma hinery, the minute subdivisions of labor, the irregularity of employment, the continually re curring periods of industrial stagnation and panics, the hopeless wail of the unemployed, all demand equalization of the opportu nities that will come from the general adoption of the eight-hour day. All other "isms" and economic theories within our ranks should be subordinated to the great task of giving work to the unemployed and of bettering the wages and conditions of all who toil.

There is no movement of more value to the working people than that which will lighten the burdens of those who are overworked and underpaid, and which will give employment to thos who wander our byways and highways search ing in vain for a better chance to live. The realization of the eight-hour day to them means etter food and raiment, happier homes, better citizens, a nobler manhood and a higher civiliza

As we approach this question, we realize fully the magnitude of the interested and selfish force arrayed against us, the indifference of the workand the many dissensions which divide them. More than all, we recognize the need for a more thorough and complete organization of every craft and occupation on trade union lines before we can undertake a general or simultaneous stand for the eight-hour day. This severe industrial crisis from which we are now emerging nowever, should be a helpful lesson to lead the industrial classes into such compact organization which, when once attained, will bring still

reater achievements to the working people.
We heartily approve the shorter workday asked for by the Journeymen Horseshoers Na n, and tender it, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters our active co-operation and united assistance in their present efforts to reduce the hours of toil. We congratulate them that they are in a position to undertake this movement without our financial aid.

dent and secretary of the American Federation of Labor are hereby directed to issue an address to the wage-workers of the country urging them to join the trade union movement, with a view of securing all possible advantages res from organization, and especially to put into operation the eight-hour workday as soon as to the public.

That the aforesaid officers notify the execu American Federation of Labor of such action and seek their co-operation and assistance, and the end of securing an expression of opinion on of the eight-hou nat all unions who now work more than eight hours per day be re quested to select committees to wait upon the employers, with the same object in view. Further, that the press, pulpit, public speakers

and reformers generally be urged to make the need for the eight-hour workday a theme of concerted and persistent discussion. We hall the decided on of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons International Union to adopt the eight-hour workday in their trade as a hopeful

irresistible movement for the estab nt of the eight-hour workday,

An unusual amount of important business was transacted and the members expressed themselves as well satisfied with the general condition of the order and the outlook for the future.

The Labor Advocate, the official journal of the organized workers of Bira ham, Alabama, is one of the most ably edited labor papers in the country. It is fearless, aggressive and progressive, and in close touch with the vast and varied sive and progressive, and in close touch with the vast and varied interests it represents. The Advocate makes no apologies for being first, last and always on the side of the industrial hosts, and it is doing as much as any other paper to get them out of the wilderness and into the promised land.

KEEP A STIFF UPPER LIP. In the ups and downs of life, boys, There are places where we slip

a stiff

upper lip. There are times when we must fight, boys, When we must be quick to strip, Our shibboleth shall be "the right," boys With stiff

upper lip. There is no doubt about it, boys, We've got our enemies on the hip, And the time has come to shout, boys,

And keep a stiff upper lip. Our ship's outrode the gale boys, And Woods has lost his grip And our motto's "never quail," boys But

keep a stiff upper lip. Hear the ringing words of Gene, boys, On his conquering lecture trip, courageous and serene, boys,

He keeps a stiff upper lip.

Hurrah for the A. R. U., boys, There's no grander battleship, Hurrah for the gallant crew, boys With

upper lip

SHERMAN IN THE SOUTH.

During the past five months Organizer C. O. Sherman has been in the South and the results of his campaign are little less than wonderful. Bro. Sherman has rare qualities as an organizer. An old railway employe himself, having served in various capacities including switchman, brakeman and yard master and having a record without a flaw, he knows how to meet and talk to railroad men and where he can not organize, it is useless for any one else to try.

In the Daily Pilot of Norfolk Va. of March 12th there appears on the first page a two column interview with Bro. Sherman which is crowded with incidents and facts of special interest and importance. Referring to his work in the South he said: "What is the object of my visit here? Why in

the interests of my union, of course. Since the 29th of October last I have made a tour of the principal railroad cities and towns of Georgia ouisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina South Carolina and Virginia, and have organize 11 local unions and added 5,000 members.

The meetings of Organizer Sherman have been largely attended and have been fruitful of good results. At an open meeting at Columbia, South Carolina, a number of state legislators were in attendance and at the close of Sherman's address one of them was heard to say: "There's a man I'd bank on. He's a stranger to me, but he's an honest man. He says what he means and means what he save."

He had our man "sized up" correctly. Sherman's work in the South should make any man feel proud, for it is monumental. It is needless to say that where Sherman has been the A. R. U. is on top."

DEATH OF FRANK SWEENEY.

Frank Sweeney, for several years Grand Master of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, died of consumption at Chicago on March 27th. His death was not unexpected as he has been in a state of decline for more than a year and his family and friends wer prepared for the sad end.

Frank Sweeney was one of the truest and most honorable men that ever served a labor organization. He was not infallible, nor was he without enemies, but no man, friend or foe, ever questioned his integrity or his honesty of purpose. As grand master of the S. M. A. A., he discharged every duty with unfaltering courage and unrelaxing fidelity—and no man did more than he to secure proper recognition for the men who had honored him dence and the highest position within their gift.

Frank Sweeney died a poor man in this world's goods, but he left a legacy of character, principle, honor and all things of good report of greater and more enduring value than material riches.

Thousands will mourn the death of Frank Sweeney as a personal loss and bear his name, his example and his services in loving and grateful remem-

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A reign of common sense.

An increase of the army of fool killers. Uncompromising hostility to bigotry. Diligence in minding one's own busi-

The power to grasp a verity and let go

Faith in the ultimate triumph of Truth and the overthrow of Error.

An inconoclastic crusade against idols and shams and superstitions A conviction that life, given up to sel-

fishness, is not worth the living. A higher appreciation of the truth that "an injury to one is the concern of all," and that by withholding solicitude all are injured.

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