LAWYERS.

THEIR WORK AND INFLUENCE OF THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

A Subject Which Engrosses Vast Number Who Believe They Constitute a Most Dangerous Element.

Some time ago Hon. P. S. Grosscup; U. S. District Judge, of Chicago delivered an address before the law students of than Grosscup himself. the Indianapolis University, in which DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ROSTRUM AND BENCH he made certain announcements worthy of comment.

The occasion was a sort of a lawyers jubilee or carnival. The hall where the address was delivered, was made a sort of a banqueting hall where fat things were served to tickle lawyers' palates, and the board was honored and embellished by his ex-Excellency Benjamin Harrison, upon whom Judge Grosscup lavished his wealth of taffa adnauseam, which was doubtless in response to an equal amount of slush poured upon Grosscup by his ex-Excel-

CHRIST UNDERSTOOD LAWYERS.

It is always in order, when estimates are made of men, as a class, to consult storm from which there seems no shelthe opinions of Jesus Christ, if at any ter. There is a shelter, but the human opinion. In the case of lawyers, on one as in every emergency, it is the characoccasion, He said: "They (the lawyers) ter of the nation that will count for rejected the counsels of God;" and what most." was true in A. D. 1 is true in A. D. 1897, and has been true from the first. On lik, mount the bench and don the juanother occasion, when Christ was de-dicial robes, everything undergoes a nouncing Pharisees and hypocrites-in- sudden change. Then the "colossal corterchangable terms-a lawyer present porate establishments," get on top and realized that in the God-dishonoring the courts see to it that they are not group lawyers were included, and said, dislodged, and this nefarious practice "Master, thus saying thou reproachest us also." True it was, and Christ re- mind is permeated with alarm. plied, "Woe unto you also, ye lawyers for ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne." "Woe unto you, for ye build the sepulchres of the prophets, employer and employe, makes pharisa and your fathers killed them." "Woe unto you lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ve hindered."

Manifestly, Christ knew all about lawyers, as a class, and unfortunately for the class, He made no exceptions. And yet, judging the past by the present, it is for any word that might seem to disprobably true that all along the track of parge their processes of robbery, he the centuries lawyers have been pillars n the church and in active alliance with toil together. Many are founded upon Pharisees, Scribes and hypocrites, "rejecting the counsel of God," binding burdens "grievous to be borne," and have stolen and secreted the "key of bilities are ever touched than those knowledge," by which justice and fair that not infrequently respond to the play for the masses are unknown in the world, and only the rich are the beneficiaries of courts-a condition so generally true that the world expresses amaze ment when even a semblance of justice is vouchsafed the poor man.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

It would be foreign to the purpose of this writing to introduce the name of skeletons by his infamous rapacity. ex President Harrison, if Judge Grosscup had not beslimed him with the grossest flattery and made him a part of the chief executive of the most powerful or lynching would be in the line of judi distinguished lawyers in the land.

VENALITY AND VILLAINY.

It is by no means a new thing in history, that money has proven the downfall of eminent lawyers, notably the disgrace of Lord Bacon, the facts being of a character well calculated to modifyestimates of the legal fraternity, because if Lord Bacon could be tempted by money to disgrace his name and office, what must be its power to debauch men of small intellectual caliber like Grosscup,

EXPANSION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

sion of the aggregate wealth of the country from 1850 to the present time, and tiflic, and, what is more, impractical."

And why, it may be seked, is the disn of wealth in the United States of a character to beget despondency in

the mind of a United States district judge? Every one knows, who knows anything about the facts, that it is the result of vicious laws and the still more vicious rulings of such judges as Gross cup-ruling nineteen times out of twenty in the interest of corporations which control the bulk of the wealth of the country; and every attempt on the part of the people to correct or modify the outrage, is met by the lawyers and judges of the country with relentless opposition, and by none more vigorously

of deceptions find expression when a trum. Then he can refer to corporate scoundrelism as did Grosscup when he ments, displacing, day by day, the the richest or the most cunning. Such a portent, however unreal, darkens hope and eats the marrow out of patriotism. The there are clashes like the opening of a

But when Grosscup, and judges of his has been continued until the public

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.

For a United States judge like Gross cup to discuss the relationship between ism a fine art. It gives dignity to duplicity and seeks to armorplate rob bery against the attacks of truth and justice. In this line he says, "employers are not, as a rule, unreasonable nor are employes blind to superior merit, of the talent that constructs great enterprises.' And then as if to conciliate employers says, "I believe in unions of men who the most beautiful of human sympathies -a sympathy that rises into the hero ism of self-sacrifice. No finer susceptifirst care of wronged workingmen.' This cry for sympathy of wronged work ingmen was heard in Chicago when George M. Pullman inaugurated famine in the ranks of his employes, and then that Judge Grosscup arrayed himself on the side of Pullman and against the men, women and children, reduced to BELIEVES IN GOD.

Grosscup, like the lawyers whom Christ denounced, believes in God. The his address. What do we behold? A announcement is not suprising-Pull citizen who has filled the world with his man, Carnegie, Rockfeller, also profess fame as president of a great Republic, to believe in God, but it is safe to say, nation of the earth, becoming the paid them, to quote Grosscup, have got on attorney of the most criminally corrupt top, reached the "crest and bathed their corporation of his state, the managers faces in the sunshine that comes unof which are so rotten, so debased, so clouded from the skies." But what of Where do they bathe their faces? Not cial propriety, a fact which indicates in "sunshine from unclouded skies!" faces in tears, wrung from them by heartless corporations, the pets of such inquires: "Is civilization, after all, vidualism, under law, the pinnacle of the race's pride and its endeavor, to be again engulfed? Is independent manhood and womanhood losing ground? I cannot think so. I do not think so I believe in God and am not alarmed. The Woods and others, whose ermined robes evolution of mankind is not with us, it lutely practical. Between its superioritimes. resemble the skins of leopards? Nor is with him. The history of the race is should the career of Lord George Jeff- the history of many advances and of as reys, who rose to the distinction of Lord many retrogressions; but the longer Chancellor of England, be overlooked. strides have always been upward. The His cruelty and infamy were sought to face of the column is toward the crest. be emulated by Judge Woods, and to The lines waver, are often in full retreat, the everlasting disgrace of federal juris- but every rise from bivousc has been prudence, sustained by a United States higher up than the one before. The supreme court, the members of which great captains of the race have always live to enjoy the fall measure of their borne confidence. We, their lieuten infamy, instead of being impeached as ants, must share their faith. But faith was Jeffreys who was disgraced and im- alone is not enough; we must also think and act. Which way, then, shall we turn? One thing we may set down as Judge Grosseup refers to the expan- final. There is no hope in any kind of

> It would have been remarkable if Judge Grosscup had not found a place in his address to "punch" socialism a la Fitzsimmons, or some other "plu who in an effort to glorify "individual-

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE]

RUSKIN COLLEGE.

THE FIRST INSTITUTION OF THE NEW ECONOMY.

be Built by the Ruskin Co-Operative Association, for the Education of the Common People,

All friends of humanity and liberty verywhere will hail this announcement with unalloyed satisfaction. The brave pioneers of economic freedom at Ruskin are to erect the first college of the New Economy and dedicate it to the teaching of pure socialism. It will be the first Chicane, duplicity, and all the tribe college of the people, by the people and for the people. No plutocratic endow-United States Judge of the Grosscup ment fund will pollute the streams and genus throws aside his judicial tomahawk fountains of knowledge there. The suband scalping knife, and mounts the ros- lime doctrine, that "all men are equal" will be taught there and the youth of the land will be educated in the princisaid, "These colossal corporate establish- ples of the New Economy which are founded in the common brotherhood of smaller tradesmen, look as if civilization, the race. The building of this college in its climax, meant only the survival of dedicated to true social and economic science, marks a new era in the great movement of the common people to break the fetters that have so long kept mighty advances of this era project prob- them in bondage and gives fresh impelems of their own. Every now and then tus to the struggle for social and eco nomic emancipation. All hail Ruskin College! Its stately proportions will soon bear testimony of the conquering time He found occasion to deliver an race must devise and build it. In this, spirit of the new humanity. The good work has already been begun and on excellent article on "Ruskin College" lege committee the following subscripsal of our readers. Says Mr. Broome: used by contributors:

era opens at the beautiful site devoted by Ruskin. Upon and around it the hopes and blessings of the great and good are centered, as the one spot to which all may turn to receive the culture of the new age, and to learn the practical life of Socialism in Ruskin.

"To achieve this result the pioneers at Ruskin have undergone many trials and hardships. Intense labor and persistent will, fortified with the hope of the great and glowing future, has carried them burning desire, to found a college of eduthe coming age and the coming nation. A people's college free from the tradivouth will not be murdered by the factory system of machine education: where each mind will be taught to think for itself and make its own independent deductions from fact and imagination; where dogmatic conclusions from data culled from the infancy of the human intellect shall give place to the attainment of knowledge and the study of

"All honor to the people of the new New Economy. All honor to the opening era of Socialism."

To hasten the completion of the college funds are required and the thousands of our friends throughout the June 19th the corner stone is to be laid. country should contribute promptly in In the issue of Coming Nation of April such amounts as their means will per-17th, Isaac Broome has the following mit. In the circular issued by the colwhich we commend to the careful peru- tion blank is inserted which may be

RUSKIN COLLEGE OF THE NEW ECONOMY.

TO THE RUSKIN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION:

I hereby subscribe and agree to pay to the Building and Equipment

Fund the sum of \$..... monthly, for a period of months from date Name. Address.....

"A new era, which the world has been anticipating with gradually increasing intensity, has opened. Two centuries of industrial life with their marvelous reversal misery. Great achievements our other. With each dying age and its exworld is alive today with expectations more intense than history reveals, and we are stepping into an arena of activity undreamed before. A new time is upon us, and with it a new race of men. The world's scattered and solitary thinkers of the near past have been succeeded by constantly thickening companies, battalions, armies of sages. Irresistible All is changing, evolving, bursting with new life.

"In all this stupendous whirl of human development, no part occupies the reconstruction of social and economic supreme as the basic element of life, happiness and progress. Men and wojudges as Grosscup. This district judge social life and economic life will meet, ity. hing for Humanity.

ty and the old system no comparison can be instituted. Social life can exist worthy of emulation. No better advice only where the level of ethical culture is equal; happiest where the level is highest. For that reason the natural outgrowth of social economic science and life is the College of the New Economy now building by the whole people trammelled education will be for the gether" and then its troubles would whole people. Patrons, endowments, cease. politics, religions and social superstitions will have no place in the Co of the New Economy. Its character is to develop the knowledge of practical life, to realize our existence. How to attain its best results in social economic life by the study of science, industrial arts fine arts, manners and ethics-ethical knowledge and practice being the foun-dation stone of the College of the New

"With this first college the world has yet seen devoted to So

All contributions and communications should be addressed to "College Committee of the Ruskin Co-operative Association, Ruskin, Tenn." The RAILWAY sults, have ended with crisis and uni- TIMES gives this most worthy project its unqualified endorsement and in the one hand, human wreck and ruin on the name of Social and Economic Freedom appeals to its friends everywhere to give periences arises a new birth, new it their moral and financial support thought, new motive, new hope. The until its dedication shall proclaim the triumph of the new civilization.

GOOD ADVICE.

The general officers of the Independent Order of Knights of Labor have recently issued a circular to their members advising them to join the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth. The stand thus taken evinces masses of new thought are marshaling the progressive spirit of the officers away the effete philosophies of the past. as well as an unselfish desire to see labor united and harmonious. We quote from the circular as follows: "Assuming the ultimate object of our Order to be as stated in attention like that which relates to the Section XX. of the Preamble to its Constitution: 'To establish c perative God does not believe in them. All of life. This dominates all others, ruling institutions, such as will tend to supersede the wage system, by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system, men are everywhere aggregating in and also in that portion of the Constitugroups to solve the problem of social tion which relates to the General Covenal and shameless, that a United the wretched men, women and children economics by living the life. The world operative Labor Legion,' your general States judge from his place on the bench, whom they, under the protection of watches with bated breath the result of officers view with favor and confidence made the announcement that hanging judicial mountebanks, have robbed? their experiences. These experiences the recently organized Brotherhood of we have. In the peaceful vales of Ten- the Co-operative Commonwealth, which, nessee, the noble men and women who they believe, meets every requirement the power of money to debauch the most but in ten thousand shops and lairs, in founded the Ruskin colony, with its of the advance guard of labor and redarkness and in gloom, they bathe their great newspaper devoted to pure Social- form. It numbers among its members ism, and its great propaganda publish- some of the ablest thinkers and most ing house, have realized the point where zealous workers in the cause of human-With a view to keep or part company. This, the world's ing the principles to the front, it has only an alternation from one spieces of problem, was not solved in Ruskin with been decided to advise all Mixed Assempersonal bondage to another? Is indi- out the martyrdom incident to all valu- blies of the Order to join this new and able experiences. They sacrificed all to vigorous organization now rapidly comthis work. They give all for the com- ing to the front, whose plan of organizamon good. Nothing for self. Every-tion requires no charter or initiation fees, but which proposes a basis for On every plane the new economic life educational propagation, and relief, that is demonstrated to be superior; abso- is up with the development of the

The position taken by these officers is could have been given the members than to join the Brotherhood of the Cooperative Commonwealth. There is an rmy of officials of labor organizations in the country and if they would hold a convention and about nine-tenths of with their contributed funds, where un- them resign, labor would soon "get to-

Uncle Sam, published at Cumberland Mo., is one of the brightest papers that comes to our table. It is edited by George E. Boomer and its columns are filled with live and instructive matter. Uncle Sam is doing his full share to hasten the emancipation of the toiling

musculine methods of reform and ne a fighter for the right.

RIGHTS OF MAN.

SYLVESTER KELIHER, SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION

scusses the Important Topic in an Able Manner–Socialism the True Remedy for the Wrongs We Suffer.

well known reformer at Minneapolis, through to the realization of the world's the American Railway Union, advocates consulting the keepers of the record and cation consistent with the thought of the social and industrial ills which afflict called a fool, and his plan is called a our country. Mr. Keliher has recently made a tour of the Northwest, address tions of the past; where the mind of ing large audiences of workingmen, and but we know that Debs can, in twentyeverywhere his advocacy of co-operation the socialist standard and it is safe to tremendous progress in the months im- methods are a dismal failure. mediately before us. Workingmen in ever increasing numbers are beginning to realize that there is no hope of relief and earnest reformers as ever got toin the old parties or under the ancient time. All honor to Ruskin's effort. All and decaying capitalistic system, and honor to the Peeple's College of the they are now turning to the new system, the inauguration of which will abolish poverty and give all men equal opportunities to secure and enjoy the good things of the earth.

In the article referred to, which is captioned the "Rights of man," Mr. Keliher says:

"Under this title every social, indus trial and political problem can, with propriety be considered; it measures the lives, labors and hopes of mankind and advocates the liberation, assertion and enthronement of humanity. A mere allusion to the rights of man inspires a ization, and gives impetus to the nobler thoughts and higher purposes of humankind. The wrongs of man have held the and written, and the pale cheeks, the sunken eyes and tatters of the starving millions unable to find work, bear hag-gard testimony of its truth. It is high time to cease whimpering and give our attention to the rights of man, and take them. I believe with the poet who wrote:

The world is mine, to live in and enjoy, Is mine to live in and to weep, Is mine to labor in and sleep.

The world is mine, my heritage it is. It is not mine alone; Whose born of woman, it is also his,

His little is my own." None deny the right of man to life hence his right to those things necessary

to life must follow. Light, air, water and land are not the product of anyone's labor, and no man or set of men has a right to private ownership in them; all are indispensable to life and should be shared in alike by all

the people. Labor is designed to supply the people with the necessities and comforts of life; the right of man to participate follows. That the production and distribution may not be left to chance or the caprice of the individual, the forces should be systematically organized, and all possible advantage taken of associ ated effort, leaving the greater time to improvement and to intellectual and moral development. Governments exist present system of avarice, greed and selfishness, where each so-called succes is a monument over the failure, broken lives and sufferings of others, to the humanizing system of Socialism, under which the prosperity and happiness all would be the concern of each.

In Socialism lies the only road to freedom-and to suffering and oppressed liam, "will absorb the empire," not, humanity it points the way to emancipation; its principles are based on state," but to forever destroy military humanity, and the rights of man is the despotism, make the subjects citizens, key-note that shall tune into activity and the empire a nation of free and and new-born life the much needed spirit of fraternity, in order that the rights and liberties of the people may be saved and perpetuated: for a voice in the night is saying:

"The thrones of your kingdom shall be shattered

And the prisoner and serf shall go free.

will harvest from seeds that I scattered On the borders of blue Galilee; For I come not alone and a stranger : Lo, my respers will sing through the night, Till the star that stood over the manger Shall cover the world with its light."

MORE TOLERANCE NEEDED.

We confess to having been overcome by that "tired feeling" when we read New York People criticising the proposed colonization of a whole state and the establishment therein of the co-operative ommonwealth as outlined by Engene V. Debs in the New York Journal. People is becoming nauseating in the extreme. We cannot all be up in the niceties of the orthodox school like the New York Professor, but nevertheless wedo not want our humble efforts to help naher in the co-operative commonwealth held up to ridicule, because we have not the official stamp of the Carl Marx orthodoxy blown in the bottle. For twenty years it has been the custom of the S.

L. P. in this country to hold meetings in the back rooms of saloons, with the same audiences week after week, and a new listener only when the barkeepers were changed; this method of spreading the propaganda of socialism has been so successful that at the present ratio of increase in the orthodox wing, the co-In article contributed to the Rights of operative commonwealth will be great-Man, published by C. St. John Cole, the ly introduced about the year 17,327. Now comes Debs and proposes a new Sylvester Keliher, General Secretary of method of propaganda, without first socialism as the only true remedy for seal in New York; and forthwith he is scheme. Debs' plan of colonization may not be practical, though we think it is, four hours, gather around him more met with unqualified approval and earnest socialists than the twenty years' evoked demonstrations of the heartiest propaganda of the S. L. P. has brought enthusiasm. Thousands are rallying to together. Practical results prove the correctness of a theory, and according to predict that the movement will make this measure, the New York People's

Another eye-sore to the People is the Ruskin colony. A band of as sturdy gether, founded a co-operative colony in Tennessee. They went through untold hardships of pioneer life, published a weekly paper that has more to spread socialistic ideas than any other agency in America, and they have finally reached a point where their cooperative efforts are in a fair way to prove successful, but, as "colonies are not enumerated in the official text book of the orthodox school, the Ruskinites are called fools and knaves.

In the treatment of the trades union movement the People has been equally successful. We are of the opinion held by the People, that the pure and simple trade unionist is doomed to defeat in thought of the new and advancing civildence; we believe in the necessity for political action and in the abolition of the wage system; at the same time we boards long enough and of "man's in- do not think every advocate of trades humanity to man," much has been said unionism is a rascal or a fool. We have no patience with the labor takir, and never lose an opportunity to show him up in his true colors, but there are half a million honest union men who might be won over to our side by proper methods. Sugar catches more flies than vinegar; logic and argument will make socialists, calling names will not

> We believe a little more tolerance among reformers would not be out of place. To us it matters not to what particular school of economic thought a man belongs, all we care to know is that he is dissatisfied with existing conditions and is honestly endeavoring to bring about a different social and economic state of affairs. Time and common sense will do the rest .- Western Miner,

THE FUTURE OF GERMANY.

No one can prophesy the future of Germany, but so much, at least, seems clear, that it will largely depend on the course pursued by the socialists. Three alternatives seem open to them: they may indefinitely continue their present op-position to the government, and then they can only be a source of weakness; or they may absorb the empire, transforming it into a feudal state, fatal to liberty, and, therefore, unstable; or they may, in return for certain timely concessions, place their powerful organization at the service of the empire, and be its chief pillar of strength.

This is the consummation that every friend of Germany and of humanity must devoutly wish, It would bring advantages to both sides and put only by consent of the governed; hence tary despotism, and allow its subjects large lib-the right of man to change from the erty of thought, speech and action; while the sothe state as a mere economic bee-hive, and accept it as the great great institution for raising man might be strong without being enslaved; and the present state of things, against which all thought-

The socialists of German, in spite of the insane opposition of Emperor Wilhowever, to transform it into a "feudal happy people. That is what socialism will do in Germany and it is proceeding irresistibly on that line in every other country, notably the United States. The people recognize in socialism the only means of escape from despotism and spoliation, and they are mustering their forces in all the civilized countries on the

DEATH OF JOHN BOYLE.

The many friends of Bro. John Boyle, of Local Union No. 278, New York City, will be pained to learn of his sudd death on April 22d. He was exceedingly popular and the announcement of his death came as a shock to his many friends an article in this week's issue of the and admirers. He was widely known in the West and the news that "Jack" Boyle is no more will be heard with profound regret. The members of his union attended the funeral in a body V. Debs in the New York Journal. The and made an impressive appearance on continued fault finding of the New York the sad occasion. Six of the members mains to their last resting place. beautiful cross and pillow of cut flowers was the last tribute of the union to the departed brother. Of the dece can be said that he was brave, yet gen-

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TERRE HAUTE, MAY 15, 1897

JUDICIAL RAPE.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in what has became widely known as "the Arago case" is in some respects the most important and far-reaching in its application to workingmen ever rendered by that tribunal. The decision of the court was practically unanimous. Justice Harlan alone dissenting. In effect it abrogates the Thirteenth Amendment to the constitution which provides that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Four seamen accepted service on the Arago, agreeing to perform certain duties on that vessel during a voyage from San Francisco to Knappton, state of Washington, and other ports. At Astoria Oregon, these seamen, becoming dissatisfied with their employment, left the vessel, without having obtained consent of the 'master," and the latter had them arrested and lodged in jail. After being in jail sixteen days they were again placed on board the vessel, against their While on board they refused to work in obedience to the order of the "master." Upon arrival of the vessel at San Francisco they were arrested for having refused to work and placed on trial upon that charge. The prosecution having been sustained, the case was appealed to the Supreme Court and that body has now justified the proceedings. It should be borne in mind that the vessel was engaged in a purely private business. If a seaman may be arrested for simply quitting his employment and forced back to his task, what is to prevent a man on land being subjected to the same treatment? Just why seamen do not come within the protection of the Thirteenth Amendment to the constitu tion is not clear to us, nor does the court throw any light upon that subject. Railway employes engaged in inter-state commerce are, above all others, vitally interested in this decision. It indicates clearly and unmistakably the purpose of the court to establish and maintain industrial servitude on sea and on land by judicial decree. The precedent has been established and the principle upon which the seamen were convicted will certainly apply to railway employes and others if they inconvenience their "mas ters" by quitting their employment without permission. This decision goes government by injunction one better. It is graced the world. more simple and more effective. If an employe quits without permission of his "master," he is arrested and by force returned to his work, and if he refuses to prison, and this outrageous proceeding has the unqualified approval of the highest judicial tribunal in the land. Of means judicial slavery. Of course there hopeful and brightning. is nothing in the decision to prohibit a "master" from dismissing a workingman at his ewn sweet will-it is wholly in the interest of the plutocratic crew at whose behest one decision after another has been rendered against workingmen and this last one in the Arago case strikes down the last vestige of their constitu tional liberty and leaves them manacled and fettered, the property of their "mas

The Coast Seamen's Journal has made an elaborate exposition of the outrage and is making a noble fight to arouse work ingmen to an appreciation of its enor mity. Let the Aroga case be cited and denounced in every labor meeting and let the protest increase and continue un-til the infamous decision becomes so odious and repulsive that the court will be compelled to reverse it.

SOCIAL EVOLUTION

The People's Voice, of Winipeg, remarks that "of all the foolish arguments sertions) that are used against social ism, the worst is the stereotyped utter ance that 'you want to divide every thing.' Bear in mind that workingmen thing. Bear in mind that workingmen, who wear patches on their pants and don't eat regularly talk in that strain. We are willing to have some critic show us where a socialist writer or speaker ever advocated 'dividing up.' It is over savocaced arrang up. It is nothing but the 'stop thief' cry of the robber, who picks the pockets of his vic-tims while distracting their attention. The truth of the matter is that under

Manifestly, socialism has for its su reme purpose the redemption of soamids. It would repoyate, redeem and terms, perhaps, but they express, neverss, the far-reaching intent of socialiam

To accomplish its purpose, socialism begins with units, not with millions. In pledge anew their fidelity to the old theory and in fact, one live man is of more value than all dead men since time of them reduced to tatters, and their albegan. To convert one man from the legiance to the old principles, they preerror of his ways, redeem him from the sent a spectacle well calculated to inspire bondage of ignorance, superstition and hope in the breasts of the despondent bigotry, is an achievement far trans- and to insure the ultimate triumph of c-nding the glory of conquests by humanity over its remorseless oppresbloody faced war. It redeems a man sors. who, unfettered and free, exclaims, "Whereas I was blind now I see." And one clear-visioned man can accomplish more than all the blind men of all the zones that encircle the earth.

Take for instance one man: A. earns the wealth of the world-of this, he secures for himself \$1.00. Socialism begins with that one man and secures for him all he earns. It says "the wealth a man creates is his own and not another's." What's more natural than that robbers should be opposed to socialism? It interferes with their appropriated to themselves the earth. the human family by the throat and created conditions of degradation. Socialism proposes that these robbers shall relax their clutch, shall loosen their constrictive coil around their victims and the work is going bravely on.

The wage slave system, which is simply a wage robber system connot be uprooted in a day, nor a year, and if ever destroyed it will be by the conquering efforts of socialism.

The weapons of socialistic warfare are books and ballots. Education breaks fetters, as did Lincoln's proclamation, setting millions of manacled slaves free, and socialism believes in education, because it has been written "that intellect is the most valued portion of the wealth of a state." But intellect is not the exclusive possession of the rich, the favored few. To reach the intellect of the masses, to awaken dormant energies, to create noble aspirations, to intensify hatred of slavery in whatever form it appears, is the mission of education. In the emancipating power of education, Socialism places its supreme reliance.

It should be remembered that ignorance and liberty are never in alliance, and if, therefore, the great mass of intellect represented by the people cannot be vitalized, the epitaph of Socialism and of every other reform need not be postponed, because all the histories of the human race bear testimony that the fiercest despotisms in the world have appeared amongst the most ignorant and vicious of mankind. Nor does it matter in the least by what names the governments are designated. If the people are robbed for the enrichment of the few, as is done in the United States, a republic becomes infinitely more odious than the despotism of a sultan, shah, or czar, because, while nominally a republic, by laws and decisions it affords immuity to the most colossal piracies that has dis-

The work of Socialistic education is tireless, aggressive and conquering. There is scarcely a city in the United States where even now its potentiality play the role of a slave, he is sent to is not recognized. It is demanding the municipal ownership of water, light and street railways, and the more these preliminary reforms are agitated, the course there are those who will make all more deeply is the public mind imkinds of excuses for the outrage, but pressed with their righteous common and free annual distributions of winter clothing stripped of all useless verbiage it simply sense and every where the outlook is

SPECIAL CONVENTION

Official notice has been issued to local unions of a special convention of the American Railway Union to be held at Chicago, beginning June 15th and continuing in session until the labors of the convention are concluded. It is customary to allude to every convention as the "most important of all," but in this case the phrase is fully warranted, for we do not doubt the approaching special convention will be confronted by issues of grave importance and to meet these and do justice to the task will tax the intelligence and resources of the order to its fullest capacity. Yet we have no apprehension as to its outcome. Such is our faith in the order and its member-ship that we feel, indeed we know, that every question will be courageously met and intelligently disposed of, and when the convention shall have adjourned it will be found that the scope of the order has been increased, that a new and prohas been increased, that adopted and gressive policy has been adopted and that the order is better equipped to carry forward its noble work than ever

No organization of workingmen has ever been so persecuted as has been the American Railway Union. Some of the methods employed by the railroad com-panies to disrupt it would put the crim-son of shame in the cheek of a Hotten-tot. All the person of

try the wealth producer is forced to dimethod that sneaking ingenuity could
vide." devise has been employed to pry into the order, to hound its members and at ev ery possible opportunity to stab it and ciety from conditions of degradation, them to death. Every 2x4 official, every which antedate the building of the pyr- petty boss has been against us, and de generates in almost every grade have disenthrall the world. High-sounding sought preferment by reviling against the A. R. U. in the hearing of the higher officials. But we still live. On the threshold of a convention which will be attended by the "Old Guard," banner, under which they fought, many

To the Pullmans and the railroad cor porations we say, you have done your worst and we despise and defy you. You have polluted every fountain of liberty, you have reduced our government to a brutal policeman to club the \$3 00 a day, contributes that amount to people upon whom you perpetrated your piracies and between you and us there is a irrepressible conflict which shall not cease until you have been utterly wiped from the face of the continent. For one thing we are under ob ligation to you. Your brutality has appealed to our brains. We are thinking and don't you forget it. When we fought crime-stained policy by which they have you before you had the government overpower us and put us in jail. We They have grasped the great mass of will not give you another chance to do that, for when we strike again it will be on other lines and the government will be ours and on our side and you may have a chance to meditate upon the mutations of time behind prison bars

We are prepared for the conflict and the A. R. U. will never order a retreat Daily our army grows stronger and our men are battle-tried and will not flinch when the hour for action strikes. The coming convention will mark new de partures and with stately steps the hosts of labor will march to victory.

CARTER H. HARRISON:

In a certain important sense the election of Carter H. Harrison as Mayor of Chicago is a triumph for the American Railway Union. He was in charge of the Chicago Times at the time of the Pullman strike and the Times was the only one of all the great dailies that opposed Pullman and the railroads and supported the A. R. U. and the strike. Quite early in the campaign this charge was brought against Mr. Harrison and the plutocratic papers, all of which were. of course, against him, declared that his election meant the vindication of the A. R. U. and approval of the Pullman strike. Two years ago he would have heen defeated on this issue, but this year he won by an overwhelming majority. Only the Chicago Dispatch supported him, and in spite of the attacks of the combined plutocratic press, he is now Mayor of Chicago. Public sentiment is rapidly changing. Thousands, who a few years ago were against us, are now on our side and thousands more will be. The press is losing its power, a fact luminous with hope for the people. The people have been deceived and betrayed so often that they are beginning to think and act for themselves and this means an end to the reign of corporate capital.

A STRIKING OBJECT LESSON.

The city of Roubaix, France, containing about 100,000 inhabitants, has a socialist city council. whose members are mostly workingmen. The mayor is a weaver, who suffered two years' imprisonment for his vigorous propaganda in the cause of socialism. He was blacklisted by all the "bosses," and, being thus driven from his trade was compelled to resort to peddling vegetables and newspapers for a living. Among the many reforms introduced by this city council of "mis erables" are the school restaurants, which daily furnish to the children attending the common schools good, wholesome meals free of charge wearing apparel were thus distributed. Mayo and council have been repeatedly re-elected. Socialism has apparently conquered that city, and it has evidently come to stay. A more grati-fying illustration of the thoroughly practical posstbilities of the socialistic system co

And yet there are socialists in this country who proclaim as foolish and visionary a plan which contemplates control of a state, and then another, and so on until the national co-operative commonwealth is established. What calamity, indeed, according to these gentlemen, if enough socialists could be got together in one state to carry it and introduce, as far as the federal constitution and laws would allow, co-operative in dustry. The federal authorities would interfere, they say. Of course! And such interference would at once make more socialists and do more to hasten the end of the old system than the ordinary propaganda could accomplish in a decade

Suppose there was government owner-ship of railroads in the United States, is it probable that Pennsylvania miners would suffer for bread while western farmers were burning corn for fuel for want of transportation? With govern-ment ownership the question of oppor-tune and rapid distribution of food products would be permanently settled.

methods employed by the railroad companies to disrupt it would put the crimson of shame in the cheek of a Hotten-tot. All the powers of almost all the people have not clothes; though she is black with spinning wheels, her the of the matter is that under the order, but they have not been able, nor will they be, to crush it. Every soul for grain, they die of hunger."

HUMAN PROGRESS.

T IS A MYTH, BECAUSE LACKING IN THE MAIN ESSENTIAL.

ug In the Claims Made For "Free Education and "Rising Levels"—Will Some One Point Out Evidences of Man's Advance, Collectively or Individually?

[Special Correspondence.] In conversation with his friends of high degree the writer is now and then confronted with a certain question approximately as follows: Grant that not enough is yet being done for the classes down toward the social pit. Still, is not much more done for them in our days than ever before, or is not some thing being done, especially in the shape of free education in many forms for all men to rise into higher levels? And such friends are disappointed in they don't receive a nonqualified "Yes." They fail to see that such transcendent questions cannot be answered with a mere "aye" or "pay."

Take the very words free education. or cheap or expensive education, for that matter. We have had all kinds in floods for nearly three centuries on this side of the ocean. Has that prevented us from developing all the evils of the other nations, ancient or modern? Are not certain evils worse today than ever, and in our own country more intense than anywhere else? What is the object of that education of ours? To teach men how to rise by climbing on top of each other. Also to keep men satisfied with all our present basic social iniquities.

Free education which does not teach men how to be free, but how to accept oppression as all right or inevitable! Free education which compels every brother to get the best of some other himself go down to the bottom and live and die in that bottom, with his wife and children! And why should over 90 per cont of our own people need to have free state education more than free state soup? Because of that very farcical freedom of ours that tells men: There you are, if you want bare wages for a bare living, underbid each other, and when you cannot get any wages hang yourself. If you only have a little wealth to begin life with as your own employer, well, then, wherever you go, around any town or city, or however far from either, you shall find that good brother of yours -the landlord-who shall take all that little wealth of yours, or pretty near, so that you may be able to have an insignificant fragment of God's planet where von can try to make both ends meet. And we shall see that it is as hard a possible for you to make those ends meet? How? We shall plaster the whole nation with corporations and trusts.

Corporations! Trusts! What are they? Governmental abdications of public du-That which the individual or a group of them cannot do without begging for favors, "laws of privilege," from kings or legislative bodies, that is a public function, to be performed by the municipality or the nation under officials to be nothing but the clerks of the respective voters, the latter to dein annual elections the basic, businesslike principles on which the officials should preside over this or that function, only the trifling details to be left to their officers, and even those details subject to modification by popular vote. It is under some such process that we would have freedom, the real article, and not the sham kind about which we have been always bragging.

But where can you see any such conceptions of freedom? Not among our 1,500,000 teachers, civil or religious, in church or state, under pay or without pay, with the possible exception of a reform teachers in a few reform papers repudiated by all the so called respectable elements of the nation And for the sake of being counted among the respectable most men are willing to be as dumb as mummies in any reform worth talking about. As a matter of fact, we don't even have freedom of speech in the midst of our free education. Our very institutions are not free. If they were, they would give to the humblest worker the power to fully as mental food, and so the power of contributes a fascinating story paying for the education of his children. Please tell me why not?

Our education, whether free or paid for, has not yet taught men one of the most important truths in life. It is as follows: Any mixture of clear water with dirty water makes a combination totally unfit to drink. The same happens with the social organization. Any mixture of laws of freedom with laws of oppression (we call them laws of privilege, in order not to upset our delicate nervous system) any such mixture has always produced, and shall always produce, a social status totally unfit for real manhood to develop on the face of the earth. All evil would rapidly dis appear from among men if we, with our infernal insanity that we call prog-ress, did not insist upon the necessity of mixing some good with all evil and thus give to the latter the potentiality of self existence, imparted to evil by that which is good, good alone being self existent, while evil, if left all alone,

is self destroying.

Take human history from beginning Take human history from beginning to end. If you condense all its lessons into one, in the life of nations as well as in the personal life of every man, wise or ignorant, poor or rich, demon or saint, what do you find? You find that all pervading, immutable law just referred to in the previous paragraph. No positive good can ever come from any mixture of good and evil, neither in my own acts as a man nor in my own acts mixture of good and evil, neither in my own acts as a man nor in my own acts as a citizen. The latter completes the former. A man is not a full man or anything like it until he is a full citi-zen, and as such stands squarely upon the suppression of all social evils, to be replaced by fundamental social right-courses in all the ramifications of our political and industrial fabric. Let all reformers remember that

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NEW OCCASIONS.

The May number of New Occasions is an improvement has been made recently in unquestionably the best specimen of a reform magazine yet produced in this country. With it the size of the magazine is enlarged and it steps into the front rank not only from a literary but an artistic standpoint. The handsome cover page was designed by Henry movement, while the absence of the ankle joi Ives Cobb, the famous World's Fair architect, and the decorative features are from the pen of Harry O. Landers, the renowned newspaper artist.

Sixty-four pages are devoted to topics of lively popular interest and there is sketch which will add much to his fame as a writer and satirist. It is entitled "A Corrected School History of the United States," and Mr. Adams explains that "he has been selected for this important and patriotic task by a commission consisting of John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnagie and George McPullman.' It is a delightful piece of satire and will attract wide attention. Those who admire the editoral pages of New Occasion will be pleased with the May installment. "The One Issue," "The Competitive System Doomed," "A Practical. Christ" and "Shall We Unite" are specimens of logical and vigorous Eng-"The Conlish. Jesse Cox considers feed his children with physical as well vict Problem," and Mrs. Marion Todd entitled "Another Victim." Several new departments have been added. New Occasions now claims to be the best political magazine in the world.

Send 10 cents to Charles H. Kerr & Company, 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, for a copy, or better, send us \$1.35 for a year's subscription to New Occasions and the RAILWAL TIMES, Address,

RAILWAY TIMES. Terre Haute, Ind.

INDUSTRIAL HANDBOOK.

We are indebted to Chas. R. Martin of Tiffin, O., secretary of the I. O. K. of L., for a copy of the Handbook recently published by that organization. It is printed upon superb paper in clear type, is embellished with the portraits of the officials of the order and is handsomely bound. The volume contains a number of papers and addresses of a high order contributed by men and women of national fame in the labor movement. It is a compendium of valuable informa tion relating to social, industrial and financial questions and is a valuable acquisition to labor literature. In style and finish the work can not be excelled and Brother Martin has every reason to felicitate himself upon the success of the chievement.

If the government operated the rail-roads and the telegraph as it does the postofices, the cry of coercion and in-timidation when presidential elections occur would not be heard. Government wnership would give dignity to the

A New Rubber Foot.

to do in order to produce as nearly a perfect counterfeit of the natural member as it is possible for human ingenuity to secure.

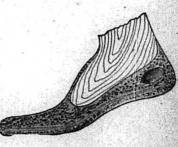
The original rubber foot with stiff ankle joints

was a vast improvement over the old style of wooden feet with articulating joints. The rubremoves the old clanking and the uncertainty

novement incident to this mechanism.

Subsequently Mr. A. A. Marks, the original in ventor of rubber feet, introduced an improve ment which while very simple was of great value serted from heel to toe near the bottom of the foot, the result of which was that the toe was and a dull paragraph in the magazine.

The editor, Frederick Upham Adams, presents the opening chapters of a the standard for 15 years, but is now superseded by what seems to be the last possible chican be made for the be er.



The new invention consists of the in a mattress of canvas in which is embedded side by side a layer of narrow, flat, steel, springs. The by side a layer of narrow, has, seen, swhich they canvas holds them in the pocket, in which they slide freely, but the ends are capped with r to prevent their perforating the rubber and

ing their proper bed.

The rubber which rests above this mattress is spongy, containing, therefore, a large percentage of air, increasing the lightness and also the flex-ability of the foot. Further, just above the posterior end of the mattress in the heel there is large air chamber so arranged that it cannot burst, and thus preventing the heel from mat-

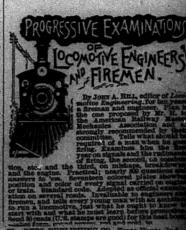
ting or failing in elasticity.

The operation of this steel spring mattress is to throw the toe back as it is bent in walking, and thus to materially assist in locomotion.

This mechanism has been submitted to the most severe mechanical test, and found to be so durable that after being tested equal to 10,000 miles of actual walking to show no signs of giving away.

By this improvement the foot is also lightened

and now weighs from eight to 16 ounces less than any other made, varying according to the weight of the person wearing the limb. A. A. Marks, 701 Broadway, N. Y is the sole proprietor of this artificial for



PAPERS.

AWAKE, MY PEOPLE! Air of the Marseillaise. BY BUDOLPH LEONHART Awake! arouse yourselves, my peop 'Twere folly, nay, 'twere crime to lie a slumber, while from every steeple In slumber, while from every steeple The danger signals pierce the sky! Behold, while resting from your toll A serpent huge is slowly crawling, o wind around your limbs its coils— Oh, dreadful sight! oh, fate appalling! If you delay and wait, It soon will be too late. Shake off the deadly grasp;
Destroy the pols'nous asp;
Else, surely as the sun lights up the sky, Your liberty will die!

Your pride and manhood will be broken; You'll be his lordship's humble slaves— Who'll tell you as a certain token, That you are but a pack of knaves Your vote, your home, your wife, you

Fit subjects for his vile oppres And you may thank your lucky star If he allows you in possession. You tremble when he riles; You simper when he smiles; ou are, indeed, unto your very graves His veritable slaves.

Then not away in mock derision : For, while you think you still are free There looms, alas! a ghostly vision Of chains in close proximity. They gaze at you from yonder bank, Its discounts and its mighty treasure Do you not hear their their ugly clank Amidst its dark financial measures They lurk in yonder court, Where mortgages are stored, Where'er you are and wheresoever bound You hear their dismal sound.

Yea, while this wily snake is gnawing The vital substance of your heart, The scavengers are surely drawing Upon their prey from every part Where is the farm, the humble cot Not with a bond or mortgage loa Where is the toiler who is not By debts and obligations goaded? Are not our money rings So many petty kings Who, without mercy, rule their helpless pre With most despotic sway?

Beware! beware! you thoughtless scoffers. While you indulge in foolish dreams There flows into the vampire's coffers
The people's blood in golden stream And when, at last, the prey is seen To lie in spasms and prostration, You stand aghast and have not e'er Of virtuous wrath the cons You saw the writing heard the warning cry Yet passed it heedless by.

Thoughts From the Workshop on Pious Frauds, Etc.

BY J. R. ARMSTRONG. The outworn rite, the old abuse,
The plous fraud transparent grown,
The good held captive in the use
Owrong alone:
These wait their doom from the great law
Which makes the past time serve to-day
And fresher life the world shall draw
From their decay. — Whitter.

A deep, broad reverence for tends

A deep, broad reverence for truth, coupled with a strong, undying love for humanity, constitute the principal elements of religion. Aside from these all else is purely emotionalism and does not contain any potentialities for good.

Service, no matter how profound or soroun, counts for nothing unless it is accompanied with noble actions. The embellished with all the pings of art-frescoeing, carving, gilding pings of art—rescoeing, carving, gitting, and upholstering—may be consecrated to God, but He seldom or never enters such magnificent toys; His chief abode is in the soul of an honest, intelligent, and pure-minded being. Stained glass windows, anthems, doxologies and incense have no more weight in the hand of God than the smallest indivisible particle of matter. ticle of matter.

There is no grander music to the Supreme Intelligence than the prattling of babes and the minstreley of birds and no softer incense than the breath of flowers! Priestly robes, long faces and flowers! Priestly robes, long faces and automatic ceremonials are detestable in the sight of the Living God. Lip ser-vice, the rustle of silks and the fluttervice, the rustic of suss and the nuttering of fans may be fashionable but they lack the first element of "righteousness." Fine, sonorous, deep-sounding articulations may please the ear and tickle the sense of the musical but NEVER awaken the conscience or the understanding! The world has been deluged with the fine rounded periods of the standing! The world has been deluged with the fine rounded periods of the "cloth" and thousands of "sacred edifices" point their golden fingers to the sky, but can it be truthfully said that the human race is better for all the sky, but can it be truthfully said that the human race is better for all this wasted energy and grand display?

Do the mills of greed and tyamy grind slower because the world is constantly reverberating with the enunciation of "sacred words"? What city of golden spires can boast of one solitary exspires can boast of one solitary ex-emplar of Christ? Have the sinews of the haunch-backed industrian become ess strained through the hollowed in luence of the church?

The sum and substance of nearly all the religion of the present day is refined noise. This never did nor never will lighten human woes. It may temporarily soothe the feverish conscience of a degenerate people but it cannot remove its savagery and lust, All the oratorical flourish and grand organ peal, then, had better cease because God has distinctly better cease because God has distinctly stated in His word that He wants no vain ablutions. Everything under the sun is vain unless it materially improves, directly or indirectly, the condition of the human race. The brief measure of time alloted to every human being ought to be too sacred to be trifled away listen-ing to the absurd insincerity of the av-erage preacher. Nine out of every ten are simply professional jaw-smiths ply-ing their vocation for lure. The size of the salary concerns them more than the salary concerns them mora than the salvation of immortal souls. "Creature comforts" with them is the "main chance" and in my experience I have discovered most of them to be intellectunscovered most of them to be intellectual pigmies. This is not supposed to be a slap at the faces of God's noblemen. Passmore, Reed and others—no, but it is intended as a solemn rebuke to the average thing that calls himself the servant of the living God.

Those implous pretenders cannot be too severally hald an

of the living God.

Those impious pretenders cannot be too severely held up to public scorn! The myriads of golden moments these creatures waste, before their egotistic mirrors, is perfectly astounding. They, of all men, ought to understand that Christ intended to establish God's kingdom now upon earth, not after the resurrection—ten million years hence. Love thy neighbor as thyself ought to constitute the bulk of their sermonizing! What does a groaning and despairing world want with justice—after it is

"dead and gone?" What doctrine is better and sounder than HONESTY? Can a man be honest who touches the "single gold standard?" Can his soul be linked to heaven when his fingers slide into his neighbor's pocketbook? I think it was Paine who said, "an honest man is worth more than all the crowned ruffians ever born." HONESTY, that is the saving grace the world needs today!—hot water waifers and words. A little more square dealing than we have and I will venture to predict that less sin will be the result. If the voice of the church had been raised against "rent profit and usury" mongering, at their very inception, no doubt that the greater portion of human deviltry and diabolism would have disappeared with the removal of their greatest agencies.

We read in Holy Writ that the primitive Christians held property in common. Why? Because it was honest. Any man grabbing more property than he can earn or consume is decidedly theivish. Fine brains and a fat pocketbook is just another way of giving the sharpest pick pocket the greater reward. Moderate thrift and industry cannot earn from God's bounties much more than the satisfaction of temporal wants and how can a single individual amass great wealth but at the expense of the whole people. The primitive Christians were simply aware of the fact that the lifehood of every useful member of society was as valuable as any other member's and that property in common according to each individual's need, was the only dispensation consonant with

ciety was as valuable as any other mem-ber's and that property in common according to each individual's need, was the only dispensation consonant with justice and humanity. What right has any man to exact tribute from a com-munity that clothes and feeds him while his hands are neetled in reposeful idlenis nands are nested in reposent inteness. Because nature has given him a
more subtle brain than his brothers must
the latter play Esau and the former
Jacob? Thepoor sweat-stained drudge
whose hands have sown and reaped the
harvests of the field and garden that
feeds the world is entitled to the great
est share of this world's goods but also feeds the world is entitled to the great est share of this world's goods, but alsa he receives the least. And the numer-ous brood of side whiskered chatter-boxes who parade as ministers of the gospel seldom see this through their holy spectacles. If they could what a different world this would be.

If they would only see the simple truth as Christ saw it and taught it and not always receive their, minds with

not always preoccupy their minds with the "loaves and fishes," honesty would not be so scarce a commodity. If religdependence, property ownership in common and in a word—honesty. A man cannot be a true christian and live in a palace while his neighbor is at tempting to dwell in a hovel. Yet verily tempting to dwell in a hovel. Yet verify many of our side-burned clericals live in veritables castles interiored as finely as Dive's. Pomp, vain show and glitter characterize the average member of the "cloth" as much as the jingler of others coin. "I have not a place to lay my head" was very good coming from the light of the Scourger of money moneyers. lips of the Scourger of money mongers, but how strange and outlandish it would sound falling from the turkey and wine breath of one of our dapper gentlemen taking a siesta in his cool palatial manse. Socialism is just an-other word for uprightness and integrity -because it will give every one wha

he needs and deserves.

"Pare religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this; To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and keep himself unspotted from the world." James: 1 chapter, 27 verse. Owing to the enormous fleecing of the present diabolical system of exploitation there must be millions of father less homes in our unhappy land, and if the Reverends are in favor of "pure and undefiled religion" undoubtedly and undeflied religion undoubtedly the most of their Precious TIME will be spent in soothing the sflicted families. But do we usually find them thus engaged? No! Writing flowery earpleasing rhetoric is the pure and undeflied business of the average members of the "cloth." If that sort of thing does not consume the best portion of

of people into bankruptcy and ruin.
"Stewards!" That is the way the sidewhiskered fellows fix things with God.

As the chattel slave used to boast of
the richness of his master, telling with
pride the number of "niggers" his master owned, so to-day the proudest boast whiskered fellows fix things with God.
No doubt these multi-millionaires believe that Divinity has stamped its approval upon their cold blooded and rascally proceedings. There is such an air
of saintliness about these donors of college and library largesses that one
almost fancies that he can see a radiant
nimbus flickering over each of their
respective brows. Their language, too,
has such a celestial ring to it that we
are forced to admit that it is of supernatural origin. "Stewards!" Stealing
the wealth of the world and lavishing it
upon Bradley-Martin banquets and masquerade balls. If the people were not
absolutely paralyzed by the dread of
fire and brimstone—that wild-eyed absurdity taught by the preachers—very surdity taught by the preachers—very few of these saintly stewards would be

few of these saintly stewards would be roaming at large.

If these effeminate mumblers of mysteries that worshiping God consists in unravelling a certain set of pet phrases Sundsy after Sunday, what delirious imaginations they must have. I have seen the weary of mind and body and heavy of heart sitting in a stifting atmosphere every seventh day year after year, listening to the reward-by-eand-by-e theory, until my blood fairly curdled. Preaching patience to those exploited creatures who have already endured distractions, disappointments, humiliations slavish toils and deformities enough to atone for the sins of ten generations. What is the end of it all? So far as our earthly ken can commit us—a long rest in the grave—most likely an eternal one. The green mesdows, the shadowy groves, the refreshing brooks, the pearly canopy—these are God's habitations, and net the sepulchral dim of the "sacred edifice!" The true worship of God does not consist in flattery, but in loving and admiring his sublime handiwork. The waving of chalice symbols, incense pots, roaming at large.

will to mankind is written indelibly upon every element of the universe and cannot possibly be misconstrewed if we but choose His inpallible guide to lead

us—Experience.
The invention of the doctrine of "total deprayity" has been a most prolific windfall to the designing and crafty "whited sepulchers" who exultantly call all men sinners. Their's is the pe-culiar prerogative to snatch us wee culiar prerogative to snatch us we begone wretches as brands from the burning. This they pretend to do by the liberal use of hand symbols and the utterance of solemn sounds. Fancy what these things can save who are already bloated to bursting with egotis tic buncombe. All their solemn noth ings, signs, mysteries and hocus pocus mutterings, would not save a flea from drowning, and the world does not grow one whit the wiser and better by this idiotic tomfoolery. All this solemn humbuggery is part of the play of the plutocracy and God's kingdom will never be established upon earth through such an absurd instrumentality. The estab-lishment of justice and equal opportun-ities to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, will not come through dis-paraging God's highest handiwork—man —by calling him a totally depraved

not be so scarce a commodity. If religion means anything it MEANS DOING No man who willingly suffers the right, not saying solemn things. And in this DOING we must be guided by the keystone of Christ's moral code, "do unto others as you would have them do to you." This means communal inter-to you." This means communal interdependence, property ownership in Bear we one another's burdons in a constant of the commodity. creature. can with any degree of certainty expect to participate in a blissful hereafter. Bear ye one another's burdens is a divine injunction that cannot be prayed nor preached away! It means associated interest in each others physical as well as moral and spiritual welfare. It means the practice of socialism not competition, dishonesty, and slavery! It means the adjustment of the burdens of life so equally that none may suffer unnecessary hardship. If the white livered fatalistic automatons that work on the Sabbaths with their jaws would only perceive this command and en-deavor to carry it into execution per-haps there might yet be an excuse for their existence. At present they are unequivocally—PIOUS FRAUDS.

The Tide Going Out. BY F. J. MARTIN.

We hear a great deal about McKinley waves, and people are still hoping for some waves of prosperity, but the tide of prosperity is surely receding from Labor's shore of the great pond. This has been true even in those times of seeming prosperity when our government was busy casting pearls (of lands and money) before the swine who have and money) petore the swine who have infested our land, namely, the railway corporations. True, in the springtime of our prosperity there were many small streams flowing into the main body, which prevented us from noticing the flow of the tide to some extent. Those streams were development of country, discovery of mines building of cities discovery of mines, building of cities, of the "cloth." If that sort of thing does not consume the best portion of their time, what little remaining time they may have, is devoted to the enlargement of the manse, rebuilding of the church or increase of salary. I have repeatedly heard these apologies of the church or increase of salary. I have repeatedly heard these apologies of christanity, in speaking of millionaires, to mention them as "Gods stewards."

That was the same of the stream which were only spring freshets are practically dried up and the tide is still going out with seemingly resistless force, and each wave of prosperity which touches Labor's shore is smaller than touches Labor's shore is smaller than the tide of the content of of our prosperity is here, those streams which were only spring freshets are practically dried up and the tide is still to mention them as "Gods stewards."
As if the Creator took especial delight in robbing the masses to make a few contemptibly small-minded parasites bloated with fabulous wealth.

Fancy the Lord makings P. "

Touches Labor's shore is smaller than last. Now of course these waves of wealth are accumulating on the other shore, the shore of capital, to such an extent that inundation to that shore bloated with fabulous wealth.

Fancy the Lord makings P. "

Touches Labor's shore is smaller than last. Now of course these waves of wealth are accumulating on the other shore, the shore of capital, to such an extent that inundation to that shore the course these waves of wealth are accumulating on the other shore, the shore is smaller than last. Now of course is smaller than last. Now of course is smaller than last. Now of course is smaller than a cumulating on the other shore, the shore of capital, to such an extent that inundation to that shore the course is smaller than last. Now of course is sma

the richness of his master, telling with pride the number of "niggers" his mas-ter owned, so to-day the proudest boast of the wage slave is in the richness of the man or corporation which employs

him.

The power of habit is so strong that he The power of habit is so strong that he does not see the injustice of one man being able to practically own thousands of his fellow men (body and soul) neither does he understand the power through which this state of affairs is made possible. If he thinks of this matter at all, he looks at the question from the standard of a person who may received. point of a person who may possibly make a big strike in some manner and then he will want to be a thoroughbred plu-tocrat himself. He does not realize that the sources of wealth are all controlled by wealth. Oh no, he says, I will go out in the mountains and discover a mine. Very well, when he has done so he must have capital to develop it. Then he is either bought out for a song or frozen out without the song. Well, he says, I have two ideas about a horse and I will go and get one of them pat-ented; so he becomes an inventor, then he must have capital to manufacture and place upon the market his invention. Then the same old story is repeated. the sources of wealth are all controlled he must have capital to manufacture and place upon the market his invention. Then the same old story is repeated. True, it is necessary to have money; but wage slaves take notice that a law which makes money so scarce that individuals are enabled to force people to pay an enormous rate of interest is a law which benefits only those who have money to loan. This law is the secret power which enables capital to control the labor which has produced it, which enables the capitalist to abuse and degrade the laborer, and to deprive him of a large share of the products of his labor. This power increases with the increase of accumulated wealth and is becoming truly alarming. The question of free coinage of silver is to my mind a question of little importance as it could never keep up with compound interest.

To my mind our nation would be just as well off if we had neither an ounce of gold or of silver in the country. Of course I have heard that old gag about keeping up the honor of the nation, but I fail to see how our honor can depend upon keeping up a custom which is surely degrading and robbing our citizens. If we must have bonds let them be non-interest bearing and legal tender. With plenty of that sort we could either buy the railroads or build parallel lines and the wheels of commerce would hum once more. No fear of overproduction so long as people are hungry and shelso long as people are hungry and shel-terless.

BREVITIES.

Dogs belonging to New York million aires are now treated by dentists to have the teeth repaired. Recently a bull dog had its teeth filled with gold.

All over New England there are aban doned farms, houses decaying and the land going back to the wilderness. Why don't the landless of the cities move ou upon these farms?

The Hornet Club of New York is or ganized to sting the millionaires until they cease robbing the industrial bees of society. The Hornet Club is a long felt want. May its tribe increase.

Chicago has 8,000 families in the grasp of starvation hunger, a condition wellcalculated to make George M. Pullman dance the Bombay plague cancan, performed with one foot in the grave and the other on a banana peel.

The farm on which Abraham Lincoln was born, near Hodgenville, containing 112 acres, can be had for \$50,000, and efforts are being made to sell it to the government of the United States. It ought to be bought and dedicated as a national park.

The Republican Hornet Club, o which Senator Chandler is president has already begun to sting Major Mc-Kinley's administration. Already it has a membership of 400 hornets, and "nest clube" are to be organized through out the country.

It is probably true that, at the last November election the vote market was more active than at any previous election. The trusts furnished the funds \$16,000,000, and prices averaged well. As a commodity, votes are desirable and sell well when there is a municipal; state or national election.

Says the St. Louis Evening Journal The world's getting along rapidly. Huntington's henchman, Senator Frye has had a bill passed which permits the flogging of seamen on merchant vessels for certain offenses. The high hand is getting in its ruling work and the wage slaves are the ones on which the work is telling. Get together!"

The business of selling children in Connecticut to keep them from starvation has begun. A Westville mother sold her 3-year-old daughter for \$5cheap enough-and at that rate Connecticut ought ito do a thriving business. The probability is a trust will be formed to control the output and put up prices.

It is eminently chivalric to exto mothers—all good mothers are lovable. Men ought to eulogize their mothers, but there are doubtless instances in the world where sons have turned out well, that their fathers had something to do in shaping their destiny. Why not, once in a while, give the "old man" a little credit?

Iron is the metal of civilization, and in building the world, the Almighty gave it wide distribution and in several instances piled it up in mountains. Missouri has an iron mountain, Mexico another, India another, and a fourth was discovered by Stanley in his march through Africa. And still another iron mountain is reported in Siberia.

A mummy has been found in Arizona who it is believed was once a great man of the Aztec race. The rich Aztecs, en they died, had their treasur buried with them-and their wealth and dignity was measured by the number of green stones they owned, and in the case of the Arizona mummy, there was found by its side a half peck of turquoises in the shape of beads.

Reports have it that Messrs Hanna and McKinley have tendered to Chauncey M. DePew the position of Ambassa dor to the Court of St. James, as soon a the term of Bayard, the flunky, expires. Cornelius Vanderbilt, realizing that the purpose is to honor the N. Y. C. & H. R. dynasty, will permit Chauncey to accept the position, and retain his salary of \$50,000 a year asspresident of the Vanderbilt system. This will give Chauncey an income of \$67,000 a year, and enable him to play Duke up to the hub.

A statement is going the rounds of the ress, that in Guatemala there is a railroad operated by American and European capitalists who have agents in New Orleans engaged in kidnapping negroes who, when they arrive Guatemala, are publicly sold as slaves to the railroad company. The story is fathered by the Pittsburg Despatch and remains uncon-tradicted. We doubt if it is literally true, because in more favored lands than Guatemala railroad employes, without being chattel slaves sold at public auction, are, nevertheless, wage slaves who do their master's bidding even to the extent of stripping themselves of liberty, independence and manhood, to the extent of voting for the supremacy of their plutocratic masters and for a continuance of their own degradation.

THE MACHINISTS.

In his address before the biennial con-vention of the International Association of Machinists, which met at Kansas City. May 3, Grand Master James O'Connell said:

"The unparalleled industrial depression through which we have been pass-ing for several years, with all its severity, causing privation, misery and want in thousands of homes, has tested to the fullest capacity the unionism of the en-tire membership, and the splendid showing of all labor organizations is an evi-dence that the members have never lost faith in the efficiency and durability of the trades unions to ameliorate their condition. The renewed vigor with which the members are rallying around the unions warrants me in saying that the closing years of this century will witness a tremendous increase in member-ship all along the line.

The work of organizing during the past two years has been a very difficult task, owing to the industrial depression and the consequent large number of machinists out of employment.

"Notwithstanding this fact, in connection with organizing the machinists, we have succeeded in establishing 32 new and reorganizing 33 lodges, as fol-

"We have initiated since our last convention 7,717 new members. This, in my opinion, is a very creditable showing and speaks volumes for the efforts of our local lodges in their endeavors to do missionary work.

"We have met with some success during the two years just passed in the direction of a shorter workday—namely, in Lynn, Mass., where our members succeeded in reducing the hours of labor to nine per day without a reduction of wages, affecting 500 machinists. Owing to the extreme depression in no particular fight outside of Lynn, Mass., was made in this direc-

"The following figures show the amount of money collected and distribution of the same by our local lodges for the past two years:

"Total receipts from all sources Paid in sick benefits....... \$9, Paid in local benefits, contrib uted to local lodges and to

other organizations outside

Treating a question which has of late een causing organized labor considerable concern. Mr. O'Connell said:

"Blacklisting has become very fashionable during ' past two years, and a number of our members have been placed under a ban by the great corporations, especially so in case of railros companies, because of no crime but that the employees dare to assert their rights as free men and refuse to work under unfair conditions.

"The established practice in vogue is that men seeking employment must furnish what is commonly known as a 'clearance card'' from their last employer, showing that they have not taken part in any labor dispute and are not connected with any labor organization, before they can find employment.

"Has the employer the right to say that men must starve, simply because the employer and employee do not agree upon a settlement where a grievance may exist? I think not. It is inhuman. unjust and a crime against the law of God and man, yet the railroad corporations, mine owners, mill owners, as well as great syndicates, say to their employees: If you strike while working for us, you can never be employed again. And the laws of our country, up to this time, have failed to punish them for this unmitigated crime. It is a relic of past ages, when the branding process was customary, and must be relegated to the rear. You cannot raise voices too high in denunciation of most vicious system, and you should, in unmistakable language, declare you will not relinquish one iota of your rights to any man or combination of men in your efforts to battle down this pernicions practice."

Against Our Labor.

Reports in the Canadian newspapers of the alleged turning back of Canadian laborers by United States agents at Buffalo and Detroit, who desire to earn money in those American cities with which to support their families in Canda, has excited the loval city council of Vancouver, B. C., to such an extent that it has passed a resolution barring out all United States citizens from employment on the public works here This shuts off a number of Seattle la borers. The resolutions further say that none but British subjects is eligible, which has angered the ubiquitous Jap nese. Other cities in British Columbia will likely follow this example.—Vancouver (B. C.) Telegram.

The Printers' Home.

The last report of Superintendent Clark says that there are 70 inmates in the Childs-Drexel Home For Printers at Colorado Springs. The members of the International Typographical union have decided to erect an annex for inmates of the home afflicted with tuber culosis or other contagious diseases. The contributions of 50 cents per member, which were made for that purpose last Christmas, it is expected, will amount to about \$15,000.

Italian Immigrants.

In the spring the Italian fancy lightly turns to thought of America, says the New York Herald, and following that fancy Ellis island is now overrun with immigrants from Italy, and the life of steamship agents whose vessels bring the newcomers here is made a burden.

LAWYERS.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE] sm," sees in the tagging, numbering,

and otherwise degrading individuals by corporations, the "evolution of man-kind" and something to make him believe in God. "The great captains of the race," whom he doubtless believes are the managers of trusts, syndicates, etc., evidently from every bivouac rise higher in wealth and have the money to pay for judicial opinions made to order and "handed down" as occasion may require. He has no more conception of socialism as a science than a rabbit has of a holiday. He possibly imagines it is something which enables a man to own himself rather than be owned by a corporation, in itself sufficient to assign him a place where he rightfully belongs as the paid attorney of corporations. In the nature of slush, not pure and undefiled, but which flows eternally from sewers of contaminated thought, Grosscup's allusion to a Chicago institution known as the "Armour Institute and Mission," "takes the cake," so to speak. And quite likely Grosscup, for his eulogy, received substantial recognition, for like Rockefeller's professor, he knows on which side his "bread is buttered, and "where the money comes from." In these delightful cases which Grosscup says "carry not simply the opportunities and sympathies, but also the men and women of the more fortunate districts. Where the son of the railroad president and the son of a switchman, the daughter of the millionaire and the daughter of a laborer drink side by side from the fountain of learning, the electric spark of sympathy will unfailingly jump the obstacles of mere circumstance.

Those who are fond of slush, rot of the rankest sort, can find it in the foregoing, a fitting finale of a dissertation by a corporation judge advanced to the bench from a corporation attorney, and who would have the rising generation of lawyers follow suit, make vicious laws, and then administer them, conetitution or no constitution, in the interest of corporations. It may be that this sort of rape of justice will go on forever. But just now, when corporation lawyers and judges are felicitating themselves that they and those for whom they labor, have an everlasting cinch upon the people, a skeleton hand is writing them down-"You have been weighed in the balance and found wanting"-and those who believe, the 'eternal years of God" are pledged to the triumph of truth, are certain, that at a time not remote, the people-all hail their sovereign power-will see to it that the bench is redeemed from disgrace, and turn the delinquents out to grass, as God visited His displeasure upon old Nabuchadnezzar.

"I am very sorry, sir," said the poet, 'but I am obliged to call your attention to the fact that a line in one of my recent compositions was entirely perverted and the meaning painfully distorted by the compositor.

"Young man," replied the editor, 'that compositor has gone through more poems than you ever wrote or even read. He has put in his life setting up poetry of all kinds, spring and fall styles, and heavier goods for winter. He may have changed your poem-but when you say he harmed it you presume. When a man of his experience makes up his mind to change a piece of poetry a person in your position should remember the respect that is due to superior knowledge and not attempt to criticise."-Washington Star.

"So long," says the Pueblo Courier, as the man who ought to be richest is the poorest; so long as the man who ought to be the brightest and happiest is the most sullen; so long as the man who ought to be the strongest is the weakest-just so long will our efforts at prosperity prove abortive." This "so long," may be eternal or a year, just as the "poorest," the "most sullen "the weakest" choose to make it. If men who have the constitutional, the God ordained, the divine weapon to change affairs, don't use it to better their condition, but use it to rivet more firmly their chains. "So long," "how long?" Well, so long as the rivers run to the sea, or until the sun becomes a globe of ice.

The Pathfinder, published in British Columbia, tells of a coal miner near Seattle. "who planted and carefully tended half an acre of potatoes. They throve, and produced a bountiful in-crease. When he started digging them, recently, the company's clerk told him he must bring every potato to the store, get nothing for them, "because the land belonged to the company," and then, in he wanted any "spuds," he might buy those same potatoes at the regular market rates. He knew it was do it or quit, and so did as he was told." "All of which," says the Pathfinder, "tends toward a free country," or more properly, tends to show the necessity of more and still more aggressive socialism in human

C. P. Huntington, the railro monster, may possibly go to China to build a railroad. It would seem the oring the newcomers here is made a right thing for him to do, since, if he attempts American methods in that celested at the island during one week in

KILLED AND MAIMED.

WORKERS' AGITATION FOR EMPLOY ERS' LIABILITY LEGISLATION.

rtain and Inadequate Redress for Criminal Neglect of Employers-Courts Under Corporation Influence—Specimen

(Special Correspondence.)

The problem usually designated un der the term of "employers' liability" is of distinctly modern origin. It has its deep roots in our system of industrial production, which has been so thoroughly revolutionized by machinery that old things have passed away and become new. Accidents to the workers are no longer isolated cases happening rarely and affecting a few individuals.

The field of labor is transformed into a veritable battlefield, where death and destruction gather their harvest all the year round. This fact has become so well recognized in some countries that intelligent efforts have been made to grapple with the evil. The basis for all ch work is, of course, knowledge of its cause and extent. Hence in the more advanced European countries steps have been taken toward obtaining complete statistics of accidents to employees, so that legislative action might ensue on a practical basis.
In the United States, in spite of our

feverish industrial activity, we have so far no systematic gathering of accident statistics, except in the railroad branch where the Interstate Commerce Commis sion has for some years done good and useful work along this line. A comparison of the meager data obtainable here with the more complete information collected in other countries and careful reasoning by analogy justify the assumption that in the United States the number of killed amounts to about 13. 000 per annum and the number of maimed or injured to about 80,000.

A superficial reader of Professor F. J. Stimson's book on labor law in the United States might receive the impression that we have already taken up the problem thus presented and dealt with it in a rational and satisfactory manner. Mr. Stimson's statements are altogether too roseate, and hence mislead-ing. As a matter of stern reality, it must be stated that only very few of the states have even made a beginning in effective liability legislation, and that their groping efforts are very far indeed from a thorough solution. On the other hand, in most of the great industrial states, notably New York and Pennsylvania, and New England, with the exception of Massachusetts, nothing or next to nothing has been accomplish-

If documentary evidence were wanted to demonstrate the chaotic condition in which this matter remains, the March bulletin of the Department of Labor should convince the most doubting Thomas. Here a large number of cases are given from all sections of the Union, where claims for damages arising from industrial accidents were dealt with in our courts and finally settled on appeal

by decisions of federal judges.

The first important fact which these reported cases force upon the reader is that the decisions are usually judge made law, based on general principles of the common law. Those principles, originated at another epoch, may or may not apply to changed modern con-ditions. Their invocation gives the ut-most latitude to judicial construction. In the majority of cases we find that where the lower courts, with a glimpse of understanding of modern conditions, had found for the victims of industry, the higher judges, after considerable twisting, reverse the decisions.

Another regrettable fact is that even where favorable decisions are obtained the long delay brought about by litigation must result disastrously to the innocent victims. They have no command of a long purse which enables them to wait calmly and in ease the last word of judicial wisdom. In accident suits all the conditions are unfavorable to the penniless plaintiffs. Usually they can court only by virtue of reement with their lawyer, who takes the case on a percentage basis, and if he happens to win his bill for expenses and his contingent share in the award leave very little for his clients.

A few quotations from the judicial decisions in the above mentioned report will show how some courts apply

In the case of Brewer versus Tenn Coal, Iron and Railway company it was plaintiff's duty to stop all cars loaded with ore at a certain place on a trestle about 25 or 30 feet above the floor. A piece of timber about 18 inches wide and 6 inches thick had been placed par-allel with and between the tracks on said trestle for employees to walk on while handling the cars. Said timber had been worn off by unloading the ore on it until it was not more than two or three inches wide on top and defective unsafe and unfit for any one to walk on Plaintiff and others had notified the company shortly before the accident of the condition of the timber. The com-pany, by its agent, promised to replace it and ordered plaintiff to continue the which he did rather than lose his job, and relying upon the promise to ep from a car on to the timber, his slipped off and he fell through the tle into the iron ore below and was

severely injured.

The plaint of lost his suit. The su ne court of Tennessee decided against Chief Justice Snodgrass delivered opinion in which the following e of judicial wisdom is of striking force: "If the plank was 18 inches wide and had been worn until it was but 1 or 8 inches, as a erred, it is clear that whatever danger might have existed in its use was perfectly apparent, and therefore one who used it must take the

was still in force. In winter time a brewery laid in a large supply of ice. The workmen had to carry the blocks from the carts to the cellar over a temporary plank road about eight or ten feet above the level of the street. After several hours of work the planks became slippery from the dripping which froze on their surface. One of the men lost his footing, fell and was injured. He sued the brewery and obtained a favor-able decision from the court of appeals at Zweibruck, Palatinate. This court sensibly found that an unsafe condition of the plank road might have been eas ily foreseen by the employer, who should have provided against it by putting up guardrails on both sides so that nobody could fall when slipping. Failure to do this established the employer's liability

for damages.

In a large number of cases the defense is that the accident was due to the neg-ligence of a fellow servant, and that the common law does therefore hold the employer free from responsibility of any kind. It is the favorite defense of railroads and mining concerns and often works like a charm. The case of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company versus Frost, 74 Federal Reporter, shows this legal principle in all its usefulness for cor-porations. Space will not permit a statement of the case. But every fair minded person reading it without bias will be reminded of the Latin saying, The highest law is the greatest injus

The issue of employers' liability is now up for discussion among workers and their friends, and it will never down until settled, and settled accord-ing to the demands of justice and hu-Moses Oppenheimer.

manity. Moses Or New York, May, 1897.

WAS NOT BULLDOZED.

A California Journal's Opinion of the "National" Typographical Union.

In a recent number The Argonaut commented upon the fact that the National Typographical union claimed that it had defeated Colonel Harrison G. Otis of the Los Angeles Times, for the post of first assistant secretary of war. The claim made by the Typographical nnion was a circumstantial one-they serted that they had accomplished their ends through the efforts of the Indiana Republican delegation. They also stated that Walking Delegate Thomson of Cleveland succeeded in getting Senator Hanna to protest against Otis' appointment.

The Argonaut looked upon these statements with a certain measure of doubt, but printed them none the less, expressing its doubts at the same time. We since have received authoritative information that the boast of the walking delegates of the Typographical union s unfounded. President McKinley did not allow the attacks of the labor unions upon Colonel Otis to affect his opinion of that gentleman, which had been formed through an acquaintance of 30 years, dating back to the time when they comrades in arms. The reason that Colonel Otis was not appointed was oving to the opposition of Secretary Alger. Necessarily the president could not force upon a cabinet officer an appointee whom he did not desire. Secretary Al ger's objection to Colonel Otis was not of a personal or political but purely of a sectional nature. When Colonel Oti. was informed of this embarrassment on the part of the secretary and the president, he at once withdrew his nam from all consideration for the post of first assistant secretary of war.

This information comes to us from the We would not like to believe that this Republican administration could be bulldozed in its incipiency by walking delegates of labor unions. Francisco Argonaut.

An Important Decision.

The following is an extract from the dissenting opinion in the case of Rob-ertson et al. versus Baldwin. This is a case where sailors were committed to jail for declining to serve under a sailing master after reaching a port. On their appeal this action was sustained by the supreme court of the United States:

"Even if it were conceded-a concession to be made only for argument s sake—that it could be made a criminal offense, punishable by fine or imprisonboth, for such employees to quit their empleyment before the expiration of the term for which they agre to serve, it would not follow that they could be compelled, against their will and in advance of trial and conviction, to continue in such service. But the decision today logically leads to the conclusion that such a power exists in Congress. Again, as the legislatures of the states have all legislative power not prohibited to them, while Congress can only exercise certain enumerated pow-ers for accomplishing specified objects, why may not the states, under the prin-ciples this day announced, compel all employees of railroads engaged in do-mestic commerce and all domestic servants and all employees in private estab-lishments within their respective limits to remain with their employers during the terms for which they were severally engaged, under the penalty of being arrested by some sheriff or constable and forcibly returned to the service of their employers? The mere statement of these matters is sufficient to indicate the scope of the decision this day ren-

The Rev. Leighton Williams, pastor of Amity Baptist church, 310 West Fifty-fourth street, New York, said in a

"If the plank was 18 inches wide and been worn until it was but 1 inches, as a rered, it is clear that over danger might have existed in se was perfectly apparent, and one one who used it must take the secretary apparent, and one of the secretary apparent, and one of the secretary apparent, and one of the

A WORNOUT THEORY.

SHAM ECONOMISTS TALK OF MACHIN-ERY'S COMPENSATORY ACTION.

However, There Are Some Would B Teachers Who Are 75 Years Behind the Times-We Are Beyond the Point Where Machinery Benefited the Workers.

[Special Correspondence.] The persistence with which theories and the institutions which have been built upon them tend to outlive their usefulness is well illustrated by the frequency with which the old economic theory of the compensatory action of machinery in industry appears in current discussions of the problem of the anemployed.

This theory as promulgated by econ omists in the early part of the century, holds that all machinery which dis-places workers in any field of industry sarily sets free an amount of capital adequate to employ the displaced workers in the same or some other field. Their displacement in the first instance is held to be but a temporary inconvenience to the workers at the very worst, and it is an inconvenience which is followed by substantial reward. On account of the eagerness of the freed capital to employ itself productively a new field of labor will at once be established for the displaced workers, and because of the vast increase in demand brought about by the cheapening of products and the multiplication of new employments created to satisfy this increased demand, all the result of the introduction of machinery in the first instance, the workers will in the long run find themselves not merely as well off as they were before their displacement, but much better off. New employments will increase much faster than the old ones decrease, and the cheapening of products is equivalent to an absolute increase in wages.

This very comfortable theory held the boards until it was exploded by the seaching economic analysis of Karl Marx. I very much doubt if any economist who values his reputation would care to build much of an argument on it today. It nevertheless constantly makes its appearance in the disquisitions of those conservators of the present order who love to play at economics. and they continue to invoke its authority as confidently as though its fallacy d never been proved, and seemingly without the slightest perception of the fact that all of the present facts of industry are against it. The editor of the Detroit News, for instance, apparently considers the mere statement of this theory a sufficient answer to a correspondent who asked if the prevailing hard times might not largely be attributable to the displacement of working men by machinery. "New machinery, answered the editor, "does not tend to displace labor in the sense of leaving labor without a place. New machinery displaces some laborers, but it makes new places for them and new places for many more.'

So far as economic knowledge is con cerned this editor is 75 years behind the times, and there are thousands like him whose knowledge of the living facts of today is of no use to them because they strive to make those facts fit in with theories once taught as economic truths, but which have been proved to be false

Labor Commissioner Wright is more guarded and much nearer the truth when he sums up the results of a very extended inquiry into this very subject, as follows: "The apparent evils result ing from the introduction of machinery and the consequent subdivision of labor to a large extent, of course, are offset by advantages gained, but it must stand as a positive statement, which cannot be successfully controverted, that this wonderful introduction and extension of power machinery is one of the prime causes, if not the prime cause, of the novel industrial condition in which the the manufacturing nations find them

When this compensation theory first made its appearance, industrial conditions were such as to give it a sem-blance of truth. It was a time of great industrial activity, important changes tion and distribution, and the opportu nities for profitable investment of capital in the new labor processes were very numerous. Railroads and steamboats in transportation, the opening up of new mines and more vigorous operation of old ones, the increased demand for raw materials to supply the needs of the new processes that were being introduced all gave a great stimulus to the expansion of capitalist employments and created a demand for labor which tended to the full absorption of the workers dis placed. The period was one of transi-tion to new industrial methods, and while capital was adjusting itself to its new basis of operation the new opportunities for the employment of labor in creased in a greater ratio than the old opportunities disappeared. But once capital became firmly settled on its new basis, the tendency to bring about tech-nical perfection in the processes already established outran the extension of those processes into new fields, and this strife for technical perfection means, if not an absolute decrease in the number of workers employed in any given industry, at least a very important change in the quality of such workers—women and children take the places of adult

males.

Again, machinery at first did not attack the whole of any given industry, but only one or two of its subdivisions. For instance, the first application of machinery to clothmaking was to the spinning of yarn. Yarn was thus supplied so cheaply and abundantly that the demand for weavers was greatly stimulated, and the number of hand loom weavers increased enormously. This process continued until the whole of this particular industry was attacked and conquered. The number of hand loom weavers continued to increase until the appearance of the power look,

then the hand loom weavers were forced out, the strife for technical perfection in the industry as a whole began, and the ratio of workers employed ceased to be commensurate with the expansion of the industry.

Throughout the allied and interde-pendent industries the same process operates from one to the other. Thus, the cheapness and abundance of clothing materials produced by machinery caus the number of those engaged in the making of clothes-tailors, se etc.—to greatly increase, and this in-crease continued until the appearance of the sewing machine, when the period of actual decadence set in. It is so throughout the entire domain of industry, and the system is now so well established, the opportunities for the profitable investment of capital in production are so well exploited, that the increase in new employments is not sufficient to counter-act the effect of the strife for technical perfection in the industries already established. Whatever of truth there may have once been in the compensation theory, it was merely relative to the conditions prevailing at the time of its promulgation. Present conditions de-mand a radical change in the system by which the machinery is operated.

W. P. BORLAND.

Bay City, Mich.

GREAT LORD, HOW LONG?

Conditions In Mining Towns That Dis-grace the Age and Country.

A special committee appointed by the legislature of Pennsylvania has been investigating the conditions in the coal mining towns of the state. Following are some of the horrors they encounter-

At the pits of Morgan, Moore & Bain at Banning the committee was horrified. The miners there, it was stated. average 20 cents per day when they work. The company houses are simply shanties. There is one long one story shanty, leaky and unstable, which is built on stilts over a pool of stagnant water. Fourteen men and one woman live there. The rent is \$6 per month. A miner named James Fox lives in a room six feet by eight feet, and his furniture consists of a bench and stove, nothing else. He pays \$2 per month rent. The shanty could be built for \$5. Fifty men and three women were found living in a barracks built on piles.

The committee walked to adjoining mines and found conditions almost equally bad. The personal inspection seems to have convinced the committee of the truth of statements made by wit-

The committee said the entire town is a mockery on civilization.

At Moon Run the miners have sub-

nsted for some weeks largely through charity. Many families were found living on bread and coffee and glad to get

The families are huddled in little red company houses, two families in each

At Shenandoah the committee examned 23 witnesses. The hearing elicited no facts of importance in addition to those brought out by the examinations at Mahanoy City, save that much destitution exists among the miners. Some witnesses thought it was due to an oversupply of labor. Others thought a dull coal market was the cause, and many expressed the opinion that bituminous coal competition and discriminating freight rates in favor of bituminous coal

were the chief causes of distress. Justice of the Peace M. J. Lawler was an interesting witness. He said: 'Full time will not give employment to more than three-fourths of the men here, which is due to the increased and improved producing capacity of the col-leries. They are working at least 30 per cent below their producing capacity, and they can produce in about eight months all the coal required for a year's supply in the markets. The primary of the distress here is the general depression in the country, aggravated by the crowding of people into the coal

Out of a Job.

Among recent applicants for enlist-ment in the United States army at the St. Louis recruiting station is a young were being made in modes of produc- man whose story is a sad recital of en-

> After tramping the streets of St. ouis since Oct. 27, 1896, searching vainly for employment, Robert A. Williams, 25 years of age, a machinist by trade, has decided that as a last resort he will join the army, if his application

is accepted.
"It is the only way I know to get something to eat," Williams said to a reporter for The Post-Dispatch.

"Last October I was thrown out of mployment," he said. "for the reason that my employer had no work for me to do. I am a skilled machinist and never dreamed of remaining idle more than a few days. I commenced walking about town immediately after my discharge, in search of work. I can do any kind of work in that line, consequently I made application in almost every department of the machinery business. At last the truth dawned on me that I could not find a place at my trade anywhere in the big city of St. Louis. "I called at various business houses and applied for work. I told them I

Anything was better than going with-out work, so I was willing to take any-thing. The same bad luck attended me everywhere, and, outside of a few odd jobs lasting only a day or two at a time

everywhere, and, outside of a few odd jobs lasting only a day or two at a time, I have had nothing to do since October. Through the kindness of relatives I have managed to live, but you know that is a humiliating and unsatisfactory livelihood for a man accustomed to supporting himself.

"I estimate that I have walked an average of 20 miles a day since I lost my place last October. Some days I know I have walked considerably more than 30 miles. At times my feet grew sore from constant contact with the sidewalk, because the soles of my shoes have worn thin."

To Railroad Men.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate, or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfils every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. 'The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists. Price, fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention the RAILWAY TIMES, and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton,

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NEW YORK CITY. CHICAGO, ILL, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

BREVITIES.

Some men are like hogs, when they get into a tight place they squeal.

Franklin Pierce, once President of the United States, is to be honored with a statue to cost \$9,000.00.

Chicago boasts that "its population speaks nineteen languages," to say nothing of the several dialects which cannot be classified.

A rich man of a city in Maine spent a day sifting ashes to find a lost nickel, and being disappointed in his search became insane and spends all his waking hours hunting for his nickel.

of ham, and last year purchased from the United States 103,000,000 pounds Such statistics do honor to the memory of Lord Bacon, the philosopher, and James Hogg, the poet.

A sort of a census has been taken of the number of elephants still at large in Africa, and the outside figures are 200, 000. It is thought that the demand for billiard balls will very soon require the last tusk of the noble animals.

Iowa farmers now have a labor-saving machine which will separate the corn from corn stalks at the rate of fifteen acres a day. This machine enables thousands of farm laborers to sit on the fence and contemplate the coming of the millennium.

The Duke of Marlborough being ad vised that he ought to have a library, fenced off a room in his palace, and gave the following order to a London book seller: "I have sixty feet of shelving and I want ten feet of poetry, ten feet of history, ten feet of science, ten feet of religion, the same of novels, and fill up the rest with any kind of books.

An irate Squire out in Nebraska brought an attorney to terms, who had been "poking fun" at him in a way that established a precedent in his court. Having endured the rasping ridicule of the attorney until his patience was exhausted, the squire said: "The court will now take a recess. | Mr. Attorney, you are a d—d liar and a scoundrel. The court will now come to order. Mr. attorney, if you open your head, I'll fine you for contempt."

Deafness Cannot be Cured . by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitution-al remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

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