# The Railway Times.

Vol. I.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

# MILWAUKEE ADDED

THE WISCONSIN METROPOLIS COMES INTO THE A. R. U.

The Cream City an Important Acquisition-Minor Points Will Follow It-Officers Elected.

Everybody knows what an influence the metropolis has upon the surrounding territory in all things in life, and in the realm of or ganization there is no exception to this general rule. That Milwaukee, with its hosts of intelligent and progressive railroad men called for organizers, listened to their speeches, and then enthusiastically embraced the doctrines of the new movement, is a fact that will send the life-current of interest and inquiry through the whole territory tributary to that city.

A reporter for the Sentinel, the most in tensely plutocratic sheet in the city, was sent to get a five-minute glimpse of the meeting but he got interested, listened to the end, and published a fair account, which says, in part

"At a largely attended meeting of local railway employes last evening the first branch in Wisconsin of the American Railway Union was organized, with a membership of 168. The organization was accomplished under the direction of Eugene V. Debs, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and George W. Howard, of Chicago, president and vice-president of the order. The officers elected are: John T. Gorman, president; C. McAuliffe, vice-president, and Morris Hutchinson, secretary and treasurer.

"Both Mr. Debs and Mr. Howard made addresses, in which they spoke of the ineffec tiveness of the present railway orders in securing an advancement of the rights of the employes, and the futility of strikes when all he grades of railway employes do not stand her. Mr. Debs said that in the last rty years not one important question had settled favorably to the employes through ne agency of strikes. He especially deplored the religious persecution which he asserted is going on in the different orders and brotherhoods. Mr. Howard took occasion to ridicule the false dignity assumed by the grand masters of those organizations, and openly charged corruption on the part of some. The new organization has no exacting dues, he said, while much suffering was caused by the old brotherhoods by their ruthless expulsi

to foster a feeling of aristocracy among the better paid employes. Both Mr. Debs and Mr. Howard have held prominent offices in some of the brotherhoods

The officers of the local lodge are wellknown railroad men, Mr. Gorman being an engineer on the North-Western road, and a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, and Mr. McAuliffe being an old engineer on the St. Paul road. The meeting was presided over by John O'Rourke. A banquet was given Messrs. Debs and Howard at the St. Charles hotel after the meeting, at which fifty railroad men were present."

# INCREAS TO THEIR EARNINGS.

While the hard times have seriously affecte some of the railways of the country, it is by no means true of all of them. It is very diffi-cult to see beneath the great volume of "water" in any railway corporation's busi-ness, and no statement should be regarded as setting forth the true state of affairs. From the following table, compiled by the Financial least twenty-four railroad companies have no cause for complaint:

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR

TWELVE MONTHS.	
	Increase.
Illinois Central	\$2,702,833
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	1,271,136
New York Central & Hudson River	1,119,685
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	
Chicago & Grand Trunk	443,951
Chicago & Grand Trunk	443,931
St. Louis South-Western	455,369
New York, Ontario & Western	427,380
Texas & Pacific	324,657
Pittsburgh & Western (three roads)	323,180
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	290,193
*Interoceanic (Mexican)	269,290
Montana & Mexican Gulf	
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	195.714
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	192,184
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	183,825
Michigan Central & Canada Southern	167,000
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	133,000
Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf	128,979
Lehigh & Hudson River	113,805
Lehigh & Hudson River Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie	109,038
Kansas City Suburban Belt,	100,417
The state of the s	West Street
	WX (5.98 (6.97 (5.

# KICK THE RIGHT MAN.

To vent upon railroad employes, hotel ser or chance strangers, the wrath which d be carefully kept for the real public is the height of folly, says Kate old's Washington, as it is an attempt to remy one injustice by perpetrating another hat is the use of your getting mad at me? onductor to an angry man who was himself obnoxious in a crowded car.

#### THE FREIGHT TRAIN

CY WARMAN IN NEW YORK SWA How I love to watch the local Winding up around the hill In the sunrise of the morning, When the aut mn air is still, When the autumn air is still, And the smoke, like loosened to Floats away above her back, And to hear the chuka, chuka, Chuka, chuka of the stack.

The man who rides these mou Whose fiery steed of steel Drinks at nature's flowing fou Must inevitably feel

Spread the scenes along the track, While he hears the chuka, chuka, Chuka, chuka of the stack.

In the solemn bush of midnight, When his pilot plows the glood From a hundred hills wild roses Send their subtle, sweet perfum Whose lamps light up the track, And a hundred hills give back the Chuka, chuka of the stack.

Oh, how I miss the music Of the whistle and the bell, And the drumming of the furns More than any tongue can tell And the mighty, massive mogul Always seems to call me back, With her chuka, chuka, chuka, Chuka, chuka of the stack

#### CAPITAL COMFORTABLE AND LABOR HOPELESS

The tariff debate in congress is bringing out some interesting points, and while the two great parties are taking tilts with each other picks up a crumb of comfort occasion Here is a part of the proceedings as re cently reported:

Mr. Cockran asked whether the rate of vages depended on the trades unions or whether it depended on the law of supply and demand.

"You must first." Mr. Payne replied. "give the manufacturer the ability to pay the wages as a conditional precedent.'

Mr. Cockran asked whether Mr. Carnegie and the proprietors of the Homestead mills had not abundant means to meet the demands of the laborers when the strike occurred there

Mr. Payne said that he did not know, as h was not familiar with Mr. Carnegie's business. [Shouts of derision.]

"A member of this committee," said Mr. Payne," when he found out what wages the Carnegie workmen had been receiving, said that they were the highest wages he had ever

"And you' and Mr. Cockras, "when the the trade rations cought to maintain those wages they were met by ballen." "They were met with bullets," Cockran repeated "in the hands

of hired assassins in the protective interests.' Mr. Boutelle here broke in, saying that Cockran was in the habit of stating only half the truth as to the position of his opponents His (Mr. Boutelle's) position was that protection furnished to the manufacturer a market for his commodities so that he could conver them into cash and be able to pay good wage for labor.

Mr. Cockran said that the point of isla Payne's argument which had struck with mos force was the utter breakdown in the theor of the distribution of profits. How, he asked, were profits to be regulated in the future when the trades unions were wrecked.

Mr. Payne-I have already stated the enor mous wages paid at Homestead, but whether those wages were all that Mr. Carnegie could pay I do not know nor does my colleague know. But the fact that Mr. Carnegie preferred to sustain a loss of hundreds of thou sands of dollars by the suspension of work men convinces me that the wages were at the extreme height.

"Why could not they rather," Mr. Cockran asked, "distribute those hundreds of thou sands among the workmen?"

"Because they thought it better," Mr. Payne replied, "to lose a few hundred thousand dollars in a few months than to increase wages for a long period of time, which would perhaps (I do not know) destroy their ability to pay

any." "Now." said Mr. Cockran, "we have the statement in full at last. We have this state ment: That it is better to have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to settle the question of wages by reducing them than it was to dis tribute that amount among the employes What is left for the benefit and protection of the laboringman to get his share of the robberies which you have made universal under the application of protection? Why are the laborers hungry and the manufacturers comfortable? What principle of division of profits has been used which enables the manufa turers to look on the condition of things with omposure when the men who work are war

At this point the masses in the galleries and

# THEIR SINS EXPOSED.

HOW THE TRUSTS ROB THE PARIENT PEOPLE.

A Remarkable Speech in Congress-A Manufacturer Gives Inside Facts-Employment vs. Souphouses.

The press dispatches of January to gave only a meager report of the remarkable speed of Thomas L. Johnson in the tariff debate, but it is sufficient to show that he is one of the honest manufacturers and believes is better for the capitalists as well as all others that general prosperity be restored to the country. Mr. Johnson is even so sincere a reformer as to advocate the single tax. He was elected on the democratic ticket, but speaks the truth as fearlessly as though free from all party lines. A few extracts make exceedingly interesting reading:

"We, of the democratic party, went before this country in 1892 asserting that the existing tariff was wrong in principle and unjust in operation, declaring the policy of protection a fraud and robbery, charging it with creating trusts, stifling commerce, throttling industry, causing enforced idleness, lessening wages, impoverishing labor and creating a few monstrous fortunes, and pledging ourselves to abolish it if the American people gave us authority. They did give us authority, and then our haste to repeal oppressive taxes subsided, and instead of flying at the throat of protected barons in the robber trusts, the great democratic party began, as it were, to wag its tail and look for crumbs. It was the duty of a party coming into power on such pledges, and at such a conjointure, to have proceeded without a moment's delay to the radical revision of the tariff. If Mr. Cleveland had shown the sagacity and courage the situation demanded, the ink would not have been dry on the commissions of his secretaries before congress would have been called into extra session to relieve the country of its burden of taxation. But instead of that we proceeded to rest on our laurels, and divide the spoils. and the nation was treated to the spectacle of a president and a congress having power to remove crushing burdens, devoting their energies to the discussion of personal claims to

petty places. "And as the climax of all this delay, we me to the shameful days we have just ssed through in which the house has stood paralyzed, because, despite our overwhelming majority, we democrats would neither furnish quorum to be counted, nor count the one that was really present. It is not merely that we have yet done nothing. It is that we have done nothing where we had promised much The worst possible situation of business is not that of a high tariff, but that of a high tariff threatened with uncertain but indefinite re ductions. This is the situation our delay has for nearly a year imposed on the country. Up to the present, thanks to our inaction, the victory of the democratic party in November 1892, has worked evil for good. The Mc Kinley tariff still exerts its strangling power, and worse than the McKinley tariff is the de pressing effect of the uncertainty as to what tariff will succeed it "

Mr. Johnson commended the bill for the blow at the sugar trust, "bot," he added, the whisky trust and steel rail trust, the cordage trust, in short, the whole breed of vampires which rob the poor people through the agency of the government by means of the are left free to pluck the tariff-boun American consumer. He has no lobby to represent him; he has only his congressman.

Mr. Johnson spoke of steel rails, of which he is one of the largest manufacturers in the country. He said the present duty of \$13.44 a ton is equal to 50 per cent. The reductio of the committee is 25 per cent. It seemed like a large reduction, he declared, but it left all the steel rail trust needed

It is as good to them as 1,000 per cent, for it is practically a prohibitory duty. Steel can be made here as cheaply as anywhere else in the world, and would not now be imported, save in exceptional cases, even if there were no duty, while the tendency of invention and improvement is in favor of the United State as against Europe. The steel made into rail in this country is from native ore. What pig metal billets and blooms are imported are used entirely in other iron and steel manufactures. Now it costs less than \$2 a ton to make steel rails from blooms, including straightening and punching. In today's market steel blooms are selling less than \$17. Steel rails should, therefore, not bring over \$19. They did fall nearly to that price a few weeks ago during a temporary break in the steel rail pool, but that pool was quickly was put up n, so that by out foreign and is now maintained at \$24 virtue of the duty which k rails the pool is compelling bu rails to pay them 25 per cent mo

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who gives like a prince out of the millions the tariff has enabled o take from his fellow citizens. He gives like a prince from his more than princely in come, but he does not raise wages unless he has to. Before he started for Jerusalem a few years ago, he utilized the tariff to re-establish the steel railroad pool and pay other manu facturers to shut up their works and throw their men out of employment; then a general cut in wages was made in all his great estab lishments, and then he announced himself ready to give as much as \$5,000 a day to feed the unemployed in Pittsburgh-a place that, if there were any truth in the theory that protec tion is good for labor, ought to be a very paradise for workingmen. Now, which is best for labor, plenty of charity souphouses or

plenty of employment? "There is a question between protection and free trade. What is true of steel is true of all industries. If we could abolish the whole tariff on the 1st of February, I do not believe there is a single manufactured industry that would close. On the contrary, all that were not purely exotic, kept alive by taxes, would be greatly stimulated, foreigners would want more of our products, and foreign markets would be open to our goods. Wheat would bring more to the grower, and labor would bring more to the laborer, and the masses of our people would want and could pay for more manufacturing goods. You cannot depress industry and impoverish labor by remitting taxes; that is done by imposing

#### AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE RAILWAY TIMES has come to our tabl "chock full" of good things, and it promises to take its place among the foremost labor advocates of the day. We join in wishing the TIMES prosperity all along life's way.—Carmen's Journal.

THE RAILWAY TIMES, official organ of the American Railway Union, has made its appearance. It is a model of neatness, and very ble and instructive in contents. Success THE RAILWAY TIMES and the American Railway Union .- Labor Signal.

WE welcome the initial number of THE RAILWAY TIMES, official organ of the Ameriican Kallway Union, a bright, clean-looking four-page paper, under editorial charge of L. W. Rogers, a man of experience and recognized ability. The publication office is in this city.—Eight-Hour Herald. ican Railway Union, a bright, clean-looking

WE are in receipt of the initial number THE RAILWAY TIMES, a new publication said in Chicago. The number at hand marks of careful preparation. The articles well written and full of interest to railro men. We extend to the new infant a cordial welcome to the realms of railway journalism

Railway News-Reporter.

THE first number of THE RAILWAY TIMES, issued on New Year's day by the American Railway Union, at 421 Ashland Block, Chicago, is before us, and we accord it a hearty welcome. It is a neatly printed journal and its various departments are well edited. We wish the new venture unbounded success in the cause of honest labor.—Irish

We have received the first number of THE RAILWAY TIMES, published at Chicago by the new organization of railway men, American Railway Union. It is a clear, forceful sheet, like the young organization it represents, and promises good work in the field marked out for itself. The initial number contains some choice morsels of reading on the reform movement.—Journal of the Knights of Labor.

WE are in receipt of the initial number of THE RAILWAY TIMES, published in Chicago by the American Railway Union. The TIMES will be the organ for the union and published in its interest. The fin number is most exwritten and the whole most ably edited. wish this latest journalistic venture in the rail-road world the greatest possible success.— Railroad Employe.

THE RAILWAY TIMES, the official organ the A. R. U., reached our exchange table this week. It is published on the 1st and 15th of each month at Chicago, Ill. It is a six-coleach month at Chicago, Ill. It is a six-col-umn, four-page paper, and a model of typo-graphical neatness. The subscription price is \$1 per year. It does not divulge its editor's name, but as Debs, Rogers and Howard are in those regions there is no doubt but it will be ably edited. Every railway employe, whether in sympathy with the A. R. U. or not, should read it.—Railroad Register.

THE RAILWAY TIMES is the name of a new publication which appeared the first of the year, and which is published in the interest of year, and which is published in the interest of the American Railway Union and is issued by the organization. This order has for its object the uniting under one executive head of all the different branches of railway employes, and the paper just launched "upon the troubled sea of labor" will be its mouthpiece. At present the paper will be issued semimonthly, but the executive officers intend to push the paper to the front for all they are worth, in which effort we wish them the most unqualified success.—Railway Record.

# LABOR AND THE ARMY

INTERESTING DISCUSSION AT THE SUNSET CLUB.

Colonel Turner Thinks the Military Better Friend of Labor Than Labor Leaders .- Other Views.

Labor and capital came together with

clash at the meeting of the Sunset Club, which discussed the question of the necessity of having an army. Several advocates of the peo ple sat around the long banquet tables at the Grand Pacific and got ready to take a tilt with the speaker of the evening. This gentleman, who was to represent the

affirmative of the question "Should the United States Maintain a Large Naval and Military Force?" was none other than Col. H. L Turner, 1st Regiment I. N. G. Colon-Turner, it may be remarked on the side, is one of our bankers and real estate dealers, who earned his title by luckily receiving the appointment, albeit he was introduced by Gen Nelson A. Miles as "a distinguished soldier.' Colonel Turner made the following points

War is a perpetual, necessary element of human society. The soldier has been a more effective evangelist than the missionary Emancipation was a war measure. Arbitra tion is but a quack remedy for a dread diseas tion is but a quark remedy for a dread disease.

Eternal preparation is the price of eternal

peace. The soldier is not the cause of war;

he is the regulation of it, and he makes peace

possible. The United States is no longer isolated as when, in colonial days, the Puritan, who carried his Bible in one hand, had also to carry his flint-lock in the other. Militarism is industrialism; there is no conflict between the two. In the words of the Irishman, the only way to prevent past wars is to put a stop to them before they happen. There are forty-four elective executives in the United States; each of the forty-four states is sovereign to itself, but a national control exists. Governwho carried his Bible in one hand, had also ment means control; control means force, and force is exemplified by the constable, the po-liceman, the sheriff, the national guardsman and the soldier

Continuing, he made this astounding declar ation: "I say to you that General Miles General Wheeler and myself, in our position are better friends to labor than T. V. Pow derly, Eugene V. Debs and T. J. Morgan eve were or ever will be." [Applause from the plutocrats.] He then read a letter from President of the America

twenty years as one railway strike or one riot in a mining camp has done."

At this point the banker-colonel sat down evidently well pleased with himself. Then the other side had an inning. David B. Jone

nations has been caused by the maintenance of great land and naval forces. Social order is not kept intact by military force. are not kept for that purpose. The dominant idea is not to keep social order, but to offer defense against foreign foes. For eighty years we have had no war with an outside enemy. The outlook is it will be a long time before another arises. Whether we shall have socialized and the arrechy depends not on the arrechy depends not on the social control of the state of the second process. another arises. Whether we shall have social-ism and anarchy depends not on the army but on ourselves. We should do our duty as American citizens. We tried the initiative and referendum in national, state and munici-pal affairs. The great armies are crushing out industry and thrift in Italy and Germany. In our potential power we are able to war suc-cessfully with the combined three strongest nations in the world nations in the world.

" A governor should have sufficient force to stop a prize fight and to prevent non-unionists and other law-breakers from destroying property," said E. F. Sweet. "We could com fortably live for fifty years shut off completely from the rest of the world. A strong fighting force engenders war. It cultivates a war feeling. Arbitration is best for us."

Then E. J. Dalton, of Iron Workers' Union No. 1, took a turn at the military gentleman from the real estate office:

In the Behring Sea question and in the dif-ference with Italy regarding the lynching of some dagos in New Orleans, the benefits of arbitration were shown. An army was not needed. In trade disputes the competition between bosses is so fierce that justice is often not done the laboring man. Let Colonel Turner, should be ever be called out to quell strikes of working people, remember that strikes of working people, remember that laboring people are only striving to raise and educate their families. A factor more potent than Galling guns is the ballor. The ignorance of the laboring men hurts them. We have than Gatling guns is the ballot. The ignorance of the laboring men hurts them. We have the power of electing the man who appoints Colonel Turner. The guns of Colonel Turner never did the good done by E. V. Debs in teaching laboring people the force not of the bullet but of the ballot. [Applanse.] "You may talk about your military achievements and the glory of your captains," said Talton, "but they deserve more credit and

need an army to keep dow ple. Whenever a gov are gone. Whenever strikes, lockouts, or red call out troops to assist

Prof. E. W. Bemis progled with the laboring There is a growing wage-workers against the case in Ohio, Michi in the convention of the of wage-workers do not wi

or property."

Harry Scull took the aff discussion. He thought we to protect us from ne foreigners." Mr. Scull, pretty well named, made marks, and concluded logic that he "paid his taxe Then he sat down, leaving if the soldiers came no than he did, the military qu itself.

Colonel Turns rook the speech closed the rebate:

So long as labor does not will be no trouble between army. We are never called force the law. We are called and property. We obey the civic authorities. It has be labor can knock out the army it will ask he he hellow it will not be by the ballo ing men obeying the law as American citizens. If President of the United St

General Miles then and the big audience d had been out-generaled overwhelmingly defeate

NEWS ABOUT

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THE RAILWAY TO

Some of the local copy of THE RAILWAS ber and pay for it from educational movement, should be in the har Keep step with p

THE telegraphers' loc membership of 200, pass lution to abandon the join the American Railv was suggested that this a viduals, every person pre-signed the application for will be organized next Su

The U. P. Int As we go to press no torneys for the Union P-order from Judge Du-braska, which lays all the shade. This is pre-reduction of wages. T a meeting at Omaha-

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AY TIMES. N RATIWAY UNION. nd Block, Chicago

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BRUARY 1, 1804



#### AND NIHILISM.

ists seem to be savagely ope, particularly in Spain and errible deeds of blood have by them, and in other Eurothe most intense vigilance is part of the authorities to guard

hists are the avowed enemies nment. They act upon the government is wrong and t reference to name, charac-

developed chiefly in Russia, as labor under the impression may be extinuished by killing end that so is sort of a constiat may be established in its

id that while anarchists and doctrines in many regards ntical, there is a wide differm. Nihilists make no public of their purpose. They oper their policy is to kill, for selessly plotting in secret. contrary, publicly promulal theories, hold meetings nd publish newspapers for ing converts, and in addie secret organizations, in ts, concert of action is in the about, and it is beas of Europe and the ne sort of a league, ion, not known to the ay, anarchists, not beovernment or no govthe murderous violence succeeded in creating which is becoming As a result, when an elsewhere, is charged rime, the detestation of

sm in all lands increases st share of opprobrium them in the United ince in this country of others, not a shadow and for the existence of o do away with our form nothing better has ever e have free speech, and the government with terrific emphasis. to read the party organs Congress, to know with vernment is assailed; inquestioned if anarchists e measures and policies nce. So corrupt, it is vernment become that con n funds are regarded as diplomatic positions, and e represented at a Euroant snoh because he ited money for partisan sing that under such cranks should mulaking their cue from

> views? believe there is an linois. He probas. not a man in Illinois oy civil government. m is accepted as mean-nen in Illinois who call vill not be denied, but or of destroying civil are not anarchists in ey may be in name. nt proper, no matter ol of it, there are influ-ich tend directly to not poorer, but to degrade intolerable misery. If called, were the only ons, there would athemas that are , as we have inthe contrary, parame, in Congress, being guilty of es as mere parti-

the partisan press, in

hould be more

state of affairs, the answer comes from the chief executive of the nation, "congressional egislation." That is to say, the government is responsible—the party in power is responsi ble. If the President is right, if he weigher well his terrible arraignment of the law-making power of the government, what more natural than that there should be heard on every hand wild denunciation of the government? Does this mean anarchism? Is every man who arraigns the government for a policy that fills the land with hunger-with want tramps, poverty, squalor and multiplied woesto be called an anarchist? If so, then there are millions of anarchists in the United States. But it is not true. They are not anarchists. nor the enemies of civil government. Poor, wretched, miserable they may be-goaded to despair they may be-but they do not want to wreck the government; they would reform the government, and when they meet to tell their sufferings to each other, and to the cruel winter winds-if it is a comfort to them-let them

It is better that they should speak. Free peech is a safety valve.

#### WHAT MR. ARTHUR GOT.

Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has been court-eously required to let matters alone on the Union Pacific, to " mind his own business," as it were, as a "law-abiding citizen," and to form " no entangling alliances," all of which was unnecessary, since the old semimillionaire labor-chieftain will never sanction another strike. In the light of the Toledo fiasco and the Lehigh Valley fizzle, Mr. Arthur doubtless received the order "smilingly." That was his delightful condition when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the rest of the old brotherhoods went down in wreck and disaster in the Lehigh Valley, and the wealthy old chief remarked: " / am satisfied. If a man don't get what he wants, he must take what he can get." Mr. Arthur let us be puffed up; let us go slow, because, got a fortune variously estimated from \$300,000 though man, according to the new version, to \$500,000, and can afford to smile

#### LIVE AND LET LIVE.

In the Chicago Daily News of January 5. the following communication, captioned "Work of Locomotive Engineers," appeared

During the present hard times the question is often sked: "Are the different labor unions trying to di-ide up the work among their members, so that all may live until the wheels of commerce commence to

wide up the work among their members, so that all may live until the wheels of commerce commence to turn again?"

We find that a great many of the different organizations are trying to keep their members from starvation by dividing up the work. Other labor unions have a large majority of their members earning large monthly salaries, while scores of men belonging to the same organizations (equally as competent as their more fortunate brothers), employed by the same corporation, in the same capacity, are wanting for the necessaries of life, they not being allowed to earn enough to keep the wolf from the door. Such a state of affairs exists in the ranks of one of the most prominent labor unions of the present day, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. On the largest railway system in the world, the Santa Fe, there are a large majority of the regular engineers who are making enough money to provide for three or four families. Some are drawing larger salaries than the officials, while the poor unfortunate extra men are kept scratched, at is that the corporation allows a certain part of its employes to be so treated. Some years ago, when engineers were scarce, and when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was nit he zenith of its power, a contract was signed which compelled the extra engineers to depend upon the regular men for a living. That contract still remains in force, and we be to the poor extra man who dares to offend his generous brothers—the regular engineers—by asserting that as an American citizen he is entitled; to some rights. Hencetorth he is a marked man, until, starved out, he quits the service in diggust. The writer knows such to be the truth, because with his own eyes he has seen it.

The members are extra caused the Brotherhood of Locomotive tendents are the proper to the

The men who first caused the Brotherhood of Loco The men who first caused the Brotherhood of Loco-motive Engineers to exist believed in the principle "Live and let live." They conceded to their fellow-we. aen the same rights which they were striving to obtain, but the majority of these men are now num-bered with the closd of the valley, their places have been filled with men of a different stamp. Railroad corporations cannot do business without extra men in all branches of the service. These men should not be thrown upon the generosity of their fellow-employes for a livelihood, but the heads of the different depart-cent seconds. ents ought to have the authority to regulate the time ade by their men so that all can live.

The writer, himself a member of the

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, put on record a statement well calculated to bring the term "brotherly love" into contempt and ridicule. And the worst of it all is that the statement is an absolute verity, an indisputable fact. Not long since the writer hereof attended a meeting at a point on the Santa Fe communication. The story was told by two members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who were on the extra list and reduced to destitution and almost to the verge of want by the "brotherly love" policy under which one engineer pockets from \$225 to \$260 per month, while his brother (?) is not permitted to put in time enough to pay his ent or to provide his children with bread. Seven engineers, all members of the Brothergood of Locomotive Engineers except one were making upward of \$200 a month. Three engineers on the extra board, all mempers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, had not averaged \$20 per month for three months. The latter concluded, with the full approval of the master mechanic, to ask the former, their brothers, to allow them to make an occasional trip, put in just enough time to keep them and their families in food and shelter until the hard times were tided over. The non-brotherhood engineer promptly consented, but of the six Brother ood Engineers only one agreed to the propo sition. Five out of the six Brotherhood En gineers refused to concede a single trip to their suffering brothers, virtually denying them a crust when the wolf of starvation was closing in upon them. And this farce, cruel to a degree that would make a hyena hide his head in shane, masquerades in the shroud of "brotherly love." Is it any wonder that the land swarms with scabs? That thousands of

#### THE "TELEGRAPHER" GROWS PHILOSOPHICAL

In a new dress and form the Railroad Telegrapher for January, 1894, makes its appearince, and in all regards makes the impress that the order is progressing and achieving prosperity. We are particularly interested the way the editor fathoms the profound depths of abstruse questions relating to labor

as, for instance : It is time indeed that we profit by the ex-perience of the past, and that we be more Rhetoric without common sense is as beautiful and substantial as the changir as beautiful and substantial as the changing colors in a soap bubble, yet Antony did change and turned the heart of part of the Roman populace against their and noble Brutus, by rhetoric, and a disastrous war followed.

Who was the Antony on the Lehigh Valley? We all know who was Brutus and Cassius - and others who are out of a job.

Let us guard ourselves against a repetition of past errors Let us not be like the old peasant in his garden patch down in the valley, who, leaning over the potato vine, seen onching else but bugs. Let us rather as students and impartial critics of events mount the hills that we may be able to see the rela tion of the bugs to the vine, of the vine to the garden, the peasant to the valley, the hills to the landscape, the earth and the whole uni verse. And even then let us be slow and careful drawing our conclusions; for there are an infinitude of yet undiscovered forces that mold and shape everything.

The advice in the foregoing is excellent; though there are too many bugs on the potato vines, let us exterminate the pests and then mount the hills," climb to delectable high lands of vision, and as students solve the "bug and vine" problem. This done, we can wrestle with the relation of the "vine to the garden " and the " peasant to the valley" - the "hills to the landscape," and then expanding, ascertain the relation " the earth has to the whole universe." And, after all, don't was created "a little lower than God," he is everlastingly making mistakes. Once more, says the editor :

That men may eat ox-tail soup may be a satisfactory explanation to some who do not know why oxen exist. But surely such explanation would not satisfy the scientist

We confess our inability to fathom the oxtail soup problem. We do not, however, believe the ox tail was originally designed for soup, not in fly-time at least. But, nevertheless, the suggestions of the editor are well calculated to set men to thinking, and much good will doubtless result.

#### HOW THEY PROTECT.

When a man pays from \$3 to \$5 a month for protection against the consolidated railway monopolies, he has a right to expect something in return. A glance at the record of railroad labor during the past few months shows what he has been getting. In spite of his protests and his calls upon the Lrotherhoods to fight in his defense, wages have been lowered all over the country. Cases in point are the Big Four, the Mobile & Ohio, the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, the Richmond & Danville, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Wisconsin Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Louisville & Nashville, etc., etc. Did these employes think the reductions justifiable? Most certainly not, for about 97 per cent of them voted to strike rather than accept the cut. Could there be a better confession of the utter helplessness of these organizations than the refusal of the chiefs to permit the strikes? What shall it profit a man to gain membership in a dozen small brotherhoods and then lose his own

# THE MINNEAPOLIS DEBATE.

A good audience assembled at Century Hall the evening of January 21 to listen to the debate between Eugene V. Debs and J. C. Nolan, system, and substantially the same state of on the merits of the American Railway Union. affairs was found to exist as is set forth in the Mr. Nolan wished the privilege of naming the chairman, and of open bate. This was readily agreed to by Mr. Debs and the discussion began.

It can scarcely be called a debate. Mr. Nolan contented himself with reading over the declaration of principles and the constitution of the American Railway Union, and expressing some doubt whether the ideas set forth could be carried out. Mr. Debs followed in an hour's speech showing the indefensible weakness of the old organizations and the practical remedies brought forward by the new. Mr. Nolan then closed by touching some minor points and concluding that the absolute necessity of railroad labor doing omething or being enslaved must be admitted and that the American Railway Union was the best thing in sight.

# GETTING TOGETHER.

While labor is talking about "getting to ether" capital is actually doing it. During the past two years the movement to consolidate the railroads has made rapid progres and the result is that railway labor stronger foe to face today than ever before.

According to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission no less than 176 roads were swallowed up by greater corporation a period of two years. A giance at recent transactions in this work of concentration for ishes most convincing proof that the m

& North Georgia, and three others of less im portance. The Illinois Central has extended is grip over 495 more miles of road, and so on through the list.

This movement on the part of the rails corporations is of the utmost importance to he employes. While thousands of them are clinging to the old form of organization, which has kept them apart for a quarter of a cen tury, the employers are putting themselves in prime condition to command the situation and soon proceed to deliberately smash existing schedules on every hand. Under pretext of the hard times the work of reduction has already made sweeping headway, and if the attitude of many of the companies is indica tive of the future the work is but the beginning of a concerted movement again organized labor in which these corporation are to stand shoulder to shoulder. Although strong effort was made to keep the fact from the public it is well known to those on the ground that the scab roads of the country came promptly to the relief of the Lehigh

with their idle men While railway corporations may enter into keen competition for business, they are close friends and allies on all questions involving common interests. That they are getting close ogether is plain, not merely from the combination of property interests, but also from the fact that the general managers now have a close, secret brotherhood of their own before which has already come and been adopted a resolution that none of its members shall sign any schedule granting an increase of wages to

What will be the result of all this if the imployes on their part do not also "get together"? We must have new methods to meet new conditions. A new factor has come into the wage problem. We are confronted by a new force whose strength is unquestion- the penalty. ably formidable. With our million employes organized into one compact business-like organization, we can successfully meet it. With less than one-fifth of them organized at all, and these scattered stragglers quarreling and rebellious, the result can be nothing but the utter destruction of whatever advantages we

#### IT TALKS FOR PLUTOCRACY.

The income tax bill, over which the pluto rats are making such a fuss, furnishes proof of the fact that the daily press, as a whole, is controlled absolutely by that class.

A glance at the bill shows clearly that it touches the rich only, and that it is impossible, the daily press to the contrary notwithstanding, that the people throughout the country are opposed to it.

It provides that incomes, or clear profits, greater than \$4,000 a year shall pay a two per cent tax on that portion which exceeds \$4,000. Thus, a man whose income is \$5,000 would pay two per cent on \$1,000, or \$20 a year.

But there are certain exemptions to be con sidered also, which lighten the tax. Not only is \$4,000 of all incomes totally exempt from this taxation, but likewise a further sum, equal to all the citizen has paid out for national, state county, school and municipal taxes, and all losses arising from fires, shipwreck, worthless debts, losses in trade and estimated depreciation of values in real estate deals, except those two years past.

The idea of pleading the opposition of the people to an income tax that will scarcely affect any person who is not clearing \$8,000 or \$10,000 a year is preposterous. Under this law (as the bill stands) it will be a poor 'financier" who cannot lay away \$8,000 a year without paying a penny more than his taxes now amount to, and the percentage of our people who are saving \$8,000 a year is infinitesimal.

The fact is that it is the great fortunes which will be hard hit. The few thousands of men who practically own the country, and whose annual incomes range from a few thousands to a few millions are the great objectors The owners of lands and railways and telegraphs, the loaners of money and holders of mortgages, small in number and great in wealth, in short, the American plutocracy, are objecting to an income tax. Better proof that the daily press, as a whole, voices the sentiments of plutocracy and nobody else has seldom been furnished.

# THEY WERE RECOGNIZED

The official organs of the older railway organizations are still talking about the "great victory on the Lehigh," and Assistant Grand Chief Youngson, of the Brotherhood of Loco motive Engineers, says in an interview in th Chauteuquan that the victory is to be found in the fact that the company was forced to recognize their organization. "We gained what we struck for," says Mr. Youngson, " the ecognition of the con

This would be funny if it were not se serious. When the strike was called off bundreds of men were, and still are, out of a job. Those who got back had their wages cut. But they had been "recognized"!

The federated forces seem to be in the posi on of a politician who insists that his past services entitle him to recognition and sor etter. The party boss (like Wilbur) refus to permit him to come into his office. Finally the politician finds a friend (like the boards of itration) who tells the party boss that the dicant for recognition is worthy of consid-tion. The boss is tired of the loss of time d patience incidental to the case, and de-

to end it. He throws open the door dior, smilingly assures him that he is his right to an audience, and then

SHALL THE SEATS GO

at watchful corporation organ, the Rai way Age, has sprung the question, "Should the locomotive cab seat go?" and cites the fact that in England, where railway accidents are fewer, there are no cab seats for engineers to go to sleep on.

But our alert contemporary misses one very important point. The average run in England is very much shorter than in the United States. It is possible for the drivers to be on their feet and have every nerve in per fect condition during the trip, because it occu pies such a very short space of time. Our engineers do not fall asleep becaus

here is a seat in the cab, but because they are overworked No man should work over eight hours at a time under any conditions and certainly not over four hours under the nervous strain to which this particular work is subject. It is simply absurd to say that a man who has had sufficient rest and sleep will fall asleep again because there is a place to sit down. Does an editor sleep because there is a chair at his desk? Engineers have been known to sleep soundly standing up, and the writer has had the experience of sleeping while walking to keep awake - at least of being unconscious of surroundings for brief intervals without the cessation of physical motion.

The fact is that the Railway Age has missed the point entirely. The proper method of reducing the percentage of wrecks in this country is not to torture the employes into wakefulness but to reduce their hours to a basis consistent with nature. The great corporations are pretty successful in robbing as a rule, but when they try to cheat nature they find, like all other violators of immutable laws, that there is no such thing as escaping

#### GRACEFUL MILWAUKEE.

The organization of Local Union No. 131 at Milwaukee, on the evening of January 14, gave rise to some pleasant incidents. The Seamen's Union had a committee present which presented the following graceful letter to be read from the stage by the chairman of the meeting :

The American Railway Union:
DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS,—The mem

bers of the Lake Seamen's Benevolent Asso ciation of Milwankee view with interest and approval the efforts of the American Railway Union to unite in one body the various classes of railway employes in the United States. In organization lies, the only hope of labor to emancipate itself from the galling conditions of wage-slavery, and the men who represent of wage-slavery, and the men who represent transportation on the lakes and the ocean fee that they have a common cause with the mer who represent the great interest of transporta tion on land.

There should, indeed, be a strong tie be ween the classes of men engaged in occupa tions involving the difficulties and dangers of the sea and the rail.

The railroad men who had charge of the arrangements contributed their full share of the pleasant incidents, which included a banquet tendered the organizers. Milwauke has taken hold of the new movement with that earnestness and enthusiasm that alway wins, and splendid results are sure to come from the extensive territory to which Mil waukee is the key.

# NO IEALOUS ENMITY.

The AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION is not searching for quarrels, nor "spoiling for a fight." It does not come tripping vainglor iously into the arena with a chip on its shoul der. It is here for sober business. It will fearlessly point out the weakness of existing organizations, and, with absolute confidence in the logic of its position, defend every prin ciple in its platform. It finds no pleasure in provoking useless hostilities, and will not compromise its dignity by engaging, through THE RAILWAY TIMES, in petty disputations Its attitude toward other railway labor organ izations is not one of narrow hatred and unreasoning prejudice. There is no more reason why it should be than that Edison should The electric light has n complaint to make about the manufacture of tallow candles.

There is room and a place for every labor organization which can prove its usefulness to humanity. It is a simple question of the survival of the fittest, from a standpoint of fair play. No tearing down policy is necessary, for the logic of events will enter the inal decision. The AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, in pushing its claims, does not urge single man to leave his old organization. It merely asks for a fair and candid examination of its merits, with faith in both the soundness of its principles and the judgment of the people

A circular is at hand announcing the estab ishment of an official magazine by the Amer ican Federation of Labor, to be issued monthly under the title of the American Federationist This action was authorized by the last conven tion of that organization, and is a step tha should have been taken years ago. A grea labor organization without a press to vol sentiments is a blind r ant groping in the dark.

The editorial management will be in the nands of President Gompers. The first number of the magazine has not yet appeared, and nothing can now be said of its attitude and policies. It is to be sincerely hoped that it will be a leader—a pioneer—a fearless vanguard in the onward march to the new era of mon justice.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION is th

patriotic principles and devotion to the doctrine of human equality the AMERICAN RAIL-WAY UNION stands peerless and alone,

"WE must all stand together," has been the warning cry of the labor press for years. It has not been heeded, and now we can all starve together.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION is opposed to aristocracy in labor circles. It is built on the idea that overalls are just as honorable as blue cloth and brass buttons

Is we believe in organization at all, why not in complete organization? Instead of stopping half way let us carry it to its logical conclusion-an organization which covers the whole ground.

THE trouble with the laboring people in the political field is that they have been pulled this way and that way by stump speeches about protection and high wages," " free trade and w wages," until they have reached the point of free soup and no wages at all.

THE present issue of bonds to the extent of \$50,000,000 is an outrage beyond the reach all words descriptive in our language. In another column will be found a table of figures showing the total profits of the bond buyers up to the year 1880 - the net amount of vitality these blood-suckers have abstracted from

WITH the tariff robbery of the past as a text n one side and the failure of the present administration to enforce the anti-trust laws on the other side, the two old parties are denouncing each other as the rank enemies of the people. The most that can be said of the controversy is that both sides are telling a world of truth.

THE present administration of a republic has for some months been energetically trying to restore a fallen despotism on the plea that simple justice to individuals demands it. This is like sending missionary funds to foreign lands with our own full of heathen. About nine-tenths of our citizens are eagerly awaiting a crumb of simple justice.

THE value of a thing is determined by the degree of success with which it meets When the members of the old style organizations pay millions of dollars annually for "protection and the corporations are at the same time ducing the aggregate of wages by million dollars annually, how many cents on the d lar is your investment in such "protection

THE pastor of the Nebraska Street Lutherar church, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, has refused membership to people who belong to labor unions. This is a step in the right direction. Honesty is becoming at all times. Let the rest of the churches draw the line and choose their position. Off with the masks! Either do something practical to help labor or declare open hostility to the unions.

Isn't it one of the strange things of this vorld that the aristocracy must bribe itself every time it gives up a little money? It takes its medicine well sugar-coated. It raises funds for charity only via the ball, the open, or some other pleasure. It will put an ama teur play on the stage at an expense of a thousand dollars, and then brag twelve months about it netting cough to buy five hundred cheap gowns.

We could fill the pages of THE RAILWAY TIMES with tales of destitution which make the boast that the United States is "the richest, the most prosperous and the most Christian country upon the face of the earth," sound ridiculous. As an instance, not long since, at a meeting of the unemployed held in Cincinnati, there were present ninely men who had been without food from one to three days. These poverty-stricken men raised a collection of \$2.35 in cents and nickels, for which sum a baker gave them \$5 worth of bread, which was devoured with a voracity indicative of

hunger bordering on starvation. strange sound in Russia and Ireland, but it is a fact all the same.

Do you hear the howl going up from the plutocratic press, regardless of party, because it is proposed to tax annual incomes of \$4,000? And what is the one argument advanced to save the rich men from such taxation? "Oh," say these editors, "it will lead to lying and evasion. It will be bad from a moral stand

Now that we come to think about it, it certainly would be too bad to tarnish the in late souls of the American plutocrats by giving them a chance to lie about something. It is of no consequence that their moral code permits them to wring from patient labor its very life-blood, to be coined into great fortunes, but would be truly dreadful if they lied about the amount! By all means avoid the horrible possibility and let labor continue to sweat and toil for the last penny needed.

THE petition to the city council asking that hicago furnish the idle with work at \$2 a day has been answered by the remarkable statement that the astute aldermen have reached the conclusion that "the petition presented to the council were intended much presented to the council were intended muc-more for the purpose of preaching socialis as a theory of government than they were to actually obtain labor for the unemployed." the petitions had been calculated to preach little horse sense, they would have fallen of good ground. The labor committee did goo

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

CHANGE THE PREMISE. BY MARIE LOUISE.

In modern time, theorizing has attained a magnitude out of all proportions. Would be healers of social and economic ills spring from every corner and swarm over our heads, each one carrying and flourishing about his casket of medicine, and clamoring to be heard in favor of what he has to administer.

Unquestionably, society is suffering from a ave malady. The whole of the organic Onquestionably, society is suffering from a grave malady. The whole of the organic system is disordered, every nerve is unstrung, every tissue is morbid. The healers—physicians, quacks and meddlers—rush in the sickroom, equipped with elaborate prescriptions est complex of medication. claims to have dis claims to have discovered the remedy to cure the disease, and with much flurry and ado insists upon having the patient swallow immediately his own preparation.

The patient cannot comply with their de mands. How could he swallow all these drugs at the same time? He cannot even hope to taste them all within the lease of his

Picture to yourself the distressing predica-ment in which the unfortunate sick one finds himself. "Spare me, spare me!" he cries. "Take away these powders and pills and liquids which you hold at my face; you smother me! Cease your preaching, your warning, your professional jabbering; you deafen me! Retire from this room, which you fill and darken; you blind me!" "But you are sick!" shout the irrepressible

" you need medicaments. "I need peace more than drugs," wails the tient; "I need peace and fresh air. Retire, the atmosphere of your presence is op-

It were well, indeed, if the army of theorists who rend the air with the clatter of their numerous and intricate didactics were, with one stroke, wiped out of the world. ories they propound are mainly the logical or illogical (it matters not which) conclusions derived from false and misleading premises. The majority of modern thinkers and the large array of dabblers who plagiarize them do not reason up to fundamental principles, and are analytical more than critical. They overlook this axiomatic truth, that a fact doe. not constitute a right.

That superficiality in methods of reasoning one of the idiosyncracies of the childhood of the race. Reasoning from generalities to particularities, on the line of mental and articularities, on the line of mental and oral phenomena, is a most defective process, the conclusions being based on assumptions, bear in themselves the fallacies of the premise. Besides the investigation is not thorough. We start with the idea that we know some thing and on that hypothesis, rarely substantiated, we labor to build a structure, which of an proves to be a structure of cards. But start from particularities to generalities, e., inauctively, the investigation becomes thorough, for the generality or cause, being effect of a preceding cause, steps out to be analyzed and understood and so on ad infinitum. Thus the searching and critical glance of man sweeps along the long line of phenomena, pries into every recess of nature and gives the lie to fatalism

Jewish theology, which had a great influence on the philosophies of the past, was based on the idea of a great cause. It gested force, power, immutability, all outes of absolution and conservatism. This became a very convenient tool for the tyrants who meant to live by the labor of others, Kings and priests were engendered by the misinterpretation and distortion of the attri-butes of Jehovah. The idea of an unknowable power threw mankind on its knees to beseech the all-powerful being to deliver them of natural effects produced by natural causes.

But from the remote past down to our own time men have appeared, now and then, who reasoned from below upward and challenged principles and conditions to show reasons existence. Like the heretics of all established creeds these men were hunted, persecuted, killed or driven like wild beasts to congregate secretly. Allegories and signs were chosen to mutely express their beliefs and their hopes. For the idea of cause or conservatism they substituted the idea of rapport or equilibrium, and for that of substance on which the most ancient theology was based, they substituted the idea of motion. Thus from ages to ages these heretics carried the dagger which is to strike absolutism at the heart and open an era of high and severe criticism, untrammeled inquiry, and usher our

race into maturity.

Modern Free Masonry is a remain of th schools of advanced thought which have illuminated the past. It is based on the idea equilibrium and motion, and the few Masons who devote time to the speculative work in their lodges study the laws natural by equilibrium may be established human activities. Instead of selecting the notion of cause for the emblem of the sup notion of cause for the emblem of the supreme being they selected that of a great architect of the universe plying the plumb-line, the level and the square. These three significant emblems were also those of the great French revolution. This is suggestive—it is also most tantalizing to a large number of modern

Masons. Taking a retrospective glance, we find the idea of immutability and absolutism staking out the path of human activities. Ecclesiasticism, i. e., the Church, was admitted to be an indestructible human element. Luther at-tacked its errors, but he never assailed the immutability of its existence.

matter of government, authority admitted also to be indestructible and inherent in society. Primarily, it was of divine right, then of constitutional and lastly of democratic right. Revolutions and insurrec tions followed one another. It was plain that something was out of gear. Theorists dis-cussed and wrangled, thinkers investigated, taking for premise that authority exists and things must be shaped and trimmed so as to fit

it without jarring.

In the realm of conventionalism, theorist ten make an inroad to quell disturbances They patch and arrange things, but always to pacify Mother Grundy. They believe that the

pacity Mother Grundy. They believe that the old wench shall never die.

Again, in the domain of sociology: The aristocracy of wealth is supposed to hold an unassallable position. The poor beg for bread and fuel; the rich organize an endless string of charitable societies. The poor consume and tuel; the rich organize an endless string of charitable societies. The poor consume whatever of food they can get and then die of starvation. How to string up a few more charitable societies, is the question mooted by theorists and philanthropists. The rightful existence of a hierarchy of wealth is never oursestoned

factors, it is admitted, are necessary to pro-on, namely, capital and labor. Capitalists, at up by the legislature, have brought the ing classes into subjection. Inevitably, a ing is heard now and then. Legious of

groove as a square man would fit in a round hole. The theorists grow angry at labor's clumsiness. Do they question the right of capitalism to absorb labor, or its right to exist

Let us resume: Theology is based on the mnipotence of God. Theologians take this of God. Theologians take this ise and accept all conclusions de-

Ecclesiasticism is based on the omnipote of the Church. The clergy take this as their premise, and uphold all the conclusions deucted therefrom

authority. Legislators take this as their premse, and maintain all conclusion

Conventionalism is based on the omnipo tence of public opinion. Mother Grund takes this as her premise, and enforces all cor-clusions deducted therefrom.

Aristocracy of wealth is based on mnipotence of riches. Knaves take this heir premise, and cherish the conclusions de

ucted therefrom.

Capitalism is based on the omnipotence of nonopoly, and the impotence of enslaved abor. Quacks take these as their premise, labor craftily shape their conclusions, sugar-coat them, and retail them to the working classes.

The conclusions from all these premises are ogically obtained, and cannot be controerted. But the premises themselves are fallacious, and the structures erected on them are null and void. Blind faith has accepted and maintained these glaring falsehoods, but reason shall soon overthrow them and free the human mind. Reason takes no cognizance of fiction, however brilliantly clad or impressively arranged. We have been misled and deluded as children are apt to be. Today we are nearing manhood. Then let us change

#### WHY MEN STARVE.

BY P. W. MONAHAN.

It would seem that the economic condition at the present moment would cause the dullest man to think, to inquire, to try to find the cause and the remedy for the terrible suffering that is being endured by millions of the citizens of this country alone. What is the cause of all this? Surely there must be a cause. en effect without since there cannot cause, and this is an effect. Are the natural elements upon which mankind feeds and lives exhausted to such a degree that millions must starve, because nature is not able to provide anything for their support?

If an affirmative answer to this question the correct one, then further discussion of the subject is useless, and the only thing to do is for everyone to preserve their own existence regardless of the consequences to others, and, self preservation being the first law of nature, every man is bound by that law and instinct to save himself from destruction, even if he has to kill his neighbors. When a bale of cotton in m. t-ocean will bear but one man, and two try to get on it, one of them must die. no matter how, and the fittest or the stronges

will survive.

But the affirmative is not the correct answer. What, then, is the answer? It is the monop olization of those natural elements by a por tion of the people to the exclusion of the rest. except on conditions imposed by the former which the latter find it impossible to-comply with. Wherefore, they are compelled to starve to death in the very midst of those ele-ments for want of liberty to use them, as a fish might die in the middle of the ocean sur by all those things that nature vided for its use and support, but could not

use them because of some power preventing it.
It is not the scantiness of nature, then, but man-made laws that are responsible for all this fearful suffering-laws which compel men to die in the midst of the wealth which was by their own hands, and therefore rightfully belongs to them, but which they cannot touch because the law says that those who possess it now, the thieves who stole it legally, have a better right to it than tho starve by thousands while these laws are allowed to stand.

It is obvious, then, that the remedy for the ills from which we are suffering is the wiping out of those laws that give a monopoly of the natural elements to anyone, and thereby make out of those laws that give a m it possible for all men to enjoy their equal right to them without being compelled to pay a fellow creature for the mere privilege of using them. A single tax on land values will do this. Landlordism is the curse that is upon us wipe it out and become free, and there will be no more deaths by starvation, so long as nature provides a sufficiency for all the people she brings into this world.

# SIMPLE TALKS.-1.

BY H. S. CHASE, M.D.

A majority o the useful men of this coun try were born and worked on farms. I am sure that more than three-fourths of rail way men are the sons of farmers.

I am the son of a farmer and was a practifarmer before I cal farmer before I became a physician. My sympathies have always been with the men who work, whether on farms, in shops, or in countinghouses.

I have little respect for men who live by the toil of others. Every man should honestly

I feel that I have a right to advise and educate railway men in political economy, be-cause I have been a student and investigator of social science from the time I was sixteen ears old. I am now seventy-four. My first thought in speaking to you railway

men is, that unity of purpose and harmon between all classes of workers is of the great est importance.

Equal rights is all that anyone should ask Asking for special privilege is shameful, and a crime. We are all children of Nature and have equal rights to the gifts of Nature, such as land, water, sunshine and liberty.

Any law which shuts a man out from using

as land, water, sunshine and liberty.

Any law which shuts a man out from using these bounties of Nature, except by payment of money or labor, is an outrage on justice.

The right to be born upon this earth implies the right to live by the free use of land, water and sunlight. The earth, like a good mother, welcomes all her children to her bosom for nourishment, whether born first or last.

The first comer to earth, or any portion of the earth, has no right to monopolize more than his own hands can cultivate. When men are shut out of this natural opportunity to make a living, they are compelled to take such wages as may be offered by employers.

The men out of a job decide the wages of those who wish to work and who are working. This could not be, if natural opportunities were free, for men would work no cheaper for an employer than the wages which they could pay themselves by raising corn, coal or iron.

But men who "have law on their side" can compel men to "keep off" farming land, or mining lands, unless they pay about one-third of all they can produce on those lands by their labor. It will tumediately be seen that the "landholder" and the supervisors are in union in regard to the supervisor are in union in regard to

No land monopolist can show a "title deed ' om the Almighty. Trace any "title deed ' ack to its source and it is written in the blood a conquered people, by the military con-teror himself, or by his king.

Twenty per cent of all the wealth created

by labor is 'yearly taken in bare land rent by those who claim the soil. This is the cause of every panic that has taken place since 1830 in the United States.

The panic of 1836-7 I will remember, and at the time knew its cause, for it was the com mon talk that land speculation from 1830 to 1836 had caused it, and spread ruin over the

o on had caused it, and spread ruin over the ountry even as the present panic has done.

Every panic between 1836 and 1894 has een produced by land monopoly, and conseuent land speculation. Without "land monooly" there could be no "land speculation. Railmen, you may be sure that these lock-outs, turn-outs, cutting of wages and other forms of labor oppression will never cease until men have a right to go to the soil for a living without being taxed 33% per cent by a land monopolizer.

According to Nature's law of equal right no man has any business to hold land that he cannot, or does not use. The whole earth should be used for the benefit of all people who exist upon the earth. The land embraced in the limits of a state, should belong solely to the people who inhabit that state, and only to use

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB

Labor had an inning at the annual banquet of the Congregational Club, recently held at the Grand Pacific. Probably four or five hundred people were present. Thirty or forty of them were ministers and the remainder churchmen, many of whom count their wealth by the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Thre lone representatives of labor sat at the eastern side of the hall, sampling the viands and try-ing to feel at home in the flashing of so many diamond shirt study. L. T. O'Brien and L. W. Rogers had been asked to criticise the attitude of the Church toward labor, if it could be done, and their prompt acceptance of the challenge seemed to imply that they thought it could

After the usual preliminaries the chairman introduced the first speaker. Mr. Rogers was received with lively applause, but it was last he got. When he began to speak audience settled into solemn silence, and, as it became plain that the speaker's intention was to expound naked and unpalatable trut unpalatable truth there were side-long glances between pastors and wealthy laymer which seemed to Who is responsible for this blunder? speakers had been urged to "speak their mind," and they did it to the limit. The audience were evidently surprised and startled, and listened intently, but silently, to the un pleasant facts. A pretty full report of the address may be found in another column under the caption, "Labor and the Church.

L. T. O'Brien, president of the Retail Clerks Association, followed. He thought one reason why the laboring people failed to go to church on Sunday is that their wages are too low to buy clothing in keeping with the surroundings. There were more potent reason, however. He had interviewed several clerks One thought church people were selfish and cold. Another found among the leaders in the church the money lender seized a widow's furniture. A third was seated in a pew with a prayerful saint who leased his property for immoral purposes. Mr. O'Brien thought it would help matters if the Church stopped talking so much about poverty being caused by drinking, which was untrue. Then the speaker grew sarcastic, made some telling center shots. He suggested that a good idea would be to put up a blood oard in the church and keep the ten cook nandments standing there until the mer ers grew familiar with little more attractive if they dealt with some

thing new instead of the stories we all learned in childhood. He concluded this withering irony by saying that probably the surest way to bring the rich and poor together in one to bring the rich and poor together in church, without sacrificing any of the dear to the members, would be ideas separate service for each! Mr. labor was undoubtedly leaving the he quoted such ministers as Dacy, Hanlon nett and Lawrence to prove it.

It must not be supposed that no provision had been made to have the ideas of these labor advocates disposed of by a champion of the Church. Professor Henderson, of Chicago University, was on hand for that purpose. He made a very clever speech, admitting some made a very clever speech, admitting some-thing and denying a good deal. He said the club was seeking the truth and had surely got it without any sugar coating. He refused to believe that labor was not with the Church, and proceeded to prove his position with staactual church communicants, and 57,000,000 attached to some church. As there are 65,000,000 of us in all, and as labor is the great majority, the two speakers must have peen mistaken in their conclusions. He did indorse the ideas of Mr. Rogers, but frankly admitted our industrial system must be changed, and believed the Church would accomplish this by the changed hearts and minds of men.

Then an amusing thing happened. Pro essor Henderson's colleague, Prof. Taylor, made a three-minute speech. He calmly proceeded to utterly demolish the str He istics on which Professor Henderson had built his arouments. He had made church statistics a study and found they do not stand a test. They are scoffed at by all statisticians a test. They are scoffed at by all statisticians In his own church at Hartford, said the speaker, he found that of 520 names on th membership list, 250 were pure fiction. He could not, and never did, find a living person could not, and never did, find a living person to answer to one of those names. In his twenty years as a minister, he declared, the statistics of every church he had had anything to do with were in the same condition.

to do with were in the same conduon.

One or two others made abort speeches, and then some thoughtless brother said the labor men ought to have a chance to briefly reply. Mr. Rogers thankfully accepted. He insisted that Professor Henderson had been too vague that Professor Henderson had been too vague and indefinite regarding the change he admits must be made in our industrial system before the common people will get justice. The Church had been twie—lais "changed minds and hearts" remedy for ninetcen centuries. How much longer must labor wait for the conversion of the American plutocracy? How long will it take to preach the Fricks, Corbins, Depews and Carnegies into lamb-like submis-Depews and Carnegies into lamb-like submis-sion to the rules of righteousness? That was the question the speaker yearned to have answered. But when Professor Henderson was called for by the audience he declined to take the floor again and the meeting adjourned.

# OUR ADVERTISERS

One way to help a paper along to prosper ty is to patronize its advertisers. The mem bers of the American Railway Union are do-ing something for their official organ ever time they purchase an article of one of the

#### LABOR AND THE CHURCH.

At the annual meeting, January 22, of the ongregational Club, composed of minister d business men who are church members and business men who are was presented. A committee had been appointed to secure a representative of organized labor to speak on the relation of the Church to labor. The invitacommittee had been appointed to secure a rep-resentative of organized labor to speak on the relation of the Church to labor. The invita-tion was extended to L. W. Rogers, one of the editors of THE RAILWAY TIMES, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlem

I have no quarrel with the Church about its theology. We will not carry this discussion beyond the clouds. Let us keep close to the earth tonight. I don't want to find out whether the rich man will embrace the poor man in paradise, but whether he will giv him justice here. Labor is less anxious t how to lay up treasures in heaven tha to know how to get bread upon earth. So, in this discussion we will be painfully practical Whether the miracles are facts or fiction whether Jonah was a reality or a myth, has nothing to do with the feeding of the hungry. And so in beginning, I lay down this proposi-tion: Whatever may be the knowledge of the Church about the future-whatever power to help humanity in the world to come it can only add to its usefulness by doing

We are a nation of classes. The lines of social cast are drawn with heartless cruelty That class known as "the laboring people is struggling for equality, is asking for simple And what, your committee asks, doe ustice it want? It wants an honest share of the wealth it deates. It wants such conditions as shall permit a fair distribution of what is It wants to abolish the conditions hat enforce idleness. It wants free access to the resources of nature. It wants a return to the primitive rights of man. It wants to abolish the monopolistic privileges which

stand between it and prosperity.

It wants a reconstruction of our land sys tem, which is a relic of the barbarous past which is founded upon the bloody conquest o royal robbers, which grew out of the ability o the strong to trample upon the weak, and which today guarantees a continuation of that infamous principle. It wants the useless fortunes of the few replaced by the prosperity of It wants cottages instead of the many. wants homes instead of huts. aces; wants the abs ... ment of our wretched ine qualities. It ats a prace-quet. It war, a equal chance. ats a place at nature's ban It wants to vast prisonhouse of poverty r besides the sky; it wants it besides crusts; it wants It wants a sh omething to something to ' car besides rags!

The struggle is between capital and labo petween wealth and poverty. Where on this eak of the ideal Church, but the Church as is. I know where it started. I know where hrist stood. He was for the poo He warned the rich, he denounced force and wealth and usury. He toadied to no monopolist, he preached from no palaces, he sold no pews! He was of and for the people. He ningled with the multitude, he wept with the sorrowful, he comforted the mourning, he the sick, he denounced the wrong when he found it, he did practical work fo this world.

He built no cathedrals, made no artificia lisplay. He made the church imposing only by its moral grandeur. He preached from the pulpit of the hills, beneath the blue of heaven's dome. He was never accused of sympathizing with wealth and power, but was hated because he told the truth about the spocrites of his time. If he lived today here is no reason to suppose that he not hold the same position, preach from th corners of the streets, denounce the wealth worshipping classes of our times, and draw apon himself the bitter hatred of the pres nd the cold disdain of the Church he estab

The Church of today gives no evidence of genuine sympathy with the labor movement which is only another phrase for the cause o the common people against the oppression of accumulated wealth. I speak of the Church as an institution. I know that many of its in dividual members are filled with compassion for the poor, that hospitals are built, that alms are given, that charity funds are raised, and that occasionally a special effort is made to relieve distress. And what does it all amount Simply the pouring of a little balm on he surface, while the cancer eats at the heart You might as well try to cure the smallpox by the application of a court-plaster. After centuries and centuries of such remedies, the rich are richer and the poor are poorer, and sery is keener than ever before.

What we want is not the relief of paupers

but the conditions which prevent their many Church doing to What, now, is the secure such conditions? Where are the pul with preachers like Christ. the oppressors of the masses? the oppressors of the masses? Where are the preachers declaring to their wealthy pew-holders that it is easier for the camel to pass through the "needle's eye" than for the rich enter the kingd are the ministers who are denouncing process by which the Carnegies and Rockefellers absorb from the common product count less millions and leave the aching void o The complaint of labor is that the poverty? spirit of Jesus is absent from the modern Church. It looks quietly upon the wretched-ness of the people and makes no systematic attempt to reach the real cause. If ever there was a time when a crusade was needed, it is now. No holy sepulcher has fallen into the hands of infidels, but the privileged classes have robbed the common people of their lib-erties, and are rioting in luxury while their rictims starve. But the Church, as a Church, will make no

war upon the predatory rich, because it is a believer in the economical system which pro-duces them. And here we reach the idea I duces them. And here we reach the idea I wish to make clear: The Church is not for labor, and cannot be for labor simply because it is a pensioner on the system from which labor suffers. What do you expect labor to think of the Church, when in addition to its utter failure to do something for the ameliora tion of the condition of the toilers, it is rapidly utter failure to do something for the amelioration of the condition of the toilers, it is rapidly becoming one of the institutions of wealth, exclusiveness and aristocracy? The other day, according to the papers, Trinity church, New York, paid \$100,000 for a pair of doors, and in the shadow of the place they adors, the weary, ragged, homeless searchers for work freeze and starve! Christ did not raise the barrier of wealth between himself and the people. The imposing temples with which you inclose your religion are as sternly prohibitory as iron bars. There is no affinity between a velvet cushion and a pair of overalls; not comimuly of interests between satin and callco. There is nothing so keenly cruel as the patronizing air of the well-dressed man noward his intellectual equal in less fortunate circumstances. And do not forget that the laboring people are becoming intellectual; they think, they read, they rise in mental culture. Our swiftly advancing civilization is intellectual times, but the church makes a ching the lowly and of doing

who is trying to cure le of Calvin would set al he Atlantic with a tea-cup he better progress, create less misery, and a nearly as much free advertising. Be such work as that of Dr. Parkhurst Church conducts certain charities, calcu to relieve in a slight degree the mi to say that it comes just about as near rational remedy for poverty as sympath the toothache. With all the organized ch we are surrounded by poverty, wretchednes and rags. Nobody is hungry because there i a famine, but because the greedy have mor than plenty. Part of the people are ragge because others have a surplus. Men are no nomeless because they are lazy, but because others have legally stolen the fruits of their The streets are filled with cants—the highways swarm with tramps. The wealth created by labor has, by cunning laws been drawn to the privileged class. The labor which should have been expended upo cottages has been used to erect palaces and temples, of which the Church holds its full temples, of which the church holds its run share. The rich are feasting—the poor are fasting—laughter mingling with the groans. A plutocracy, powerful, arrogant and heart-less, is deliberately reducing the common peo-ple to serfdom. This is the condition of labor, and from its ten thousand palaces the Church looks on unmoved!

Let us be candid. What has the Church

Pure

Got

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of poli throug done for labor? By what acts have our interests been advanced? Has it ever in creased wages by one penny, secured one jo of favorable legislation, or taken a single ster toward the changing of our industrial system If it has to its credit one single distinct act, a Was mproved the Church, that has materially

ondition of labor, I invite you to It is not strange, then, that the from the pulpit, that labor is leaving the Church. Blind it must be, indeed, and totally indifferent to the rain indiindifferent to the pain inflicted by social if it pursued any other course. flattery, nor duped by a litt superficial work. There is a fraction, of cour of the laboring people in the Church, but the vast body is on the outside and will stay there while this continues. You will find this view well nigh universal in labor circles. I do no know a leader of recognized standing and intelligence in the labor world who looks with favor words the attitude of the Church the stilled of th favor upon the attitude of the Church town common people.

the common people.

If the Church would really enlist in the cause of labor; if it would lend a hand in the great reform movement, it must be by a return to the simple creed of Christ. It must be be retracing the path leading back for centur must be by cutting loose the moorings; drifting apart from plutocracy. It is earnestly seek to solve the greatest problem our day—the honest distribution of the weal labor creates—and it must be broad and size cere enough to follow the example of it founder, and forget the self-interest involve in the question.

#### A PRETTY STATEME

The National Watchman prints t

ng statement, which shows Up to 1880 there had been sold th ng amounts of bonds - payable

money: Year \$60,982,450 160,987,530 381,292,250 279,646,150 124,914,400 421,469,550 425,443,800 ......\$1,854,736,150

paid on bonds bought by Net gain on purchase.....

Total profits. Talk about a food for reflect enough of it in the foregoing tab nation for a century. The end were reaped by a comparatively labor paid it all.

# HOME OPINION OF

Referring to the organization nion in Terre Haute, the Even of that city remarks:

Eugene V. Debs, at pres ent engaged ganizing the American Railway Unio Terre Haute man, and Terre Hauteans of course, an unusual interest in his suc In the face of considerable opposition existing organizations he has succeeded spreading his new doctrine of federa broadcast. Whether it will succeed or no a question time alone can tell. But whater end, no one can fail to admire a man w such courageous faith in his own theori to abandon a high position and a fine salar organize railre men on a as he believes, a better basis. A very full report of the meeting in this city last night will be found in today's Gazette.

# THE LABOR PRESS.

Worse than Ireland

Journal of the Knights of Labor: There were more evictions in one district New York last year than in the whole of American landlordism is on the
. It is a way we have of making

No Heaven for Labor.

Oshkosh Labor Advocate: The pastor of the Nebraska Street Luther church has taken a position against the uni of workingmen to better their condition, fusing membership to persons who are members of winners. hers of unions.

Ask and Ye Shall Receive.

Minneapolis Union: Labor was never so plenty nor che now, and never was labor so anxious to wo now. It will work for anything the monitords are willing to give. Give it to Grover, they wanted it, they have voted for now let 'em have it.

While Children Freeze Streets.

tury : A delightful Christmas e East Twenty-third street, it ing to the Sun. Guests ar tree was a sight for fair held in honor of Mrs.

# SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

fill in the blank spaces and express money order for \$1 to IMES, Chicago, Ill.

#### WE MUST UNITE.

Let there be a federation, Let the railroad men unite, Without further meditation Put all jealousies to flight; For the time has come for action, In your majesty arise! From the man who pulls the throttle

To the man who tamps the ties. Let each one be as a brother Work in harmony sublime; Put your shoulders altogether the wheel, and then in time You will surely reap the harvest From the seeds which you have sown Is the meat and not the bone

Will you grasp the situation? Yea, undoubtedly you'll try, When it means emancipation Let none stand idly by. Make a grand, united coupling, That will never rend apart-If each one will do his part.

#### HOW TO ORGANIZE.

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

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

The secretary should at once examine the list of "Printing and Supplies" and order such forms, supplies and stationery as the

union may require. Blank forms are furnished the secretary upon which to report to the general union the names of members admitted, which must include the names of the three officers, as their names are placed on the charter, and a remit-tance equal to \$1 for each member must accompany the report, on receipt of which the charter and cards of membership, one to each member, are issued by the secretary of the general union and forwarded to the local sec-retary with a receipt for the amount of money remitted.

A blank form giving the names and addresses of officers, date of organization, name

of instituting officer (the temporary chairman), etc., is also furnished.

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

A canvass of the members should at once be made for subscriptions to THE RAILWAY TIMES, the official paper of the order, and one or more agents should be appointed on each line of road represented.

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

# MEMBERSHIP BY MAIL.

So many inquiries are being made about securing immediate membership in the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, on the part of those who are not within reach of any local union, that it has been decided to allow them to be a second to the come attached to Local Union No. 1, of Chi-

cago.

All railway employes, or ex-railway employes, of good character, are eligible to membership, as per Section 24, page 24, of the constitution, a copy of which can be had on properly filled out, with the membership fee of \$1, to the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION, No. 421 Ashland Block, Chicago, Illinois.

# APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

To Local Union No. 1, A. R. U .: The undersigned respectfully makes appli-cation for membership in your Union, being

his residence being.....

and if admitted a full observance of all the laws, principles and regulations of the order is faithfully promised.

# . Applicant.

Recommended by .....

New members will promptly receive by mail their membership cards and be admitted to all the rights and privileges of the organization. They can at any time be transferred to any local union should they desire to do so. In case the applicant is an ex-railway employe he must give the name of the road on which last employed and his occupation there.

# They are Hustlers.

The local union at Terre Haute seems to have rolled up its sleeves and gone at it in dead earnest. They have sent out by mail to those they didn't reach personally, the follow-

those they didn't reach personally, the following:

To All Railway Employes:

A meeting of the railroad employes of Terre Haute and vicinity, held at Hirzel's Hall, on the evening of January 10, 1894, addressed by Eugene V. Debs and G. W. Howard, resulted in the organization of a local union of the American Railway Union, with a charter membership of 201, consisting of switchmen, engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors, clerks, operators, car men, track men and the various other classes of railroad employes.

employes.

We are very desirous of extending also local union until it shall embrace every imploye of the several railroads entering Terre Haute. In saying every employe, we mean ALL, not any particular class, but every man

name, address and the exact position you fill.
Use the blank below to write application on.
Here follows the names and address of officers and below an application blank for membership. That is the right spirit. The way to better conditions is to have a big membership behind all requests.

#### GETTING READY FOR US.

The general manager's association, through its secretary, a few days since received from the printer's hands a complete classification of railroad employes, together with wages paid to each class by each of the prominent roads of this country. This work has been in preparation for months by different compilers and this country. This work has been in prepara-tion for months by different committees and the expense of getting it up has been more than \$6,000. It consists of 25 sets of books, 6 books in a set, and these books contain from 34 to 150 pages. Twenty-five sets only were printed and these have been distributed to the different roads represented in the general man-agers' association—one set to each road.

#### Good Work at Grand Rapids.

The meeting held Sunday afternoon in the rooms of the Columbia College, McMullen block, was a very enthusiastic one and many new names were added to the membership. Frank H. Gill was the principal speaker and

The meetings will be held regularly every Sunday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock, and all railroad men as well as others are cordially invited to lend encouragement by their pres

ence.

John D. Flanigan, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor, will address the meeting soon, as many of those present last Sunday are desirous of hearing something on the single tax question, and owing to the nature of their daily labor are unable to attend

the meetings of the single tax club.

The union decided to affiliate with the Central Labor Union and elected the requisite number of delegates .- Grand Rapids Work-

can Railway Union, and George W. Howard, vice-president, arrived in St. Paul yesterday, and in the evening addressed a large and in the evening addressed a large meeting at Labor Hall. They explained the plan of their organization, and showed that it was not designed to destroy any of the existing unions of labor, but that the conditions which govern the labor problem at the present time some more comprehensive organization necessary to insure protection to the railway employes of this country. A member of the Switchmen's Union also addressed the meeting, and quite a discussion arose as to the necessity for any further organization of railroad men. The sympathy of the audience was plainly with the advocates of the American Railway Union, and a local union organized.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

#### Inside Information.

"Johnny," said the big brother of an up-town small boy, "go to the shoemaker's and see if my shoes are mended, will you?"

" Naw," said the urchin. " Why not?"

Cause they ain't done yet."

"How do you know?"
"Cause I ain't taken 'em yet, that's how. -Newark Call.

### One Comfort.

The man who is poor May at least offer thanks That he isn't set up As a target for cranks. - Washington Star

# It Looked That Way.

An Italian organ-grinder recently escaped a fine by his wit. He had been playing before the house of an irascible old gentlemen, who furiously and amid wild gesticulations ordered him to move on. The Italian stolidly stood his ground and played on, and at last was a street of the contract of the transfer of the trans arrested for causing a disturbance. At the court the magistrate asked him why he did not

leave when he was requested.
"Me no understand mooch Inglese," wa the reply.
"Well, but you must have understood by

his motions that he wanted you to go," said the magistrate. "I tink he come to dance." was the rejoinder .- Tit-Bits.

# One Good Act.

"What shall I do to prove my love?" The raving, ranting actor cried, And from the gallery above A voice suggested "suicide." -Harper's Buzar.

# Her First Thought.

A young mother with her first baby is, for the time being, a person of one idea, as is amusingly shown by an anecdote related by the Minneapolis Tribune.

A woman whose only son is about sixteen months old lives not far from a big mill in which there was a serious explosion a few go. A gentleman, calling upon her afterward, inquired about her expedays ago.

"Did you really feel the shock?" said he. "Yes, indeed," she replied, "it shook the house from cellar to garret."

"And what did you think was the mat-

ter?"
"I thought the baby had fallen out of bed," was the unexpected answer.

# Changing Color. When he came to town to see the sights,

He was very green, 'tis true, a bunko artist took him in hand, And he went home very blue.

# "Sweet Charlty."

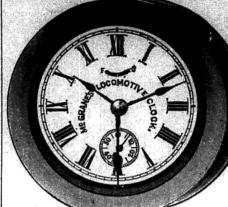
In the Artists' Exhibition of 1893, at the New York Academy of Design, there was exhibited an oil painting by J. L. G. Ferris, entitled "Sweet Charity." Its richness of coloring commanded instant attention, while the lesson it taught was so impressive that one naturally returned to it for a second view.

Its subject is a young lady of colonial times who is on an errand to one of the poorer families of the town. She has a sensible, charming face, which expresses with remarkable fidelity the sentiment of her errand. There is not a home that this charming picture will not ornament. It must be seen to be appreciated.

"Sweet Charity" was purchased by the publishers of the Youth's Companion and has been reproduced in colors in large size, 14½ by 21. In the Artists' Exhibition of 1893, at the

# In Answering Advertisements kindly mention The Railway Times.

# THE BROTHERHOODS' JEWELER



"LOCOMOTIVE CLOCK."

THE only substantial moderate price clock on the market. Movement has jeweled escapement. Case cast bronze; front screws on; side wind; six-inch porcelain dial. Very elegant and accurate. The red hand shown at VI o'clock is on the inside of glass and is moved by a knurled nut on the outside. This is John Alexander's "Red Reminder." When it is moved out of its regular position (six o'clock) it is put at the time of the next meeting point, order station, or what not, and serves to remind you that you must make a meeting point, got orders to side track at that time. No extra charges for the "Reminder." Clocks furnished without without the convention of th

PRICE. - \$12.00.

P. S.—Please note the change of address from 48 Maiden Lane.

JOHN J. McGRANE, Wholesale Jeweler, MEMBER DIVISION 105 B. L. E.

187 Broadway, NEW YORK.

# WHAT THEY SAY ALL STEEL CAB SEAT Eldon, Iowa, Dec. 18,'93. Dear Sirs:

Dear Sirs:
Please send me one of your seats for locomotive use. I find that they are the best seat for engine use that I have seen yet. I want it 24 inches long and 20 inches wide. Weight 170 pounds. Send it C. O. D. Yours respectfully;
(Signed) W. T. BROWN.
Engineer C. R. I. & P. R. R.

ROUGH RIDING MADE EASY. Just put vour cushion on it.

Yours respectfully. Yours respectfully. Yours respectfully. Yours respectfully. W. T. BROWN. Made only of finest tempered steel spiral springs, heavy band-steel by tempered steel spiral springs, heavy band-steel by tempered woven wire fabric. Any size or shape desired. Usual size, 18 x 24. Price for seat not over 24 inches long, \$2.00. Terms C. U. L. or cash with order. Please give your weight.

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# J. S. TOWNSEND, Railroad Jeweler



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That are probably worth

#### Make You Rich. Our book of dates and prices of United

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For it what your coin is and its value when you find it in Your Change

# NATIONAL COIN CO.

Coin and Specie Brokers, 832 (L) STOCK EXCHANGE, Boston, Mass.



Grover's Hymn. H. M. Tichenor in Western Laborer : 'My country,'tis of me,
Land of monopoly,
Of me I sing!
Land of the goldbug rule,
Land of the tariff fool,
The daily press my tool —
Great God! I'm king!

# Confiding

Confiding.

Confiding.

Down in Virginia a robbery had been committed. The finger of suspicion pointed to a negro servant, says an exchange, and he was arraigned before the local justice, who happened to be the negro's old master, to whom he was still intensely loyal.

He made no defense or denial as the judge laid the evidence point by point against him, and sentence was about to be pronounced when suddenly the real culprit was discovered.

faithful old servant,"

# Brotherhood Overalls.

The only Overalls made by a member of organized labor, and the best that can possibly be made, too. Does any dealer sell them in

H. S. PETERS BROTHERHOOD OVERALLS B. L. F. No. 3. B. L. E. No. 419. Hinsdale St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

# **PORTRAITS**

A handsome, life-like portrait of the President of the American Railway Union, suitable for framing, will be sent prepaid to any address for \$1.50.

Address, EDITOR RAILWAY TIMES,

420 Ashland Block.



CHICAGO, ILL.

