

# The Railway Times.

Vol. I.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1894.

No. 24.

## A BLOOD RED VOLUME.

### THE LAST DESPERATE EFFORT TO CRUSH THE ORDER.

Reproduction of Press Flapdoodle Inspired by Malice and Ignorance During The Great Strike.

We have on our table a pamphlet, decked out in a fiery red anarchical cover, and bearing the following title: "View of the Press in Connection with the Strike of the American Railway Union, June and July, 1894."

The General Managers' Association is manifestly the mountain that has brought forth the red-skinned monstrosity, which, having been born out of time and season, only adds to its hideousness—an attempt to resurrect dead and damned lies, and vitalize them for another campaign against the American Railway Union and its officers.

The quotations from the press include the vituperative mouthings of twenty-one subsidized plutocratic papers, the sycophantic, cringing, servile, parasitical organs of corporations and the money power, whose editors never drew a breath that was not contaminated with deep-seated hostility to the rights of labor. The false and malicious diatribes of these papers were flung into the arena of debate between the 2nd and 17th of July, 1894, to arouse and intensify vengeance against the American Railway Union and its officers.

The president of the United States regarded it as his duty to appoint a commission to investigate the "Pullman strike," and he appointed three gentlemen eminently distinguished for integrity, ability, independence and courage. These gentlemen investigated the strike under oath. They probed for facts, and when obtained, they proceeded to verify them. They were patient, cool, level-headed. They knew their duty and had the courage to perform it.

The red-skinned publication will do the American Railway Union no harm. The investigating commission extracted the fangs of the reptiles who sought its death, pulled out their claws by the roots and left them to the solace of each other, when in conclave they meet to discuss the triumph of the American Railway Union over the machinations of Geo. M. Pullman, the General Managers' Association and their own lickspittal journalism.

Now, THAT a new order of switchmen, known as the Switchmen's Union of North America, has been launched, its most ardent friends will hope that the remembrance of the foul conspiracy by which 400 of the best members of the old association were cruelly slaughtered will serve to preserve the new order from a similar disaster.

The war between Japan and China, without far-fetched reasons, might be made instructive as an illustration of conditions in the United States. China has 400,000,000 of debased people, poorly paid, poorly fed and poorly clothed. They are destitute of patriotism. They eat rice and rats, bear heavy burdens, whistle out little gods which they carry in their pockets and obey their masters.

be offered, and for which none was offered deserving of consideration; and yet this perfidious aggregation of money and monstrosities, compiles the utterances of a lickspittle scavenger press to revive hostility towards the American Railway Union and its officers, after a United States commission, composed of honorable men, have exonerated them. It is not surprising that the general managers vince under the lash applied by the investigating committee, but it is surprising that in their vindication they would resort to the reproduction of the vile slanders of a debauched press, calumnies bearing the stamp of satanic disregard of truth and a willingness to be foul its pages with falsehood to urge on the sleuth hounds of persecution that the real culprits might escape deserved maledictions. But the inquiry is pertinent.

What of the Twenty-one Papers which the general managers bring into line that their vitriolized malice, squirted at the American Railway Union and its officers, may be squirted again to palliate the pangs inflicted by the investigation commission! The Wall Street News is a fair illustration of the entire brood; a thing that represents banks, corporations, trusts and syndicates and all the gambling hells of a city, which the Lexow commission has shown to be and have been rotten to the core; as vile as bunco steers, green goods speculators, the representatives of business if not of houses of ill fame. Why name them all? They have their price and the capitalistic class pays it. The poor, the robbed, the starving, the degraded, having no money, might plead with them until the faded lake of fire and brimstone froze solid and then plead with them on the ice, and no word of sympathy would ever be heard from them. Their mission is boodle, and the rich have it; hence, the general managers reproduce their rabid, fetid saliva in the hope of some mitigation of the pains caused by the deserved castigations of the investigation commission. Why refer to the New York Sun, a Tammany tool and organ of the millionaires who kick because they may no longer hide their ill-gotten cash from the tax-gatherer? Why refer to the New York Tribune, White-law Reid's paper, whose candidacy for vice-president made the ticket that bore his name smell worse than a Chinese stink-pot and defeated it? Why refer to Harper's Weekly, edited by Carl Schurz, a renegade German who left his country for his country's good and who, had he remained where he belonged, would have had his neck stretched or been sent to some penal colony? A creature whose palm has always had the itch—to be scratched by those who had the most *swag*.

We notice that the general managers, not entirely lost to shame, did not include the tail rattlings of the *Railway Age* in their sycophantic symposium. That particular scavenger sheet did dirty work and performed menial service in season and out of season, but it was left out to waste the fragrance of its garbage cart in its own stable.

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The war between Japan and China, without far-fetched reasons, might be made instructive as an illustration of conditions in the United States. China has 400,000,000 of debased people, poorly paid, poorly fed and poorly clothed. They are destitute of patriotism. They eat rice and rats, bear heavy burdens, whistle out little gods which they carry in their pockets and obey their masters. The Japs, though only 50,000,000 strong, are better paid, better fed, better clothed, better sheltered and patriotic, and though vastly less in numbers they conquer as they march.

## A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

President Debs' Address to the Friends of Organized Labor.

"Save Your Money and Buy a Gun." These words of advice are part of a telegram sent from the headquarters of the American Railway Union in Chicago, to a lodge of the "A. R. U." in Montana, and seized in defiance of law by the federal authorities, with more than forty of similar import. As a basis for the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Debs and his official associates, ostensibly on a charge of conspiracy and contempt of court, but really with the aim of putting down labor organization in the United States, just as the Irish land league was suppressed ten years ago by the British army, and thereby to subject the masses in America to the unconditional and despotic control of the plutocratic oligarchy which has usurped the federal government and most of the states, and to force the sovereign people into slavery to capitalism and soulless corporations. These prophetic words are made the theme of the following:

### BOLD LABOR MANIFESTO.

BY EMORY BOYD, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Save your money and buy a gun!

Sell your garment and buy a sword!

He that hath no sword, let him now sell his garment and buy one.—Luko xxii, 36.

"Save your money and buy a gun!"

THE LABOR WAR has just begun!

You'll need them ere your Cause is won,

And that you may depend upon!

Now, since this war has been forced on,

We'll see who shall this country run!

We'll see who shall our products own,

The Worker, or the scheming drone!

"Save your money and buy a gun!"

That was the way our Fathers won!

Are you devoid of their "backbone"?

Will you disgrace their high renown?

Forbid it, shade of WASHINGTON!

A disarmed people are undone!

Your masters roar with the gun

While you cry "scab," or throw a stone.

"Save your money and buy a gun!"

Drill, shoot, and muster—old and young!

Set brave example for yourself,

That he may fight for life and home!

Your foes are armed! Your Freedom gone!

Why hesitate? You're ten to one;

Great God, where has your manhood gone?

We listened to the siren song

Of "ballot-box" millennium;

We threw away the sword and gun,

Which LIBERTY FOR US HAD WON!

Our self-protection long has flown,

Protection promised failed to come!

Now SLAVERY, BACKED BY SWORD AND GUN,

Is our inevitable doom!

Men, save your money, buy a gun!

Invincible you then become;

Why stand like sheep to be overcome

By hired thug and myrmidon

Of Mammon, got through Washington!

"Organization" 's but a pish;

Your votes will weigh the same as none,

Till you are armed with steel and gun!

"Save your money and buy a gun!"

Trust not to ballot box alone;

The two together can dethrone

The proudest despot ever known!

Be not dismayed by court or ban!

YOUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO ARM

Was writ by THOMAS JEFFERSON!

And never can be overthrown!

Assert your lawful right to arm!

When you are armed, your vote counts one;

There's efficacy in the gun!

Your unarmed vote has almost none.

Cheats, frauds and tricksters wisely shun

Collision with a voter's gun!

Then you will not be trod upon

When you march on to Washington!

Why waste decades in carrying on

Election campaigns—costly fun—

And only "balance of power" be won.

The smaller dog to have a bone?

Whereas, when armed, you'd rightly own

"The lion's share," and beg from none!

Then you "the lions" would become,

Instead of jackals hanging on!

"Save your money and buy a gun!"

"Sell your garment and buy a sword!"

How just alike these sayings run!

DEBS seems the mouthpiece of the Lord.

Prophetic words the Syrian hurled

Through coming ages—words of war!

Prophetic for this Western World

These Workmen's words, to rich and poor!

Then, save your money, buy a gun!

## NOW FOR THE PENALTY

### ELECTION IS OVER AND NOW IS THE TIME TO TAKE YOUR BITTERS.

The Lesson Is a Dear One, but Experience Is an Honest Schoolmaster.

The election is over. Now, what benefits do you expect to get? What will compel your employer to pay you more wages and less on dividends? What will compel the railroads to pay more wages, reduce the rates and pay the British less interest and dividends? What will compel the sugar trust to sell you sugar for less price and pay less on watered stock and bribery of congress? The old party speakers and press have influenced you to again give your votes to endorse them and they will have no further use for you until next election. Nothing they have promised you would do you any good, even if they carried it out. The issue with them was to get office, and to you they talked tariff, which not one in a hundred of you know anything about. They have got you for two more years, and their high moguls will meet in their rich club rooms surrounded by every luxury your united labor can produce, and over wine and banquet will recall their victories. You can go back to your work, if you are fortunate enough to have any, and struggle for the pittance they dole you out. Such has been the world since history began, and you are not wiser than your forefathers. They, too, were hoodwinked, cajoled and harangued into supporting all kinds of tyranny under some plausible plea of benefit to themselves. They, too, supported systems that gave to a few the product of the toil of the many. They, too, took sides with their oppressors against every patriot who raised his voice against the usurpations and fallacies of their times. They, too, refused to weigh and consider the words that would have made them free. Their faults and their ignorance, honest faults and honest ignorance, too, you can see, but you, like them, cannot see your own faults and ignorance. The election is over. The trusts and monopolies still rule, and you can sit down and drink your bitter cup for two more years. Perhaps by that time you will have learned to do a little thinking for yourselves. — Coming Nation.

THE Advocate recites a case which came before the Kansas courts involving the responsibility of railroad surgeons, as follows:

"A case has just been decided in the supreme court involving the question of the responsibility of railroad companies in the employment of surgeons. Z. H. Zeiler, a brakeman, in the employ of the Santa Fe road, had his leg crushed at Woodward, I. T., and subsequently amputation was necessary and the man died. His widow sued in the district court of Barber county for damages against the company, claiming that the railroad company's surgeons were responsible and had not administered proper treatment, and further claimed that the company was responsible for the acts of the surgeons by reason of its retention of 50 cents each month from each employe's wages to aid in creating a hospital and medical fund. The supreme court, in an opinion by Justice Allen, reverses the judgment of the lower court in which damages to the amount of \$6,500 were awarded, and holds that a railroad company is not liable for any mistake or error in judgment or want of foresight in such surgeons, and that the company is not liable under such circumstances for the death of the injured man."

The real nub of the foregoing is this: The railroad is not responsible for hiring a butcher for a surgeon. He may know how to cut up an Armour hog or a Texas steer, but if he makes a mistake in slashing a railroad employe and he dies unnecessarily it is of no consequence. The widow may cry her eyes out and and perish by starvation, but corporations may go right along and hire butchers for surgeons and snap their fingers in the face of the widow. Supreme justice thus becomes supremely ridiculous and supremely unreliable.

The editor of a daily paper said in his columns a few months ago that the protection of the life and property of its citizens was the sovereign right of the state, and that the state should on all occasions assert and defend that right; that private individuals and corporations should not be permitted to usurp the prerogative of the state to rid its soil of criminals and to become a terror to wrongdoers; that when crime was committed within its borders the state was the most efficient agent for bringing the evildoers to justice, and should pursue with relentless vigor and regardless of expense such malefactors as train

robbers; that in such a case it was not merely a question of protecting the property of railway and express companies, but of securing to the citizens on their trains their right to travel across the state in uninterrupted peace and safety—W. B. S. in *Railway Age*.

The state ought to catch and punish railroad train robbers, but the state can act only after the crime is perpetrated. The same is true of railroad wreckers, rich rascals who loot railroad corporations, a la Corbin, McLeod and others of their ilk, who are never restrained by courts, never indicted nor punished, the law having been constructed for the special benefit of such robbers.

THE Western Passenger Association, having concluded to give Christmas holiday rates, met and passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That for Christmas and New Year holiday excursions fare and one-third for the round trip may be made where the local one-way rate is 3 cents per mile, and fare and one-fifth where the local one-way rate is over 3 cents per mile, between all stations within a distance of 200 miles in the territory of the Eastern Committee; excursion tickets to be sold December 24, 25 and 31, 1894, and January 1, 1895, and all tickets to be good to return until and including January 2, 1895; these rates not to be tendered to foreign lines outside of Western Passenger Association territory for basing purposes, tickets to be good for going passage, commencing date of sale, and to be limited for continuous passage in each direction."

### The Garment Workers.

In Convention Assembled Indorse the American Railway Union.

We take the following from the *Journal of the Knights of Labor*, October 18. N. T. A. 231, Garment Workers of North America, in convention assembled at Utica, September 25, 1894, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The American Railway Union has been unjustly assailed by the press and other misinformed, irresponsible people; and whereas, the president of the American Railway Union, Eugene V. Debs and his associates have been slandered, vilified and misrepresented; and whereas, we believe that the stand taken by the American Railway Union and its officers in their struggle for the cause of downtrodden humanity and the defense of their rights as American citizens was right; and whereas, we believe that the blanket injunctions issued by the courts at the instigation and request of the railroad managers, are encroachments upon the rights of labor and have the tendency of degrading into servility the American workingman. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we indorse the actions of the American Railway Union taken in their late strike.

Resolved, That we uphold the position taken by Eugene V. Debs and associates as manly and courageous, worthy of the admiration of all organized labor and thinking men.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Eugene V. Debs, and also be published in the *Journal of the Knights of Labor*.

OTTO EHRHARDT,  
C. F. LUDLOW,  
CHAS. BAKER,  
Committee.

The new congress means a single gold standard—the retirement of the greenbacks and wiping out of silver, if the gold-bugs demand it; a large increase of gold bonds; the repeal of the income tax law; the enlargement of the standing army. Anything more? If this is not enough, prepare your petitions, send them on to Washington and let them thunder in the nation's legislative halls.—*Nonconformist*.

A good many things more, a succession of bullion congresses, more taxes for labor to pay, more foreclosures of mortgages, more land barons, more tenant farmers, etc., etc. No use for petitions. By enormous majorities the people are to get what they voted for.

### Not Lost.

Although defeated in one sense, the American Railway Union strike was one of the grandest victories in the history of the labor movement. It was victory for a more united brotherhood, a love of one's neighbor, a holy bond of sympathy for brothers oppressed, over selfishness, ignorance and brutality. It was a victory of sterling manhood over cowardly greed. The man who cannot admire and applaud the grand principle which actuated the American Railway Union in throwing down the gage of battle to the devouring monster of monopoly must be dead to reason. It was the spirit of the forefathers born over again. It appealed to all that was noble and good in the human breast.—*Cleveland Citizen*.

It requires strength and courage to swim against the stream; while any dead fish can flow with it.—Alexander.

## "SCAB" WORKINGMEN.

### WHO CLAIM TO BE INDEPENDENT AND DISCARD ORGANIZATION.

Their Arguments Would Disband All Organizations and Make Employers Plutocrats.

"No, sir, I am not a member of any labor organization. If I don't like the wages my employer offers me, I can go somewhere else. I am an independent workman, and don't intend to be bound by the rules of any organization. The dashed labor agitators are ruining the country, and I will not have anything to do with them."

This is the sort of reasoning that so-called independent workmen give for not connecting themselves with an organization of their trade. They will not tell you that they are getting the standard wages, work but ten hours, and got it without the assistance of any trade union. Poor, narrow-minded ignoramus. How did the fool-killer miss you? You got the standard wages without the assistance of a trade union, did you? Did it ever strike you, that your fellow-craftsmen, who belong to a labor union, were the direct cause of the standard wages you are so well satisfied with? Did you ever stop to think that were it not for organized labor you would have to work longer hours and for less wages? Every advantage in shorter hours, every increase in wages is due to the combined effort of your fellow-workmen, who belong to labor unions. Yet you claim you have not been assisted by a trades union. You damn labor agitators, and though you refuse to assist in the amelioration of your condition, you share in all the benefits that have been brought about by organized effort and co-operation.

Now, Mr. Non-unionist, look at yourself as you really appear. Your employer has no more love for you than he has for the unionist, aside from the fact that he relies on you to break down wages. You share the prosperity of union workmen and you thrive upon their calamities. You are a menace to the advancement of your fellow-workmen by holding aloof from them. They refuse to work with you, because you stand between them and the betterment of their own and your own condition. You are mistaken; you are not an independent workman; you are a wage slave, like the balance of toilers. Think this over and quit making an ass of yourself. If you really take pride in being an independent workman, join hands with your brothers and independence will be all the nearer.—*Journal of Labor*.

THE President, by his war secretary, has issued orders in advance for the guidance of his military subordinates, so that in case of anticipated strike troops may be on hand to show that Grover is present in spirit, though in body and boots catching fish in Buzzard's Bay. General Order, No. 26, reads as follows:

"In cases of sudden and unexpected invasion, insurrection or riot, endangering the public property of the United States, or in cases of attempted or threatened robbery or interruption of the United States mails, or other equal emergency so imminent as to prohibit communication by telegraph, officers of the army may, if they think a necessity exists, take such action before the receipt of instructions from the seat of government as the circumstances of the case and the law under which they are acting may justify."

Grover proposes to outcar the case. As a hangman, he would be in favor of hanging a man for contemplating murder.

The working people of the state of Kansas have seen fit to elect almost entire Republican state ticket. We to the decision of the majority and will show how wise or unwise that decision was. The Republican party of state of Kansas now have an opportunity of redeeming their promise to the working people. Will they? We earnestly hope so.—R. R. R.

Which is about equivalent to "The people of Kansas having to the promises of rattle snakes, they would remove their fangs, and them." Will they do it? We believe they will. They are not a way.

You cannot talk the problem child labor too much. The single good feature in the picture. It wrongs the children, laborers, and dwarfs mental both. Judge Jenkins and his non-injunctions have been turned should be impeached at once, a judge. He is a dirty tool of corporations and a traitor to the better men than he have been for treason.—*Investigator*.

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CHICAGO, DECEMBER 15, 1894.

The Populist party polled more votes November 6, 1894, than at any previous election since the party was organized.

JOHN W. GOFF says there are a number of cities that should be *Lexowed* at an early day. Indeed, it would be a good idea to Lexow the General Managers' Association.

An honest dollar is a dollar which, bearing the stamp of the government, that issues it, is receivable for all debts due that government. Any other dollar is a dishonest dollar and should not be permitted to exist. Labor should cease voting for dishonest dollars.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND believes in gold bonds, and the same is true of the gold bugs. At the top of the administration drum, or a treasury bugle-blast, demanding gold for bonds, would bring \$500,000,000 to the rescue in a week. It is royal sport for the plutocrats, but death to labor.

VAREMOUNT, the "sweet" state of yankeedoodledom, has a man so distinguished for piety that he won't "bile" the sap of his sugar trees which flows on Sunday, and no amount of "bounty" can budge him from his religious resolution. He is determined that his trees shall rest on Sundays.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has on hand 300 wives, and is reported liable to die at any minute. On the day he hands in his chips a shooting tournament takes place in Cabul, and all of the Ameer's widows are disposed of. Not one is left to write a book, lecture or appear in a freak museum.

The new constitution of New York will put a stop to the *Sing Sing* singing of convicts while making clothing for the people, and therefore taking the bread out of the mouths of honest workingmen and women. Reforms come slowly but workingmen united could expedite their coming.

ALASKA has a population of 32,000 with 4,000 miles of sea-coast and 20,000 miles of shore line. It being a great fishing country it is possible that President Cleveland will prefer it to Buzzard's Bay. Should he do this, when he issues military proclamation in the interest of Pullman, he could stamp it with a fur seal.

Why not do away with the court phraseology, "master and servant." It has come down from a time when a workingman had no rights that an employer was bound to respect. In old plantation times in this country, when the master was "owner," and the servant was a chattel, the term "master and servant" was in order. Now, let it be, "employer and employee;" anything else is degrading.

The Altrurian Colony, Sonoma county, California, is based upon the best ideas from Plato's "Republic," More's "Utopia," Bellamy's "Arcadia," Fourier's "Phalanx," St. Simon's "Industrial System," Babeuf's "Charter of Equality," Cabot's "Icaria" and particularly W. D. Howells' "Dream of Altruria." It is to be hoped that the "ideas" and "dreams" will not become so mixed that a receiver will have to be appointed, an injunction issued and the troops called out.

WILL CUMBACK, an Indiana fossil politician of the Republican persuasion, remarks that "it is a benediction to the patriot and the philanthropist to know that a common man can be depended on in any country in times of trial. He has courage, virtue and intelligence enough to save the country when it is in peril. Yet at the same time it is to be greatly regretted that party ties are strong enough to prevent many to give a vote that their heart and conscience condemn;" all which we endorse. The "common man" who is the workingman, can be "depended on" to work for his own wages and vote for one or the other of the old parties and have his fetters securely riveted upon him. He delights in hearing the Democratic orator crow and explodes vociferously when he sees the eagle soar, and votes for the rooster or the Democratic or Republican who is his pocket book. He always votes with the Populists.

of Homestead infamy, is out another chapter of his "gothic." In an after-dinner fit of pique recently he is reporting that some sought gratification of having it read for the good they could do. "I think a man who dies disgraced. I expect to die when I die but my interest

in the iron business. I want to do all the good I can." And yet Carnegie is the creature who hired Pinkertons to kill his employees, the creature who devised the hot water scheme for scalding them and the electric machinery for sending them, via the lightning line, to kingdom come. Carnegie don't want to die "rich" and therefore "disgraced"; he don't want to play Dives and "lift up his voice in hell." But Carnegie can't fool the people all the time. He swindled the government, was caught in the act and is disgraced already. He wants to leave nothing when he dies but his iron works, but he will leave much more. He will leave a name covered all over with obloquy, a monument of falsehood and fraud, and when on judgment day the "white robed judges" are ready to try his case a thousand Homestead workers will testify that he was always "a bad egg."

**Blacklisting.**

We doubt if the crime of blacklisting men who have become the victims of the malice of railroad managers, is fully comprehended. We grasp, almost intuitively, the crime of highway robbery, burglary, incendiarism, incest, rape, wife-beating, infanticide and murder in all degrees of its atrociousness, but blacklisting as practiced by railroad presidents and general managers combines probably more of the diabolical elements than belongs to the crimes we have enumerated. It is premeditated death by torture, not only of the man blacklisted, but all who are dependent upon him for subsistence—wife, children, and often old and infirm parents. The men who are guilty of the crime of blacklisting ought to be heard in their own defense, a privilege that is sometimes granted to a pirate, because a pirate is supposed to have a soul. It is a privilege that is extended to red-handed and black-hearted murderers—the miserable wretches who have been brought before the Lexow commission, the slimy gang that have made the city of New York a second Sodam, notwithstanding which McAllister's "400" have been permitted to be heard in their own defense; it is therefore in order to permit the railroad nabobs who blacklist workingmen to give their reasons for their cruelty. What is their defense? Why do they pursue the victims of their malice, like death, through every lane and avenue of life? Why are they as implacable as nihilists, or the devil, and as fierce as hell? The answer is brief, an employe dared to strike, and did strike, nor was this the sum total of his offending. Let us have the whole story. He advised others to strike and withal, was a labor agitator, and to this indictment is added, the employe was unyielding, had the courage of conviction and would not yield till the battle was lost, when he surrendered like a brave man. For this the railroad managers decide to blacklist the striker, doom him to idleness, to vagabondage and his wife and children to conditions worse than widowhood and orphanage; to starvation, to rags, to homeless wanderers, to die by degrees by the indissoluble tortures of destitution. The blacklisting general manager, in whose employ the victim of his hate happened to be when he committed the unpardonable sin of striking, not content with refusing him employment, proposes to see to it that he is never again employed anywhere and that he shall be doomed to vagabondage, and that even when starvation has reduced him to a condition that he is willing to work and be fed like a dog with the crumbs that fall from a rich man's table, even then the heart of the blacklisting, christless general manager knows no pity, but cruel as a blizzard, dooms his victim to death.

In this the reader has a mild portrayal of a blacklisting president, or general manager of a railroad. Compared with such a human monstrosity, Dives, though he lifted up his voice in hell about fifteen minutes after he handed in his checks, was a grand old gentleman.

**What to Do.**

A writer in the *Twentieth Century*, in response to the proposition, "What to do," says, "Get together and be sensible." For a long time workingmen have been struggling to get apart, to separate, divide, become estranged, and to act, generally, in a way anything but sensible. The opposition to unification appears to be deep seated, and employers are delighted with the course workingmen have pursued. Now, what is the right thing to do? Manifestly, to get together and be sensible. It is not an easy matter to get together. There are numerous difficulties in the way, but not one of them is insuperable; all can be overcome by the exercise of common sense, confidence, consideration, trust and forbearance. Jealousies must disappear. One great army must be organized. The plan is feasible and it is now engaging the best minds in the ranks of labor. Once perfected, and the motto, *Labor Omnia Vincit*, will be appropriate. It will conquer everything it desires to conquer, and, moreover, it will conquer without a battle. The American Railway Union has set the example of creating such an army of railway employes. It is eminently practicable to organize an industrial army that will prove invincible. In the line of education, unification is the supreme lesson.

**Tariffs and Wages.**

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* is of the opinion that a high protective tariff inures to the benefit of labor, and in support of the theory refers to some figures compiled by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, which show that between 1840 and 1860 wages were low under a revenue tariff, or a tariff which was not constructed to rob Peter to make Paul rich, by the accumulation of *boodie* in the hands of Paul, but, when the policy was changed, when the tariff was constructed that the masses were robbed to make the few millionaires, labor became the beneficiary of the fraud by having their wages advanced. The *Globe-Democrat* says "it is instructive to note some of the changes that have taken place in this respect, as set forth by Commissioner Wright. Thus, laborers in a New York brewery received 62½¢ per day in 1840, 84¢ per day in 1860, \$1.30 per day in 1866, and from \$1.90 to \$2 per day in 1891. Carpenters got from \$1.25 to \$1.62 per day of ten hours in 1840, about the same in 1860, and from \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day of eight hours in 1891. Wheelwrights received \$1.25 per day in 1840, the same in 1860, \$2 in 1866, and \$2.50 in 1891. Cotton weavers earned 62¢ per day in 1840, only 54½¢ in 1860, 85¢ to 90¢ in 1866, and \$1.05 in 1891. Wool-spinners received less than \$1.00 per day in 1840, \$1.05 in 1860, \$1.80 to \$1.90 in 1866, and \$1.38 to \$1.75 in 1891. These figures tell the story of the relative effects of the two tariff policies in their bearing upon the interests of mechanics and laborers. No argument is needed to show which has been the more advantageous. It is easy to see that so long as we had a revenue tariff wages were low and did not materially increase; but as soon as protection came in an upward tendency ensued, and did not stop while the Republican party remained in power." It is, unfortunately true that mere partisan papers, either Republican or Democrat, cannot be believed when they discuss any question of a political or economic character upon which they differ. Their purpose is to catch votes, and if a lie will answer their purpose better than the truth, then the lie is immediately constructed, armed and equipped, and sent forth on its mission.

The year 1840 came along fifty-four years ago; one generation has gone and another is well on towards its jumping-off place. In 1840 there were two states west of the Mississippi river. Beyond the Mississippi, except Missouri and Arkansas, the country was a wilderness, and even the greater portion of Missouri and Arkansas were in that condition. Between 1840 and 1860 there were two disastrous panics, and the country was scarcely out of one until it was plunged into another; hence, to assume that the tariff, high or low, which prevailed from 1840 to 1860 made wages low is rapid and flatulent demagoguery.

The tariff, during the early days of the war of the rebellion, was enacted to secure revenue, without a thought of wages. The war made fearful inroads upon the ranks of the wage-workers, who were transformed from wage-workers into soldiers. The war also created an unprecedented demand for the products of labor. Conditions were abnormal. There was an unparalleled demand for labor. With such an unexampled reduction in the industrial force wages, independent of tariffs, advanced. "When the cruel war was over" and the soldiers were discharged prices declined. To arrest this decline and maintain wages created the demand for labor organizations, and what has been done to maintain wages has been done by these organizations, which have multiplied, until now almost every trade is represented. These organizations have been able, often, to secure an advance in wages; they have been able sometimes to resist a decline in wages, but in cases too numerous to mention wages, under a high tariff, have been reduced to a starvation level, and for thirty years there have been ceaseless strikes of workingmen and working-women to resist a reduction of wages.

In the trades mentioned, in which wages have advanced, all are organized, and whatever has been gained in wages and hours has been the direct result of organization. The tariff has had nothing to do with the matter. And there is not a single industry for the protection of which tariffs have been enacted that wages have not declined, as, for instance, Homestead—and it is worth while to say, that, as a general proposition, those industries which were left without tariff protection have paid better wages than those which were protected. High taxation—that is what a high protective tariff means—is not in the interest of labor, since labor, and only labor, pays taxes, the lower the tax the better it is for labor.

**Protection.**

In the late political campaign the cry was, "Protection." THE RAILWAY TIMES and the American Railway Union believe in "protection"—not alone protection for Carnegie and Frick, Pullman and Wickes, and other plutocratic employers of labor, but protection for the great armies of employes. If, therefore, a tariff law protects the employer, we demand that the employe shall share in the blessings which the tariff confers. Has this been the rule? Is it not true, that while certain employers have been protected by tariff schedules they have sought to reduce the wages of their employes? That is just what they have

done. There is not one protected industry in the country which furnishes an exception. The iron industries are all protected, and these iron industries, without an exception, have sought to reduce wages. The same is true of the coal industries, and the cotton manufacturing industries, and others that might be named. The law-makers find it easy enough to protect the employer, but proclaim their inability to protect labor; hence, if labor secures protection, it must be by organization and unification. THE RAILWAY TIMES advocates the mobilization of the hosts of labor into one grand army. This done, protection will be secured, and there will be no mistake about it. Fair wages will be paid. Contemptible catiffs, the tools of despots, will find their occupation gone. The American Railway Union, in espousing the cause of famine-cursed employes of Geo. M. Pullman, has demonstrated its purpose to protect the oppressed.

**Eugene G. Hay.**

We find some views of Mr. Eugene G. Hay of Minneapolis in the general managers' scarlet covered pamphlet, given "to a gentleman in Chicago" in which the American Railway Union constitutes the text of United States attorney who concludes because the American Railway Union won a victory for labor on the Great Northern, that the organization contemplates "revolutionizing not only the transportation business but, in the end, our form of government." The American Railway Union contemplates a reign of justice in the "transportation business," in so far as securing and maintaining fair wages is concerned, and it proposes to do this by methods which are lawful. It proposes to urge the organization and unification of railway employes, so that strikes may never occur. "The American Railway Union proposes to do what it can to unify labor for the purpose of out-voting the plutocratic class, thereby introducing a reign of justice in law making and law administration. The government which puts a ballot in the hands of every workingman is entirely satisfactory to the American Railway Union; all that is wanted is to dislodge the rascals who have obtained control of the government and are running it, regardless of the rights and welfare of the masses.

Mr. Hay wants "the complete overthrow of Debs and his associates and the destruction of their organization." We desire to say to Mr. Hay that he cannot be accommodated. The American Railway Union is here to stay. Its purposes are in consonance with all things of good report among men who love justice and truth, and only those oppose it who oppress labor or applaud those who are guilty of the infamy. The dangers which Mr. Hay sees grow out of the illegal and scoundrelly acts of the General Managers' Association, so lucidly pointed out by the commission appointed to investigate the "Pullman strike," to which we refer the United States attorney, confidently believing, if he studies the report of that commission he will be as deficient in cackle and crow as a dead rooster.

**The Populist Party.**

It may be—it is doubtless true—that there are Populists who were sanguine before election day that results would be somewhat different than what the figures disclose. It is not wise to expect too much, nor to despond if results do not tally with expectations. The inquiry now is, How stands the Populist party?

Surveying the broad field of battle, the answer is, The party was never in better fighting trim than now. It has polled a vast increase of votes, and will have a larger representation in the next congress than ever before. If states can be named where it lost, other states can be named where it gained, and the gains being more than its losses, the future discloses no obstacles to progress calculated to dampen the ardor of those who fought under Populist leaders and banners for political reform. On the contrary, the future invites to more heroic effort.

The campaign just closed, properly studied, will prove of incalculable benefit to the party. If there were weak points in strategy or tactics, in platform or policy, they can be located and strengthened. Populists demand time for the education of the masses. Two years are before us in which to educate, to place Populist literature in the hands of the people, and as men are convinced they will flock to the Populist standard and remain with the party. The opponents of Populists have won, and though Democrats retire they will be followed by other enemies quite as determined to beat back reform, and being thoroughly entrenched they felicitate themselves that their entrenchments are impregnable. They maintain that a great political lie fortified can indefinitely resist a great political truth, which, to win, must storm the fortress. That is true, and the Populists are rapidly enlisting men who will eventually capture the strongholds of the enemy. There is no cause for despondency, but a thousand reasons why Populists should begin the campaign at once.

Lives of poor men oft remind us,  
 Honest men don't stand a chance;  
 The more we work there grows behind us  
 Bigger patches on our pants.  
 —Auburn (Me.) Herald.

THE RAILWAY TIMES will give you all the labor news for \$1 per year.

**Judge Dallas and the Brotherhood of Trainmen.**

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had members of its order employed on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, which, having been looted by a gang of railroad wreckers, at the head of which was its president, who got away with millions of swag, had to be placed in the hands of receivers, or more properly, in the hands of a United States court, and therefore in the hands of the United States government.

In this discussion, technicalities, quibbles, circumlocution and word-juggling peculiar to courts and lawyers go for nothing. The Philadelphia & Reading railroad, by virtue of the acts of scoundrelism of its president, directors and managers, fell into the custody of the government of the United States, Judge Dallas being a mere employe of the government, and the receivers being nothing more than the employes of the court.

The receivers, being simply the employes of the government, and having no authority whatever except that conferred by Judge Dallas, another employe of the court, proceed to issue decrees relating to employes, to the effect that no man a member of the Order of Railroad Trainmen shall be employed on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, and Judge Dallas, upon hearing the case, decides that the receivers were right in issuing such a decree; that the Order of Railroad Trainmen has no standing in court, and that Levi Hicks and Geo. S. Riley, members of the Order of Railroad Trainmen, have no rights which "entitle them to the interposition of a court of equity." That is to say, a court of impartial justice, according to reason, the law of God, the rights of man—a court in which money, social influence, greed, bribes, and all things indecent do not prevail. There may be such courts in the United States, but manifestly it is not the court the members of the Order of Railroad Trainmen submitted their case to, and were promptly kicked out.

It is in evidence that the government of the United States believed that the receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad had perpetrated a high-handed outrage, and Attorney-General Olney, the representative of the government, assumed to speak a word for the men whose rights had been cloven down by the receivers; but Judge Dallas, in the arrogance of power, gives the attorney-general to understand that he (Dallas) is on deck of his piratical ship, and proceeds to indorse the tyrannous decrees of the receivers; and here the question arises, What will the government do about it? We answer, Nothing at all. Again we ask, Was a greater outrage in the line of despotism ever practiced by the dead Czar of Russia? If so, some one ought to point it out. Judge Dallas and his receivers have, together, struck down the unalienable right of American citizens—the right to organize—and for exercising this right have made them pay the penalty of idleness, and endure all the afflictions which idleness imposes. They have struck down the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." If the members of the Order of Trainmen submit to the decrees of Dallas and his catiffs what position do they occupy as citizens? Who can describe their deep degradation?

The decision of Judge Dallas is another object lesson. Who can study it with composure? What is the lesson it teaches? Does it not emphasize the truth of the policy declared by the American Railway Union that the salvation of railroad employes depends on their unification, their solidarity? Does it not emphasize the overmastering importance of bringing into power a political party in profound sympathy with the toiling masses? Does it not proclaim that the despotic power of United States courts must be curbed if the liberties of the people are to be preserved?

What will the labor press say of the Dallas outrage? The time has come for agitation—for plain talk. Let us have it.

HENRY G. HAVERMAYER, who set up the sugar god in the United States senate and commanded Bryce, Gorman, Smith and other Hottentots to fall down and worship the idol, has been indicted for keeping his mouth closed. Should he be compelled to wag his tongue and jaws, the Democratic party would be reduced to a fly speck.

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 The American Tobacco Co. Successors,  
 Baltimore, Md.



After a Run or a day's work there is nothing that will so thoroughly refresh and clean you up as a wash with **Kirk's Dusky Diamond Tar Soap.** It is the greatest of all grease, paint and dirt removers. Sold by grocers everywhere.

**Study Law At Home.**

The following is what the well-known ex-general Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, who has just been admitted to practice, and is one of our students, says:  
 "Scranton, Pa., Oct. 15, 1894.  
 "I advise every student to enter upon a course with THE SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW. Its discipline is perfect, its plan is admirable, and its lessons learned are so impressed upon the memory that they cannot readily be forgotten. I advise every young man, whether in an office with an attorney or not, to take the course."  
**T. V. POWDERLY.**  
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 J. COTNER, JR., Sec'y,  
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 Washington, D. C.

Thanksgiving Day.

President Cleveland followed suit in issuing a Thanksgiving day proclamation. A man should never be so religious as to be ridiculous.

The American people should gratefully render thanksgiving and praise to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, who has watched over them with kindness and fostering care during the year that has passed.

During Mr. Cleveland's administration the American people have been watched over by men of the Geo. M. Pullman stripe, by gold-bugs, plutocrats, bankers, trust barons, and as a result of this watching, thanksgiving has been confined chiefly to those who could shave and skin wage-workers and live luxuriously upon the dividends.

We do not doubt that Mr. Cleveland has much to be thankful for. Receiving \$137.00 a day, every day of the year, whether fishing, shooting birds, or issuing gold bonds, his life is a ceaseless round of satisfaction; but if the voice of the people is the voice of God, he must be impressed that the "Supreme Ruler" is dissatisfied with his administration and with the Democratic policy generally.

During the year, for the blessings of which the people are requested to give thanks for having been "watched over with kindness and fostering care," calamities have befallen millions of them of such a direful character that recording angels must have realized that Mr. Cleveland slogged over too much when he wrote his Thanksgiving proclamation.

Truly, Heaven's Statistician could have said: "We sent the early and the latter rain, seed time and harvest. The husbandman did his duty. He plowed and sowed and reaped. Fabulous stores of food were secured, and yet multiplied thousands suffered the pangs of hunger and starvation, and these calamities were the outgrowth of conditions in defiance of heaven and in consonance with the program of hell."

Laws were made to promote piracy, and pirates, flying the black flag of plunder, promptly availed themselves of their legal privileges, and the United States was worse than Russianized czars, sultans and shahs multiplied. Starvation widened the area of its domain. Armies of starving tramps increased in number and force, until the land of the free and the home of the brave was transformed into the land of the millionaire and the home of the slave.

And when the American Railway Union, in the spirit of love for the poor, sought to rescue Pullman's slaves from starvation the courts and the armies and the General Managers' Association, plutocrats of every name and order, backed by the power of wealth, with a number (God save the mark!) of labor organizations, demanded that innocent men, women and children should starve, and that the American Railway Union should pay the severest penalties known to the law, because, in the spirit of heaven-ordained philanthropy, it espoused their cause.

When the country is redeemed from piratical rule; when honest toil is justly rewarded; when the people, instead of plutocrats, control the government; when legalized robbery is no longer a national disgrace; in a word, when the Populist party, by the voice of the people, takes the helm of government, a thanksgiving day proclamation will be in order.

The men who think govern those who toil. Such was Goldsmith's view of the subject. And although the great poet and writer was not accredited a profound thinker by his contemporaries, his conclusion on the governing question was of a character to give him high standing as a philosopher. It has been the theme of many very distinguished gentlemen, that in the United States, particularly in those sections where the free schools flourish, that toilers were thinking people, but recent events warrant the conclusion, if toilers do think, their cogitations have led thousands of them astray, since it is true, beyond a peradventure, that by voting to place the Republican party in power, they have aided the triumph of plutocracy in the United States. It would have been the same had the Democratic party succeeded. Between the two old parties there was no choice of evils in so far as labor was concerned.

The commissioner of labor, in his report on building and loan associations, shows that in January, 1893, there were in the United States 5,838 of these associations in operation, of which 5,518 were local and 240 national.

The total number of shareholders in the associations reporting was 1,745,725, of whom in the local associations one-third are women. The average number of shareholders to each association was 301 for all kinds of associations, and 2,445 for local. The per cent of borrowers in local associations was 29.83; that is considerably more than one-fourth of the shareholders are borrowers. The total dues and profits at the time the report was made, were \$450,607,594, of which \$37,020,366 belonged to the national associations. The total number of shares reported was 13,255,872, which means that the average number of shares to each holder was 7.5. The average dues and profits per stockholder in local associations were \$309.11. The

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147 are those of national organizations. The average size of loans was \$1,120, and the number of homes acquired through associations reporting was 314,755. These figures, which do not cover all of the associations, represent an amount of money equal to two-thirds the value of the stock of all the national banks in the country; and yet this vast business has grown up so quietly that one would scarcely know of its existence. Moreover, it has flourished without the experienced banker, the everyday people having been able to so successfully manage them that only thirty-five associations showed a net loss at the close of their last fiscal year, and this loss amounted to only \$23,332.20. Associations have disbanded for want of business, but the stockholder has lost nothing. Such a record of excellent management can find no parallel in the history of financial institutions.

How the Old Brotherhoods Adjust Grievances.

A grievance committee representing the Lake Shore railway are in session in Cleveland, O., and it is said its members are drawing up grievances to be presented General Superintendent Canniff of the company. A Lake Shore official said today that the committee had not yet put in its appearance at the headquarters of the road, but if the firemen had grievances they would probably be adjusted without any difficulty.—Chicago Times.

Yes, no doubt that the grievance will be settled without difficulty, but this is the way it will be settled: The Lake Shore officials will tell the general committee that the firemen on the Lake Shore can work for what they are now getting or as much less as the company sees fit to give them or quit; and the disciples of F. P. Sargent will take their "medicine" like the engineers and firemen did on the Missouri Pacific.

The writer of the above comments is thoroughly conversant with the turn affairs would take should the firemen decline to accept the terms of the Lake Shore officials, having worked under the instruction of that consumptive disciple himself.

The above is taken from the Railroad Register and sizes up the old way of adjusting (?) grievances exactly right. The grand chiefs usually "compromise" their grievances in a way that the company gets all the turkey and the employees all the buzzard. And, by the way, what has become of the federation that was to prove such a mighty factor in the redress of railroad men's grievances? The truth is that the old brotherhoods, individually and collectively, so far as PROTECTION is concerned, are dead. They can not protect anything or anybody and they know it. They will never again strike; they will only acquiesce in what the corporation orders, and for this they can get along without organization. The general managers knew what they were talking about when they said, "We can rely on the grand officers of the old brotherhoods; they will stand by us." It would not be a bad idea for the general managers to admit the grand officers of the old brotherhoods to their association, for they are practically one body, with the Railway Age as the official organ. The grand officers of the old orders have gone into partnership with the corporations. During the last fifteen months they have done nothing but sanction the reduction of wages of their members. In the Great Northern strike and in the late great strike they helped the corporations to the extent of their power to crush labor. In all the annals of organized labor there is nothing more infamous. These gentlemen will reap what they have sown.

Keep It Before the People. Ex-United States Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, sees the dangers ahead if something is not done to curb the despotic power exercised by United States judges. He says: "Of late years United States judges have assumed jurisdiction they would not have dared to exercise in the earlier days of the republic. They now claim the right to determine the extent of their jurisdiction and enforce such orders as they think proper to make. These federal judges, like sappers and miners, have for years silently and steadily enlarged their jurisdiction, and unless checked by legislation they will soon undermine the very pillars of the constitution and bury the liberties of people beneath their ruins. To vest any man or set of men with authority to determine the extent of their powers and to enforce their decrees is of the very essence of despotism. Federal judges now claim the right to take possession of and run the railroads of the country, to issue injunctions without notice and to punish for contempt by fine and imprisonment anyone who disputes their authority."

"No entangling alliances with the Populists!" This is the motto for the Republicans in and out of congress.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The foregoing has our uncompromising indorsement. Any alliance with Republicans would be as it should be, death to the Populists. The Republican party, even more than the Democratic party, is in alliance with the money, trust and monopoly bandits of the country.

The subjects of Emperor William in all the Germanics refuse to accept Texas fever cattle or delirium-tremens pork from whiskey trust slop-pens. This refusal has put Emperor Grover on his ear, and he threatens, in retaliation, to invade from the tables of his subjects

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A Palace-Car Queen.

An Associated Press dispatch from New York is going the rounds stating that "King Alexander of Servia is asserted to be on the eve of marrying Miss Pullman, daughter of the American car-builder. Not only does the match constitute a topic of discussion in several capitals of Europe, but it has been published as an affair definitely settled in some of the most reliable Viennese, Berlin and Paris papers." It should be understood that the car-builder referred to is his royal highness, Dux de Diabolus, who has grown rich by starving his slaves, and that his daughter, the Duchess de Diabolus, is a famine-made heiress to the tune of several millions. It so happens, says the dispatch, that King Alexander is not prevented by statute or custom from selecting his bride, regardless of "birth or rank"; he can "wed the girl of his choice, be she peasant or princess." The only objection that has been raised so far is that the Duchess de Diabolus is nospring chicken, having seen something over a quarter of a century, while the king may yet be regarded as a royal squab, scarcely out of pin-feather conditions—being a youth of eighteen summers. Notwithstanding his youth, Alexander is King of Servia, a country about as large as the state of Maryland, and formerly a province of the Sultan of Turkey, where the harem flourished and the followers of the Prophet held sway.

The King of Servia don't care a crown how ancient his bride may be; she may have wrinkles, gray hairs, rub snuff and chew gum. What he wants is cash, and if he can secure a large slice of the famine-cursed fortune of the Dux de Diabolus he will be happy. Though young, the king is said to be an expert in diplomatic love-making, and loves with an ardor proportioned to the swag in sight, and is setting up to the ancient and honorable Duchess de Diabolus with a warmth of devotion prompted by the hope of getting at least \$10,000,000, and has intimated that a few palace cars ought to be thrown in to square the age hitch in the negotiations, which may be arranged in consideration of a tract of land on the blue Danube, where the Dux de Diabolus may erect a palace-car-palace on wheels, with air-brake attachments and hanging gardens, where he may entertain the nobility, and dandle on his shabby knees his royal grandchildren—and never hear of the American Railway Union.

It is intimated that the Dux de Diabolus has had prepared bird's-eye views of his Pullman dominion, done in the highest style of coloring known to art, together with pictures of his thousands of slaves when approaching him on their knees with petitions for something to eat to appease their hunger and for some more rags to hide their nakedness. The king of Servia, upon receiving these exquisite works of art, was profoundly impressed with the wealth and power and liberality of the Dux, and approaching the Duchess de Diabolus, said to her in the most mellifluous tones of his native tongue, "My dear Duchy, your dad must be richer than any European prince or potentate, to feed so many slaves; it would bust me in a week." To this the Duchess is reported to have replied, "My old man is a hustler, you bet," and added, "In Chicago we go the whole hog." At this the king laughed inordinately, and, renewing his protestations of love, pressed his suit. The Duchess de Diabolus smiled approvingly, and blushing clear up to her bangs, said: "To wear a crown would take the cake—oh, my, wouldn't it be just lovely—what grand receptions I could give. My old dad is on intimate terms with the King of Grease, who though a man of blood and slaughter, is so noble, so gentle, so kind, that he can't hear a pig squeal without shedding tears," and added the Duchess, "should it be required that I should be anointed before becoming your queen, my old dad is intimate with Baron de Rockyfellow, who will be delighted to supply the 'standard ile' to anoint me. He just has tanks of it, and spouts it all over creation. More than this, my dear Elick, my dad is cheek by jowl with Field Marshal von Calico, who's got more dry goods than there is in your whole kingdom, and he'd give me an outfit with all the pins and ribbons I want, and a dress with a trail a mile long, if that's your style, and wouldn't charge a cent; he's built that way." The king was delightfully amazed, and kissing the lily-white hand of the Duchess, said: "My dear, say to your dad, whoop 'em up, I'm ready."

REV. EDWARD MCGLYNN recently lectured in Brooklyn before a small, but a "refined and cultured audience," on "The politics of the Lord's prayer." Necessarily a refined and cultured audience ought to have its ears tickled, else the next time the reverend lecturer wanted an audience upper tendum would remain away. He informed his audience that men belonging to labor organizations "were often guilty of a gross mistake in taking that noble word labor to themselves alone. Working with the hands is indeed labor, but it is by no means the highest labor. The labor of the man who fashions the musical instrument is higher than his who collects the material, but the labor of the master who stirs our souls with the music is higher than them all. That labor is most noble into which man puts most thought, most brain—the nobler the

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is not required that any new definition of the term "labor" should be put forward. Labor organizations know what labor means, and any attempt to erect a labor aristocracy in this country by quoting the Lord's prayer is poor politics and infinitely poorer religion. It has been too often the case that "Gentlemen of the cloth" have said to those whom they addressed, as a distinction between themselves and their flock, "I am your shepherd and ye are my mutton."

Habitations of New England Mill Operatives.

Rev. W. B. Hale, in the Forum for November, writes an article on the "Impotency of Churches in a Manufacturing Town." We do not care to recite the statements submitted, showing the impotency of churches to accomplish their assumed mission in the world, but the facts relating to the habitations of mill operatives in Fall River, one of the great manufacturing centers of Massachusetts, as stated by Mr. Hale, are shocking, almost beyond expression.

He says that Fall River has a population of 90,000. Of this number 25,000 are operatives working in the mills of the city. They constitute a class—a caste. He begins with the Richard Borden mill tenements. "Sixteen blocks, arranged around a court; each block has six tenements built in low ground, where pools of standing water abound. These tenements have four bedrooms and a kitchen each. There are four occupants of each bedroom. In this block a thousand operatives live." Says Mr. Hale:

Looking in at entries, the plastering of the walls is seen to be discolored and broken, and the stairs bare and dilapidated. The court is littered with refuse; one thread one's way among unsavory heaps. Along under the eaves of every block is a ridge composed of potato-parings, egg-shells and garbage; the universal rule is to pour the kitchen-emptings out of the window. This description must pause, however, for it dare not tell how the center of the court—which is the playground of children and the thoroughfare for all—is occupied. A photograph would shock the world. In certain details of filth, hideous indecency and indescribable shame, this place is probably not matched outside of Fall River anywhere in what we call civilization. And in the center of all stands a pump. The air is pestilential, and the place revolting to every sense. The heart sickens at the sight of the crowds who sit on stoops and hang out at windows and gaze at their common misery. God in heaven! how is it permitted for girls to look upon this? The saloon is a retreat of which we should do wrong to deprive these men. For their women, there is no refuge but the streets. For them, immorality is almost inevitable from childhood. And among them all, hatred of the rich and rage against life, are inevitable. In such a place what can men do but sit on the steps and curse their employers; what can women do but nurse their cripple babies and wish them dead?

Leaving this place, you pass a block where a dozen families draw water from a single faucet, the condition of which may be judged from the statement of the patrolman that to fill a pail from it requires several minutes. You see many blocks worse than those of the Borden mills. "Little Canada," the property of the American Linen Mills company is unspeakable. It would be an abuse to house a dog in such a place. The Slade mill tenements stand in a swamp; they do not compare favorably with old-time slave-quarters of the poorer class. Speak to one of the many heads that crowd the windows:

"All idle here?"  
"All, sir."  
"What do you pay?"  
"A dollar ten a week. Three bedrooms and a kitchen. There's no money coming in now, so there's none to go out. But they've got it down against us. Lower the rent when we are out of work? No, sir. They're so busy cutting wages they've no time to cut rents."

The first floor of the Globe mill tenement blocks is deserted. The tenants were overpowered by rats. At one of the upper windows is a box filled with soil in which stands a leafless geranium. I have entered these abodes, in some cases with a physician on his rounds. In one room there were three cots, two supported on soap-boxes, the third being made up on the floor. From one of these sprang a sick boy to kiss the hand and kneel for the blessing of the priest. The doctor calculated that fifteen men would occupy the room that night. The rent-man was at the door.

In another place there was typhoid fever in one room scarcely big enough to turn round in, while in the next the family was gathered; a washing was being done in one corner, supper was cooking in another, children were peeling potatoes on the floor, and an infant was crying on a shelf under the window. The brother of the sick man here died last week. It is almost impossible ever to save them.

Into such a room as this you may see a boarder come, bringing a piece of meat. He will cut it on the bare table over which kerosene has been spilt, lay it on the stove-top, and presently take it in his hands and eat it. There seems to be no cupboard or larder, and the loaf of bread is generally pushed back on the table in a heap with the lamp and the soap-bar. Sometimes it is kept in the pot; I never saw it on the floor; the potatoes are kept there.

So live thousands of men, women and children in Fall River.

Such is the result of the personal investigation of a gentleman of high character of one of the great manufacturing towns of New England; a section which boasts of its religion, education, civilization and wealth. The factory tenements of Fall River are ten thousand per cent worse, aye, infinitely worse than any slave quarters that existed in the south before the war; and in the presence of such filthy abominations and squalor, indescribable, the most "hideous" to be found "in what we call civilization," the "impotency of the churches to improve conditions" is confessed. Fall River furnishes a panorama of filth, appalling indecency and indescribable shame, poverty and dirt probably unpar-

poverty and dirt probably unpar-

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Eternal Vigilance.

Aphorism that "Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty" ought to be inculcated on every school and public building. It is the greatest moral aphorism...

Had not the people of New York failed "eternal vigilance" they had had no need of making a great stand and giving title to the corruption of Tammany...

The reform of Luther in the sixteenth century did not follow, but needed the era of great human efforts, numerous scientific discoveries and metaphysical speculations which so strongly characterize the last four hundred years.

Physical phenomena have their counterparts in mental and in social phenomena. The same natural forces operate in all. Periods of comparative stillness succeed to periods of unquiet activity; some things grow and flourish while others diminish and wane.

The line of evolution is a successive series of links, working out its own mission, merging itself into the element which comes out to form the succedent link.

It is that despotism sets out to bloom as soon as the masses sink into mental lethargy as they disregard the principle of vigilance. But for the thoughtfulness of the people of New York...

Women are working for 3 1/2 cents per hour in shirt factories because they work as single individuals, instead of banded together in organizations strong enough to enforce a demand for fair, living wages.

If every woman whose husband labors daily for a living would refuse to buy a loaf of bread which did not bear the union label, how long do you think the scab bakeries would continue in business?

Democratic rule, legislators are elected in and out by the people; but during their term of office they are absolute masters and rule with their personal views and interests. The law and the constitution are professedly the bulwark of the people, become in the hands of the rulers, a thing so plastic and pliant that it is impossible to resist.

towards the west where New York's rulers stood astonished and alarmed, the other hand spread towards the east where appeared the faint pictures of Mr. Goff and the Lexow commission.

This is the sequence of twenty-three years voting for good men. Had we voted for bad men, could we possibly have fared worse?

That object lesson ought to open the eyes of the people and engrave on their minds that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

MARIE LOUISE. New York, November, 1894.

The Way Out.

In your paper of October 15th, on "Go to the Bottom," after showing that tariff reduction and free silver do not go to the root of our troubles, you conclude by saying: "Let the socialists, the single-taxers and other schools of reform be patient until the rawer recruits catch step..."

THE RAILWAY TIMES may believe this, but we who call ourselves single-taxers do not. Single-taxers believe in individual liberty to produce and to exchange their products without any interference from the state whatever.

The fundamental reform then is to secure to all their natural right to the use of the land. Until this is done no reform can be permanent. Approximately this can be done by abolishing all taxes and other restrictions on industry and raising all revenue for all public purposes by a direct tax on the value (not area) of land regardless of improvements.

It costs ninety-two cents to mine a ton of coal in Pennsylvania. The Nebraska farmer pays \$10.50 for it. The Nebraska farmer sells his corn at \$4 per ton and the Pennsylvania miner pays \$10.75 for it.

Women are working for 3 1/2 cents per hour in shirt factories because they work as single individuals, instead of banded together in organizations strong enough to enforce a demand for fair, living wages.

If every woman whose husband labors daily for a living would refuse to buy a loaf of bread which did not bear the union label, how long do you think the scab bakeries would continue in business?

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LARGEST FIRM IN THE UNITED STATES

The Inner Socket seen outside the limb in out, is made over a plaster cast of the stump, giving an exact fit, being held permanently upon the stump by elastic fasteners to lace above, and in act of walking moves up and down in the Outer Socket, bringing all the friction between the two sockets instead of between the stump and the socket, as is the case in all single and wooden socket limbs.

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