

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN

THE FAMOUS LABOR EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Speaks Out in Clarion Tones on "The Efforts Being Put Forth to Draw Trades Unions into the Contest Against the A. R. U."

No man in labor affairs is more widely or more favorably known than Joseph R. Buchanan, the labor editor of the American Press Association. Mr. Buchanan has given the best years of his life to the advancement of trades-unionism and the cause of labor generally. His masterly articles on current labor affairs are published in many hundreds of papers all over the country and his name is a household word wherever workmen meet to deliberate upon the good and welfare of the cause.

There are rumors of war to come in the world of organized labor. There are bustle and flurry in the tents of leaders of divers clans, and on the faces of these same leaders there is a look of fierceness which bespeaks minds made up to wage relentless warfare against a foe whose known valor and strength warn his antagonists that more than usual preparations for the coming conflict must be made.

Every observant man in the labor movement has realized since the hour that the A. R. U. was recognized as a fact that a struggle between the new and the old organizations was inevitable; that sooner or later the question of whether the brotherhoods or the union should dominate in the affairs of railway employes must be settled.

What is the meaning of the controversy between these organizations? Of course it is easily understood that matters having progressed so far it is not possible for the two organizations (using the brotherhoods in a collective sense) to live and succeed in their aims.

men, trackmen and all others not engaged in operating trains, were in assemblies of the Knights of Labor or unions of their trades or were entirely outside the folds of labor organizations. Several attempts have been made during the past 12 or 15 years to form and perfect a federation of the brotherhoods of trainmen (and telegraphers), but the trackmen, shopmen, etc., have been in every instance, I believe, left out.

Among the men who were active at all times in the attempts at federation was Eugene V. Debs, during all of those years secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. At the Cincinnati convention of the Brotherhood of Firemen, in 1892, Mr. Debs stated that he had come to the conclusion that the brotherhood form of organization was not the best that could be constructed for railway employes; that he held views at variance with the brotherhood, and he positively refused to serve any longer as secretary of the organization after his unanimous election followed his declination to stand as a candidate before the convention.

Many members of the brotherhoods who held with Debs that a change in the form of organization was necessary affiliated with the new union. Some of these severed their connection with the brotherhoods; others did not. Naturally the brotherhood men who were satisfied with the old style organizations did not look with favor upon the depletion of their ranks and the building up of a rival organization.

Since then the fight has been on in earnest, but it has been confined principally to articles published in the official newspapers and magazines. The history of the Pullman strike and boycott is too familiar to require recounting here. The war of words has become exceedingly hot at times, and the integrity of more than one prominent railroad man has been placed in question by charges boldly made.

Just what features of labor warfare will be inaugurated by the brotherhoods under the new arrangements is not known, but it is believed that if they find it necessary to resort to such means their men will be ordered to refuse to work with A. R. U. men, and that the general managers' association, which has no love for the A. R. U., will give what assistance it can in such an event.

members—generally officials—of the railway brotherhoods are systematically approaching the trades unions, sometimes openly, sometimes through prominent members, with a view to securing the co-operation of the unions in the fight against the A. R. U. For the sake of the honor of trade unionism this attempt should fail utterly.

Brotherhood men are asserting that Debs and the A. R. U. are the enemies of trades unions and trades union principles. If we were to take their word for that, we could only say the kettle is calling the pot black, for no one need to tell the well informed labor man that the brotherhoods have been anything but friendly to trades unionism during their whole career.

What has been from its inception and is to-day the attitude of the A. R. U. toward other trades unions? Friendship, cordiality and helpfulness. In nearly all places the local unions of the A. R. U. are attached to the central labor bodies, and they are recognized by every community in which they exist as part and parcel of the labor movement under all circumstances.

The effrontery of these brotherhood men is colossal. Every one of their organizations violates a cardinal principle of trades unionism in that each of them has as members many men who are not engaged in the class of labor the name of the organization stands for, and one, the Brotherhood of Trainmen, takes as members any one who is in any way connected with the train service, from engineer to callboy.

I could tell (and may before the trouble is over) some intensely interesting, though painful reminiscences, under this head.

No; for the life of me, I can't see a speck of ground upon which the brotherhoods may stand and ask the trades unions to help them fight the A. R. U., and I have studied this matter closely for several weeks before writing a word about it. Without egotism I think I can claim that I have earned the respect and confidence of the trades unionists of this country, and that I am clearly within my rights when I advise them to turn a deaf ear to the oily overtures of these eleventh hour friends, who come down off of their high horse when he reaches a ditch he's afraid to jump, and ask those whom they have always considered the "riffraff" to bridge the chasm for them.

WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?

It is not known just how long ago primeval man began his sway on earth; whether it was 1,000,000 years ago, 150,000,000 years ago, or ten times the latter number of years since the first man was monarch of all he surveyed on this mundane sphere.

As nations have advanced from savagery towards civilization, the free access of men to land has been denied, and there are those who, referring to the Bible account of God's gift of a vast area of land to "Abraham and his seed forever," hold that it was God's intention to give all men free and equal access to the land.

In discussing such subjects it becomes eminently prudent, while asserting the intention of the Creator concerning the land, and the free and equal access of man to the land, to bear in mind that those who inherit the earth and dispose of the land to suit themselves, totally disregard the dogma that the Creator designed that all men are equally entitled to the free and equal access to the earth, and the fact that the more men profess to understand the will of God concerning man, the more rapacious they are to secure land and appropriate it in flagrant defiance of God's desire, until they make land a stupendous curse instead of a blessing to the human family; because it is avowed that those who own the land own the people.

In the United States of America nothing is more common than to hear men deplore the abject conditions of other nations where the land is owned by the few. The story is told with all the wealth rhetoric can command—a story of bondage, poverty, ignorance and degradation, often supplemented with the proviso, if the people were free, as in the United States of America—if they had the ballot and written constitutions, these wretched people would assert their inalienable rights, throw off their shackles, and expand to God-ordained freemen—in which case the free and equal access to land would be achieved in a day, and God's design would be the law of the land.

Well, in the United States men have the ballot, but the free and equal access to land is denied; inalienable rights are cloven down; wage slavery exists; the few rule, the many suffer. And were every leaf of the forest the tongue of an angel, pleading with those whose rights and liberties are treated with derision, to unify for the purpose of beating back the wrong and of advancing the right, there would be multiplied thousands who, under the leadership of blasted

parasites of corporations, would vote for the perpetuation of their degradation.

Under such conditions the inquiry, "What are we here for?" is pertinent. Are we here to be kicked, and to lick the boots that kick us? Are we here to be clubbed, and to kiss the club that smites us? Are we here to extol liberty, and glorify in song and eulogy the base born bastards who imprison us? Is it our mission to toil and be robbed, that our masters may dress in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously, while we, on the ragged edge of poverty, wait for Jehovah to command his fighting angels to deliver us from the capacious and rapacious maws of men who delight in our degradation? In a word, what are we here for? Corporations long since answered the question. They hold that we are the raw material, the commodities to be worked up and sold to the highest bidder, and if not content; to be crushed by the military machine and reduced to pulp, as a warning to others who do not sufficiently Russianized to crawl.

The two old parties understand that we are here for the purpose of voting them into power, to maintain the glory of trusts, the supremacy of Shylocks and the blessings of panics. But what do we say we are here for? Let organized labor answer.

BABY AN' I.

King Grover has gone to the sea—const a fishin', While Wall street is thirsty, the treasury dry; An' bein' a human, I'm sort o' a wishin'— That times would get better for baby an' I.

NOVEMBER 22, 1895.

Swing back to-day, O prison gate! O winds stream out the stripes and stars! O men, once more in high debate, Denounce injunction rule and Czars. By freedom's travail pangs we swear That slavery's chains we will not wear.

HOW WOULD YOU USE IT?

The Chicago Tribune in its issue of Nov. 10th publishes a symposium on the interrogatory, "What would you do if you suddenly came into a fortune of \$250,000,000, equal to Barney Barnato's? A variety of answers is given by eminent writers, among them divines, statesmen, lawyers, writers, etc. Among the contributors is Eugene V. Debs, President of the A. R. U., who answers as follows:

"I would pay the expenses of a national convention of honest, patriotic men to make a constitution that no supreme court, at the behest of corporate capital, could make a thing of national and international contempt; a constitution based upon the principles embodied in the initiative and referendum, the imperative mandate, and proportional representation.

"I would seek to provide employment for every member of the American Railway Union blacklisted by railroad corporations, and for all other idle workmen.

Chicago promises to give a rousing reception to Eugene V. Debs on the occasion of his release from the Woodstock jail on November 23d. Labor and reform societies are uniting to make the demonstration a memorable one, and there is no doubt but it will surpass anything ever done before in honor of any man. Chicago is not alone in her desire to honor Debs. Other cities in the union, both east and west, are anxious to show their love for the man willing to suffer for principle in this mammon-worshipping age, and to surrender for them that priceless boon—his liberty. The world is not so callous but that it loves to honor those it finds worthy of it, and none have proved themselves more so than Eugene V. Debs.—Twentieth Century.

WALL STREET.

WHERE THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Hobnobs with the Gold Bond Shylocks to Keep the Administration of Grover Cleveland from Going Under.

The pen picture of Wall street, painted by the Wichita Eagle as a work of art, shows that the pen is mightier than the brush. "There is," says the Eagle artist, "no more patriotism in Wall street than there is holiness in hell. It is the continental incubator of national greed, an infernal hive of a species of bee begotten of a cross between a hornet and a wasp, all sting and no honey. It is a nest of financial tarantulas whose speculative web attaches to everything under the sun that promises profit. To them the world of industry, of finance and of commerce, with all its sweat, effort and enterprise, is but a field of flowers for them to suck. Railways, mills, legislatures, stores, banks and factories, congresses, trusts and corporations are but so many pieces on the chess board which they play one against the other, in combination or any way, so the result of the play comes to their hand. Prosperity and distress, happiness and despair, ruin or death, they pull the strings, not caring which or what, so long as that which they back wins. The black flag or the white, the hollow-eyed skeleton of starvation or the grossness of repletion and prurience, the one for them is as good as the other if it has "big money" in it. They have but one object or aim, and that is to beat somebody, anybody—everybody. Their politics is an errant communism, an egotistical anarchy, and they will contribute money to both parties—to any party—counting on controlling all parties, especially "the party that is in." Their only religion is cupidity, their god Mammon. A bull one day and a bear the next, they horn and tear every conceivable material interest by turns.

This is a faint proof-print of Wall street, in which is concentrated the keenest intellectuality of the country, the brightest, but soulless and perverted. Only for six hours, out of the twenty-four is Wall street open for business, but the other eighteen hours are wholly consumed by its occupants in planning for those six hours, in which time the practical destinies of 70,000,000 are being given direction and corralled."

GOING TO GET THERE.

Who is going to get there? The American Railway Union. Get where? On top. Get there how? By watching, waiting, working, perseverance and patience. Get there when? Sooner, by far, than plutocrats, corporations, scabs, lickspittles and parasites expect.

The American Railway Union is built to outride storms, to sail in the teeth of the gale, defy adverse winds and tides and finally, find safe anchorage in the harbor of success, security and repose.

The world likes brave men, men who have principles for which they are willing to make sacrifices, men who neither run nor squeal, but who, daring to do right, accept all the consequences. The world likes a true man, whatever may be his station in life. The world despises a coward, an ingrate, a fawning sycophant and blatherskite. Such human deformities may flourish for a time, but only for a time.

The American Railway Union has been tried, like gold in fire, and comes forth refined. It has lost nothing, if it has lost anything, but dross, and that is the reason why it will "get there."

The American Railway Union is honored for the enemies it has made, because the enemies of the A. R. U. are everywhere recognized as the enemies of labor, ready to sell, not their principles, for they have none to dispose of, but their treacheries, of which they have a superabundance, and because the A. R. U. neither flinches in battle nor flags in the march, it is bound to "get there." Every hour and every day it increases in numbers and speed, zeal and perseverance, tenacity of purpose and courage of conviction. These characteristics are the glory of organized labor. They bind men together in indissoluble bonds and hold like hooks of steel.

Every workingman in America, who hopes for the ultimate triumph of labor, glories in the courage of the A. R. U., because, courage, endurance, sacrifices unbending purpose are the elements of victory, and victory over all their foes is the crowning glory of their ambition.

Yes, the American Railway Union is getting there in splendid shape. Its lodge fires and its watch fires never burned more brightly. Hating snakes and meaks, plutocrats and their henchmen, the A. R. U. is getting there and will, with every other labor organization deserving the name, pitch its tents on top.

QUEEN VICTORIA sips her Oolong and Souchong at a solid silver table.

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THE NEW GOSPEL.

As if the devil had not a grip upon the world sufficiently firm for all practical purposes, we find certain "divines" (?) scattered about preaching the new gospel of war. Sunday schools are drilled in military tactics and taught the use of arms. Geo. L. Angell, in *Our Dumb Animals*, remarks that "war is a terrible thing for both horses and men, and we can hardly believe that if Christ were now on earth He would direct His followers to arm their Sunday schools. "But," he adds, "if it is a good thing for Sunday schools, why not for Christian Endeavorers?" Why not make every church in the land a military camp, a sort of a West Point, a military training school? General Sherman is quoted as saying "War is hell," and he knew. But just why the churches should desire more hell upon earth is not exactly clear. The general impression is that the world has about all the hell it can manage, but it is held if all possessed Christians were soldiers, equipped for crusades, with rifles, bayonets, swords, cannon, gatling guns, ironclad ships, monitors, torpedo-boats and rams, they could shoot religion into the heathen to the glory of God and the salvation of their souls. Nor would it require a great while to accomplish the job. Take any 1,000 heathens and kill 500 of them, and the remaining 500 will adopt most any religion the Christian evangelist may propose.

If one wants to know why men desert the church, the reason is found in the fanaticism and bigotry, the military enthusiasm which is impressing upon the youthful minds of the present, that Christ was a great military chieftain, and that to be His disciple is to be taught military tactics, and learn how to kill people, to extend His Kingdom, and that to get into heaven without trouble is to display swords reeking with the blood of sinners, who would prefer hell to methods of salvation proclaimed by the new gospel of war. The gun is becoming the great civilizer. To kill is to cure—and millions must be killed to be cured.

REV. TALMAGE has received a "call" to go to Washington, D. C., and preach to the President. In the following the reverend gentleman outlines his policy when installed in his new pastorage: "I never believed so much in a republican form of government as I do to-day, for the single reason that any other style of government would have been consumed long ago. There have been swindles enacted in this nation within the last thirty years enough to swamp three monarchies. The democratic party filled its cup of iniquity before it went out of power before the war. Then the republican party came along and its opportunities through the contracts were greater, and so it filled its cup of iniquity a little sooner; and there they lie to-day, the democratic party and the republican party, side by side, great loathsome carcasses of iniquity, each one worse than the other." Rev. Talmage may be a little fanciful at times, but in the foregoing he is as practical as a sledge hammer.

EXPERIMENTS practiced by the regular army have proceeded so far as to demonstrate that two kola nuts about the size of peanuts, suffice for a square meal for a soldier whence on fatigue duty. Now, then, let the country know all about the kola nut, for providentially it may be a discovery to aid in solving the famine problem in the United States. If what is said of the kola nut in army circles is half true, six kola nuts would supply a workman with three square meals a day. A family of five, equal to three adults, could live charmingly on 18 kola nuts a day, 126 a week, or 6,552 a year, say, two bushels. The danger is that a kola trust will be organized to corner the kola nut product and thus continue to defeat the purposes of high Heaven.

SEX! A Brooklyn street car runs down a little girl, and cuts off both of her feet. An attorney takes the case into court and secures for the unfortunate girl a judgment amounting to something over \$13,000. When the judgment was rendered, the judge ordered that the attorney be paid \$7,245.85, or \$611.51 more than one-half of the award. If that judge and that lawyer should happen to have their feet cut off, it would be just about what they deserve. Talk of the justice of courts! As well talk of the justice of coyotes.

WRONG WILL NEVER BE CORRECTED BY VOTING FOR IT.

Music hath charms, and Ole Bull the great Norwegian fiddler is to have a monument.

The thing we call "civilization" glitters, but it isn't gold, simply an inferior quality of brass.

In Switzerland rich and poor alike are buried at the public expense. As a result, pagan funerals do not occur.

The gold bugs boast that in the next congress there will be 216 representatives wearing the Rothschilds tag.

THE German Emperor, who is known to have wheels in his head, is trying to have his army equipped with bicycles.

CLEVELAND'S "redemption fund" takes a trip to Europe on almost every outgoing steamer. It is a great European tourist.

ROTHSCHILD'S refers to the people of the United States as his "bond slaves." The old shlock hits the nail on the head.

It is reported that the "Omaha Kennel club" gave a creditable exhibition of dogs, notwithstanding Towser Woods was absent.

NERO fiddled when Rome was burning and Grover went fishing while Rothschild furnished the money to run the government.

CAIN built the first city of which we have any account, and Cains have been building cities ever since. God is seen only in the country.

UP to date, the records do not show that a single Chinaman has been sufficiently converted by Christian missionaries to give up his pigtail.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, the great loco-motive engineer labor leader, while at Hamburg, boasts of having dined twice with England's great labor leader, the Prince of Wales.

SOME solon says "labor is dependent upon capital." On the contrary, if everything called capital was sunk, as God sunk Sodom, labor would survive and create more capital.

THERE are still in the United States 599,085,495 acres of public land, of which 313,837,888 acres have been surveyed. Last year there were 19,045 entries of land, amounting to 6,016,685 acres.

A POOR man in Chicago, suffering the extreme pangs of hunger, killed a worthless dog to get a square meal, for which he was imprisoned four months. It was a case of eat dog or die.

MRS. STANFORD, with her \$15,000,000 had a battle in court with our esteemed Uncle Samuel, and as was expected, after a few shots, informed the country, "I have met the enemy and licked him out of his boots."

Julius Caesar said: "No music is so charming to my ears as the requests of my friends and the supplications of those in need of assistance." When warned against some impending danger, he said: "I had rather die than be the subject of fear."

THE young Duke of Marlborough comes to America, sets his matrimonial trap and baits it with a title. Old Mrs. Vanderbilt persuades her daughter to bite, the trap worked charmingly, and the Duke got a wife and \$10,000,000 of matrimony.

A COMPANY has been formed with a capital of \$1,000,000 to establish a Monte Carlo gambling hell at Niagara. It is to be called "Convention Hall," for the accommodation of those who gamble in politics and speculate on the ignorance of the people.

THE *Broad Axe* says the Debs club at St. Paul has arranged for a Debs celebration, November 22, which will be in the nature of a mass meeting. Among the speakers will be Messrs. Erwin and Howe, of St. Paul, and Messrs. Keilner and Lucas, of Minneapolis.

REV. THOMAS DIXON in discussing affairs of the Methodist and the Baptist churches in New York city, says: "If a business man should be confronted with such a situation, he would send for the sheriff, put his business up at auction, and say, 'This is a failure.'"

SOME one at a banquet, being called upon to respond to the toast "The President of the United States," said: "I have been an admirer of the president during his growth from 140 to 400 pounds, and I regard him as the most illustrious fish-hook and trigger statesman the world has produced."

It is told that some one sent to Grover a five gallon keg of whisky, with silver hoops and a gold faucet. At a cabinet meeting, when the keg was exhibited, it was decided to return the keg because the hoops and faucet were intended as an argument in favor of bimetalism and therefore an insult to the administration. What became of the whisky is not stated.

ORGANIZED labor in Kansas City, Kan., gained a notable victory over the Swift Packing Company by ordering a boycott on the products of the company which had discharged two employees for participating in labor day exercises. The discharged men have been reinstated and paid for lost time and the boycott has been declared off. We congratulate organized labor of Kansas City.

LIVING WAGES.

In the literature of labor, what expression is more common than "living wages?" Who understands it? Who grasps its full significance? We venture the assertion that outside of labor organizations, the term is practically meaningless. We apprehend that to those who have fixed incomes or enjoy the blessings of large salaries, the term "living wages" is of no more consequence than "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals." And yet, "living wages" stands to-day the gravest question that confronts American statesmen, philanthropists and publicists.

The question is often asked, and goes the rounds, "Is life worth the living?" The answer is, by thousands of those who toil, in the negative, if living wages cannot be obtained. In multiplied thousands of instances wages are paid that suffice to keep protesting souls in half-starved and emaciated bodies—tollers, in all of the round year, who never know the satisfactions that spring from a "square meal." There is never a day that a hungry pang, sharper than a thorn, does not proclaim to them that life, under such conditions, is not worth the living; and yet, breathing the air of an advanced Christian civilization, thousands of men and corporations are engaged in reducing wages, thereby making life a ceaseless torture.

"Living wages" means more than keeping men alive. To barely live, is not living. Living skeletons, sunken-eyed, saffron-complexioned victims of want, working in New England factories, and in sweat shops and in mines, with neither food, clothing nor shelter fit for human beings, the victims of pirates as soulless and as Christless as wolves, know nothing of "living wages." Their homes are huts—aye, worse than huts; their garments rags, and their food scarcely a remove from garbage. And such conditions result from the starvation wages paid by employers who riot upon their robberies.

Can "living wages" be obtained? Certainly. Nothing more practicable. Let the wage earners of America unify. Let the miseries of one become the concern of all. And, if need be, let all the wheels of industry stand still for a week as if by a decree of Jehovah, and the problem is solved. Let the demand be "living wages," and let the world of industry stand still until they are granted. A few days would suffice, and then the "pestilence that walketh" in darkness in the homes of robbed and degraded toilers would be arrested in its march and the destruction that wasteth the strength of the over-worked and half-fed, on Monday, would disappear by the redeeming power of "living wages."

SAYS the *St. Louis Evening Journal*: "A grand reception will be tendered to Eugene V. Debs next month at Chicago, on the occasion of his return from Woodstock jail. It will be under the auspices of the various labor unions, as a protest against judicial and corporate tyranny. Delegates from labor unions throughout the country will be present, to demonstrate to the world of greed and arrogance that the heroic champion of labor has not been robbed of the love of his fellows by being incarcerated in the plutocratic bastille. Debs stands higher to-day in the hearts of the masses than any labor leader in America. All friends of humanity and justice delight to do him honor."

THE *Railroad Telegrapher* says "an Ohio judge has declared that the employer who discharges a man must not interfere with that man's efforts to secure employment elsewhere. The decision was rendered in a damage suit against a railroad company and it is certainly encouraging to know that a court of justice has at last recognized the fact that no employer should be permitted to hound an ex-employee and prevent him from obtaining employment at his trade or calling."

THE *Scientific American* asks, "Do horses weep," and then proceeds to answer the question affirmatively. It was the belief of John Wesley, that the Creator had provided a heaven for horses, and it is possible that old veterans of the dray, are permitted occasionally to catch a glimpse of their eternal inheritance of rest, and weep for joy over the prospect of masticating corn and hay no more and living forever, knee deep in clover.

WHEN organized labor can grasp the idea that they are being pauperized and degraded by the old parties, then the labor vote will be cast intelligently. A laboring man who votes for either one of the old parties is voting the comforts out of his home and his family into charity subjects. —*Southern Mercury.*

The hope is, as Lincoln would state it, that all the workmen can't be fooled all the time. It may require more time than satisfies the impatient, for labor to unify and vote for its own redemption, but it will do it eventually.

W. T. LEWIS, labor commissioner of Ohio, tells of a manufacturer who prefers women to men, because women will do harder work and more of it without complaining, and will work over time without demanding extra pay; "in fact," "do anything to keep their places." Alas! too true it is, and in this truth those who care to look, may discover the degrading influences which plutocracy has set in operation in America.

INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

The following press dispatch is of interest to our members:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6.—Attorney General Harmon to-day surprised the members of the American Railway Union by quashing indictments against the following well known members of the organization: Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, L. W. Rogers, Sylvester Keilner, Frank W. Archibald, Cornelius S. McAuliffe, Walter L. Dunn, William Crimmins, John C. Callahan, D. A. Sullivan, Charles Van Ellis, Matthew L. Johann, John Poulter, E. B. Daws, William Hogan, J. Zimmerman, — Sims.

Indictments against the above-named members of the American Railway Union were nolle prossed to-day by Judge Seaman of the United States district court, under the direction of the attorney general. The papers were signed by United States District Attorney John H. Wigman and John T. Fish, who was engaged as special counsel to prosecute the cases against the men who were indicted by the federal grand jury.

An attempt was made to keep the matter quiet and the order was entered without the indicted men or their attorneys knowing anything about it. It will be a great surprise to all concerned, especially the members of the American Railway Union in this city, as it was expected that the indictments would be served on Debs and his associates the moment they were released from the Woodstock jail, on November 21. All of the other members of the union included in the indictments have been arraigned and pleaded not guilty with the exception of Zimmerman and Sims, who could not be found. All have been at liberty under heavy bond.

The indictments grew out of the celebrated strike in 1894, the acts with which the men indicted were charged culminating in this city July 3 and July 5, 1894. There were two indictments, though not all of the men were included in the second indictment. The first indictment contained two counts. Conspiracy was the principal charge.

DEBS and his associates, Dunn, Crimmins, Callahan, Sullivan, Van Ellis, Archibald, Johann, Poulter, McAuliffe, Daws and Horan were included in the first indictment, which charged them with "conspiring to knowingly and willfully obstruct and retard the passage of the mails" and by "persuasion, threats, force, intimidation and violence endeavoring to induce and compel Charles Mills to leave his engine and abandon his employment."

Mills was a fireman in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and on July 5 was engaged at his work on an engine attached to a mail train in the union depot. This was at the time when the strike was reaching the critical point, and when dispatches were being sent to and from Milwaukee and Chicago every hour bearing on the strike and urging the Milwaukee men to stand firm. While the enthusiasm was at its highest, and when every freight train in the city was tied up, an attempt was made to delay and tie up the passenger traffic. It was then that a committee of the strikers called on Mills and succeeded in inducing him to quit the engine, whereby the departure of the train was delayed for something like half an hour, until a substitute could be procured. The protection of the government was invoked and the arrest of the men caused on the information furnished through W. E. McKenna, then assistant general superintendent of the St. Paul lines, with headquarters in this city.

The second indictment was directed against John Poulter, John C. Callahan, Daniel Sullivan, J. Zimmerman, C. S. McAuliffe and Sims. These were the men alleged to have been on the committee that called on Mills and took him from his engine. The indictment charges the consummation of the conspiracy in that the mails were delayed.

THE arrests followed quickly and it is conceded that in this way the St. Paul company broke the backbone of the strike in Milwaukee. After a long and stubbornly contested examination Commissioner Bloodgood, in a lengthy opinion, bound the men over to await the action of the grand jury.

The indictments were returned on October 10, 1894, being signed by Francis J. Crosby as foreman of the grand jury. All of the men appeared and after pleading gave bail to insure their appearance for trial. Since that time the indicted men have been on the anxious seat. The trial was delayed to await the trial of Debs and his associates in Chicago, and when they were found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment it caused consternation among the indicted men in this city, who were fearful of the same fate. Most of the men have been out of employment since the indictments were returned, fearing to leave the city lest their cases be called. It was also hard to secure employment from the fact that they were under indictment. Several passed the examination for positions on the police force and fire department and were informed that they would have to wait until their cases were settled before they could hope to secure appointments.

As a matter of course the judicial farce must have ended this way. Not one of the defendants were guilty. They were indicted, arrested and imprisoned to break up the strike in the interest of the railroad companies and this accomplished the cases had to be stricken from the docket. Of course the cases must not be nolle prossed too soon, for that would have exposed the farcical proceeding to suspicion. If there was ever the slightest doubt that federal courts are the tools of corporations these proceedings are sufficient to dispel that doubt.

SOME of our members will probably bring action against the railroad corporations for false imprisonment, but there is not much show for a poor fellow in a suit against a corporation with one of its creatures on the bench.

Tax *Topeka Advocate* mentions the fact that a snake had been captured on the white house grounds. Whether the reptile escaped from an old boot belonging to Carlisle or Cleveland is not known. Some think it was a sea serpent Cleveland captured in Buzzard's Bay and had bottled to amuse his cabinet.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The masses will be little better than asses so long as they follow the leadership of men who live, not by labor, but from off laborers.—*Hamilton Times.*

If Eugene V. Debs should be the Populist nominee for president next year, as he probably will be, it will require a fusion of the two old parties to beat him.—*Union Record.*

Down in Mexico the farmer receives twice as many dollars for his products as the farmer in this country does. And his dollar will pay as much debt, too. In Mexico they have free silver and cheap money.—*Birmingham Star.*

A packing house in Kansas City has instructed its Wichita house to begin burning corn when it can be bought for 12 cents per bushel, claiming that a bushel of corn will produce more steam than a bushel of coal.—*K. of L. Journal.*

All the laws, all the compromises, and all the decisions of courts could not make chattel slavery right, and it was shot to death. All the legislation, all the court decisions, all the bluster, bombard and ridicule cannot make debt slavery right and it will go if it has to be shot to death.—*Eric (Pa.) People.*

Poor old silver standard Mexico has a hundred thousand dollars a month more revenue receipts than she can use—while the young, progressive and great gold-bug republic U. S. A. spends three million dollars a month more than its receipts. Uncle Sam knows how to blow in his money.—*Birmingham Star.*

Missionaries make less progress in India than elsewhere. When they tell of Christ's miracles the Indians answer by telling of their Christa's miracles by the side of which ours are nothing. For instance, they will tell you that Christa uplifted a mountain with his little finger and used it as a parasol.—*Broad Axe.*

Cal. Brice has bid \$200,000 for the senatorship in Ohio. While there are a large class of voters for sale in the Buckeye state, we do not believe Senator Brice can buy the masses as easily as he did a former legislature. Ohio will cover itself all over with filth by permitting Brice to be re-elected senator.—*Southern Mercury.*

When the type-setting machines struck the great dailies, hundreds of printers started to hunt jobs in country offices. Now the Mergenthaler Co. proposes to drive the printer out of the backwoods district by manufacturing a smaller machine for weekly and monthly publications, which will sell for \$1,000, or one-third of the price of machines now in use. Poor printer!

The Mexican government recently passed a law making the penalty for train wrecking or robbery, death. This discourages the business. In the great republican train wrecking is carried on in Wall street with the utmost impunity, and the perpetrators of the crime suffer no inconvenience whatever. On the contrary they get away with the booty and are rated as highly respectable gentlemen.—*Kansas Commoner.*

As the theft of the millions of dollars worth of water from Chicago's water mains was for the benefit of the millionaires, the daily papers there discuss it without using the names of those in whose benefit it was done. A poor man who had stolen a chicken would have had his name paraded and been sent to prison long ago. No criminal proceedings will be instituted against the rich thieves. In fact, it is not even hinted at. Working people, on whom the theft finally falls, are fools to vote for the old parties and their theories that produce such effects. The city of Chicago ought to own the stock yards and no thieving of water would have occurred.—*Appeal to Reason.*

A LIBERTY EDITION.

On November 22d, the day of President Debs' release, the "Coming Nation" will publish, in addition to the regular edition of 60,000, a "Liberty Edition" of 100,000 copies, making a total of 160,000 copies. The paper will be commemorative of the release of the officers of the American Railway Union from Woodstock jail, where they languished by a despot's decree in violation of the United States constitution. The edition will contain special articles by eminent writers. "Liberty" will be the theme and will flash and blaze in every line. Unique and special features will embellish the issue, and it will be in an eminent degree a "Liberty Edition." Copies may be obtained by addressing "Coming Nation," Tennessee City, Tenn.

SOUP WITH ONE BEAN.

The *Fargo Commonwealth* remarks that "Edward E. Atkinson is at it again. He has been visiting the poor quarters of New York and has discovered that those people do not know how to invest their money to the best advantage. Now, this Boston savant is going to show these provident people how to make bean soup with one bean, where they used two before, and thus become a benefactor of his race. If he succeeds, that will be equal to making two beans or two blades of grass grow where only one grew before."

UPON closer investigation the *Commonwealth* will learn that Atkinson adds to his soup a little salt and pepper, and boils with the bean one hind quarter of a mosquito.

THINKS WELL OF DEBS.

The *Denver Road* states that "the trades unionists seem to have it in for Debs because he advocates a federation of all labor at the polls. Poor deluded labor! It is enough to make the Washington monument weep to watch the futile and ignorant attempts of unionism to help itself and keep on voting the old way. We think well of Debs because he believes in getting together for a fight at the ballot box."

A HUNGRY man in St. Louis concluded to solve the labor problem by smashing a plate glass window. For himself he secured lodgings and three square meals a day, and for the repairer of plate glass windows a job.

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Is said to be composed of good intentions; another name for indigestion. There is not a worn-out, debilitated man dragging out a miserable existence, who does not know that hell may be on earth. Why continue thus to suffer? Why procrastinate? Send at once your address, and I will mail to you, FREE OF CHARGE, a medicine formula, perfectly harmless, and absolutely certain to insure you vigor for decay, energy for weakness, vitality for debility. It acts directly upon the nerve centers, and it will make a new man of you. Address Carl J. Walker, Stenographer and Typewriter, Box 2000, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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GREAT NORTHERN

TROUBLE CAUSED BY THE PERSISTENT VIOLATION OF THE AGREEMENT.

In Readjustments Resulting in Reduction of Wages and Dismissal of Employees Without Cause.

Trouble has again broken out on the Great Northern. For some time past there has been a total disregard of the agreement entered into between the company and the A. R. U. on May 1st, 1894. The following statement of the difficulty is made by the Board of Mediation:

After General Manager A. L. Mohler severed his connection with the Great Northern company a systematic reduction of wages of the employees, especially those unorganized, was begun and the only resort the men had was to join the American Railway Union and do business on the patriotic plan, and strike for liberty and justice and the overthrow of degradation and oppression. This they did, as everybody knows, in a nice clean manner and returned to work after an agreement had been signed by President James J. Hill and Eugene V. Debs, for the American Railway Union, with the assistance of the business men of the Twin Cities. Every article of this agreement has been grossly violated by the company through its officials, from president down. Employees have been discharged without cause, wages reduced, hours lengthened, and all kinds of abuses heaped upon them. To offset this, the employees elected delegates to a convention held at Devil's Lake, N. D., Oct. 8 to 14 last, with full power to act for them. This convention (called the general board of mediation) elected A. T. Bogart, of Willmar, Minn., chairman, and W. H. Ford, of Larimore, N. D., secretary-treasurer, investigated the condition of the employees, and drew up a schedule covering wages and conditions of employment as called for in the contract with the company. They selected a special committee of five, to act in conjunction with Director Sylvester Kelliher, Chairman A. T. Bogart and Secretary W. H. Ford to represent the employees of the Great Northern system, and present the schedule with explicit instructions to complete their work not later than 11 o'clock A. M., Friday, Nov. 1, 1895. It must be understood that President Hill, at the time of signing the agreement with President Debs in May, 1894, urgently requested that all differences between the men and the company would be settled by him personally and requested President Debs and the committee to so act in the future.

This special committee of employees, together with Director Kelliher, Chairman Bogart and Secretary Ford, selected by the Devil's Lake convention, have carried out the instructions of the employees to the letter, and President Hill absolutely refuses to grant a conference.

President Debs gave the following statement to the associated press on November 4th:

"The policy of the Great Northern company in relation to its employees is totally dishonest and disreputable. For several months a scheme has been in operation to disrupt the American Railway Union, notwithstanding the solemn pledge of President Hill that no employee should be interfered with on account of his connection with the organization. The strike of April, 1894, resulted in an agreement between the company and the union, which was affected May 1, under the auspices of a board of arbitration, composed wholly of merchants and manufacturers, and of which Charles A. Pillsbury was chairman. Tremendous reductions, ranging from 10 to 40 per cent, had been made by the company and these were restored by the board. From that day to this the company has not lived up to its agreement one hour. Competent and trustworthy employees have been discharged again and again for no other reason than that they belonged to the union.

"President Hill chafed under the verdict of the board. He smarted under defeat. His impetuous will brooks neither restraint nor opposition. That he secretly resolved to exterminate the union there is not the slightest doubt. A few months ago I went over the entire system and I know whereof I speak. There have been so-called readjustments which have invariably resulted in reductions of wages. I can prove to the satisfaction of any honest man that the company has broken faith with its employees in the most flagrant and shameless manner. President Hill gave his word of honor that he would always hear any grievances his employees might have either through themselves or any one they might select to represent them. He made this declaration in the presence of the board of arbitration, and Mr. Pillsbury will bear testimony to the fact: not only this, but I have it in writing over his own signature. Yet, notwithstanding this, he refused in a cold blooded manner to give audience to a duly constituted committee appointed by his employees to simply ask him to carry out the company's agreement which the men had accepted in good faith.

"This is how much value James J. Hill places on his honor. He makes the excuse that some of the committee are not now in the service of the company. As a matter of fact the intimidating policy of the company has overawed the employees so that they fear to serve on a committee. They know that service on a committee means certain discharge. Hence they have submitted until their condition is one of slavish fear and subjection. Whether the employee strike or not will be determined by themselves. I am unable to foretell their decision. Directors Kelliher and Goodwin, in conjunction with the Board of Mediation, are on the ground, and I have faith in their judgment and will approve their course whatever that may be. According to my advice the Great Northern company has already begun the hiring of thugs and ex-convicts at various points.

"Let me say that unless the feeling among the people along the Great Northern system has changed since last spring something more than a strike may develop if James J. Hill's policy of duplicity, dishonesty and subjection forces the men to abandon their employment. I know that the farmers and shippers and the people generally in that section are thoroughly aroused. They comprehend the situation perfectly and are wholly in sympathy with the wronged employees."

That President Hill and other officials declined to receive this committee which had been duly authorized to represent the employees, is in violation of his agreement and a breach of faith no man of honor would be guilty of. The press dispatches have, as usual, grossly exaggerated the situation, and have been filled with falsehood and misrepresentation. As a matter of fact no general strike was ordered. This could only have been done by a majority of the members on the system, and at this writing Secretary Kelliher, who is in charge at St. Paul, advises us that a majority have not voted to go out. At a few points on the system where the provocation was extreme the men did still employ scab compositors.

not wait for the general canvass of the system, and abandoned their employment. That the men have good cause for feeling themselves aggrieved there can be no doubt. As usual, the poorly paid employees have been the victims of reduction, and section men, especially, have suffered. That the grievances of these poor fellows appealed to other employees and prompted them to action is greatly to their credit, totally regardless of the result of their efforts.

It must be admitted that in these days of galling gun and injunction rule a railroad strike or any other strike is a desperate undertaking.

ORPHANS IN AUSTRALIA.

The command was "multiply and replenish the earth," and in obedience to the decree, children are born. Within the memory of living men, Australia was a terra incognita—a wild unexplored land of savages, upon which was located a British penal colony. But of late years, this continent of the southern ocean, by leaps and bounds in civilization worthy of the name has been able to solve one of the most difficult and important problems with which civilization has been called upon to confront and wrestle with, nothing more nor less than supplying a home for every orphan in the country. It was the Malthusian theory, that when a child was born, and at the table there was no plate for it, fate settled its doom and death was the penalty of poverty. But it is shown by a New York paper that Australia is a continent without an orphan—as each unfortunate waif is taken to a receiving house, where it is cared for, until a country home is found. The local volunteer societies canvass their neighborhoods, and send to the children's committee of the destitute board the names and circumstances of such families as they have found where children may be placed. The children's committee selects that home which it judges is best adapted to the development and care of the child in question. No child is placed in a family so poor that the child might suffer hardship. The foster parents receive a sum averaging \$1.25 per week for the care of the child, and for proper clothing. When of school age, the child must be in school. The local volunteer committee looks after its care and culture, and zealous neighbors often assist in watching the growth and education of these happy children. When the child is 14 years old he begins to work. His earnings are placed in the Postal savings bank, and at 17 or 18 he goes out into the world, an independent man. The state, at an expense of less than \$70 a year, has raised a man or woman to contribute to its wealth, and prevented the manufacture of a criminal and the expense of courts, prisons and reformatories. It may seem strange that Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand have so far outstripped us in this humane, charitable and economic work of child-saving and the prevention of disease. In our cities the slaughter of children in "institutions" still goes on, the growth of our defective and criminal class still increases, the calls upon the thrifty and humane still grow importunate, but we are unwilling to learn. It were better to recognize at once, that as civilization advances, the functions of the state must advance into new fields. Hope lies only in extending political activity. Two women, Miss Clark and Miss Catherine Spence, destroyed the orphan asylums of Australia, robbed the continent of its orphans and saved these colonies from a horde of criminals and dependents. Every good man or woman must raze every orphan asylum and "home" in the United States to the ground. We have outlived them.

WHAT THE MACHINE CAN DO.

The Saturday Times of Montreal, Canada, remarks that "with the best machinery of the present day one man can produce cotton cloth for 250 people. One man can produce woollens for 300 people. One man can produce boots and shoes for 1,000 people. One man can produce bread for 200 people. Yet in this glorious 'Canada of ours' thousands can not get cottons, woollens, boots and shoes or bread. There must be some reason for this state of affairs. There must be some way to remedy this damned, disgraceful state of anarchy that we are in. Then, what is the remedy? The man who states that this monstrous state of things can not be mended is either a lunatic or an interested villain."

Machinery not only produces in vast quantities the merchandise mentioned by the Times, but it produces multiplied thousands of idle men and women who must work or starve. The Times says there "must be some way to remedy this damned, disgraceful state of anarchy." What is the remedy and what is the way to apply it? The machine has come to stay and the processes in vogue of multiplying population, like the brook, go on forever. These mortals must be fed and clothed and sheltered, or they must perish. Is there any way to remedy this "damned disgrace anarchy" but to lessen the hours of labor? If so, what is it?

When Debs comes marching out of jail, the foundations of plutocracy will quake. Here is a man worthy to lead Americans.—Grandeur Age.

RUSSIANIZED

GROVER GUARDED AS IF HE WERE A CZAR

By Twenty-six Cops, Who Are on Duty at All Hours, Around and in the White Palace.

The declaration of Jefferson was that the supreme court would eventually wreck the republic and upon its ruins rear a consolidated despotism. The work has gone forward "little by little" and the supreme "sappers and miners" have got so far along with their work that anyone of the federal judiciary can designate any of the 2,000 jails of the country as federal prisons and stow them full of workmen, regardless of the constitution. All that is required is for a corporation to make the demand and a federal judge issues a decree, and then, a la czar, proceeds to imprison as many freemen as the corporations designate. If there is any kicking, Grover immediately calls out the regular army—cavalry and infantry, with machine guns, and if the streets get slippery with blood, it is for the purpose of teaching workmen the importance of submitting to corporation rule and starvation, as becomes men who vote the Democratic or Republican tickets. The National Watchman shows how grandly we are Russianizing the United States by reciting that "President Cleveland has a body guard of twenty-six sturdy, stalwart policemen, and every man of them is armed to the teeth. It is the duty of this company of patrolmen to carefully guard the White House and its occupants by day and by night. The officers comprising the executive guard of honor were selected from the nine precincts of Washington."

The bodyguard of the Czar of Russia are soldiers selected from the great army corps of Russia. Many of them wear decorations of honor and insignia which attest their bravery. In democratic America the only decorations worn by the men who guard the White Palace are the everyday shields and numbers of the Metropolitan police force.

There is a difference with a slight distinction between the men who protect his majesty, the Czar, against the bombs and pistols of nihilists and conspirators, and the modest-appearing company of cops who watch with eagle eyes from the shrubbery of the executive park, or peer out of the mansion windows to observe the approach of the long-haired American crank, with his head full of wheels and his inside pockets full of crazy documents.

Ex-Congressman Tim Campbell had occasion to visit the White House several months ago. Afterwards he is reported to have described his visit in this manner:

"There was a sentry box in front of the mansion and a dandy copper behind every tree and bush. The place appeared like a big white fortress, and begob I thought I had struck the palace of the Czar instead of the democratic old White House, which had been occupied in days of yore by such plain old statesmen as Hickory Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, and others."

Another matter of fact the congressman remarked that it would make the dry bones of some of the old-time statesmen crack together if they could but arise from the dead and get a view of Mr. Cleveland's armed body guard.

THE VANDERBILTS DON'T CARE FOR INJUNCTIONS.

The Ashtabula Beacon recites a case in which a Judge Caldwell granted, upon the complaint of R. C. Humphrey, a temporary injunction against the officials of the Lake Shore railroad, who were engaged in building a bridge over the Ashtabula river to replace a structure recently burned. It appears that, for the public welfare, Mr. Humphrey wanted the bridge built with a draw. This the officials refused, hence the injunction. The officials paid no attention whatever to the injunction, and proceeded in their work as if no order of the court had been issued.

The sheriff, armed with the necessary warrants, proceeded to arrest certain individuals, who were promptly set free on their own recognizance, but the work on the bridge did not stop. Meanwhile, Vanderbilt was consulted by wire as to what course should be pursued, and the answer promptly came back to "complete the bridge without regard to cost or consequences."

In this is seen the plutocratic idea of courts, when they interfere with the plans of the money power.

Mr. Vanderbilt has the required cash to smash injunctions, and if necessary, to silence judges.

AT BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Release of E. V. Debs from Prison, November 22d, will be Celebrated in Royal Style.

A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., October 28th, says: The Birmingham Trades Council, representing 10,000 miners, railroad men and other classes of labor in the Birmingham mineral district, at a monster meeting held to-day, decided to mark the liberation from jail of Eugene V. Debs on November 22d by a mammoth parade and celebration. Prominent labor orders from several parts of the country will be invited to participate and make speeches.

AN OVERSIGHT.

Plutocrats Were Not Invited to the Souvenir Edition of the Railway Times.

Sound Money remarks, that "when Eugene V. Debs was preparing his plans and securing contributors to the Labor Day edition of the RAILWAY TIMES, it is a very peculiar circumstance that he overlooked the bankers and the great editors of the monopolistic press. He even left out Horr, of the New York Tribune, who in the great debate with Harvey evinced so much anxiety for the laboring men and the poor widows who own the national banks of the country. Mr. Debs invited Mr. Harvey, the great free silver champion; he called upon and received contributions from McBride, W. H. Bryan, Hon. John Davis, Rev. Cardwaine, John Swinton and a half dozen other true friends of labor; but he omitted the national bankers and great editors. Don't they know anything about the labor problem? Are they not competent to advise laboring men? Is it possible that they have been denied the opportunity to instruct and advise the laborers of the country on questions of so vast import to them? It must be if Mr. Debs did not forget them, that he was chary of their advice.

Their advice to laboring people has been, to suffer the ills you have rather than fly to others that we will make more burdensome to you. Content yourselves in peace and raise no outcry. But Debs did not heed the advice. He acted on the theory that bad advice was worse than none, and therefore had none of it. He was wise."

WHY NOT?

There are a great many people who entertain the opinion that the government to be of, for and by the people, must own the railroads of the country. Promptly the plutocratic, gold bug press sets up the howl that all such propositions are made by cranks, vagabonds, men with wheels in their heads, etc., to the end of the chapter. But it is shown that the railway mail service, controlled by the United States, has reached vast proportions. Mails are carried on 169,768 miles of railway. Postal clerks are employed in the distribution of the mails on 149,401 miles, the service on the remaining 20,367 miles being performed by means of closed pouches. The rolling stock of railway postoffice lines consist of 550 whole cars in use, and 175 in reserve, 1,911 apartment cars in use and 526 in reserve, making a total of 3,162 cars under the control of the department. There are 1,138 railway postoffice lines in operation upon which 6,256 postal clerks are employed in the distribution of the mails. In addition, there are 34 steamboat lines upon which 42 regular and two acting clerks are employed, making a total of 6,300 clerks performing duty.

Why not have the government own the railways? Who has given a rational reason why not? If it were done a thousand vexatious problems would be solved in a day. It is one of the things that is going to come to pass.

AN EYE-OPENER.

In the reported reconciliation between C. P. Huntington and Stephen T. Gage, published in the San Francisco Examiner, occurs the following:

Huntington then brought down his fist on the desk in front of him and said, "Now, Gage, the whole thing is over and gone and you and I can find it more profitable and agreeable to talk of other things instead of quarreling over bygones. I am, however, convinced that Stanford did not keep his promise made in my New York office to Sargent and myself in the presence of Charles Crocker. Stanford said he would see to it that Sargent was elected Senator in the winter of 1884. He could have done so, but he did not keep his promise."

Here we see two or three men sit down in a New York railroad office and determine who shall be United States Senator for the great state of California. But what about the legislature? It used to be thought that the state legislature had something to do with the election of U. S. senators. Huntington says Stanford could have seen to it that Sargent was elected senator but did not keep his promise; hence the breach between these two railroad worthies.

It is seen by this how the railroads keep out of politics! They neither elect senators nor make laws for us! Oh no; they attend to their own business, and only "charge all that the traffic will bear."

It is interesting to note how splendidly our civilization advances backward. This is shown by the Washington Post in its arrangement of the gamut of theft in which

- Taking \$1,000,000 is called genius.
- Taking \$100,000 is called shortage.
- Taking \$50,000 is called litigation.
- Taking \$25,000 is called insolvency.
- Taking \$10,000 is called irregularity.
- Taking \$5,000 is called defalcation.
- Taking \$1,000 is called corruption.
- Taking \$500 is called embezzlement.
- Taking \$100 is called dishonesty.
- Taking \$50 is called stealing.
- Taking \$25 is called total depravity.
- Taking one ham is called war on society.

The Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio, must be on the run. It has reached the stage when it denies that any trouble exists with the Typographical union. Wolves always howl when they are hungry or hit hard, but not before.

FARM LABORERS.

MILLIONS OF MEN WHO ARE UNORGANIZED.

And Left to Fight Their Battles Alone and Unaided by Their Fellow Laborers.

The labor agitator and organizer does not seem to have invaded the domain of the farm laborer and this fact leads Eugene Hough, in the American Federationist, to remark that "nothing in all the history of labor organizations is as astounding to the student of such history as the fact that one of the largest and most useful divisions of labor should be left without even an attempt to organize it; with absolutely no effort systematically made to show them the road to salvation. There they stand, numbering millions of earth's strongest and most needed children, seemingly forgotten by God and man. They stand waiting and ready for some one to speak the word "union."

The farm laborers are that body. Of unions and leagues and alliances of farmers there is no lack; of union, league or alliance of farm laborers there is not one. While all other trades, crafts or callings are uniting for protection and mutual uplifting, are shortening their work day and in many ways asserting their right to share in the benefits of advancing civilization, the farm laborer is retrograding into a precarious and uncertain condition, fast assuming an aspect worse than that of peonage. Manhood crushed, intellect dulled, morals depraved, all aspirations dead, they are the mere subjects of the caprices of their employers, who trade upon their loyalty and integrity, and use them just as they do their oxen and mules—as a means of exploitation.

The first step toward freedom is for the slave to know that he is a slave. The next step is to know that there is a better and freer condition for him. Both of these things have to be forced upon the notice of a slave, often at a great risk to him who dares to make the attempt, and always with the hostility of those who are to be benefited thereby.

He who attempts to free the farm laborers, by organized effort, must be well and variously equipped for campaigning. He must have a complete knowledge of labor organizations and their history, and must be well versed in all agrarian movements and be able to explain the difference between an organization of wage workers and one of land holders. He must have a constitution like iron as well as a complete knowledge of all branches of farming, so that he can go among them and work as they do. Farm laborers are extremely suspicious of one who knows little or nothing of the business of farming, hence the organizer must have a physical courage that will enable him to front fists, clubs and guns, for all these will be met with more often than reason. An organizer should have sufficient moral courage to face insults without giving angry retorts, that can endure hardships and discouragement without retreating in dismay. Armed in this way and possessing these qualifications and conscious of the justness of his cause, the organizer who undertakes the work of organizing the farm laborers, with a view of ameliorating their condition in life, will meet with a rich harvest, and his success will be greater, more glorious and more lasting than any accomplishment by religious missionary, military chieftain or captain of industry.

THE EAST AND THE A. R. U.

The Great Order Growing Grandly in Brooklyn, N. Y.

A New York dispatch of November 5th says: A local paper says railroad men met in secret in Metropolitan Hall, Brooklyn, last night, and organized a local branch of the American Railway Union. The exercises were conducted by Director M. J. Elliott, of the union, who turned over the charter which he had brought from Chicago. About 200 men from the elevated and surface steam and electric railroads were present and joined the new organization.

Mr. Elliott, with five other directors of the American Railway Union, was released from prison on August 22d, since when all of them have been traveling through the country organizing branches of the union. Mr. Elliott came East, William Burns has headquarters in Chicago to organize in Illinois, James Hogan is stationed in Ogden, Utah; R. M. Goodwin in Montana, Sylvester Kelliher in Minneapolis and L. W. Rogers in Colorado. Mr. Elliott said last night that Mr. Debs cheerfully looks forward to his release on November 22d, when he would visit all the branches of the union in the United States. Debs is very hopeful for the future of the organization, and spends his time in prison answering the correspondence of the order.

CONTEMPT.

"If contempt of court," says the Civic Review, "is a crime, what monstrous criminals judges must be. They know all the guilty secrets of their venal conduct and must have a supreme contempt for themselves and their associates. If they would only send themselves to jail as they do other people, the country would be grateful."

HEROIC SENTIMENTS FROM THE PULPIT.

Not often do we hear a robust reform sentiment from the pulpit. We prize them all the more because of their rarity. The average Christian minister preaches namby-pamby sermons, vapid and meaningless, and if he touches labor at all it is to tell wage slaves to be "obedient and law abiding," and this is the substance of what the pulpit contributes to the solution of the labor problem. But now and then a moral hero asserts himself and speaks out in thunder tones against the iniquities of the rich. Such a minister is the Rev. C. M. Starkweather of Milwaukee. He does not hesitate to speak the truth. He scourges the rich when they merit castigation and he pours out his heart in sympathy to the suffering poor. The following brief statement which we take from the Milwaukee Evening News of October 28th, is pregnant with fearless expression and shows unmistakably where this reverend gentleman stands:

Rev. C. M. Starkweather, of the Sherman Street M. E. Church, preached last night on "Christianity and Socialism." He declared that socialistic conditions were badly out of joint. He said he had lived in Pullman for three years, and he could not blame the employees there for striking. He had known men who had worked a month and received only 7 cents in cash. He said the American workman ought to have the privilege of spending his money wherever he chooses. "Do not believe for a moment," said Mr. Starkweather, "that the American Railway Union is dead. It is growing stronger, and a mightier struggle with the corporations will soon be on hand."

Mr. Starkweather said he was inclined to believe there was some truth in the charge that agents of the railroads set fire to cars in order to prejudice the cause of the strikers.

The Rev. Mr. Starkweather lived three years at Pullman and knows whereof he speaks. He endorses the Pullman strike because he "knew men who received seven cents in cash for a month's work." How is this, you ministers of the gospel who have only condemnation for the Pullman strike? Have you now got the courage to say that the employees were outraged? Mr. Starkweather knows all about the "pluck-me" store system of the Pullman company and how the wages of employees are withheld for extortionate rents, if not a cent remains with which to keep body and soul together.

It is mighty right you are, Brother Starkweather, that "the American Railway Union is not dead" and that "it is growing stronger and a mightier struggle with the corporations will soon be on hand." The General Managers' Association through B. Thomas, its chairman, has pronounced the funeral oration upon the A. R. U. and the B. of R. T. Journal has very kindly furnished the epitaph, but both of them and all their allies are in mortal terror of the corpse. The A. R. U. is powerfully alive. Principles may be overwhelmed but cannot be destroyed.

It is also noteworthy that the Rev. Mr. Starkweather believes that emissaries of the railroads "set fire to the cars to prejudice the cause of the strikers." Right again, AND WE CAN PROVE IT and if the courts will only give us half a chance, WE WILL PROVE IT. They let go of the conspiracy cases as if a mule had kicked them or a galvanic battery had been turned loose on them. They "don't care to persecute us," they say. Oh no, they are too merciful for that. Mercy forsooth! As well look for violets at the north pole. It is their own necks they are afraid of and not ours that concerns them. Yes, we repeat it, the cars were fired, the riots were incited and the lawlessness was committed by the dirty tools in the employ of the General Managers' Association and if justice were done they would be doing time in Joliet.

The truth will all come out in time and then the humiliating fact will stand forth that the wrong men were sent to jail. As the courts are now managed they are, as a general proposition, for the protection of the rich and the punishment of the poor.

Some days ago Professor George D. Herron, the famous theologian, said: "The time will come when the Pullman strikers will be regarded as moral heroes." Welcome such apostles of Christ as Rev. Mr. Starkweather and Professor Herron.

A DAY OF DAYS.

The Saturday Union Record is advised that "the labor organizations and other reform bodies in Chicago are making arrangements for a grand demonstration in honor of Eugene V. Debs, on the occasion of his release from jail on November 22d next. Several hundred delegates from labor unions, People's Party men, personal friends and sympathizers of Mr. Debs, and others interested in the reform movement, will go to Woodstock on a special train to bring Mr. Debs back to Chicago, where, in the evening, a tremendous mass meeting will be held in Battery D, which seats over 8,000 people. Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Henry D. Lloyd, Clarence S. Darrow and others will speak, besides Mr. Debs. The committee having charge of the arrangements are receiving numerous letters from reformers in other cities who wish to take part in the demonstration, and it is expected that large delegations of labor men will come to Chicago on the occasion. Those desiring to go to Woodstock on the special train should communicate with J. H. Schwergan, 133 Rialto Building, Chicago, who is chairman of the committee of arrangements."

PAPERS.

BUNKER HILL TO YORKTOWN. REVOLUTION FOR LIBERTY (?) After proving my psychic force in restoring Tammany to life...

Capitalistic Charity. BY F. R. HAYS.

True charity is the summing up of all virtues, and so far from excluding justice includes as its very foundation that true relationship among men which rightly stamps the honest man as the noblest work of God.

preaches contentment and self-denial even while it grasps continually at greater luxury, a more gorgeous pomp and closer imitation of the pagan vices it professes to condemn.

HOW LONG?

(Dedicated to our martyr hero, Eugene V. Debs.) How long shall the angel of vengeance Hold back the sharp two-edged blade?

The Referendum.

It appears to me that reformers are making a mistake in not pushing more prominently to the front the referendum as the key that unlocks the door to all reforms.

Passing Thoughts on Current Topics.

"Man wants but little here below nor that little long; how soon he must resign his very dust which frugal nature lent him for an hour."

health of the families of all I have met. It's rather hard for an orthodox plutocrat. Such sudden shifts are rather wrenching on the conscience?

A Batch of Letters.

Hallelou! I see a life! It beams on me! It penetrates me! It fills me! Joy to the world!

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Table listing club members and their contributions to the Railway Times. Includes names like Saranac Buck Gloves and Mittens, THE MINISTRY, PHOTOGRAPHS OF, RAILWAY TIMES, TERRE HAUTE, IND., and ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS.

"Cornease for Footcase."

When it gets through there is no corn left, just perfect, natural skin where the corn was.

The Best Way.

Mr. Editor:—To destroy monopoly it is evident that we must first destroy profit, the thing which it feeds upon.

TO TRADITION'S BONDSMEN.

Your Sabbath days are not of me. And your ordinances are vain. You hide the law of liberty.

Large advertisement for 'CORNEASE CURES CORNS' and 'ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS'. Includes text about the medicine's benefits and a detailed description of the artificial limbs, along with contact information for A. A. Marks in New York.

KEIR HARDIE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

[Special Correspondence.]

Comrade Keir Hardie paid a flying visit to Minneapolis on Tuesday, the 22d ultimo. He came under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, who were aided financially and morally by the Trades and Labor Council, the Coopers' Union, and the Tailors' Union, and by individual members of other unions of the city. He was met at the depot by a reception committee, comrades of the Socialist Labor Party, five representatives of the Trades and Labor Council, and three students from the university, and one representative of the A. R. U. Comrade Hardie was escorted to the Nicollet Hotel, where he was interviewed by reporters of the city papers. In the afternoon he was driven around town by Tom Lucas, the well known labor agitator, and Sylvester Keliher, Secretary of the A. R. U., recently released from Woodstock jail after serving a term with Debs. Much time was spent in going through the huge flour mills, especially the Washburn A., the largest flour mill in the world. Keir Hardie expressed himself awe stricken after he had seen the wonderful machinery of the great mill; and in his speech he did not lose an opportunity of contrasting the condition of the miller of to-day with that of the rude savage who ground maize between two stones, on the banks of the Mississippi where this mill now stands.

Though the exact date of his arrival was uncertain until Saturday morning, thus making it impossible to advertise the meeting, no time was lost after the short notice was given, and on Tuesday night Harmonia Hall, one of the largest halls in the city, was well filled. The meeting was so successful that all the papers in Minneapolis and St. Paul had two or three column reports on the next morning. The papers still find it necessary to state that Keir Hardie is not a "bloodthirsty fire-eater."

Every paper remarked that the audience was truly a representative body of labor and was composed of the most intelligent workmen. The platform was filled with workmen and women from the S. L. P., together with a number of representatives of progressive trades unions. The Times, a capitalist sheet, said:

It is seldom that an audience composed of laboring people mostly, shows so keen a sense of appreciation as did the audience which greeted Keir Hardie. It was encouraging to note with what quickness they picked up every bright remark dropped, and seemed thoroughly acquainted with every historical allusion and appreciated every witty illustration. Mr. Hardie is a man certainly cut out for a leader of men. He has a magnetic presence. He is an earnest man, and impresses one with his sincerity above all other things.

Dr. Hirschfield, on behalf of the committee of arrangements, introduced the chairman, comrade W. B. Hammond of the S. L. P., a prominent member of the typographical union, secretary of the State Federation of Labor. In the meantime comrade Mrs. Millett stepped forward, took a rose out of a large bouquet of red roses on the table, and pinned it on Comrade Hardie's coat.

The first speaker was Sylvester Keliher. He gave a graphic description of present conditions and their tendencies. He showed how machinery had displaced human labor in railroad work, and pointed out the necessity of education on the part of workmen in order that they might be able to grapple intelligently with the social problems of to-day. His remarks were received with great applause.

When Comrade Hardie was introduced he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. After making a few witty remarks as to his observations in this country, the speaker said:

"I came to America to find out what you are thinking about the great labor problems that confront the people of the world. There is in your country, as in the old world, I know, a great unrest that bodes ill for the future, if not in some way stopped. I have seen nothing of suffering in England which I cannot match in America, and therefore there must be a common cause for our ills, since under widely different conditions, the results are the same. Everywhere there is a growing feeling of unrest, and there is also in the minds of the people a growing feeling of aversion to the accumulations of wealth in the hands of a few. While this country produces so much wealth, it is a sad fact that very little of the wealth finds its way into the pockets of the men who produce the wealth by their skill and their energy. Surely the savages were better off than we, for what they produced was their own, but what we create we may not keep unto ourselves. We hear it said that the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer. I shall not dispute the former statement, but the poor cannot grow any poorer. Fifty years ago, in America a millionaire was a curiosity which people went miles to look at. Now, when a man has a million dollars, he has laid only a foundation for a fortune. His million dollars enables him to accumulate a fortune. Whether he wakes or sleeps, work or lie idle, or travel in foreign countries, his wealth grows. It is said that the wealth of millionaires is the wages of their ability, but it is a lie. Their wealth is the wealth earned by the industry and patience of others. Millionaires have the money and they buy the skill of others, and they extract from the men who produce the wealth all of the wealth produced. In England we have our millionaires in the shape of earls and dukes. I came over in the same boat with the Duke of Marlborough, and I learned that since getting here he has been kicked out of a ball-room and has been tangled up in a scrap with an Irish-American policeman. He has great ability—in a certain line. He came over to marry an American heiress. I used to have a great awe for lords, but

have not any more, since I have seen 400 of them together, all for nothing. I can go through the streets of Minneapolis blindfolded, and pick out the first 400 men I touch, and they will be better looking and more able mentally and morally than the 400 members in the house of lords in England. These lords do for England what your millionaires do for you—they extract from the producers the wealth produced.

A serious question it is that concerns us when we think of how many want work and cannot get it. Inventors have thrown many out of work. In England we have a surplus of 25 per cent. It is important, I will admit, that men have political freedom, but it is much more important that they have a job. What is going to happen? On the other side it is the landlords who oppress. Here it is the corporations. Why is it that with wealth doubling itself every ten years that there should still be a mass of discontented humanity such as was never seen before in the history of the world? We are making progress, though. This discontent proves that more than anything else. There is a more vigorous, intellectual activity to-day among the people than ever before, and the people are thinking more than ever before and having new ideas and new ideals and new thoughts and hopes and aspirations. But the inventor and the monopolist are doing more for socialism than all of our agitators, for every man who invents a machine makes many socialists. First this affects a man's stomach and then he begins to think, and thus socialists are made.

This country is to-day in the hands of a few schemers who are trying to bleed the people. We need political freedom and still more economic freedom. What to do is what you ask of us. Well, that is a question many people are trying to answer. It is said that you laboring men are not thrifty and that is why you don't prosper. Thrift is spending less than you earn. Very well, in some places, I admit, but what about the fellow who is not earning anything? What about the man who does not earn enough to keep soul and body decently together? I have seen miners in Pennsylvania and Montana getting sixty cents a day with which to support a family and then meek preachers come along and say that they should only be thrifty. I could preach thrift to the Marquis of Queensbury, who has \$5,000 income a day. If I had that I could possibly live on \$4,500 a day and lay by \$500 each day; and I would be called thrifty. But to tell a poor man to practice thrift, when he is almost starving to death, is to add insult to injury. I think that the cause of our poverty is simply our system of competitive wages. So long as wages are determined by supply and demand, there will be poverty, and as long as this system obtains, free trade or free coinage cannot affect you. Wages will always be starvation rations; under this system employes will be given only enough to reproduce their species.

All men require the same things—clothing, food, shelter. Therefore why can not men co-operate together to secure these necessities and not compete in their production? Land was not made by any mortal and is therefore not owned by any man. And when there is something not owned by anybody but needed by everybody, the people should have that. The same is true of capital. No one made capital and every one needs it; therefore land and capital should belong to the community and not to the individual. This co-operative commonwealth would cause two results. First, every man who could and would work would get a fair and comfortable living; every man who could work but was too lazy to work, would have to give his stomach a rest as well as his hands. Too many people have a wrong idea of socialism. They think that socialism means dividing all things in common; every Saturday night the industrial man calls in his idle neighbor and shares up. The capitalists are so used to dividing up the product of the labor of others that they cannot imagine how things could be otherwise under socialism.

But men say we must not violate the rights of property. I agree that the rights of property may be sacred, but I also believe that the rights of humanity are more sacred. And when it comes down to a conflict between the two, I stand for humanity. There is but one way to bring about our reform, and that is the old way of accomplishing all reforms, simply by methods of education, agitation and organization. It is to be regretted that men can not organize more than they do. They err in letting little differences divide them when in the main they agree with each other. Two men feel a common bond of sympathy, yet one is a Catholic and the other a Protestant, and so they fight for the love of God. When two men quarrel about their religion it is a good sign they have none. We must learn to put aside petty differences and stand together. We must act as sensible men and organize into trades unions at first. If you have not, take the first step in freeing yourself. Carry the same spirit into your politics that you have in your unions. It is useless to convert politicians. You cannot reform the old party, and so you must hustle for yourselves. You must have your own party, a socialist party.

In socialism lies the only road to freedom, and to the oppressed of the world it points the way for shaking from the limbs of industry the fetters of serfdom.

"MINNEAPOLIS."

A LAND QUEEN.

Mrs. King, the widow of Richard King, residing in southern Texas owns 1,200,000 acres of land, or nearly 2,000 square miles of Texas—and is known as the Texas land queen, not because she is the widow of a "king," but rather because of the wide extent of her domain. Her residence is a palace, and from its front door to the front gate, is thirteen miles and she can drive in her carriage sixty-five miles in a straight line without going off her own land. This land queen is said to be a most estimable lady, so generous to her tenants that she gives each family a cow. She employs 300 cowboys, who have set aside for their use 1,200 ponies. She is a politician, and controls the votes of her hired hands and determines who shall go to congress from her district.

GOODWIN AT SPOKANE.

Director R. M. Goodwin is making a stirring campaign in the west. His meetings are of the overflow variety and he is doing a great work for the order. Hundreds of converts may be counted as the result of his late visit to the Pacific coast. The Spokesman Review, of Spokane, Washington, gives the following extended account of the meeting held there on October 26th, and the address delivered by Bro. Goodwin, on that occasion:

Roy Goodwin, organizer of the American Railway Union, addressed an open meeting of Company G, Free-men's Protective Silver Federation, at the people's party headquarters on Sprague avenue last night. Captain Jack Bennett presided. The meeting was opened with an address by C. W. Bushnell, followed by a recitation by Miss Burns. Mr. Goodwin was greeted with tremendous applause. He said he was glad to meet with this organization, which he believed to be one of the greatest and most progressive organizations that exists to-day. No class of people, he said, that had ever tasted liberty, would ever again submit to being forced back into slavery. As illustrations of this he cited the people of the republics of France and St. Domingo. The producing masses had tasted liberty, he said, "and although we may read this nation as we would a rotten rag, they will never go back to slavery."

"Congress," he said, "had passed two measures for the relief of the people. One was the interstate commerce law, which is a farce; the other is the income tax law, which the supreme court of the United States, which is nothing more than a creature of the corporations, has declared unconstitutional."

"I have about lost faith in the ballot, and believe the time has almost come when we must arm ourselves and use physical force. We have King Hill and an Emperor Vanderbilt, who live in all the splendor and rule with all the power of the kings who claim the power of divine right. This can not last long, and I do not believe our wrongs will ever be redressed until the wage system is blotted out, and labor is regulated by the law of supply and demand. The demand for labor is steadily decreasing on account of the introduction of labor saving machinery. The supply of labor is able to produce in six months more than there is a demand for, and we must remain idle the remaining six months of the year. The labor of this country is not able to produce enough to pay the interest on the indebtedness of this country. Ninety-four per cent of the people of New York, and 64 per cent of the people of Chicago live in rented houses. We should follow the example of the corporations, which organize for self advancement, create the courts, make them do their bidding, and control the government in their own interests. We may find it necessary to overturn the money power by force, as we overturned the slave power. How long will the American people submit to the present condition of affairs?"

"The Great Northern railway has violated every agreement made with its employes. The wages of section men have been reduced to \$1.10 a day, and the wages of bridge watchmen to \$36 a month. Some people say don't strike, but what other course is open to us to secure our rights? What else can we do? But I will say right now if the employes of the Great Northern are forced into a strike in order to earn a livelihood they will make it deeply interesting for at least one king."

"But let us not despair, though in rags. But if we must engage in a conflict that will wipe out millions of our countrymen it would be better than to submit to slavery. We have a great many churches and ministers. What are they doing to stop this condition of affairs? Do they lift their voices against King Hill or the corporations? No. They get their half fare and their bishops are provided with special trains. The other day a representative of Christ on earth rode from Chicago to Duluth on a special boat and from there to St. Paul on a special train and was dined by King Hill. When Mr. Debs was in Spokane one of your ministers said to him that he was with him, but he didn't dare to say so. These ministers tell of the lowly Jesus, and at the same time try to sneak into heaven themselves by the use of a little oil, and allow all the rest of us to go to hell. And I tell you, the people are fast refusing to follow them. They claim they still have a hold on the young girls and old women of their parishes, but the thinking men are refusing to any longer follow blindly as they have been doing."

The speaker referred to the recent attempt of a woman from Lewiston to procure a young girl in this city for immoral purposes, and said the Spokesman Review had an interview saying the practice was being carried on here to a considerable extent in a quiet way. The failure of girls to earn a living in honorable pursuits, he declared, forced many of them to seek a life of shame. He spoke of the emancipation of women, who, he said, should be granted all the rights that are granted to men. He did not believe in keeping half the human race in darkness. He concluded:

"I believe that love, platonic love, or the kind of love taught by Plato, is the love that will lift us out of this miserable condition. We should be more kind to each other, and follow the golden rule. I believe we are about as good as we can be under the circumstances, but we can help to bear each other's burdens, come closer together through the ties of love and kindness, and in this manner unite all the downtrodden forces of the American nation in one grand body for the emancipation of American labor."

Mr. Goodwin's speech was frequently applauded. Miss Abernethy gave a recitation splendidly for one so young, and Professor Graham sang a German song that brought down the house. The ladies then served refreshments of coffee, cake and sandwiches, and the evening closed with a social dance. The people in that section are enthusiastic supporters of the A. R. U. and the visit of Bro. Goodwin has still further strengthened the bonds of sympathy between railway employes and other classes of workers including the farmers and all others who earn their bread by honest toil. The organization is in a most healthy and vigorous condition through the entire section.

BRIEFS.

Duty done, fulfills the law.
Compassion for the oppressed is divine.
In playing foot ball, always use a U. S. Jug.
Be sure you are right, then prisons have no terrors.
Devils and despots, applaud government by injunction.
Eternal hostility to tyrants, is the primal American idea.
He who will neither cut bait, nor fish should be thrown overboard.
A United States Judge, regardless of his mental deformities, is in for life.
The Judases of the present get more than thirty pieces of silver for their treason.
Messrs. Bullion & Boodle have an immense practice in the supreme court, and are exceptionally successful.

The custodian of the supreme bench should spend several weeks in scrubbing and deodorizing it, particularly where Shiras sat.

How dear to our hearts was the old constitution, Ere federal judges, with beak and with claws, Tore out its heart, and decreed its pollution, To appease corporations and win their applause. The old constitution, bequeath'd by the fathers, The safeguard of freedom to children unborn, Now lies in the morgue, where the crowd daily gathers To mourn over guaranteed liberties gone. The old constitution, sapp'd and mined constitution, The wreck'd constitution, with liberty gone.

HEROIC UTTERANCES OF FAMOUS PEOPLE.

There is great need that earnest efforts be made to arouse in the hearts of the living generations of American citizens that manly spirit of independence and of resistance to oppression for which their forefathers were famous in the "days of '76." Let the brave examples and utterances of the heroes of other times be emulated by American citizens in the critical struggle that now confronts them.

SELECTED BY EMORY BOYD, FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

"Depend upon it, the lovers of freedom will be free!"—Edmund Burke.
Looking at the determined character of the American, Burke said:

"A nation is not governed that has perpetually to be conquered."

"An Englishman is the unfittest person on earth to argue another Anglo-saxon into slavery."

"Slavery is a weed that grows on every soil."

"The people never give up their liberties except under some delusion."

Charles James Fox said of the French Revolution: "How much it is the greatest event that ever happened in the world, and how much the best."

Samuel Rogers declared it to be "The greatest event in Europe since the irruption of the Goths." He said: "Men are as much blinded by the extremes of misery as by the extremes of prosperity."

"He is noble who has a priority among freemen, not he who has a sort of wild liberty among slaves."

"Thank God, my lords, men that are greatly guilty are never wise."

"The people have no interest in disorder; when they go wrong it is their error, not their crime."

"In all disputes between the people and their rulers, the presumption is at least upon a par in favor of the people."

"There are situations in which despair does not imply inactivity."

Disraeli says: "Despair is the conclusion of fools." "Bad laws are the worst kind of tyranny." "The tyranny of a multitude is multiplied tyranny."

Aaron Burr said that "Law is whatever is boldly asserted and plausibly maintained."

Sir John Powell said: "Nothing is law that is not reason."

Lord Byron wrote: "I have simplified my politics into an utter detestation of all existing governments." On the other hand, he said: "Come what may, I will never flatter the millions canting in any shape."

Julius Caesar exclaimed: "I will leave the house in triumph or be torn into fragments."

Bonaparte. When one of the directory hesitated at the appointment of Bonaparte to the command of the army at the age of twenty six, saying that he was too young, Bonaparte answered: "In a year I shall be old or dead."

Nicholas of Russia, finding a strong conspiracy at work, said: "I shall soon be an emperor or a corpse." His energy saved his life and his crown.

Said Julius Caesar: "I assure you I had rather be the first man in this village than the second in Rome." Reading the history of Alexander the Great, he burst into tears. When asked the cause, he replied: "Do you think I have not sufficient cause for concern when Alexander at my age reigned over so many conquered countries, and I have not one glorious achievement to boast?" This is sometimes shortened into the exclamation: "Twenty-two years old, and nothing done for immortality."

Sir Charles Napier, before the battle of Messina, said: "If I survive, I shall soon be with those I love; if I fall I shall be with those I have loved."

"War, war, is still the cry; war even to the knife."

Knocked Out By UNION Overalls. Anyone will get satisfaction who buys the brand of Union made overalls and coats—Not only are they made of the best materials and in the best way—but by well paid Union Operatives. If your clothing dealer hasn't them—give us your address—we will send you a tape measure, samples of cloth and self-measurement blank—You'll be pleased and we'll make a sale. Hamilton Carhartt & Co., Detroit, Mich.

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OTHER DAYS.

When the gloomy brow of night puts the timid day to flight, And my anxious cares are laid in oblivion's kindly shade, Then the index of my mind points to scenes I've left behind, And each reminiscence seems bright as orientine dreams.

WANAMAKER.

Everybody is more or less interested in Wanamaker. As Artemus Ward said of his kangaroo, Wanamaker is an "amazing cuss." John's piety is as spectacular as Barnum's circus, and it is believed that he has far more treasures in his Philadelphia store than he has in heaven.

TO EUGENE V. DEBS.

Hail to thee, brave champion of the free, Fearless defender of human rights; Hail, true friend of America, Brave guardian of freedom's lights.

purpose. Things that live must live by God with mercy, love and justice.

Bad men do not require so much sleep as good men. Good men work awhile and quit. A robin can vanquish a sparrow in fair battle, but he cannot bear the persistent nagging of the sparrow, and so takes himself and his song away.

The church and the state ought not to invent sins. I have never known a man about to die to call for a priest in order to make a confession of successful smuggling. We are all natural free-traders. I have considerable sympathy for a moonshiner.

Science slowly comes to the same statement as the Sermon on the Mount: "Blessed are the merciful." That is so. We hardly remember the name of a man in the Crimean war, in either army. The most of us can call up the name of a hospital nurse of that war.

Sidney Smith listened to a lot of school boys telling how they had chased a bad dog into the corner and killed him. He had their word for it that the dog was bad and mad. Of course the dog was mad. He said that he would have liked to have heard the dog's side of the story.

Mr. Buckle remarks concerning legislation, that the most of it is to repeal something that ought not to have been done, or to amend something that had been done and done badly. He says, "Every great reform which has been effected has consisted, not in doing something new, but in undoing something old."

The people of this country are not satisfied with the way things are going. They are much displeased with the general management. There is a deal of earnest listening and reading and thinking going on. It looks to me as if the prophecy of Abraham Lincoln, "You can't fool all the people all the time," was to be fulfilled.

To be angry an hour tires one more than a week's hard work. The people who introduced slavery into our country had no proper thought of expense. There was a little money in it, but look at the graves, the blood and the treasure, and the problem of the negro, still as difficult as ever. There seems to be no end to the question.

Nobody questions that Dr. Briggs is a good man and an accomplished scholar and a Christian, but the question for the assembly will be, "Is he sound?" This bit of ecclesiastical cant, a "sound man," suggests a phrase like to it, "sound money." For the people who believe that men are going to endless perdition in droves, going by the million, the general assembly is devoting too much attention to one man. Hunting a heretic is more interesting than saving heathen.

The St. Louis Evening Journal has the following in its issue of October 30th, captioned "The A. R. U." Says the Journal: "Less than a year ago the American Railway Union faced, what was generally conceded, inevitable disruption. Bitterly attacked by monopoly and menaced by federal discrimination; its power tested in a fashion almost without precedent, and its noble leader imprisoned for daring to direct the welfare of the thousands who looked to him for wise dictation. Notwithstanding these besetting circumstances the order has grown, grown secretly and so rapidly that railroad magnates stand awe-stricken at the news that no less than 175,000 men are under its jurisdiction. While Eugene V. Debs has been languishing in prison his spirit has been hovering over the labor population, and his fellow martyrs who were less unfortunate than the illustrious prisoner have never ceased in their quiet but vigorous agitation. Since August 22, Director M. J. Elliott has organized thirty-nine unions in the east, two in New York City, two in Jersey City and one in Brooklyn. November 22 Mr. Debs will be free, and intends visiting every branch of the order in the United States. If the time ever comes again that this organization should retaliate for unscrupulous treatment, the blow will be a powerful one and will fall little short of exterminating railroad monarchial rule."

The El Dorado Industrial Advocate says: "A grand reception will be tendered to Eugene V. Debs at Chicago, on the occasion of his return from Woodstock jail. It will be under the auspices of the various labor unions, as a protest against judicial and corporate tyranny. Delegates from labor unions throughout the country will be present, to demonstrate to the world of greed and arrogance that the heroic champion of labor has not been robbed of the love of his fellows by being incarcerated in the plutocratic bastle. Debs stands higher today in the hearts of the masses than any labor leader in America. All friends of humanity and justice delight to do him honor."

According to the latest statistics there are in this country 50,267,051 milch cows, oxen, and other cattle. Rhode Island has the smallest number, 36,300, and Texas the largest number, 6,881,044.

About Railroad Watches

The AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY

was the first and for many years the only watch manufacturing concern in the world that constructed a movement specially adapted to railroad service. All railroad watch movements of other makes are comparatively recent efforts in this direction. The inception and development are due alone to the American Waltham Watch Company.

Foremost among railroad watches is the 21-Jeweled Vanguard, placed on the market in April, 1894. This watch has become the synonym for accuracy and strength. In model and finish the Vanguard possesses a combination of advantages over all 18 size railroad movements of any other make. It has Double Roller; Safety Barrel; Compensation Balance in Recess; Raised Gold Settings; Embossed Gold Micrometric Regulator, and is Adjusted to Temperature, Isochronism and position. The Vanguard expresses the best results in modern watch making.

The first Crescent Street, a Gilt 15-Jeweled Key-Winding, was made more than a quarter of a century ago, being then the highest grade of Waltham 18 size. As the announcements of that time stated, the Crescent Street was "For Engineers, Conductors and Travelers; with Micrometric Regulator; a Great Improvement. The only full plate watch made in this country with hand setting on the back." Automatic machinery and mechanical experience have since responded to each additional requirement by those for whose purposes this movement was first constructed. The present Crescent Street is Nickel, Stem-Winding, 17-Jeweled; is officially adopted by railroad watch inspectors throughout the United States, and until the advent of the Vanguard, stood pre-eminent among railroad watches.

No other trademark is better known in any part of the world than that of Appleton, Tracy & Co. 500,000 of these watches are in daily use. This grade, which is also officially adopted as a railroad watch, contains every requisite for the most exacting service. Appleton, Tracy & Co. movements are made in both Nickel and Gilt, 17-Jeweled. At the Sydney, N. S. W., Exhibition in 1879, the Appleton, Tracy & Co. Watch received the highest awards on all points, over all competitors.

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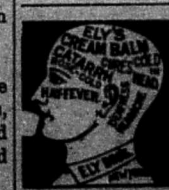
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Now, brothers, rise and do your best. That we may see your strength, And lend a helping hand to those We see that need it most.

A PROPHECY.

Eighteen hundred and ninety four The world seeks wisdom more and more. Eighteen hundred and ninety-five Tyranny is doomed ne'er to revive.

THE TRIAL OF DEBS

To Be Dramatized and Produced on the Omaha Stage. An associated press dispatch, Oct. 28, says the dramatic incidents in the recent public life of Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union, will be dramatized and placed on the Omaha stage. The plan now being laid out by leaders of the American Railway Union embraces the reproduction on the stage of Washington Hall of the most important and striking incidents which occurred during the memorable trial of Mr. Debs, when he was charged with conspiracy and contempt of court on account of his connection with the Pullman strike.

HOW DO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE LIKE THE PROSPECT?

The Deadwood Independent writes of the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs and his associate officials as one who comprehends the issues at stake. It takes to task a venal parasite of plutocracy, who conducts the Times of Deadwood, and after administering a castigation as if he were whipping an egg sucking cur, says: "The action of Judge Woods in sentencing Debs to six months in jail without trial, which action was upheld by the supreme court, if acquiesced in by the people, is the death-blow to liberty and constitutional government in this country. Open rebellion and utter disregard of all law from one end of the country to the other, would not be a thousandth part as grave a menace to liberty as this exercise of despotic power by the courts. If a judge can disregard the constitution in one case, and punish without due process of law, no man's life, liberty or property is safe for a moment. If punishment by injunction is to succeed trial by jury, then everything which the Anglo-Saxon race has held dear, from the days of Magna Charta to the fifteenth amendment of our constitution, has been swept away by one stroke of the pen. Under the ruling of the supreme court in the Debs case, any man may be thrown into jail any day, and kept there without trial, at the pleasure of the tool of any corporation who may have a seat bought for him upon the federal bench. The same principle may be carried into our state courts, and any citizen is liable any day to be hauled before a judge, and without trial, sentenced to prison. This is but the legitimate conclusion of the ruling in the Debs case.

CONDITIONS.

Some things should be everlastingly kept before the people as subjects to think about. As for instance: says an exchange, "According to the statistics of the United States for 1890, 31,000 men own more than one-half of the wealth of the United States. 4,000 millionaires alone own twenty billions of the sixty-three billions. Less than one per cent. own more than all the rest. Try to think how all this happened to be thus. You have been voting all this time for one or the other of these two old parties under whose administration this condition of affairs has grown. Does either of them offer to change its policy? No. It is owing to the policy which both of these parties have pursued that these conditions exist. Will the conditions not grow worse unless they change their policy? Neither of them propose to do this, then what can you expect? What hope have you? What excuse have you to offer for continuing to vote with your old party which has reduced you to beggary and has nothing better to offer you?"

THE A. R. U.

The Labor Advocate remarks that "the American Railway Union within the next five years will be in control of the railroads of the whole country. The officers are indomitable and unswerving in their duties, and it will not be their fault if the A. R. U. does not rise from the ruin and wreckage of the summer of 1894 an organization to fight organized greed such as never before existed in this or any other country."

MYRON REED-ISMS.

Text—"Can there any good come out of Nazareth?"

It costs more to arrest, try, convict and hang a man than to endow a kindergarten.

You can't feed the hungry on Chauncey Depew's after dinner speeches any more.

Persecution and assassination of men helps no bad cause: The immortal enemy of a bad cause is a free newspaper.

Homeless people are looking now at vacant lots, vacant land. Surely a baby has a right to put his foot down somewhere.

The mercury mounting in the tubes does not create a hot day—it declares how hot it is. It is the great surrounding summer that does the real business.

In order that a name may live in honor it must be associated with things that are true, honest, lovely, and so eternal. "The name of the wicked shall rot."

It is for my interest to rest one day in seven. I doubt not that by and by a man who does not strive to keep the golden rule will be counted imprudent perhaps a fool.

The consent of the governed is the great thing. If the people are to respect the law, the law must be respectable. It was impossible to make a fugitive slave law respectable.

I suppose the deep water sailor can depend on a chart. Ledges and reefs and rock islands do not shift about and can be depended upon. But you cannot depend on a sandbar.

Law as an outward thing is very bulky and very ponderous. There is not a trunk big enough to hold the rules for the narrowest human life. But any man can carry a few principles in him.

When there is something the matter with one's stomach or lungs or liver, distraction is perhaps a good thing. It aggravates the illness to think about it. To be conscious of a stomach is a bad symptom.

When the band plays and the men are cheering and the girls are waving handkerchiefs it is easy to enlist "for three years or the war," but afterwards, south of the Ohio, plugging along in the mud, it is different.

The issue is not a Nicaragua canal or the annexation of Hawaii. We have given the hospitable Kanaka "trousers, shoddy, rum, missionary and fatal diseases." He will thank us to keep away from his death bed.

I suppose if one seeks freedom, goes directly for it, that, like happiness, it will evade him, and he will find that he is only another kind of a slave. But if he seeks the truth and finds it, the truth will make him free.

He said: Nazareth was a disreputable little out-of-the-way village in the foothills of Galilee. Judea looked down on despised Galilee and Galilee looked down on Nazareth. It was the meanest town anywhere in sight.

Many men are as short lived as a speech made in defense of American slavery. It once had power in it, but now it has become a curiosity, a thing for the museum, like the thumb screw or the witchpins on exhibition in old Salem.

The speech had brains in it, invention, rhetoric, but it was against the current, against the trade wind. Slavery is not with God but against his thought and