

THE MARCH CONTINUES.

MULTITUDES GREET THE PRESIDENT OF THE A. R. U. BRINGING BANDS, BANNERS AND BUNTING—PLUTOCRATS PERPLEXED.

UNIFICATION OUR SHIBBOLETH!

Meetings at Olean, N. Y., Lima and Bucyrus, O., Evansville, Terre Haute and Washington, Ind., and East St. Louis—No Hall Is Large Enough to Hold the Great Congregations.

The city of Olean, New York, is not a great center of population, but those of its citizens who are engaged in railroad service are wideawake and progressive men, who take special interest in the affairs of organized labor. It was owing to such facts that Mr. Debs was induced to visit the city and address the men who had expressed an earnest desire to hear him, and who gave him a royal welcome when he arrived.

The Olean *Tramp*, of Sunday, Jan. 19, said: Our intentions were to publish Mr. Debs' speech at Capitol hall, Friday night in full, but for several reasons we are unable to do so, the principal one being short of compositors. We doubt if there ever was a speaker in the city that was so attentively listened to as he was. The large hall was filled to overflowing. After a few pointed and well-worded remarks by Mr. D. C. Meeker, president of the local branch of the A. R. U., here, Mr. Debs was introduced and at once sailed into his subject in an able and extremely interesting manner. At times he grew dramatic in his gestures and held the vast audience spell-bound.

The *Tramp* gives a general outline of Mr. Debs' address, in which he referred to the environments of labor in the United States and demonstrated conclusively that unification, as advocated by the A. R. U. would eventually solve labor problems by the power of the ballot. As the *Tramp* remarks, Mr. Debs held the attention of his audience, in which were many prominent business men, from start to finish, and which was attended with the most satisfactory results.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Debs addressed a meeting, composed of railroad men exclusively, and the accessions to the A. R. U. was a clear demonstration that the principles advocated by the order are bound to win converts whenever and wherever they are properly presented.

AT LIMA, OHIO.

MR. DEBS AT THE CAPITAL OF ALL LEN CO., JAN. 23, ADDRESSES A LARGE MEETING.

As in other cities included in his tour, the People Through the Hall to Over-flowing to Hear Him.

The *People's Banner*, of January 25, reports the meeting held in Lima, January 22d, as follows:

Music hall was crowded to its fullest capacity, not a chair was vacant when the tall form of Eugene V. Debs appeared in the hall; the silence was broken by cheer after cheer. The speaker was then introduced by Mr. P. Laughlin, when his appearance on the stage caused a great applause. He talked for one hour and thirty minutes on the question which now confronts us. He touched briefly on the Pullman boycott and strike and gave an object lesson to organized labor.

All accounts agree that in cities, large and small where Mr. Debs is billed for an address the largest halls are not of sufficient capacity to accommodate the people who are anxious to hear him. This was as true of Lima as of other cities, Music hall being too small to hold all who were anxious to honor him.

Such facts require no studied analysis to demonstrate that organized labor, still hopeful of ultimate victory, is on the alert to voice its allegiance to the principle of unification, which, the more it is discussed the more it is found to embody that strength and force absolutely required to achieve emancipation.

The railroad men of Lima, as elsewhere, comprehend the power of unification to solve labor problems, and the local union of the A. R. U. at Lima is made up of men who possess, in a large measure, the qualities of faith, hope, courage, patience and charity, which in combination, is doing a good work.

The Lima meeting was a success, and fulfilled every expectation.

AT EVANSVILLE.

E. V. DEBS, THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION PRESIDENT, RECEIVES AN OVATION.

Indiana's Great Southern Metropolis Honors the Man Who Champions the Cause of Labor.

THE RAILWAY TIMES, the official organ of the American Railway Union, in giving publicity to the wonderful meetings of wage earners, business and professional men who greet Mr. Debs wherever he appears, simply writes history. The events it chronicles are the avant couriers of other events which are coming, and the shadows of which are, even now, falling athwart the pathways of labor.

The great meetings which Mr. Debs is holding over the country give commanding emphasis to the fact that organized labor is everywhere on the alert to grasp every fact relating to conditions, and is accepting unification as the solution of the labor problem.

THE RECEPTION.

Organized labor at Evansville left nothing undone to give Mr. Debs a reception worthy of his mission. A large committee met him at the depot upon his arrival and escorted him to the Vendome, where an informal reception was held. The committee had provided for him a carriage, but true to his democracy Mr. Debs preferred the "shoulder to shoulder" and "knee to knee" method of reaching his hotel. As a workman and a labor champion, Debs discards the "Grand" style so prevalent now-a-days in certain quarters, and which, with plumes and carriages, contributes its full share to build up and perpetuate a select aristocracy in the ranks of labor.

THE PARADE.

An hour or two preceding the great meeting at Evansville the hosts of Evansville workmen organized a parade in which were more than a thousand men, led by Warren's military band. "The streets along the line of march," said the *Journal*, "were crowded with people and the paraders were greeted with a continuous applause. A number of business houses were decorated and many merchants illuminated the streets with colored fire."

The *Evansville News*, speaking of the parade, said: "The procession was headed by Warren's military band, followed by the reception committee of one hundred who carried Japanese lanterns. Two empty carriages followed, and then came Mr. Debs with members of the executive committee and other laboring men. The parade formed about the court house and marching up Fifth street turned down Sycamore street to the Vendome hotel, where Mr. Debs joined the parade. A march was then made to First, thence to Main, thence to Seventh and thence to Evans' hall. The workmen in line enthusiastically cheered the *News* office as they passed."

THE MEETING AT EVANS' HALL.

All accounts agree that the meeting at Evans' hall was a grand affair. There were sixteen labor organizations represented by eighty-four vice presidents with thirty-four honorary vice presidents on the stage.

The *News*, referring to the meeting, said: Evans' hall was well filled when the parade disbanded, and by the time the paraders filed in the spacious hall with its spacious gallery was packed to the doors. Men of all classes were represented and there was a good sprinkling of ladies present. They seemed to be in thorough sympathy with the speaker, too. In no instance was there evidence of boisterous conduct, nor did very many leave the hall until Mr. Debs bid them a hearty good night.

The decorations of the stage, although not elaborate on account of lack of space, were nevertheless very tasteful. On both sides were potted plants, and on the right was an elegant crayon portrait of the distinguished labor leader, executed by Gus Miller, a local artist. "Old Glory" was suspended from the wall on both sides and on the table in the center of the stage was a potted myrtle plant in full bloom, symbolic of martyrdom.

Mr. Debs was introduced to the vast audience by P. H. Carroll, president of the Evansville Central Labor Union, and was received with prolonged and tumultuous applause which continued for fully two minutes, and when quiet was restored the speaker at once entered upon his subject and for two hours held his audience without abatement of interest.

TOPICS.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Debs touched upon a variety of subjects, all of which have a direct bearing upon the present condition of labor—such as the centralization of wealth, the schemes it devises, the burdens it imposes and the want, misery and degradation it promotes. He referred to the courts with a mastery analysis of their proceedings and a generous discrimination between a just and an unjust judge. He referred to the fact that railroad corporations combine to promote their welfare, and pointed out as clearly as logic could make the proposition that if labor would succeed,

UNIFICATION.

is its last and only hope—and to this labor is coming by steps more stately as the march proceeds. Referring to

REFERRING TO STRIKES, the speaker said:

I am going to ask you to look at a railroad strike. An average Evansville business man takes a train for Terre Haute, my home. He gets about half way up the road, and is stopped because of some labor disagreement. The first thing he says is that the strikers ought to be hanged, especially Debs. [Laughter.] They do not stop to think who is right or who is wrong. They do not think that there has been a possible attempt to force the employees into deeper subjection, and it has resulted in an upheaval. Why not charge them equally with the trouble until the cause is learned?

Put yourself into the place of a poor section hand. Some of them receive 62½ cents a day. Would you not be a striker at those wages? They live in holes, not cottages. Cottages are a luxury too high for them to enjoy. I probably know more about their condition than you do. I have been among them and have talked to them. I speak then, from my own observation and experience. With pencil and paper I have endeavored to figure how they live. As a mathematician I failed to do this. There are today thousands of people in that very condition.

The reception of Mr. Debs at Evansville, the parade, the meeting, everything, from start to finish, was a phenomenal success, demonstrating that in his own state of Indiana, as well as in states remote, Mr. Debs commands the attention of workmen and those who desire that justice shall be done.

ON DITS.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Debs and his friends on the stage were photographed by flash light.

On January 26th Mr. Debs was the guest of the Press club of Evansville and met the members of the club and many other gentlemen.

The *Evansville Printer*, referring to the coming of Mr. Debs to Evansville, in its issue of January 24th said:

This evening Mr. Eugene V. Debs, the great leader of the American Railway Union, will be tendered an ovation by the friends of labor at Evans hall. The efforts of Judge Woods and his associate tyrants in the tragedy of 1894 to obliterate the good work of Mr. Debs and his fellow workers in the cause of unionism have only tended to solidify the union men and raise Mr. Debs to a height in the country that must be gall and wormwood to those who sought to destroy him.

The local labor men are to be congratulated upon having, just at this time, been able to get Mr. Debs to visit this city. The attacks of the Manufacturers' association upon labor must be replied to by one who is thoroughly able to deal with the question, and we know Mr. Debs to be that person.

He and unionism were attacked by more powerful foes than he will find the Manufacturers' association of this city to be, and after temporary restraint he and the cause of unionism issue forth to be greeted by the splendid ovation that will greet him tonight.

WASHINGTON, IND.

A MAGNIFICENT MEETING AT THE CAPITAL OF DAVIES COUNTY, IND.

The Opera House Pit, Gallery and Corridors Packed With an Attentive and Intelligent Audience of Citizens.

It is not surprising that in large centers of population, where there are thousands of men identified with organized labor, the meetings of Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union should be largely attended, but that in smaller cities where the population number from 4,000 to 10,000, the largest halls obtainable should be packed, has a significance well worthy of the attention of the students of labor problems. What, it may be asked, is the

TRUE SIGNIFICANCE.

of the outpouring of the hosts of labor to hear Mr. Debs? The query is easily solved. There is a universal unrest in the ranks of labor, and this feeling of incertitude and foreboding of still worse condition has spread until thousands outside the ranks of organized labor participate in the general apprehension of evils to come.

Mr. Debs, in his address vividly outlines causes, and hence there is phenomenal eagerness exhibited to hear his views, and this interest is universal, and as a result in the smaller centers of population, the people, men and women, workmen, business men and professional men, meet and greet him with expressions of the sincerest confidence.

THE MEETING.

The meeting at Washington was held in the opera house which, says the *Washington Gazette*, "was filled to overflowing." Mr. Debs was escorted to the place of speaking by railroad men and Populist leaders.

The *Democrat* referring to the meeting said: The noted labor leader arrived in the city from Evansville Saturday evening and when at 8 o'clock he and his escorts entered the play house they found every seat occupied and standing room was at a premium. Men of all classes were represented and there was a good sprinkling of ladies present. Hon. A. J. Padgett called the assembly to order and made a brief speech in which he recalled the trial of Mr. Debs during the big railroad strike at Chicago and his subsequent confinement in jail for a term of six months. At the conclusion of his remarks, he introduced Eugene V. Debs to the audience and loud applause from the big crowd followed.

The *Gazette* refers to the meeting as follows: "He," Mr. Debs, "was under the care of the leaders of the People's party and some of his old railroad

friends. Mr. Debs has taken on himself a greater polish than he possessed when he used to visit Washington several years ago, both as to manners and address. He continues to sport a beardless face and his figure is much the same except his features are more pronounced and he does not look like the hardened locomotive fireman he once did. When he entered the opera house he found a very fine audience awaiting him and was immediately escorted to the stage. Attorney A. J. Padgett introduced the speaker in some chosen words that were directed at the recent action of the United States court in convicting Mr. Debs without a trial and incarcerating him in a felon's cell.

Mr. Debs was liberally applauded and from the start directed his remarks to the cause of labor."

THE ADDRESS.

Following his usual course, Mr. Debs treated his audience to a presentation of many of the causes that have led to the present deplorable condition of labor. The address was embellished with epigrammatic expressions which everywhere elicited applause, indicating that a point has been made, and attention riveted while greater elaborations might prove less effective. He said: When it is a question between the exactions of a corporation, and calamity and degradation he was in favor of the strike.

The president sent the troops to kill the strikers first, and sent the commission to investigate afterwards. Liberty does not exist where a standing army is maintained. One or the other must give away and it is generally liberty.

Literature is cheap, and there is no excuse for ignorance. Too many workmen think by proxy. One reason why more labor organizations are not successful is because bad men are in control of them. I want to see the badge of membership a certificate of character.

The *Herald*, editorially said: It is certainly a credit to the city that Debs had a bigger house than Sullivan. The Debs meeting Saturday night was a grand tribute to a great man. Many went there prejudiced against Debs but they must have come away with a high opinion of the man and the cause he represents. Debs' remarks were temperate, logical and convincing. He did not rant nor advocate extreme measures, but calmly told the condition of things which thinking people recognize to be true. An earnest and intelligent audience listened to him all the way through and no doubt he dropped some thought that will do good.

AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

THE MEETING ACCORDED THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION AT EAST ST. LOUIS

Was Presided Over by the Mayor of the City and the Entire City Council Occupied Seats on the Stage.

The meeting held in East St. Louis, January 28th, presented numerous and interesting features. The *St. Louis Evening Journal* of Jan. 29th says:

Mr. Debs was met at the railway depot by a committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union of East St. Louis, consisting of Gus Surver, H. A. Marmaduke and M. P. McCarthy, fire chief Geo. Purdy and street inspector Henry Austin. A procession of members of the labor unions, headed by a brass band, followed Mr. Debs to the McCasland opera house, the place of the night's meeting.

The audience that greeted Mr. Debs was the largest ever seen in the opera house. The *East St. Louis Journal* says: The house was crowded from pit to gallery, with many standing in the aisles, and the orator has just cause for pride at the audience which assembled to hear him, and which for two hours gave close attention to his every word.

MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL.

A feature of the great meeting was that the Mayor of the city presided and that the entire body of the city's lawmakers occupied seats on the stage, a recognition and a compliment never before accorded any speaker who had ever visited the city.

MAYOR BADER'S SPEECH.

The *St. Louis Evening Journal* said: It was 8:30 o'clock when Mayor Bader stepped on the stage to introduce Mr. Debs. An anxious and expectant audience at once began cheering, and when the great labor agitator made his appearance the applause that followed could be heard for blocks away.

In introducing Mr. Debs, Mayor Bader said: "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW CITIZENS: The Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Union have invited me to preside at this meeting this evening. The organization and combination of labor has existed in the United States for more than 100 years. I believe it rests with the workingman to control the laws of the nation in which he lives. We have with us tonight a distinguished speaker, who is known all over the land. An eloquent orator, he stands today the zealous champion of organized labor in the United States. [Applause.] Ladies and gentlemen, I introduce to you the Hon. Eugene V. Debs. [Tremendous applause.]"

THE ADDRESS.

The *East St. Louis Journal*, referring to the vast audience that greeted Mr. Debs, said: "Those who attended in the expectancy of hearing a tirade against the capitalists and corporations were somewhat disappointed." And the *Journal* spoke truly. To tell the truth, though the stars fall, is not invincible; to assign the wrongs inflicted by the schemes of corporations, is what was done in Congress when the interstate commerce bill and the anti-trust bills were under discussion. To arraign the

courts for malfeasances and corrupt designs began in this country when Thomas Jefferson denounced the supreme court as "sappers and miners," working like "gravity" to destroy our republican institutions, and in England at least, since the time of the infamous Jeffreys, whose fate might well remind such abnormal creatures as Woods that a day of reckoning may come. Those who listen to E. V. Debs observe that he is engaged, not only in outlining wrongs, but in seeking the right way to overcome the

UNFORTUNATE ENVIRONMENTS.

which now depress and degrade the wage workers—men, women and children of the United States. In speaking of wealth, Mr. Debs exhibits no bitterness, as the following extract of his address shows. He said:

"At a recent dinner given in the Vanderbilt castle in Georgia, there were eight people around the table. The eight people represented \$400,000,000. And there are thousands of men amongst us who are out of work, who, it is told you, do not want to work, but who have no chance of procuring any, as the invention of machines is rapidly crowding them out. I want to live to see the day when the laboring people will own these machines. A man leaves home and looks for work. He fails to find it; his clothes begin to look seedy and he is compelled to beg or steal and then he is an outcast. I think, under these circumstances, I could steal and still retain my manhood."

STATESMANSHIP.

Nor does it matter what the topic may be, Mr. Debs points out the wrong, traces its effects upon labor and society and suggests what he regards as remedial agents, among which he refers to education, and would have workmen "save their money and buy books." He extols

THE BALLOT.

with patriotic fervor, as an emancipating force, and denounces the bullet, the chosen weapon of Grover Cleveland and Gen. Miles to carry forward their ideas of what is good for workmen. He believes, with unflinching faith, in

UNIFICATION.

which, if adopted by labor, would solve every labor and political problem which now confronts the country. The *St. Louis Evening Journal* quotes Mr. Debs, as follows:

Mr. Debs closed his address with an eloquent plea for unification, without which, he said, success was impossible and a hope that the day would soon come when the government would own the telegraph service. The United States is the only civilized country in the world, he said, that did not own the telegraph service. The Western Union was a corporation worth \$100,000,000, and their charges were exorbitant. When he closed he was heartily and enthusiastically cheered. The master of ceremonies then asked all railroad men to remain, as it was the desire, if possible, to strengthen the organization.

The East St. Louis meeting, in attendance and enthusiasm, was abreast of the most satisfactory that Mr. Debs has held since he started out on his lecturing tour, alike encouraging to him and the gallant order of which he is president and represents.

PRESS NOTICES.

The *St. Louis Evening Journal* says: Honesty and strong force of character are the chief characteristics of Mr. Debs. In him, one sees not only the true and consistent friend of the laboring element, but the man in his noblest form.

Intelligence and sincerity are stamped on his every feature and the traits of a born leader of men are dominant within him. He is scrupulously neat in his dress and is extremely fond of literature. His style is simple and concise. He does not indulge in florid flights of oratory, but yet his manner is forcible. His voice is clear and well modulated and every word that he utters could be heard in the most remote part of the hall. His gestures are unique; when clenching a strong point, he would raise his right arm and with his index finger pointed downward would begin as it were in a clear low tone and in the earnestness of convictions would seemingly be unconscious of his surroundings, bent only on the verification of his assertions. He possesses a most pleasing and agreeable countenance and in the language of the politician is a good "mixer," possessing the enviable qualification of being able to grasp a half-dozen pair of hands at the same time. His hand shake is warm and hearty. In short, Eugene V. Debs possesses those characteristics that will cause his name to be written in the history of great men and will cause future generations to point to him as one of the most able, distinguished and honest statesmen of the age.

Many who desired to hear Eugene V. Debs at the opera house in East St. Louis last night were unable to gain admission. When he speaks in Music hall in this city next month there will be a similar proof of the appreciation of the working masses for a true and tried leader.

The East St. Louis Journal says:

Much of the advice given by Mr. Debs to the workmen, last evening, was sound, and if followed would be beneficial.

Mr. Debs, in his address last evening, advised workmen to spend more of their leisure time in their homes, or other abodes, instead of in places where not only no good can result to them but injury. He advised them to become educated and informed, so that they could think for themselves, act for themselves and accomplish something for themselves, instead of having to depend upon others for all these important things and only to be too often betrayed. Such advice as this cannot be too emphatically followed.

While there were some propositions advocated by Mr. Debs, in his speech last evening, that we do not approve, there were many that are true and meritorious, and were presented in a forcible and effective manner. Many of the suggestions he offered as a basis for a course to be pursued by workmen for their betterment were sensible and sound and could with profit be followed by any other class of the community as well as that classed as organized labor. Education, information, thought, reading and general intelligence will work wonders, for these cannot be enslaved, oppressed or suppressed for any great length of time.

AT TERRE HAUTE.

EUGENE V. DEBS MEETS WITH A FLATTERING RECEPTION AT HIS HOME CITY.

Demonstrating that he Commands the Respect of His Neighbors as Well as the People Abroad.

On the evening of January 30th, Eugene V. Debs, addressed a large audience, composed of his neighbors who have known him from childhood, and who on several occasions in the past have conferred upon him important official positions by their votes.

Early in January Mr. Debs began his lecturing tour at Chicago, proceeding thence to Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Buffalo, Olean, Cleveland, Toledo, Lima, O., Evansville and Washington, Ind., and completing his list of appointments in his native city of

TERRE HAUTE.

It may be said in no boasting that it has fallen to the lot of few regardless of mission or position, to accord such a series of ovations as have been extended to the president of the

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION.

At some of the meetings the warmth of these receptions could not be faithfully recorded, without dealing, apparently, in the language of exaggeration. The applause of the vast audiences he has addressed has seldom if ever been accorded other speakers, and such statements verified by facts which admit of no controversy.

Necessarily, in writing of Mr. Debs' home meeting for the *RAILWAY TIMES*, there is a feeling of embarrassment of a personal character, and yet, the readers of the *TIMES*, and especially the members of the great order of which Mr. Debs is president, require at our hands the presentation of the facts, that whatever may be said of others, E. V. Debs still commands the respect and esteem of his neighbors, a distinction which Daniel Webster, in the meridian of his fame valued as above price.

THE MEETING AND THE ADDRESS.

Dismissing further reportorial comments of our own, we reproduce the report, as given in the *Terre Haute Tribune*, of January 31st, as follows:

Last evening was the time appointed for the conference of members of the local labor organizations with reference to the reorganization of the Central Labor union. The superior court room was crowded to the doors last night when President Reinbold read the call for the meeting. Inside the railing were seated delegates from each of the local unions, while outside the railing several hundred persons attempted to find accommodations.

Mr. Debs began speaking shortly after 8 o'clock and did not close until nearly 10 o'clock. During all this time he held the closest attention of those present, many being content to stand during this entire time. When the speaker was escorted to the platform there was loud applause, and there was more applause from time to time as he rounded out his eloquent periods or delivered the pithy epigrams with which his addresses are replete.

There was especial significance in Mr. Debs' appearance last night in behalf of the fuller organization of trades unions, since only a few months ago he was publicly charged with being out of sympathy with trades unions. The address of last night removed all doubts which may have existed on this score, and shows the charges to have come from interested sources.

After referring to the high place of the labor question among the problems of our time, Mr. Debs said that in large part the opposition to labor organizations arose from misconceptions of their purposes. The strike, said the speaker, is not a thing to be invoked on all occasions or, indeed, until circumstances brought laboring men to the alternatives of degradation or resistance to unjust demands. In such cases the strike was the workingman's court of last resort. Strikes are no new things in the history of mankind. Every struggle of freedom against oppression, every popular revolution against tyranny has been a strike and the history of mankind, progressing into fuller freedom, is simply the story of a succession of strikes against existing evils by which that independence has been won.

The centralization of wealth afforded a theme for eloquent invective against the money power which the speaker asserted, has thrown its tentacles about every department of this government. The annulling of the income tax by the supreme court was referred to as illustrating the influence of the money power even on the supreme court, and Justice Harlan was quoted as by his own language sustaining this belief. Mr. Debs referred to the fact that while the Voluntary Relief association of the Pennsylvania railroad, which he declared to be obnoxious to employees, had been declared constitutional, the miners screen law had just been knocked out by the Indiana supreme court. George M. Pullman had ignored an order of an Illinois court by his appearance, but if a workingman did the same, he was dealt with in a summary manner. The speaker was sent to jail simply because of his opposition to capitalism. The courts daily passed over more flagrant offenses on the part of those whose money gave them immunity from the pains and penalties of the law.

The concentration of a huge standing army would not, the speaker said, settle the labor problem. Bullets would not quiet the unrest in the hearts of workmen. Force settles nothing. Industrial conditions are reaching that stage at which thoughtful and sympathetic consideration is demanded.

There is, said the speaker, a brighter day ahead. The labor problem is not merely being discussed in labor meetings, but it is getting attention which it never has before received in the capitol and the White House, in banking houses and commercial bodies. Victor Hugo said that the industrial problem would be settled in the 20th century, and, said Mr. Debs, "I believe he spoke the truth."

The attitude of society and the church toward labor was next considered. Society and the church were too deferential to financial standing; they were too desirous of genuine wealth. The railroad or bank wrecker was given more consideration than a common thief, merely because of the reverence paid to the power which arises from wealth. There are many wealthy men like Rockefeller.

THE RAILWAY TIMES

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION On the 1st and 15th of each month.

TERMS: One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Three months .25

W. N. GATES, 25 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, Advertising Agent.



TERRE HAUTE, FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

THE WORLD OWES EVERY MAN A LIVING.

The assertion that "the world owes every man a living" has become proverbial, and is often repeated, notwithstanding the fact that it is a vagary and presses no practical truth whatever.

In this age of work and wages, of economic discussions and of struggles to obtain a living, every species of vagary should be abandoned, for bed rock facts, and cold blooded logic, sentimentalism is out of place in discussing ways and means to obtain a living and such terms and arguments should be employed as bring most prominently to men's attention facts with the least possible element of fiction.

Stripped of all sophistication freed from all pyrotechnic argumentation, the cold fact remaining is, that every man owes himself a living, sufficient food and raiment, and respectable shelter. If he does not work for a living he has no right to live.

At this stage of the discussion there comes into view conditions which horrify the world. Men do labor for a living, but do not secure it; they work and starve; their raiment is rags, and their shelter a lair.

It is not required to discuss history, whether it does or does not repeat itself. In the United States of America laws and institutions have little or nothing at all to do with the dead past, and there is nothing to learn that will aid us in exploring the tombs of empires, or by deciphering the hieroglyphics of defunct nations.

and to any extent that we are not now free marks like the mercury in the tube of a thermometer, our descent and degeneracy. We ought to have learned that neither the world, the earth nor heaven owe us a living.

There are to be no miracles wrought for the emancipation of labor from degrading conditions. If emancipation comes it will require united effort, courage, sacrifice and death.

PARTY POLITICS. As an initial statement, it may be said, that the mixing of party politics in discussion relating to the condition of labor, is regarded by many well meaning workmen as unfortunate.

It is held, and there are many and weighty reasons for the conclusion, that in the ranks of organized labor, is to be found the broadest, the deepest, and the most advanced and far-reaching thoughts of workmen, relating to the solution of labor problems.

It is only required, in a labor organization to suggest political action, that is to say, the abandonment of the two old parties, which have legislated to the detriment of labor, to create confusion, and at once the cry is raised, "no politics here," and with an idolatry which defies characterization, men who were supposed to have will power, courage and conviction, who had deplored conditions and arraigned the political parties that have brought them about, suddenly display their old party fetich, and swear allegiance to the old bosses, to continue the work of spoliation and degradation.

At this stage of the discussion there comes into view conditions which horrify the world. Men do labor for a living, but do not secure it; they work and starve; their raiment is rags, and their shelter a lair.

What further triumphs is education to achieve? It cannot be said that organized labor is uninformed as to the real facts in the case. The action of their conventions and the utterances of their leaders and the labor press of the country proclaim, trumpet-tongued, that labor knows its duty, but acts, which speak louder than words, disclose the humiliating truth, that labor, whatever may be its high sounding professions and protestations, when the time comes to vote, casts its ballots to perpetuate wage slavery and degradation, a sad condition of affairs which plutocrats and the old party bosses applaud vociferously.

A DIVINER CIVILIZATION.

The civilization we now boast of is called a "Christian Civilization," based upon the teachings of Christ, whom the Christian world accepts as "divine."

Having the foundation of a higher, a diviner civilization laid deep and strong, and practically indestructible, all that is required is to build upon the foundation the kind of civilization best suited for the welfare and happiness of the people.

And now the question arises, what have "We, the people," been doing since the foundation of a divine civilization was laid in the United States? If we are to believe one half that is said by press and people, our education has been vicious beyond the power of exaggeration.

The people who need a diviner civilization, are the wage-earners, the people to whom justice is denied, whose liberties are restricted, who work and are robbed and starved, and they could have it, if they would unify their forces and their ballots and vote for it.

THE MONEY QUESTION AND THE AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.

The money question presents numberless phases, and is discussed from various standpoints, but it should be borne in mind that it vividly marks a boundary line between American aristocracy and democracy.

that the magnates of trusts, corporations, banks, syndicates, combines of every description, who live and fatten upon the ignorance and stupidity of the masses, are gold mono metalists—gold standard enemies of the masses, who are held in bondage by the over-mastering power of money which they control and wield—and to maintain this mastery they have secured the power and influence of Grover Cleveland, his cabinet and a majority of members of "the congress" as now constituted.

This aristocracy of money combines all the old elements of the American aristocracy, and is the most arrogant and uncompromising form of democracy to be found in the country, and if permitted to rule the country, the masses will be as impoverished and as degradingly enlaved as the coolies of China, the peons of Mexico, or the serfs of Russia; indeed, the debasement is now going forward, while Cleveland and Sherman are vigorously averring that the degrading policy of the gold bugs is designed especially to promote the well-being of the masses, and multiplied thousands of their deluded victims are voting to perpetuate the power of those who enslave them.

SEVERAL bills are before congress, which it is claimed will benefit labor. One of these bills provides for the appointment of a commission of fifteen persons—five to represent labor, five to represent capital, and five to represent agriculture.

The Grandeur Age rises to remark that, "Labor casts 80 per cent of the vote, raises 100 per cent of all the crops, creates 100 per cent of all the property, does 100 per cent of all the useful things in the world.

WITH the Venezuelan question unsettled, with the butchery of Armenians proceeding as usual, with the senate thundering resolutions in favor of granting belligerent rights to the patriots of Cuba, with \$100,000,000 gold bonds on the market to "sustain the credit of the nation," Grover Cleveland goes "duck hunting." Gods!

A PROPOSITION is before congress to make Hawaii a state of the American Union, which is to include all the Sandwich islands, Queen Lilly, lepers, volcanoes, and everything in sight.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER, with his pockets fuller of cash than they were before the income tax decision, bought a \$40,000 palace in Washington. It is to be hoped that he will escape the notoriety of being called "Chief Judas Fuller." That would be naughty.

Noah Webster, the dictionary man, has defined democracy, aristocracy, plutocracy and other "ocracies," but we find no definition for bondocracy. Will some "literary feller" define it for us.—Rural Republic.

Mr. Shakespeare defined "bondocracy" when he wrote the biographical sketch of Mr. Shylock.

THE course of true love, second edition, with ex-President Harrison don't run smooth as oil in one of Rockefeller's pipes, his daughter having let an exceedingly fierce cat out of the domestic bag. It growls savagely.

As an indication of the autocratic trend of Cleveland's administration Postmaster General Wilson has issued a decree forbidding postoffice employes from soliciting or advocating legislation in their own interests.

If the 20,000,000 wage-workers in the United States could each buy a gold bond of \$5.00, they would at once become gold bugs for about fifteen minutes, when they would have to sell their bonds for bread.

THERE were, during 1895, the foreclosure and sale of 53 railroads, having 13,129 miles of track, and a bonded debt of \$775,776,000, or \$51,466 per mile of which, at least, \$30,000 per mile was pure fraud.

VENEZUELAN civilization is made up of rum, riot and rebellion, where in case of war, they mobilize mobs. There has been no boundary line between Venezuela and hades, since the Spaniard first set foot upon its sod.

England holds a mortgage on the plantations, farms, mines, factories, railroads and other industries of more than half the world.—Farmers' Tribune.

As also Grover Cleveland, who thinks he is the other half of the world.] A BILL is before congress, providing for an amendment to the constitution, depriving the president of the power to name the judges of the United States courts.

THEY TALK ON IS A LYONS ALUMINUM 96-5 AVENUE - CHICAGO

RAILWAY OFFICIALS & EMPLOYEES ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION W.M.K. BELLIS SECY.

\$100-REWARD-\$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh.

YOU'RE ON THE RIGHT TRACK WHEN YOU SMOKE PLUG CUT. THE UNDISPUTED LEADER OF PLUG CUT SMOKING TOBACCO THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The Wing Piano Preferred by Railroad Men. A PARTIAL LIST of Railroad Men who have bought the WING PIANO. WING & SON 446 & 448 West 13th Street NEW YORK

"THE UNION FOREVER!" THE UNION MADE OVERALLS ARE MADE BY... SWEET, ORR & Co. THE LARGEST OVERALL MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD. GUARANTEED NEVER TO RIP! SWEET, ORR & CO. NEW YORK CITY. CHICAGO, ILL. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

PAPERS.

NOTES FROM A BROKEN LYRE.

To be right is to follow the best we know. With heart and hand and brain; And if ever in aught we fail to go And turn to the light again.

To every human being God gives the moment of supreme opportunity.

He who would have a part in the triumph of the king, must not complain if there are weary marches and dubious battles.

A fig for religion that one day in seven Would bring this, our earth, to its Edenic state; The other six fence in the foot-paths of Heaven, And let the ward heeler ride in at the gate.

The devil never tires of drilling his soldiers.

To be great is the privilege of the few; to be noble, the opportunity of all; to be insignificant, perversion of God's plan.

However the creeds may waken with time, Whatever the prayer we pray, The great I Am of the olden time, Is the God of the world to-day.

I know of none so deserving the name of "traitor" as he who deliberately withhold a truth from his fellow men.

Night at the closing of eyes, and death at the end of the road? Failure for him who has dared, and aspires for him who has won? Better to dream of the present as twilight promises of dawn.

H. J. Hughes.

Is The Tramp Human?

BY J. R. ARMSTRONG.

Being a constant reader of the "daily press" I am frequently enraged at the flippant manner in which it handles the poor "tramp." "Dusty Rhodes" and "Weary Walker" is never failing matter for its joke columns! It is not enough indignity to rob the proletariat but satirical giggling must be added! Strange indeed must the demoralization of the human heart be, that would suffer itself to be so twisted and deformed! But even that is not to be wondered at, these precious days of vulgar swinish selfishness. One cannot conceive of the depths to which "pliant tools" will go in harassing and tormenting the poor wretches whose fate it is to wander like many Cains over the face of the earth. Deprived of every means of life these hounded waifs must also be pooh-poohed by the pink-tipped, jeweled fingered buccaners that have made them tramps! Through these harsh jests one can easily see an "apology" for existing conditions. "Dusty Rhodes" is to blame for his abject condition because he hates work. "Fancy a man reared by an intelligent father and mother, taught economy and usefulness in practical lessons, turning away from it all and seizing the life of a wanderer! Fancy him dropping all his sweet youthful associations for a strange melody of hunger, disease, rage and uncertainty. Leaving a paternal roof where the very atmosphere vibrated with tender words and monitory expressions for a cold feelingless and foodless outer world. Cruel necessity is the top-root of tramping!"

But that cruel necessity is human invented! Evicted by the landlord! Foreclosed by the money monger! Discharged for "unionism"! Blacklisted for striking! Exploited by a Pullman! Made idle by "overproduction"! Robbed by false money! Deprived of work by machinery! Crippled by "industrialism"! These are a few of the cruel "necessities" that grind out tramps but the "government" has not yet seen fit to recognize any of them. Its business is to legislate for "infant industries" of the Carnegie "blow-hole," "Homestead" capitalists; Huntington railroad corporations, convict coal combines, Rockefeller trusts, sugar kings of the Havemeyer breed and John Sherman's "best banking system on earth." The poor "greasy mechanic" and the rail splitting "yahoo" do not get any legislation because they cannot afford to pay for it like Jay Gould et al. They do not keep an army of "feed attorneys" at Washington to lobby for them hence their country and government is in name only. Chain them to your stone heaps! Thrust them into your "work-houses"! Feed them on bean soup! blacksnake whip them out of your towns but alas they continue to multiply in spite of your "inquisitorial tortures"! Satisfy them, suspect them of every crime and after you have driven them to death haul them into the potters field along with the victims of other "doctors' mistakes." The Helots of Greece were not handled any more roughly than this but we call ourselves Christians but the Greeks were "heathen." Psalm singing gentiles and long prayed churchmen, imitators of that lowly Man, who made a feast on plucked corn and a couch on rugged earth, pay your conscience soothers, and continue to exploit the proletariat but some day, like the biblical ewine, your evil spirits will drive you into the sea of disaster! Some day you will be brought face to face with the question:

IS THE TRAMP HUMAN?

The economic blunders of this vengeful age cannot always be laughed at with impunity; neither will you sanction "pew renters" forever curl your lips in disdain at your unfortunate dupes. The groans of the industrial Promethes has awakened the Hercules of slumbering Justice and the vulture of poverty cannot always know the heart of the haunch backed slave! St. James said "Go to, ye rich men, weep and howl for the calamities that shall come upon you," and the rich men of his day and ours, of the same ilk! From the misty ages of the past until now history has never failed to repeat itself and if your intelligence is keener than your predecessor's perhaps you will endeavor to stop your inexcusable folly, in time. There are many Samsons at work now feeling for the pillars of this unholy system and if you are wise take heed.

Is the tramp human? Look at his thin bronzed ghastly and despairing countenance and hear his hoarse cough as he warms his gaunt hands over a smoldering fire, out yonder in the wilds. His eyes are glassy and his knees are protruding through thread-worn garments. His feet are naked and his coat is hanging in shreds and the keen wind

is stealing away the last remnant of his feeble vitality. He is alone! Hungry coyotes are watching him in the distance, waiting for death to give them another meal. He spits out something, he looks and discovers that it is blood. "Another hemorrhage!" he says; "I'm gone this time." A few gasps and gurgles and the poor human wreck rolls over into the hot ashes—dead. His mother and father are far away and they will look, long, long years in vain for their poor unfortunate son's return.

There are thousands of sad pictures that can be painted even sadder than this from real subjects! Is the tramp human? Ask the Christ who said "I have not a place to lay my head!" Consult your Testaments ye scented butter-flies and in it you will see that God made all mankind of "one flesh." Animated fashion-plates are not any nearer God than the poor despised outcast who groans for bread. Gilded prayer books, stained glass windows and lofty anthems do not please God! No, ye silken time-serving voluptuaries God loves the acting not the singing of the "Golden rule." Lip service is detestable hypocrisy and a living lie! Then wake up from your criminal frivolity, you despisers of the poor, and take the advice Christ gave to the young lawyer, before it is too late. "Hell is paved with good intentions," are you going to put some there too?

Is the tramp human? He has a stomach, a heart and a brain and a strong right arm but "society" has seen fit to deprive him of their usefulness! Then because he begs "society" to permit him to exercise these functions he is kicked off the face of the earth! Cold, heartless brutality and not in the slightest degree excusable!

Robert Burns saw this in his day and he wrote:

See yonder poor o'er labored wight, So ajeck, mean and vile, Who gives a brother of the earth, To give him leave to toil; Then see his lordly fellow worm, The poor petition spurn, Unmindful though a starving wight, And helpless offspring mourn.

Then are you going to utter the words of Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" or are you going to succumb to the appeals of reason and quivering flesh of perishing humanity?

Labor Inactivity.

BY FRANK ALMEYERS.

"Procrastination is the thief of time," and labor is not pushing with that energy that characterizes success in this day of rush and hurry.

To secure needed legislation and laws that will lift the lid and let out the hell-broth of the witches that curse the people, labor must organize and unite at the ballot box, and send men to make the laws who are friendly to and in sympathy with labor interests.

And is this being done? Is labor hustling for its candidates and ideas, or for the other "fellers." Is it standing shoulder to shoulder to its guns on the great day of the battle of the ballots, or is it breaking ranks here and there before the serried columns of the old parties? What are the old parties doing for the toiling masses? They have long been tried; they failed; and why try them longer? It will only be the same thing over again. Then come up in a solid body to the ballot box; don't split up, and by so doing help the enemy.

How easily we forget that in unity is strength. A house divided against itself cannot stand. "If Satan rise up against himself and be divided, he cannot stand, but hath an end." So said Christ. It is a philosophy as true as life itself, true as the fable of the dying farmer calling in his sons to give them a bundle of sticks to break in order to show them the mighty power of unity and the easy destruction from division.

Labor is not aggressive enough politically. But the educational process has begun and the toiling people are beginning to understand things better than they did. There must be a party, men must be put in the field and elected, and then the temple of our government will be purified and the money-lenders driven out with scourging cords. Who else is there to do this? Is the capitalist making laws for labor? Is the money-lender shouting for labor candidates? "Not muchly." In election times the Shylocks come round with their honey-laden mouths and wheedle the poor voter with soft nestorian words. They blarney, talk pretty for a purpose, falsely represent the issues and so defraud him of his sacred vote. The poor soul, with a sickening liberality, gives the old sticky-handed Shylock his birthright, not for his own benefit but for Mr. Shylock's.

Ah, no, money is not asleep. In every perfect civil society there are two elements of control, viz: law and liberty. Law implies the granting of privileges to the individual, or rather the forbidding of crimes against others; liberty is the God-given attribute in every one to work out his destiny in his own way. Of course all men are not alike physically or mentally, and the conscienceless strong would oppress the weaker and the unscrupulous would defraud the unresisting. So law is needed; it regulates society and guarantees personal rights. Unrestrained liberty is anarchy. Law therefore is absolutely essential to good government.

Now the kind of laws and the extent of their application is where men differ and debate and theorize. It is quite evident that where men are intelligent fewer laws are needed than where they are not intelligent. Barbarous society in many instances respect certain personal rights and privileges, and will no more violate them than they would cut their own throats. Their moral sense in this respect is highly developed. Unwritten law rules them.

Like Jefferson we have great respect for the law, but we do not want too much of it nor of a kind that hurts the masses. There should be a perfect equality of political rights among all citizens. As Hamilton said: "The origin of all civil government must be a voluntary compact between the rulers and the ruled; and must be liable to such limitations as are necessary for the security of the absolute rights of the latter; that to usurp dominion over a people in their own, despite, or to grasp at a more extensive power than they are willing to intrust, is to violate that law of nature which gives every man a right to his personal liberty."

Who is watching over the liberties of the people to day? Who is seeing that no injustice is done them? Who is striving by every word and every breath

of life to raise the masses up and make them happier? Who has the great good of the people at heart? What patriot and unselfish brother is guarding with jealous eye the general prosperity of that common class of mankind that is at the very bottom and existence of all society? Shall the giant labor be longer inactive? Shall it neglect so great a duty to itself? Now is the time to strike—strike for its rights—strike for its homes—strike for its happiness!

To end these fragmentary thoughts in a sort of anti-climax, let us quote this quatrain from the Cleveland Plaindealer:

"Strike! Strike! Strike! Yes, strike with a ten foot log; Strike! Strike! Strike! On the head of the demagogue!"

Those Excellent Contracts.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just received some copies of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine and I am quite surprised to read some of the statements made therein. Nearly three pages are devoted in the October number, telling about the excellent contract the B. of L. F. had with the S. P. Co. I admit that we had the contract, but what good is a contract if the company does not live up to it. And no one knows better than Grand Master Sargent that our contract was not worth the paper it was written on. Year after year our joint protective board met and our members paid large assessments, averaging \$5 a session, and nothing was accomplished. Of course, we got a great many promises, but promises don't cost the company anything, and that is all we ever did get. Grand Master Sargent was appealed to and when he came the situation was fully explained to him. He waited on the officials, got the usual promises and went home, feeling satisfied that he had done his duty toward the men who were paying his salary, leaving behind him a disgusted lot of B. of L. F. men. No brotherhood on this system ever could or ever did get the company to live up to its contract, and the B. of L. F. was the laughing-stock of the whole road. Editor Carter, in the magazine, says the A. R. U. ordered the S. P. firemen to strike and they obeyed. This is absolutely false. A large majority of the firemen on the S. P. line were A. R. U. men, and they ordered the strike themselves. The B. of L. F. never represented over 60 per cent of the firemen on this system, although it was organized ten or twelve years, while the A. R. U. represented over 60 per cent at the time of the strike, though only organized a few months.

When the strike occurred what few B. of L. F. men did not belong to the A. R. U. refused to work while the strike was on. When the boycott went into effect Grand Master Sargent was notified by telegraph that the B. of L. F. men here had endorsed it and would not haul Pullman cars and he never advised them as to what course to pursue. Along toward the latter part of the strike seven or eight B. of L. F. men reported for work, thereby causing a break in our ranks that had, up to this time, been solid as rock. These B. of L. F. men took places made vacant by A. R. U. yard workers and I would like to have Mr. Carter and Mr. Sargent say if we are not justified in branding them as scabs. Simply because a man is a B. of L. F. man, does that justify him in taking the place of a striking engineer who belongs to the A. R. U.? Some of these B. of L. F. men who scabbed were very loud in their praises of the A. R. U. when it was first organized. They were instrumental in getting others to join it and then, when trouble came, like base cowards, that they were, they slunk back to work and now the magazine lauds them to the skies as being men of honor, who were faithful to their obligation. A lodge made up of that kind of men is a disgrace to the labor fraternity and I don't believe that the brotherhood at large would allow these traitors to wear the badge of the brotherhood if they clearly understood how basely they deceived their fellowmen here during the late strike. I am proud to say I have a personal acquaintance with hundreds of old B. of L. F. men in all parts of the country and I know them to be men of high honor and integrity and they would quickly resent the insult offered to be asked to associate with such men. I intended, at first, to address this to editor Carter, but the magazine is now under the control of Grand Master Sargent and I know he would refuse it publication.

In closing, I would advise every railroad man to join the A. R. U., for through it and it, alone, will you be able to obtain what you are rightfully entitled to. Although we are now sailing in stormy waters, weather-beaten and to a certain extent, disabled, our colors are nailed to the mast and above all the din and roar we can hear the voice of our beloved commander, "don't give up the ship." Under the leadership of E. V. Debs we will stand together, fighting in the cause of humanity, striving to eradicate that aristocratic idea that one man is better than another because he draws a little more pay, feeling assured that some day success will crown our honest efforts, that all petty jealousies will be forgotten and in one compact, solid railway organization we will march on to victory.

T. J. ROBERTS.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Push Along the Good Cause.

MR. EDITOR:—Having become a member of the A. R. U., I am impressed with its grand principles and its broad platform, which admits of all railroad men getting together in close touch and working together harmoniously for the common good. I was for several years a member of the B. of L. E., but its attitude in the late strike sickened me and I withdrew from it, and many others have done likewise. A few years ago over nine-tenths of the engineers on the Lake Shore belonged to the B. of L. E. Today not one third of them are members. A canvass of the road will verify my statement. I am in a position to know whereof I speak. The B. of L. E. did grand work in the past and is entitled to a large measure of credit; but for the past few years it has been decaying, and the policy of Mr. Arthur in the last strike was the last straw. The order has not been progressive; in fact, it has retrograded, and the young engineers of today, and even the older ones who have not grown more-covered with old ideas, are not satisfied to drift backward. They propose to unite with other employes and get in shape to do something to prevent the corporations from making slaves of them.

Mr. Arthur did not care to meet Mr. Debs before the organized men of Cleveland, his own home, although a cordial invitation was extended to him to do so. The Engineers' Journal has been attack-

ing Mr. Debs for several months, and Mr. Debs wanted Mr. Arthur, or any other grand officer of the B. of L. E., or all of them, to meet him face to face and make their charges in his presence, but they failed to come to time, although the Central Labor Union extended the invitation and promised fair-play all around. This failure to back up their charges speaks louder than words. It is cowardly to attack a man and then crawl into a hole when the man asks you to face him. Well, men will draw their own inferences. Certain it is that the Debs meetings here were "eye openers."

Our union here is now working along in the very best order and the prospects are excellent for a large increase in membership. The organized workmen of Cleveland, in every line of business, are with us to a man, and the Cleveland Citizen, one of the best labor papers in America, is our friend and champion. I hope the engineers and train men all over the country will join the A. R. U. so we can for once all pull together in the common cause of labor.

ENGINEER, CLEVELAND, O.

VITIALIZING RELIGIOUS DEVOTION.

Picture worship, or fetish worship, of which there is yet much in the world, is occasionally held up to ridicule, and to do away with which was the purpose of one of the ten commandments, which says:

"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth."

But the church has been making such things, a la pagan, right along and in numerous instances the church edifices are stowed full of them.

It is related of an artist in Belgium, who was employed to do some repairing of images in a church in that country, performed his task and sent in his bill for \$59.16, which was not paid because the bill did not give the items, whereupon the artist sent in the following itemized bill:

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Price. Items include: Corrected the Ten Commandments, Embellished Pontius Pilate and put a ribbon in his bonnet, Put a new nail on the rooster of St. Peter and mended his comb, Replumbed and gilded the left wing of the Guardian Angel, Washed the servant of the High Priest and put carmine on his cheek, Renewed Heaven, adjusted two stars and cleaned the Moon, Reanimated the flames of Purgatory and restored souls, Revived the flames of Hell, put a new tail on the Devil, mended his left hoof and did several jobs for the damned, Rebordered the robe of Herod and readjusted his wig, Put new spotted dashes on the son of Tobias and dressing in his sack, Cleaned the ears of Balaam's ass and shod him, Put earrings into the ears of Sarah, Put a new stone in David's sling, enlarged the head of Goliath and extended his legs, Decorating Noah's Ark, Mended the shirt of Joseph and cleaned his ears.

Total \$59.16 That kind of repairing is constantly going on. Old creeds and dogmas have to undergo constant repairs to keep them on their pedestals, so that they may appear fresh and clean to the eyes of the faithful.

LABOR SAVING MACHINES.

"Multiply and replenish the earth," is the one command that has been strictly and cheerfully obeyed; nor is there the slightest indication of any modification in the fealty of the people. At the same time we have, if not a command to multiply labor saving machines, their production is increasing in a way that is startling, until the fight between the man and the machine is becoming one of the most serious conflicts of the world has witnessed. The New York Commonwealth recites facts as follows:

Cotton spinning: One man and two boys do the work which it required 1,100 spinners to do but a small number of years ago.

Cotton weaving: One man does the work now of forty weavers, which were required at the time of his grandfather.

Cotton printing machines have replaced 1,600 per cent. of hand labor.

Horseshoes: One machine, with one man as attendant, manufactures as many horseshoes in one day as it would take 500 men to make in the same time.

Log sawing: Out of 500 men formerly employed at this business, 499 have lost their jobs through the introduction of modern machinery.

Nails: One nail machine has taken the place of 1,000 men.

Paper: In the manufacture of this article 95 per cent. of former hand labor has been replaced.

Pottery: One man now makes as much ware in the same time as 1,000 could do before machinery was applied.

Shipping: By the use of machinery in loading and unloading ships one man can perform the labor of 2,000 men.

Steel tie machines: A saving of 500 per cent.

Steel wirenail machines: A saving of 200 per cent.

Typetting machines: A saving of 150 per cent.

Watches: An expert watchmaker can turn out from 250 to 300 watches each year with the aid of machinery, 85 per cent of former hand labor being thus replaced.

Wood carving: One man now does as much work as 100 men could do fifty years ago.

DEBS' MEETINGS AND CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS.

Those who keep themselves even half posted, relating to facts and incidents connected with the triumphal lecturing tour of Mr. Debs over the country, have not failed to notice that his meetings have been attended by such vast numbers of people as to make them exceptionally phenomenal—nothing like it or approximating the enthusiasm has hitherto occurred. The simple truth, without adornment, tells a story of the uprising of labor throughout the country, which, silencing every carping critic, voices the fact that the hosts of labor are throwing to the winds everything bearing the stamp of envy and jealousy, and aristocracy, and are uniting upon principles presaging victory.

It should be borne in mind, that the Debs meetings, in every instance, are held under the auspices of Central Labor Unions, representing every class of labor, and that this coming together has exceeded the capacity of the largest halls where these meetings have been held, and the fact that this unification of thought and purpose is triumphing over every impeding force and obstacle, is found in the fact that in the grand parades of labor, all labor banners are seen floating side by side, and that on the stage the representatives of all labor organizations are seen, while their banners, decorating all the walls, tell with an eloquence more convincing than words, that the days of labor's disagreements are passing away to return no more, and it is conceded on all sides, that these meetings are developing a power for the welfare of labor which it would be difficult for the most optimistic to over estimate. Nor is this all, but everywhere merchants, businessmen, and professional men in large numbers attend the meetings, and become convinced that the wants and woes of labor demand the most serious attention of those who are shaping the destinies of the country, and the verdict is unanimous, that such a revival in the interest of labor was never before witnessed in this land.

Manifestly, labor, by its convincing power of logic is coming to its own, and the old aphorism, "United We Stand," is receiving such testimonials of approval that the doubting are having their hopes reinstated, and their faith strengthened, while the sanguine move forward with a grander stride to the goal of victory.

GROWTH OF THE A. R. U.

The RAILWAY TIMES finds great satisfaction in the fact that it can announce to the membership that the A. R. U. has reached a period dating a second growth, in the highest degree, cheering to all familiar with the facts, and we pen this article that the working world, particularly the members of the A. R. U. may know that the order, everywhere, is increasing in members, by hundreds, and renewing its strength. The secret of this rejuvenation is worthy of being written in letters of gold. It is found in the fact that the order has evinced that sort of courage in times of the severest ordeals, that was equal to the emergency. It was called upon by the decrees of the oppressors of men, women and children, as unrelenting and pitiless as a northern blizzard, to fight the battles of the oppressed, and this it did with an abnegation of self as chivalric as ever inspired a crusader to rescue sacred shrines from the hands of infidel Turks. "Ah" says some one, "it failed." Possibly—not certainly. But admitting that the "Pullman strike" was a failure, in that the corporations succeeded, let the fact be stated that the A. R. U. never surrendered the principle for which it fought and it is this splendid courage to dare and do for the right, regardless of consequences, that American workmen and all true hearted Americans admire and exalt.

The order defeated, its membership scattered, prosecuted, persecuted, imprisoned, blacklisted and hunted down with more than blood hound ferocity, never surrendered its principles. It withstood the attack of corporations, courts and armies to uphold the right, and when the battle was over and the enemies of labor had done their utmost to secure the spoils, the shattered ranks of the A. R. U. sent ringing down every avenue of information to labor's hosts: In defiance of all opposition, we stand firmly by the principles for which we fought!" And in response, what are the facts? Unintimidated and as courageous as ever, men are joining the order by scores and hundreds; new unions are being organized, new members are coming within the heroic circle, and as has been said, American workmen admire courage, and are attracted to an order whose members have displayed it, and all the more, if this courage has been exhibited in the defense of a principle loved and cherished by all workmen.

Hence, the fact of the new and cheering growth of the A. R. U. Workmen see in its principles the promise of ultimate triumph, that unification is the only hope that promises redemption and protection, and as they grasp its full significance they rally to the standard of the A. R. U.

The railroads create a demand for about 25,000 artificial limbs annually, and about 2,000 coffins.

Why not advise the corporations, with inimitable sang froid, to save their money and buy a judge.

"WABASHA DON'T BELIEVE IT."

A story is going the rounds relating to the skepticism of Wabasha, a chief of the Dakota Indians, who once asked Bishop Whipple for a missionary and a teacher, which request was granted but did not have the effect of keeping the Dakotas from killing a Chippewa every time a chance was offered. The Dakotas having killed a Chippewa, the event was celebrated by a scalp dance, and during its progress the Bishop visited Wabasha and expostulated with him as follows: "I knew the Chippewa whom your young men have murdered. His wife is crying for her husband; his children are asking for their father. Wabasha, the Great Spirit, hears his children cry. He is angry. Some day he will ask Wabasha, 'Where is your red brother?'"

The old chief smiled, drew his pipe from his mouth and said: "White man go to war with his own brother in the same country; kill more men than Wabasha can count in all his life. Great Spirit smiles; says 'Good white man! He has my book. I love him very much. I have a good place for him by and by.' The Indian is a wild man. He has no Great Spirit book. He kills one man, has a scalp dance. Great Spirit is mad and says: 'Bad Indian! I put him in a bad place by and by.' Wabasha don't believe it!"

It is entirely natural that great corporations should be feeling of justices of the Supreme Court, to know how they are financially fixed.

The Sunday editions of the New York World require about 270 tons of paper.

CRIPPLE... CREEK

Send for prospectus of THE STRAUB MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, if you want to secure an interest in one of the big development enterprises of the wonderful Cripple Creek district, and see how easily a workingman can acquire an interest in one of the coming bonanzas.

Millions of Dollars have been made by developing mines in Cripple Creek during the past year; millions will be made during the coming year in a similar manner. THE STRAUB MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY offers you an opportunity to make a portion of this, if you will assist them in opening up their enterprise. No stock for sale except treasury stock, and the treasury stock is sold at bed rock, giving everybody a chance to make money.

Don't wear your life out working for wages, when a small monthly investment may mean independence. This is one of the best development enterprises ever offered from the district. We can furnish you the highest references in the West. Write for prospectus and full particulars. We are members of the Mining Exchange, and can fill your orders for any of the listed stocks.

George Arthur Rice & Co. Bankers and Brokers, DENVER, COLO.

MEN OF ALL AGES

SUFFERING FROM Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils resulting therefrom, and overwork, anxiety, worry, etc., easily, quickly and permanently restored. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 25 Cents a bottle. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

NOTICE. Any person knowing the address of one Hurley, who, on December 3, visited the Belt Line yard office at Chicago, Ill., in company with J. P. Sherbesman, Standard Life and Accident Insurance Agent, will confer a favor by sending same to the following address: J. P. Sherbesman, care E. E. Bradford, Wainwright Building, St. Louis, Mo.

BLOOD SIGNALS ARE ALL RIGHT BUT ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN AND HAVE HAPPENED

Are you, reader, one of the unfortunate? Here's the only up to date artificial leg for \$50 to \$70. Important testimonials on file. Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, etc. Catalogue free, write particulars. GEO. R. FULLER, Box 2169 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BLOOD POISON

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary permanent cure in 15 to 30 days. We eliminate all poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. Parties can be treated at home as well as here (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here, we will contract to cure them or refund all money paid by entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills. Our Magic Remedy has been many years in use and never failed to cure. It is a true specific for BLOOD POISON has been sought for but never found until our Magic Remedy was discovered. This disease has always baffled the skill of most eminent physicians. We guarantee to cure or our money back. We are now challenging the world for a case we cannot cure. \$500,000 CAPITAL. behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. 100-page book free. HAVE YOU Bone Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored, or other skin eruptions? If so, there is much to be gained. Write to DR. J. H. KELLEY, CO., 307 Milwaukee Temple, Chicago, Ill.

ROPTURE

Dr. J. H. Kelley, 307 Milwaukee Temple, Chicago, Ill.

AT TERRE HAUTE.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

seller, who compromised with society by paying back to it part of what he had stolen from it by endowing institutions of learning or devoting large sums to other philanthropic objects.

AT BUCYRUS.

THE WIDE AWAKE BUSINESS CENTER OF CRAWFORD COUNTY

Receives E. V. Debs with Open Arms, and Makes His Stay in the Beautiful City a Continuous Source of Pleasure by Numberless Courtesies and Expressions of Friendship.

Bucyrus is not as large a city as Cleveland, Cincinnati and some others in the Buckeye state, that is to say its area is less in square miles, and its population does not, in number, give it first nor even second class designation in Ohio's centers of population.

A GOLDEN ROD CLUB, named for an American wild flower, which being beautiful without ostentation, clinging to its native sod with patriotic tenacity, it blooms for the delectation of travelers at a season when the last rose of summer is gone.

THE RECEPTION given Mr. Debs by the Golden Rod Club was an incident in his great lecturing tour, his journeyings by night and by day, which with other expressions of esteem and confidence that have fallen to his lot, come in the nature of compensations and serve to smooth the rough places in the road he is traveling, evincing the agreeable fact that the cause of labor which he champions and the American Railway Union he represents is winning hosts of converts beyond the environments of the army of toilers, at once a cheering and significant sign of the times.

THE MEETING AND THE ADDRESS. The meeting at Bucyrus took place on the evening of February 5th, and was held in Memorial hall, which was packed from door to stage and from wall to wall, and was in all of its features an ovation.

Mr. Frank E. Lamb presided, and opened the meeting with a brief but felicitous address, and then introduced HIS HONOR, MAYOR DONMUTH. The Mayor of Bucyrus, by his presence evinced a generous appreciation of the mission of Mr. Debs, and as chief citizen gave his endorsement of the efforts being made by organized labor to improve the condition of the toiling class of people.

Mr. Debs has no exordiums; no prefatory remarks; no apologies. He makes no announcement of a theme. He arraigns wrongs and extols the right. His topics embrace a wide range. Mr. Debs is magnetic; that is to say, he attracts and holds his vast audience as if by a spell. The address at Bucyrus was not an exception. The Forum says: He had the sympathy of his audience, as was evidenced by the marked attention paid and frequent applause. He spoke rapidly for two hours and the people were loath to leave at the close.

The Telegram refers to Mr. Debs as follows: His coming was a sort of triumphal march. His meetings since he came from jail at Woodstock have been wonderful ones. He has not only found the railroad men glad to meet him at every point, but he has discussed the merits of the cause, the motives which impel, and the dangers which menace, the laboring man in particular, and the country in general, in a manner which has carried better understanding to the men themselves, and compelled more consideration from those who have in times past rather criticized the actions of the A. R. U. and its leaders.

they are rich. He is a man of great heart, with a clear conception of all the duties which devolve upon a man and citizen imbued with more than ordinary brains and brought to understand the needs of his fellow men. He is imposing in his presence. He is more than six feet of stature, he has an attractive head, clear cut features, honest, sympathetic eyes, and these, accompanied by his hearty handshake, at once win the heart of those with whom he comes in contact.

In such remarks, we have a popular estimate of Mr. Debs' influence as a platform speaker, an influence which it would be difficult to over estimate.

The Bucyrus meetings reached the climax of expectations and told with every possible demonstration of approval, that the principles on which the American Railway Union is founded are those which are destined ultimately to win a glorious victory for labor.

ON DITS.

The Golden Rod Club is an organization in which amenities and courtesies are perennial.

The newspapers of Bucyrus, are institutions where those in charge have the courage of conviction, large brains and large soled men, in whose hands the dignity of journalism is splendidly upheld.

The Mayor of Bucyrus is a gentleman whose interest in public affairs, is a guarantee that public welfare will not be sacrificed for personal gain.

It was worth a half dozen trips to Bucyrus to meet the veteran engineer, Mr. Joseph Stewart, and be his guest, to meet his wife and daughter at their home, and talk over the days of long ago. Referring to Mr. Stewart in his address Mr. Debs said: "It was good fortune or fate that permitted him to start his railroading career under so conscientious a man. He remembered well Mr. Stewart's first words to him away back in '73 when he came to his engine Mr. Stewart said: 'Young man, if you are going to railroading I have some words of advice for you; do your duty, do your work well.' Mr. Debs said he was proud of the privilege to again meet that man and be entertained by him."

At the close of his lecture Mr. Debs was "overwhelmed," says the Forum by the congratulations of the audience who crowded around him for some minutes, many of whom thanked him for his splendid address.

EXPRESSIONS.

The Forum said: Debs is doing more to advance the cause of the brotherhood of man than all of the big city newspapers in the country. And that is perhaps why they wanted him locked up.

Eugene V. Debs made a friendly call at THE FORUM office this morning. He will remain here tonight, going direct to his home at Terre Haute tomorrow. Mr. Debs is an extremely popular man in Bucyrus today.

Eugene V. Debs' imprisonment by the edict of plutocracy is regarded by the public as one of the highest honors that could have been conferred upon him. He is today the most popular man in America among the bone and sinew of the land and is respected even by the capitalistic class. No other person can command a packed and enthusiastic audience every night in the year.

PERPETUAL PENALTIES.

The Fort Madison, Ia. Democrat, in a recent issue, prints a letter written by Mr. Mark B. Ernest, a locomotive engineer, to Mr. J. J. Frey, General Manager of the A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Ernest tells Mr. Frey that he participated in the A. R. U. strike, and lucidly sets forth the reasons that impelled him to take such a position, and asks for re-instatement in the service of the road. Among other things Mr. Ernest says: "Concerning my attitude in regard to strikes in the future I am free to say I believe railway employees utterly helpless to protect themselves and consequently it would be the height of folly for any railway employe to hazard his position by striking to protect himself from any measure a railway company might see fit to adopt."

General Manager Frey replies to Mr. Ernest as follows: OFFICE GEN. MGR. A. T. & S. F. RY., Topeka, Kansas, Jan. 9, 1896. Re-employment.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst. received. In reply, beg to say, that I cannot give my consent to your re-employment on this road in any capacity. Yours truly, J. J. FREY, General Manager.

Mr. Mark B. Ernest, 605 Jefferson Street, Burlington, Iowa.

Mr. Ernest can't secure re-instatement on the A. T. & S. F. Railway, because he dared to strike, notwithstanding he tells Mr. Frey that railway employes are now "utterly helpless to protect themselves," and must submit to "any measure a railway company might see fit to adopt." But, Mr. Frey don't regard Mr. Ernest as sufficiently abject; he still entertains opinions, a grain of manliness remains, and the railroads do not want in their employ that sort of American citizens. They want men who will, when ordered, button up their coats to the chin, shave off their whiskers, submit to be tagged and numbered, and consent to surrender everything that distinguishes them from serfs. Refusing this, the black list is introduced, and the penalty for manliness becomes perpetual.

To this it has come, and the correspondence between Ernest and Frey clinches the fact. In such an emergency there is but one way out, and that is the unification of all classes of railroad employes, and if they were unified on the A. T. & S. F. Mr. Frey would have shopped up a different reply to Mr. Ernest, but while employes are factionized and belligerent the blacklist will continue, and men will submit to degrading conditions.

ARREST OF E. V. DEBS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

On January 28th, Senator Call introduced in the senate the following resolution relating to the arrest of Eugene V. Debs:

Resolved, That a special committee of seven senators shall be appointed who shall be charged with the duty of inquiring into the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs for an alleged contempt of court, and who shall report to the senate and recommend such legislation as may be necessary for the enforcement of the law and the protection of citizens from arbitrary and oppressive excess of judicial power.

Senator Call desired to have his resolution referred to a special committee to insure prompt action, but such reference was opposed by David B. Hill of New York.

In replying to Mr. Hill's objections, Mr. Call dissented to the amendment. "Was it intended to suppress this inquiry?" he asked. These regular committees were the sepulchers of legislation. If action was to be taken a special committee was the only means of accomplishing it. Mr. Call spoke vigorously upon the indignities and wrongs against Eugene V. Debs because he had ventured to express opinions contrary to those entertained by a court. The senator said this inquiry was vital to the preservation of civil liberty and the inviolability of the personal rights of the individual.

Mr. Hill wanted the resolution sent to the judiciary committee, saying "there was no need of mentioning this particular case, as the United States supreme court had passed on it and congress would not be likely to overrule the supreme court. The question now was as to a legislative remedy for any evil that might exist."

At this juncture Senator Allen, interposed with a dissent to Mr. Hill's statement of the supreme court decision. He said the court held it had no jurisdiction to give the relief asked. It did not rule on the merits. Mr. Allen severely criticized Judge Woods, who committed Debs. Mr. Hill said he would not be put in the attitude of opposing an inquiry. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Debs and said the action he urged was with a view of securing appropriate legislative action. Mr. Allen created a flutter of excitement by asserting that in his opinion the express purpose of referring the resolution to a standing committee was to suppress and kill it. It was an adroit means of sending the resolution into the "dark caverns" of the senate.

The resolution was finally referred to the judiciary committee, with the pledge by Senator Hoar, that it should be promptly acted upon by the committee and reported back to the senate.

The importance of such proceedings in the U. S. Senate can scarcely be over estimated. They arraign the supreme court for malfeasance, the exercise of autocratic power by depriving citizens of liberty without due process of law, as provided by the constitution. It is the case of E. V. Debs, vs. the supreme court. It is the constitution vs. injunction. It is liberty vs. autocracy, and it is going to have a hearing in the U. S. Senate. The indications are that the debate, when the committee makes its report will be one of the most interesting of the session and the TIMES will be on the alert to reproduce its epic features.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

There is not an intelligent workingman in the United States, who does not know that there are vast numbers of his fellow toilers suffering from deplorable conditions—insufficient wages, or no wages, a scantiness of food and clothing, and inhabiting dwellings, in many instances, scarcely suitable for beasts.

Such conditions promote pessimistic views of life in the minds of those who are subjected to them, and pave the way to anarchism, because widespread poverty and the woes it begets, create unrest, despair and revenge. The reasoning faculties suspend operation. To repeat the trite saying, no matter how high the authority, "The poor ye have always with you," aggravates the situation, because no amount of sophistication can reconcile men to conditions of misery brought about by artificial means. Indeed, it is sufficiently difficult to make men content with adversities, resulting, in common parlance, from an inscrutable Providence—calamities denominated the "acts of God"—such as earthquakes, cyclones, drouths, etc. But when men's woes can be traced directly to "Man's inhumanity to man," acquiescence never comes until oppression has brought about a condition of degradation in which the human has been eliminated and only the animal remains.

The present condition of vast multitudes of workmen in the United States has resulted in a great number of propositions designed to produce amelioration. Among them is the towering proposition for workmen to unify their forces and thus command the situation, and in every instance when the question is put,—"What are you going to do about it?" The replies are so numerous as to result, practically, in no answer at all, but rather in "confusion worse confounded," which the oppressors of labor seeing and appreciating, proceed with their work of degradation, and year by year the great body of workmen sink lower and lower in the social scale.

The talk about federation is well enough, if it can be remembered that federation is not unification—it is only a step in that direction—and as understood and practiced, utterly devoid of power to change conditions.

The work of education to secure the approval of unification as a means of relief, has been going forward steadily, and it would be difficult to find a workman of intelligence who does not admit the conviction that it is not only right, but the last and only hope of labor to secure and maintain better conditions. This being true, the question recurs, "What are you going to do about it?" Ordinarily the answer would be,— "Like men of common sense, we are going to unify; and on all questions looking to the betterment of conditions, act, talk, strike and vote as one man." But instead of this we find hedging, caviling, hesitancy and doubt, but after all, headway is being made and what the RAILWAY TIMES and the A. R. U. is going to do about it, is to urge right along, UNIFICATION!

THE UNION.

The A. R. U. is the central figure in the labor world.

Get every new member to subscribe for the Railway Times.

One of our Boston unions reports one hundred new members at a single meeting.

Get your armor on and go forth in advocacy of the good cause of the A. R. U.

We are proud of our record and we are going to keep up the fight till the right wins.

Get every true man into the fold. We need them all in the great work to which the order is pledged.

The Eastern and Southern states are organizing at a rate that will soon give us a tremendous organization in those sections.

Director Goodwin is doing excellent work in the West. He is spoken of in the highest terms by the men all along his travels.

The passport for the fourth (and last) quarter of the fiscal year, took effect February 1st, and has been sent to all locals in good standing.

Organizer Sherman is breaking all records in the South. He has organized a large number of new unions, and all of them are in a flourishing condition.

Send one dollar to the RAILWAY TIMES Terre Haute, Ind., for a paper that stands for the rights of labor. If you already take it send it to some one who can't afford it.

We must ask applicants for charters for new unions to be a little patient as we have our hands full and will get around to them all rapidly as possible. At this writing we have applications for 26 charters on file and all will receive attention without unnecessary delay.

Early in February President Debs begins his campaign in the South. He will put in about 20 days in Georgia. An old engineer writes: "If Brother Debs don't put 5,000 men into the A. R. U. on his march through Georgia, I will miss my guess."

On and after February 1st the capita tax for newly admitted members is twenty five (25) cents, and this pays the capita tax to May 1st, the close of the fiscal year. This amount must be remitted to the general union for each new member admitted from February 1st to April 30th inclusive.

Old members who pay their capita tax and renew their cards of membership, are required to pay for the full year (\$1.00) and also for last year if they are delinquent. Secretaries will remit accordingly when sending in the names of old members for the renewal of cards of membership.

THE TRADES unionists of Cleveland, O., are among the most intelligent and progressive in America. The officers are men of the highest integrity and ability, and the rank and file are enthusiastic, harmonious, aggressive and progressive, constituting a movement which gives promise of great achievements in the months and years to come. The Cleveland Citizen, published by the Central Labor Union, is a reform paper in the best sense of the term, and is one of the most widely quoted labor journals in the country. Max S. Hayes, who has editorial charge, is a rising young journalist and will be heard from in a way to make him a conspicuous and commanding figure in the reform movement. Robert Bandlow is business manager and enjoys an enviable reputation in his field of activity. The whole Citizen staff, and in fact all the leaders of organized labor at Cleveland, are representative men and are doing valiant service in the cause.

The Twentieth Century is one of the ablest and most aggressive reform papers that comes to our table. Its editorial columns are maintained at the highest standard and are always interesting and instructive. Mr. D. O'Loughlin, the Managing Editor, is a man of ideas as well as capabilities and is ever on the alert for anything that will advance the interests of the reform movement. The Twentieth Century is doing its full share to make the world fit for good men and women to live in and ought to find a welcome in the home of every worker for better conditions.

Say, Union Men,

what Overalls do you wear? We'll tell you why we ask. There's a principle at stake. Every suit which bears



the brand is made by well paid Union Operatives—Every suit you wear is direct help to your cause. If your clothing dealer doesn't keep these goods or will not order them, drop us a card.

We'll send samples of cloth, measurement blank, and tape measure. You'll like the goods for themselves as well as for the Union Maids who made them.

Hamilton Carhartt & Co., Detroit, Mich. FRY & ROSSMAN, CAIRO, ILL., AGENTS.

CATALOGUE FREE. Now is the time to buy a PIANO or ORGAN from the largest manufacturer in the world, who sell their instruments direct to the public at wholesale factory prices. Write Us. REFRESHEN PIANO & ORGAN CO., P. O. Box 650, WASHINGTON, N. J.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS With Rubber Feet and Hands. Marks' Improved.



Although a man may meet with the misfortune of having both of his legs severed from his body, he is not necessarily helpless. By having artificial legs applied with rubber feet attached, of Marks' patent, he can be restored to his usefulness. Fig. 1 is from an instantaneous photograph of aman ascending a ladder; he has two artificial legs substituting his natural ones, which were crushed by a railroad accident and amputated. Fig. 2 exposes his stumps. With his rubber feet he can ascend or descend a ladder, balance himself on the rungs and have his hands at liberty. He can work at a bench and earn a good day's wages. He can walk and mingle with persons without betraying his loss; in fact, he is restored to his former self for all practical purposes. With the old method of complicated ankle joints these results could not have been so thoroughly attained.



Over sixteen thousand in practical, successful and satisfactory use, scattered in all parts of the world. Many of these have been supplied without presenting themselves to the maker, simply by sending measurements on a copyright formula which any one can easily fill out. The press, eminent surgeons and competent judges in many parts of the world have commended the rubber foot and hand for their remarkable advantages. Awarded the highest prizes at every competitive exhibition. Indorsed and purchased by the United States and many foreign governments. A treatise of 430 pages with 300 illustrations and copyright formula sent free.

A. A. MARKS,

701 Broadway, NEW YORK.

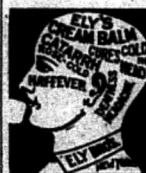
ESTABLISHED 42 YEARS.

WE WILL SEND YOU

Locomotive Engineering FOR 1896 AND THE REST OF 1895 FOR \$2.00

Sample free. Most interesting mechanical paper published. Address

Locomotive Engineering, 256 Broadway, NEW YORK.



A RAILROAD MAN'S REMEDY!!

No Douche, No Vaporizing, No Wash. A CURE THAT CURES. An Effective VEST POCKET REMEDY. Always Ready. No Plan Exposed to Wind or Weather Like the Railroad "Boys" and Subject to CATARRH Should be Without ELY'S CREAM BALM Gives Relief at once for Cold in the Head. Apply into the Nostrils—It is Quickly Absorbed. PRICE, 25c. 50c. Drugists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

McGRANE'S LOCOMOTIVE CLOCK.

The only substantial, moderate price clock in the market. Movement has jeweled escapement; case, cast bronze; front screws on; side wind; 6-inch porcelain dial; very elegant and accurate. The red hand shown at 12 o'clock, is on the inside of glass and is moved by a knurled nut on the outside. This is John Alexander's "Red Reminder." When it is moved out of its regular position (6 o'clock) it is put at the time of the next meeting point, order station, or what not, and serves to remind you that you must make a meeting point, get orders to side track at that time. No extra charge for "Reminder." Clocks furnished with or without it. PRICE, \$12.00.

JOHN J. McGRANE, MANUFACTURING JEWELER AND JOBBER IN AMERICAN WATCHES, 187 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Member Division 106, B. of L. E.

To the Opponents of the Knights of Labor.

You judge our organization without complete understanding of our principles or our position on current questions. There is ONE V. ONE authorized organ of the General Order of the Knights of Labor and that is the Journal of the Knights of Labor. The best reform weekly paper in America. Subscribe for it, read it, then criticize us. PRICE, 10c. per year. 514 North Broad St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

We Have Made Arrangements

to Club the COMING NATION AND THE RAILWAY TIMES

One Year, \$1.05; Six Months, 60 Cts. Three Months, 30 Cts.

The Coming Nation is a weekly paper published at Tennessee City, Tenn., under the direction of the Ruskin Co-operative Association, and is probably the most widely read paper in the reform movement, having a circulation equal to the great Chicago dailies. This is the greatest offer we ever expect to be able to put out. No railroad man's periodical list is complete without the RAILWAY TIMES and the Coming Nation.