

AT MARION, OHIO.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE ENROUTE TO BUCYRUS.

Who Insisting Upon Hearing Mr. Debs, Organized an Important Meeting Which Was Largely Attended.

Eugene V. Debs had an appointment to address the people of Bucyrus on the evening of February 5th, and in reaching his destination was required to spend a few hours at Marion, Marion County, an Ohio town, which is peculiar to all the centers of population and business of the state, keeps well abreast of the procession in all that pertains to progress.

It is noticeable, that wherever Mr. Debs journeys, the people are anxious to hear him—a compliment to him of large proportions, but a still greater compliment to the cause he advocates and the great order he represents.

Mr. Debs represents labor on the broadest plane. In happy affinity with all labor organizations, he grasps them all in seeking the amelioration of conditions, and every word he utters is significant of a breadth of thought and purpose which accounts for the splendid receptions that await him wherever he goes, and his reception at

MARION

was a most encouraging token of his popularity. The meeting was held in A. R. U. hall, which was filled with railroad men and others, who, though the hour was early and unusual, came out to learn from high authority, something about labor, its conditions and possible remedies for the wrongs which have at last aroused the attention of the nation.

The Marion Daily Star of February 5th, says:

The announcement that Eugene V. Debs was in the city this morning, naturally created not a little curiosity to see him, who is known as a noted leader in matters pertaining to labor. Ordinarily he would be called a labor leader, but to that he is opposed. "For where," he says, "there is a leader there must be a follower." It is too much like master and slave. Mr. Debs spoke at the A. R. U. hall in the Fribble block shortly after his arrival this morning, and it was the pleasure of a Star man not only to hear Mr. Debs' admirable talk, but also to meet the speaker, who is one of the most pleasant and affable gentlemen imaginable.

At the close of the address, which the Star says "enthused his hearers," a meeting of railroad men was held and the local union of the A. R. U. was greatly benefited thereby, and thus the good work goes bravely on in every direction.

AT ATLANTA.

E. V. DEBS BEGINS HIS SOUTHERN LECTURING TOUR AT THE METROPOLIS OF GEORGIA.

He Speaks on the Evenings of February 13th and 14th to Immense Audiences, and is Received with True Southern Hospitality.

It does not seem to matter in what direction the President of the American Railway Union chooses to travel to meet the workingmen of the country since, everywhere, east, west and south the most cordial welcomes are in store for him. Reaching

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in advance of schedule time after 700 miles of railroading, he found time for needed rest and a day for seeing the marvelous growth of a great southern city, where labor, in alliance with capital, has wrought those wonders of progress which have to be seen to be appreciated, and when once seen ordinary expressions of admiration are pronounced tame. We can conceive of nothing better calculated to inspire an orator with glowing tributes to labor than an

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

True, that in contemplating these wonderful achievements of modern progress, we behold an intimate blending of capital, science, education, invention, art, skill and labor, and it is no disparagement of the other factors named to say that without labor they could not exist at all. We do not object to its being said that these exhibitions could not exist without capital, but the demoralizing influence of such shows is to place labor at the tail end of the forces, or to entirely ignore it, while the entire brood of capitalists, contemplating the display, cry out like old Nebuchadnezzar, "Is not this exhibition built by the might of the money power and for the honor of plutocrats?"

THE NEW SOUTH.

The New South is new simply in the changed condition of labor. Mr. Debs does not discuss this change, but with a grasp of facts that convince all unprejudiced minds, he points out that there must be a new north in which wage slavery, in many regards worse than chattel slavery, must disappear. But it must be remembered that from the time chattel slavery was planted in the British colonies more than two hundred years elapsed before there was public sentiment in the United States ready to de-

nounce chattel slavery as the "sum of all villainies."

Since 1864; or more properly since the date of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was issued, processes have been in operation to create a class of wage slaves throughout the country, and the resulting conditions are such as to appall those who, reasoning from cause to effect, discover danger ahead. To point out such wrongs and to suggest remedies is the mission of Mr. Debs in his addresses before the people.

AT THE COLUMBIA THEATER.

At this meeting the vast auditorium was filled by a thoroughly representative body, members of every labor union in Atlanta being present, though railroad men predominated. The Atlanta Constitution, prefacing its account of the meeting, said:

Eugene V. Debs, the head of the American Railway Union, spent yesterday rather quietly. He was called on at the Kimball house by members of his order and other labor organizations, and he got out and saw something of the city. A large part of the day, however, he spent in his room at the hotel. Sometimes he had as many as a dozen callers in his room at once.

The Columbia was crowded. All the boxes were occupied and about thirty persons were on the stage. Among these were Aldermen Hugh Inmann, James Woodward and W. L. Adamson, Judge James K. Hines, the nominee of the populist party in 1894 for governor; Eugene Barth, Eugene Christian, Robert McLean, Miss Mary Jones, of Chicago; Miss Lizzie Robinson, Athens; William Strauss and Ed. M. Evans, organizer International Typographical Union.

Some of these composed a committee from the Federation of Trades. Mr. Debs came upon the stage with Mr. H. P. Blount and was greeted with applause. Mr. Blount, who introduced the labor leader in a brief speech, said that it was a pleasure to him to present to the audience a man who came in the interest of a liberty-loving people. Mr. Blount hit at trusts and combines and described Mr. Debs as the man of this momentous era. No method had been discovered, he declared, for suppressing all the time the liberties of a people. A reference to the downfall of the bastille was received with applause.

The Other Side, one of the most aggressive labor papers in the south, epitomizes Mr. Debs' speech at the Columbia, as follows:

Mr. Debs' personality is strictly his own and his manner is careful and original.

Tall, graceful and strikingly kind and affectionate, he gained the love and esteem of his hearers. He was liberally applauded and returned the attention and sympathy of his audience by sweet smiles and native witticisms.

He enlightened us on the causes which led to the Pullman strike, and fixed the causes where they properly belong—upon Lord Pullman.

He satisfied us that the disorder in Chicago during the strike was owing to the railway magnates employing 4,500 thugs and thieves as United States deputy marshals who did all the shooting and burning. This was certified to by the chief of police of Chicago.

He touched upon the unlawful and liberty destroying court injunction.

The ladies were not neglected, for he spoke for them, demanding that they have the right to vote.

He asked the men a pertinent question. Said he to them: "If the women have not got sense enough to vote, where did you get yours?"

To show the men their inconsistency he quoted Bob Ingersoll, who said "that a man liked to boast of a good mother—anything would do for a father." [Laughter.]

He was pathetic and kindly throughout his address. He indulged in no fulsome praise of labor or detraction of the wealthy.

He said laboring men always returned their enemies to the legislature with increased majorities.

He deprecated strikes in principle, but advocated them only as a choice against enslavement.

He made an appeal to laboring men to organize and in this way impress their self respect upon the community as one effectual means of securing their rights.

There are other portions of his address none the less important than those mentioned.

We said in our heart after his address that we had listened to Love pleading for the victims of mammon and unrighteousness.

His address was elegant and refined, his manner natural and graceful, showing perfect breeding and all of the personality of a gentleman.

His address was well received and heartily applauded throughout by all classes.

The enthusiasm and interest was not confined to the laboring men, but was manifested equally by bankers, merchants and all present.

His voice was as sweet and as plaintive as a nightingale, and floated on the air like rays of sunlight on the surface of a rippling sea.

No sweet dream or poetic lyric can breathe into the human heart a gentler warmth or nobler feeling than the personality and mannerism of Eugene V. Debs.

To see Debs and hear him will convince all men that no amount of charging can make him a law breaker or disorderly man.

Debs is love, pure and undefiled, before God and man.

AT FEDERATION HALL.

On the evening of February 14th Mr. Debs addressed an immense meeting of workingmen, made up of representatives of union labor and railroad employes, in Federation hall. The Daily Independent, a staunch labor paper, referring to the meeting, said:

Standing room was at a premium last night at Federation hall, where Eugene V. Debs addressed the union men of the city. It was a thoroughly representative body, members of every union in the city being present, although railroad men predominated.

Mr. William Robinson called the meeting to order and acted as chairman during the evening. Without ceremony he introduced Mr. C. O. Sherman, of Chicago, organizer of the A. R. U.

Mr. Sherman spoke for half an hour on the benefits of a closer organization. He has a directness of statement fearlessness of manner which challenges attention, and he held the interest of the audience to the close of his short talk.

The chairman then in a few well-chosen words introduced Mr. Debs. The speaker immediately took up the burden of his speech—the necessity of organization—and for an hour and a half held the rapt attention of his listeners.

Mr. Debs went more into detail than in his effort Thursday night, instancing many examples of wrong and oppression.

The latter part of his speech was devoted to the A. R. U. as an organization. He showed most effectively the necessity of a closer organization. Speaking most kindly of other unions yet he showed clearly how they were made to play against each other by designing corporations.

He closed his speech proper with a fervid plea for unity for the burial of past differences, and a coming together into one harmonious whole. We do not know whether his speech will result in the desired end or not, as it is impossible to tell how many were influenced to change their opinion. We cannot see, however, how any one can controvert the propositions as laid down by Mr. Debs, and we hope to see the day when all workmen, whether mechanics or laborers, will stand shoulder to shoulder against the increasing power of soulless corporations.

Mr. Debs then devoted a few minutes to the Pinkertons. His position is so well known on this question that it is unnecessary to state it here. His audience were enthusiastically with him and endorsed every word he uttered. A mass meeting was called for Monday night next at the court house to take some action looking to demanding the withdrawal of the license granted by the council.

Mr. Debs again made reference to the Independent, speaking of it and The Other Side as the two papers which Atlanta workmen should patronize.

Just before adjournment, Mr. Edmund Stanley, secretary of Iron Moulder's Union, No. 273 after an earnest speech in indorsement of Mr. Debs and his mission, presented a beautiful bouquet of cut flowers to that gentleman as an humble tribute of the admiration in which his organization held him.

With three rousing cheers and a tiger for Eugene V. Debs the meeting then adjourned.

AT MACON, GA.

E. V. DEBS REACHES MACON, GA., ONE OF THE MOST CULTURED CITIES OF THE SOUTH.

Where on February 15th He Spoke Five Times, His Audiences Increasing at Every Meeting, Becoming so Large That the Halls Could Not Accommodate the People.

The receptions accorded Mr. Debs at Macon were, as expressions of welcome and confidence, all that the most exacting of his friends could have anticipated.

A VICIOUS PUBLIC OPINION.

For two years a subsidized plutocratic press, "knowing," as President Harper, of the Rockefeller University said, "from which side it got its money," has been ceaselessly engaged in representing Eugene V. Debs as an anarchist, a nihilist, or some other monster of depravity, and a ceaseless menace to society. Such an opinion was the creation of the press reports in every form that criminal lying could be made the most effective against Mr. Debs personally, and the great order he represents. Indeed, the mission of these slanderers had a wider range, and nurtured by corporations in whose interest they were set adrift to still further demoralize labor organizations and intimidate those who sought to promote the welfare of labor.

THE REAL DEBS.

Neither one lie nor a brood of lies can hope to go on forever without having their reptilian heads bruised, and this is what is now coming to pass wherever Mr. Debs appears to address his countrymen on labor topics. The press, with scarcely an exception, takes occasion to present the real, the true Mr. Debs before their readers.

THE FIRST MEETING AT MACON.

This was a business like meeting, held in the superior court room, and was devoted to the discussion of matters pertaining to the American Railway Union and other labor organizations. The Macon Telegraph in introducing Mr. Debs, said:

The name Debs is familiarly known wherever the newspapers of this country circulate. His connection, as the central figure, with the great Chicago strike of a year or so ago made it at the time a household word. The imprisonment which followed and the many sensational episodes which have attended his career have caused him to be a subject of interest to all.

A large number of people, principally railroad men, were out to hear him last night, and it is safe to say that most of them were greatly surprised at both his appearance and his manner of speech.

"Debs," to the casual thinker, suggests a be-whiskered fire-orator, shouting imprecations on capital and calling the people to arms in order to rid themselves of the yoke, etc., which binds them down. He is not.

In appearance Mr. Debs is tall, with no surplus flesh but a large frame. His face is clean shaven and his high forehead runs back and is lost in the baldness that is very apparent. His face is very suggestive of that of the late Eugene Field; in fact, there is a striking resemblance to the pictures that have been published of the poet. On the whole, his countenance gives no trace whatever of the characteristics that were necessary in a man who controlled a strike like that of Chicago. It is rather calm, although firmness is plainly depicted.

The address contained not a single word of the fire eating description. It was a dispassionate argument handled in a business-like manner, calculated to convince rather than incite. The language was always polished and polite, interspersed with numerous quotations from the classic authors, giving evidence of the fact that while studying labor statistics the gentleman had not neglected the other branches of education, which he advocated as the greatest equalizer that could be applied to existing conditions.

THE SECOND MEETING.

At Macon was held at the Academy of Music and was attended by representatives of various business interests as well as by the representatives of labor. Mr. Debs was introduced to the audience by Col. Joseph W. Preston, and a number of prominent Maconites had seats on the stage. To this speech, the Telegraph, one of the oldest and most conservative papers in the South, devotes about four columns, and the

EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH pronounces judgment on Mr. Debs as follows:

Mr. Eugene V. Debs, the noted president of the A. R. U., has been somewhat of a surprise to Macon. He is not at all an anarchist either in

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

NAPOLEON.

LEAVES FROM THE LIFE OF THE GREAT FORERUNNER OF MODERN GOLDBUGGERY—A LESSON.

Story of the Invasion of Russia—Paper Money in the Hands of His Enemies Crushed Napoleon and His Gold.

(By ex-Congressman John Davis.)

I have said that want of money was one principal reason for the invasion of Russia by Napoleon. All the countries subject to the French Empire were exhausted of their specie, and the emperor spurned the use of paper. There must be found, then, new pastures for military forage and exactions, and new treasuries to be robbed.

There were, at that time, but two countries in Europe worth robbing—England and Russia. The former was safe in her citadel amid the waves. Russia was open for invasion; and beyond Russia to the east and southeast lay all Asia with great wealth and numerous treasuries of specie. The men and money of Russia were to enable the "honest money" conqueror to proceed with his long cherished hopes of conquering Asia. That enterprise had been cut short, years before by his failure at the siege of Acre.

Napoleon had two principal reasons for invading Russia; both financial. (1) To recuperate his own declining finances, and (2) to break down the English finances by closing the ports of Russia against English goods, as he had already closed most of the ports of the rest of Europe.

Count Philip de Segur, in his "Expedition to Russia," gives the principal reason for the invasion of Russia in Napoleon's own words. In conversation with his officers, Count Mollien, trying to dissuade the emperor from invading Russia, remarked to him that his finances required peace. Napoleon replied: "On the contrary, they are embarrassed and require war."

The duke of Gaeta also opposed the invasion on financial grounds. The emperor listened to him attentively to the end, then, with a smile, said: "So you think I shall not be able to find anyone to pay the expenses of the war?" (Expedition to Russia, Vol. I., pp. 52-3.)

On the way to Moscow, Napoleon was advised to stop and winter at Witepsk. He objected on account of having to pay his own expenses. "While at Moscow," said he, "there will be peace, abundance, a reimbursement of the expenses of the war, and imperishable glory." (Expedition to Russia, Vol. I., p. 172.)

His generals long and earnestly argued with Napoleon against going to Moscow. They said that every year the hardships of war increase, fresh conquests compelling them to go farther in quest of fresh enemies. Europe would soon be insufficient; he would want Asia also. (Expedition to Russia, Vol. I., p. 213.)

At sight of Moscow, Napoleon's exultation knew no bounds. Count Philip de Segur, an eye witness at the time, says:

"His eyes fixed on this capital, already expressed nothing but impatience. In it he beheld in imagination the whole Russian empire. Its walls enclosed all his hopes, peace, the expenses of the war, immortal glory. His eager looks, therefore, intently watched all its outlets. When would its gates be open? When should he see that deputation come forth, which would place its wealth, its population, its senate, and the principal of the Russian nobility at his disposal?" (Expedition to Russia, Vol. II., p. 30.)

Loor, mistakeman! Prior to this he had gained victories in countries permeated with the liberal ideas of the French republic, where the people were friendly, and only the governments and the regular troops against him. It was not so in Russia. Both the government and the people were against him. He had lost more than two-thirds of the grand army in reaching Moscow. And, as he entered its gates in triumph, he was in fact a beaten man, with no chance of ever entering France again except by flight. He was never to enter Paris again, except as a fugitive.

However, this "honest money" man thinks of money and has his consolation. Though Moscow yields him nothing but burnt ruins, want and danger, he says:

"Millions have no doubt slipped through our hands, but how many thousand millions is Russia losing? Her commerce is ruined for a century to come. The nation is thrown back fifty years, which of itself is an important result. And when the first moment of enthusiasm is past this reflection will fill them with consternation." The conclusion that he drew was "that so violent a shock would convulse the throne of Alexander, and force that prince to sue for peace." (Expedition to Russia, Vol. II., pp. 74-5.)

But Napoleon waited in vain for the Emperor of Russia to treat with him. The "honest money" man who would never use paper money had no more treasuries to rob, and his effort to get

into the Russian treasury had broken his back.

He returned to France, however, full of vinegar and vigor. He called himself a "lion" that was still alive. He conscripted the youth of France and raised an army of a million of men, but he had no more easy victories. He met one defeat after another and to pay expenses he levied taxes on everything in France that was taxable, and he seized and sold estates, somewhat after the manner of the revolution, but with less discrimination and justice. The tide had turned, however; the finances of the "honest money" man had utterly failed. France was invaded, Paris was occupied by the allies, and the whilom conqueror of Europe and the would-be emperor of Asia became an exile in the island of Elbe; afterward came Waterloo and St. Helena.

Let us now contrast the financial system of this "honest money" man—this brigand of Europe—with the paper system of England.

In 1797 coin failed in England to meet the demands for prosecuting the wars against the French empire. The Bank of England paid out its last silver sixpence, and paper money was the only resource. It was adopted, specie payment was abandoned, and there then commenced a contest of eighteen years of British paper against the coin of Europe in the hands of Napoleon.

After the fall and banishment of Napoleon, when paper money had completed its triumph over metal, Sir Archibald Alison describes the situation and the cause of national success as follows:

"It would be to little purpose that the mighty drama of the French revolutionary wars was recorded in history if the mainspring of all the European efforts, the British finances, were not fully explained. It was in their boundless extent that freedom found a never-failing stay in their elastic power that independence obtained a permanent support. When surrounded by the wreck of other states, when surviving alone the fall of so many confederacies, it was in their inexhaustible resources that England found the means of resolutely maintaining the contest and waiting calmly, in her citadel amid the waves, the return of a right spirit in the surrounding nations.

"Vain would have been the prowess of her seamen, vain the valor of her soldiers, if her national finances had given way under the strain; even the conquerors of Trafalgar and Alexandria must have succumbed in the contest they so heroically maintained if they had not found in the resources of government the means of permanently continuing it. Vain would have been the reaction produced by suffering against the French revolution, vain the charnel-house of Spain and the snows of Russia, if Britain had not been in a situation to take advantage of the crisis, if she had been unable to alight the war in the peninsula when its native powers were prostrated in the dust, the sword of Wellington would have been drawn in vain, and the energies of awakened Europe must have been lost in fruitless efforts if the wealth of England had not at last arrayed them in dense and disciplined battalions on the banks of the Rhine.

"How, then, did it happen that this inconsiderable island, so small a part of the Roman empire, was enabled to expend wealth greater than ever had been amassed by the ancient mistress of the world; to maintain a contest of unexampled magnitude for twenty years; to uphold a fleet which conquered the united navies of Europe, and an army which carried victory into every corner of the globe; to acquire a colonial empire that encircled the earth, and subdue the vast continent of Hindostan, at the very time that it struggled in Spain with the land forces of Napoleon, and equipped all the armies of the north, on the Elbe and the Rhine, for the liberation of Germany?

"The solution of the phenomenon, unexampled in the history of the world, is without doubt to be in part found in the persevering industry of the British people, and the extent of the commerce which they maintained in every quarter of the globe. But the resources thus afforded would have been inadequate to so vast an expenditure, and must have been exhausted early in the struggle, if they had not been organized and sustained by an admirable system of finance, which seemed to rise superior to every difficulty with which it had to contend. It is there that the true secret of the prodigy is to be found; it is there that the noblest monument to Mr. Pitt's wisdom has been erected." (Alison's "History of Europe," Vol. VII., p. 1.)

Near the close of his history, Mr. Alison again states the case of the British paper money as follows:

"In vain, however, would have been the numerous advantages, physical and political, which great Great Britain enjoyed during the contest, if a fortunate combination of circumstances, joined to uncommon wisdom on the part of its government, had not established a system of currency in the heart of the empire, adequate to the wants of its immense dependencies, capable of expan-

sion at will, according to the necessities of the times and not liable to be drawn off at particular periods by the balances of trade or the military necessities of foreign states. No amount of metallic treasure could have been adequate to the wants of such an empire during such a contest; if the whole gold and silver of the world had been brought together, it would have proved unequal to the combined necessities of the government and the people. The vast and imperious demand for the precious metals, and especially gold, for the use and maintenance of the immense armies contending on the continent, of necessity and frequently drained away nearly the whole precious metals from the country at the very time when they were most required for the support of domestic credit, or the cost of warlike establishments. When such a drain for specie set in from foreign portecertain ruin must have ensued if the empire had possessed no resources within itself to supply the place of the precious metals which were taken away. But such resources did not exist and were managed with a combined liberality and caution which gave the country the whole benefits of a paper currency without any of the danger with which it is attended. In February, 1797, when the vast abstraction of specie from the British islands, owing to the campaigns the preceding year in Italy and Germany, joined to an extraordinary run upon the banks, arising from a panic at home, had brought matters to extremities, the Bank of England was on the verge of bankruptcy and the nation within a hair breadth of ruin. But Mr. Pitt was at the helm, and his firmness and foresight not only surmounted the crisis, but drew from it the means of establishing the currency of the country on such a footing as enabled it to bid defiance throughout the whole remainder of the war, alike to foreign disaster and internal embarrassment. To the suspension of cash payments by the act of 1797, and the power in consequence vested in the Bank of England, of expanding its paper circulation in proportion to the abstraction of the metallic currency and the wants of the country, and resting the national industry of the country on a basis not liable to be taken away either by the mutations of commerce or the necessities of war, the salvation of the empire is beyond all question to be ascribed. (Alison's "History of Europe," Vol. XIV., pp. 170-1.)

Not only did paper money prove the salvation of the British empire, but it became the ultimate resource and safety of the continent during the last struggles with Napoleon. In September, 1813, Russia and Prussia jointly adopted the paper system of England. Speaking of it, Alison's History says:

"To the supply of money obtained, and the extension of credit effected by this bold but withal wise and necessary step, at the critical moment when it was most required, and when all human efforts but for it must have been unavailing, the successful issue of the war and the overthrow of Napoleon are mainly to be ascribed." (Vol. XII., p. 5.)

England issued this paper money for Prussia and Russia, and guaranteed its circulation in their own dominions; and says Mr. Alison:

"It affords a proof, also, of the inexhaustible resources of a country which was thus able, at the close of a war of twenty years' duration, not only to furnish subsidies of vast amount to the Continental states, but to guarantee the circulation of their own dominions, and cause its notes of hand to pass like gold through vast empires, which extending from the Elbe to the wall of China, but a few months before had been arrayed in inveterate hostility against it." (Vol. XII., p. 6.)

In 1815, at Waterloo, the contest between paper money and metal ended. During a part of the struggle there were arrayed on each side more than a million men. In 1812, all the nations of the continent except Sweden, Turkey and Russia, were on the side of Napoleon, aiding him to recuperate his finances by robbing the Russian treasury. Brigandage was the only resource for his supplies of money. All southwestern Europe had been robbed and taxed to penury. When he failed to reach the Russian treasury, and his "financial system" of "honest money" had utterly failed, he went to the wall in less than two years, in spite of his relentless conscriptions of men and money in France, aided by the still numerous allies. His army of a million men and conscript boys, in 1813, melted down to nothing in fifteen months, when there were no more treasures to rob. Brigandage, no doubt, is a good and "instructive financial system," so long as the brigand is master of both ends of the halter, but when circumstances change things are different.

Now the question arises: Why can not modern wars be successfully prosecuted on a coin basis? The answer is plain, easy and certain. The metal is limited and cannot expand to meet the sudden and increasing demands for money. And failing to meet the monetary demands, it at once appreciates in value. A money of insufficient volume

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TERRE HAUTE, MARCH 2, 1896.

THE A. R. U.

We tell the truth, when we tell the reader of the TIMES that the A. R. U. is booming with a big boom.

From every section we have accounts of the rejuvenation and growth of the order.

In many instances this upward bound of the American Railway Union is phenomenal.

For this extraordinary exhibition of vitality there must be a reason which is founded in principle.

The American Railway Union has been persecuted, prosecuted, enjoined, blacklisted, imprisoned and subjected to ten thousand indignities.

The United States courts, the United States armies, corporations and the money power, in alliance, have sought to crush the American Railway Union.

But battles, storms, corrupt judges, their injunctions and their deputy marshals—corporations and their black listing schemes, Grover Cleveland and all the death-dealing weapons Gen. Miles could command were not sufficient to kill the A. R. U. The American Railway Union lives because, "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again." And because Truth, like Hope, "Springs eternal in the human breast."

The American Railway Union lives and is growing to magnificent proportions of strength and power, because it has championed the principles which embody the dearest rights of labor and all its hopes of ultimate victory.

Moreover, it so happens that the struggles of the American Railway Union to improve the environments of labor have enlisted the sympathy of business men, professional educators, and clergymen, who, constituting a phalanx of advocates, are urging forward the success of the A. R. U.

In addition to this, the splendid fight made by the American Railway Union has found its way into the senate of the United States, and their debates on the "Debs resolution" will, before the battle is ended, startle the nation, the indications being that the federal judiciary will be shorn of some of its autocratic power to violate the constitution, in the interests of corporations.

In every direction, in all of the centers of population, the A. R. U. is coming to the front grandly.

Unintimidated, men are giving evidence of fealty to principle that betokens emancipation from present degrading conditions and of a peaceful revolution of unification.

The Rev. Johnston Myers, of Immanuel Baptist church, Chicago, says: "We are wasting our sympathy on the poor and unfortunate. Sorrow is the result of sin and people sin because they want to. Ninety-nine out of every hundred women who are in disreputable houses are there, not because they have been driven there, but because they want to be there. If I had a thousand dollars to distribute I would spend \$990 on bibles and tracts and minister's salaries, and \$10 for bread. Some people fear the patrol wagon more than the bible, and I say give them the patrol wagon." This is religion with a vengeance. Johnston's church has a military attachment called "The Boys' Brigade." These boys drill and train like Miles' soldiers, and instead of carrying broom-sticks for arms they are using real bayonets now. In ten years Johnston will have enough patrol wagons to take care of all the poor tramps who are begging for work, and enough soldiers and bayonets to "break the backbone" of any strike that half-starved men may be goaded into. To spread religion by the sword and bayonet sounds queer in these days, but unless we are entirely wrong in our observations, Johnston's creed is the most popular of the time. It seems to us that the parent who allows his boy to participate in Sunday school military drills is as blind to the true religion of God as he is to the cunning purposes of the money power.

The January bulletin from the U. S. commissioner of labor's office gives a boiled down account of decisions rendered which affect labor. There are eight of them altogether handed down from various state supreme courts and the federal courts, and every bloomin' one of them is in favor of corporations and against the poor devils who are trying to get justice. What workingmen can't do towards voting themselves into slavery just leave to the federal and state supreme courts, boys; they'll fix you out all right.

IMPRISONED FOR THE CAUSE.

Brothers W. H. Clune, Phillip Stanwood and Isaac Ross of Los Angeles were convicted of conspiracy before Federal Judge Ross, for the part they took in the Pullman strike in 1894, and on the 23rd, ult., were sent to jail to serve a sentence of a year and a half. After conviction in Judge Ross' court these brothers appealed their case to the United States supreme court. The principal question of law in the case was raised in the argument, and related to the competency of congress to impose a heavier penalty for conspiracy to commit a crime than that imposed for committing the crime itself. On this point Justice Brewer, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"The offense of obstructing the passage of the mails is made punishable by a fine of not more than \$100. By another section of the revised statutes of the United States a conspiracy to commit any offense against the United States is made punishable by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, and by imprisonment for not more than two years. Upon this he (the counsel for the defendants) contended that a conspiracy to commit an offense cannot be punished more severely than the offense itself, and also that when the principal offense itself is, in fact committed, the mere conspiracy is merged in it.

"The language of the decision is plain and not open to doubt. A conspiracy to commit an offense is denounced as itself a separate offense and the punishment thereof is fixed by the statute, and we know of no lack of power in congress to thus deal with a conspiracy. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom or propriety of a statute making a conspiracy to do an act punishable more severely than the doing of the act itself, is a matter to be considered solely by the legislative body. The power exists to separate the conspiracy from the act itself, and to affix distinct and independent penalties to each.

"With regard to the suggestion that the conspiracy was merged in the completed act, it is enough that we cannot, upon the record, hold that the mails were obstructed at all. If so, the suggestion of a merger falls to the ground."

Here it is admitted that these men have not been convicted of any criminal act other than that which the courts are pleased to call a conspiracy. Of what did their conspiracy consist? The fact that they participated in an A. R. U. meeting when it was voted to strike, is the sum and substance of their conspiracy and crime. If they had actually knocked a mail carrier down and kicked the life half out of him; their punishment would have been \$100 fine—aside from what they might have paid for the insignificant charge of assault and battery. But the lesson is that the property of corporations is more sacred than human life. Dividends first, flesh and blood last, and the devil take the hindmost of all "white trash." This is the doctrine of the corporations and affirmed by the decisions of the highest courts in the land. The two old parties say amen. That is what they made corporations for. And the corporations propose to re-elect the old parties as long as they can control enough workingmen's votes to do so. This is reciprocity.

Under this decision any convention that may assemble, that does not happen to be in favor with the powers that reign, can, under a series of trumped up charges—backed by Bullion & Boodle, the supreme attorneys who practice in the corporation courts—be distorted into a conspiracy.

May the victims of George M. Pullman's greed, some of whom are angels now, cheer those loyal men through all the weary hours of day, guard them each moment of the night, and bring peaceful dreams to their prison pillows.

The proprietor of one of the largest department stores in New York city has discovered that he can hire just as competent men for one dollar a day as he can for two dollars. As a consequence there is not a man in the store, outside of the manager, who receives above a dollar a day for his work, and of course a good many that do not get so much. The lesser paid live in hope of promotion and they are just as diligent in their duties as if their reward for fidelity and integrity was to be five dollars a day. The proprietor frankly owns that big wages are all foolishness. There is no doubt but that this man is right. The corporations are rapidly coming to this sort of gold-bug industrial economy and they are demonstrating the correctness of its practical workings. Grim necessity will drive man, brains and all to this and many other desperate things that he and the family dependent upon him may continue their lease of existence. And this same poor fellow finds a glimmer of hope in the fact that his heart still beats, his lungs respire and his brain responds to demands as well as a slave's can. Blessed is hope; but cursed is the civilization and the day that converts humanity into bestiality for a dollar a day.

PRESIDENT DEBS attended services in one of the Macon, Ga., churches on the 16th of last month. After the pastor had delivered his discourse he went down into the audience and greeted Mr. Debs most warmly, and invited him to make a few remarks to the congregation. The invitation was accepted and warm words of commendation were said of the A. R. U. president in the Macon papers next day. After the services were finished the congregation gathered about him as enthusiastically as do the veterans of the order.

TILLMAN refers to Cleveland as a "be-settled tyrant."

JUDGE LYNCH ordered the execution of 171 persons in the U. S. A. D. 1895.

How do you like these days of corporatism and judicial anarchy, anyhow?

If Mr. Justice Shiras is not yet comfortably fixed, he will doubtless flop again.

CLEVELAND is never so much of a statesman as when he gets a shot at a wild goose.

PRESIDENT DEBS is in the south, speaking as high as five times in a single day. Orders for membership cards are rolling in accordingly.

If the Monroe doctrine is so good, why don't Olney give us a little of it for home use as between the workmen and the corporations?

SINCE there are six Populists in the United States senate who have defeated the bond robbers in their diabolical schemes the plutocratic press is mourning the decadence of that "one-time august body."

POPULIST Congressman Howard of Alabama, who wrote the book, "If Christ Came to Congress," has written another entitled, "American Plutocracy." The New York World and Herald have devoted pages to its review.

THE Toledo Bee is giving Judge Ricks such a shaking up as he never received before. It devoted about two pages of last Sunday's paper to another of his rotten decisions, wherein a poor brakeman who had sued the Pennsylvania Co. for the loss of a leg was "turned down" as usual.

BILL NYE is dead. This news will bring grief around the hearthstone of many a switch shanty. We do not know that Bill had any special partiality for switchmen or other workmen, but he has said a good many things that have temporarily made the battle for life a little more cheerful.

THE soldiers at Ft. Sheridan are not permitted to read Bro. Wayland's Appeal to Reason. General Miles knows very well that after a soldier has read the Appeal for three months there is not gold enough on earth to hire him to shoot another workingman just because he strikes to better his condition a little bit.

ANDREW CARNEGIE applied for admission in the Cleveland chamber of commerce and was black-balled. Cleveland seems to be blessed with a pretty decent lot of citizens all around. She can boast of the best conducted and most progressive central labor union in the country, and her chamber of commerce promises well.

In a Philadelphia labor meeting the other day a good brother arose and said: "Gentlemen, we'll raise labor to better conditions or we'll raise h—!" However homely the expression, there is a Patrick Henry ring about it that commands our admiration. It sounds as though there was a new Declaration of Independence about to be born.

WENDELL PHILLIPS said: "My friends unless our children have more patience and courage than saved this country from slavery, republican institutions will go down before moneyed corporations. Rich men die, but banks and corporations are immortal. They are never afflicted with disease. In the long run they are bound to win with legislatures."

GOV. ALTGELD again says that he has no compromise to make on the money question. A Chicago reporter asked him if he didn't believe it would be a good scheme to "straddle" it, and the Governor replied: "I have never straddled any question in my life." Right you are, Governor; every workingman in this country admires you because of the faith and truth that is in you.

THE first thing to know about the Cleveland-Sherman-Rothschild's bond deals is that there is no law which requires a reserve of \$100,000,000 gold to be kept in the treasury. When John Sherman was secretary of the treasury he established this as a rule and each administration since has taken John's word to be law. At any rate both the old parties obey his teachings most implicitly.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN has sold the \$33,000,000 worth of bonds that were allotted him from the recent issue at an advance of four cents on the dollar, thereby cleaning up \$1,320,000 out of the "popular" loan. It is said that he has already made arrangements with Carlisle to enter into a private contract like that of a year ago to furnish the government gold for still another issue of bonds, probably not less than \$100,000,000, between now and the first of July.

OWING to the illness of our editor the TIMES is unable to give its readers a continued account of President Debs who has been in the Southern states since the 10th of last month. Letters from the President, however, tell us of the cordiality with which he has been received at every point. A few newspaper clippings tell of the crowded halls and the wonderful enthusiasm of the people. Long lists of new members are coming to the General Office as a result and the "goose hangs altitudinal."

CITY, county and state officials of Wisconsin, representing every district in the state, gathered at Fon du Lac a few days ago to attend the state anti-tramp convention, which movement was organized by Rev. W. D. Cornell. The Chicago Times Herald says the work-house is the best method of punishing the "hobos," as that paper styles them, and intimates its indorsement of the whipping post which was loudly advocated by some of the members at the convention. So far as the newspaper account shows, the only man in the convention who talked rationally or exhibited a spark of human feeling, was Mr. Victor L. Berger, socialist, and editor of the Vorwarts, Milwaukee.

The magnificent ovations that are being accorded to President Debs in every city he visits are kept very quiet so far as the subsidized press is concerned. Only the papers in the towns he visits have anything to say, and this is found in their local and editorial columns, no dispatches being sent out. It is noticeable that the same papers that have assailed him on every account and mercilessly maligned him for nearly two years change their tune very materially "when Debs comes to town." The reason is plain. When the people once know the true purposes of the A. R. U. and its officers they all flock to our standard, and the press dare not fly in the face of the multitudes. It can keep the people in ignorance for awhile, but the truth is sure to come sooner or later.

A FEW weeks ago Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, thought he was going to get a favorable report on his funding bill from the house and senate committees of congress. A Washington correspondent to a Chicago paper says that both committees were made up in Huntington's interest and everything was working very smoothly for him until the Vanderbilts lately concluded that they would buy the Pacific roads. That is, they will have the congressional committees report favorably to a sale of the roads by public auction, and under the auctioneer's hammer they will buy about 2,000 miles of railroad at half price, and there is no doubt that the Vanderbilt interests will get anything they demand at the hands of congress. The people are asking the privilege of operating these roads, but they have no influence with congress.

"Our courts," says the Advance, "are no longer courts of justice, but courts of expense. Crime is punished in proportion to the wealth of the criminal. If you can't pay the unjust costs you can rest assured that your case will be against you. Court fees are run up on the slightest pretext. It is all for money and is as heartless as the rock of ages. Hundreds are serving unjust sentences and thousands are at liberty who should have been given long terms of imprisonment. This is a condition that is growing worse and worse, and soon there will be no safety for those who have limited bank accounts." Now, suppose the foregoing is half, instead of wholly true, it would indicate that the social fabric is tottering to its fall; that it is rotten at the base and at the core and cannot endure. Courts have been the targets for the flings and jeers of the people for years past, until the thing called justice is as purchasable as hides or hair.

THOSE who are finding fault with the present Cleveland administration for issuing \$265,000,000 worth of bonds in a time of profound peace will do well to remember before they vote next time that Secretary Foster, while in President Harrison's cabinet, had the plates all engraved and ready for use before Cleveland was inaugurated. It was the intention of the Harrison administration to do exactly what Cleveland has done. If you want further evidence of the attitude of the republican party toward the issue of bonds, you have but to examine the notes that John Sherman has been playing on his "second fiddle" during the last three years. They run so nearly like those of his leader that it is impossible to tell who is the chief performer. We apprehend, however, that a few more bars of this diabolical tune will distract the people to that extent that they will hire a new band altogether. It's too hard to keep step to their music.

Two years ago there was a mammoth association of clothing men representing a capital of \$20,000,000, got together in Chicago. We warned our readers at the time that there was no good omen in this for the workmen in the clothing business. Now it appears that the purpose of this combination is to destroy the Garment Workers' Union. The condition of employment under which the garment workers have been staggering not having crushed all the manhood out of the men, they have struck. It is said all the manufacturers in the country have come to the support of the association, and the chairman says that no quarter will be given the unions. The bosses are to fill their shops with boys and girls who, with the present machinery, can do the work as well as men. Ten thousand men are now out and we hope they will win, though there are mountainous odds against them. We also hope that these men will have sense enough to take possession of their political and industrial rights at the polls next November, and then they will not have to strike and go hungry to maintain their rights.

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PAPERS.

DEATH'S LABOR SAVING MACHINE. O, tolling knox, and do you know a truth that all should know? Our friends are tramping o'er the land, a going to and fro: Their heads are bowed, their hearts are sad, in rags and gloom they're seen, The victims of their enemy, labor's gullotine machine.

Division of the Order of the Day.

Silently steal the moments of our lives away yet we still continue to be haltered to time worn and fruitless ideals. Stupidity makes us indolent and fear of reform makes us conservative.

Within the last few days I have heard of no less than a dozen new "orders" springing up. "Grand Old Col." so and so "is to be elected Magnificent Chief and it will only cost you five dollars, will you let me put your name down on the charter list?"

Under this ideal government of the people, where all in some way assist in producing those things necessary for human life and comfort, the hours of necessary labor will be reduced one-half or more and time thus be given all for mental and spiritual improvement.

Under a national co-operative system over production will not make "hard times" and poverty will be unknown. There will be no idlers for the industrious to support. There will be no place or room for an idler. With equal opportunities—with land free for anyone to cultivate, he who will not do his share of the world's work "neither shall he eat."

Jesus of Nazareth said: "Ye are the temple—not temples—of the living God," thus teaching our oneness with God and each other. But many not yet having come into a recognition of this glorious truth, go on doing injury to others in a vain attempt to obtain happiness—individually. But happiness does not come from outward conditions but from within and we can only roll the stone away from the sepulcher and bid happiness come forth, by doing good to others. No one can injure another without injury to all, therefore the one who does the wrong act, is as much injured as anyone.

Of course those who do not believe in advancement, who take a gloomy view of things and believe things will get worse and worse or at least will not improve, will support the idea that all will

Less of Patrick Henry! what can we do with such wayward clowns? Are they worth even a frown? Men who know that private centralized capital in control of labor saving machinery, and public utilities, is the source of all our economic and social ills, must combine at once if reform is desirable.

Office! office! a chance at the public crib is all these society rodents can see and smell. Only a "snug berth" in some "country" collecting toll from the public, that is the objective point of so many paltry automatons! Reform? what an outlandish word to these babes of inanity! It means so much that their flea-like mentality cannot grasp it.

for to declare war against some other little flea's nest of the same breed; what do you take me for? Join your society for a taste of the "loaves and fishes" that the other fellows are smacking their lips at? No you poor little back biting waifs of the parasitic order I want to help ring in a wholesome order of things. Help ring down the curtain on this present roaring farce that is driving so many millions of people into the hysterics of starvation and suicide.

Three persons in one God, are very simple words to read. A child just a little advanced in reading could easily make them out, but to even partially understand the great mystery involved is another thing. It is far beyond the comprehension of the human mind.

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work even when an absolute competency is guaranteed. We see that under our present chaotic conditions that only a few work and as they live it is quite evident they live from the toil of others.

The ultimatum of nationalism or the co-operative commonwealth is the overthrow of all legal tender money, gold, silver or paper.

Humanity must pass for all that is needed in life, and will when the truth is recognized. So long as brain and muscle are coined into a counterfeit called money, so long will there be found those who will obtain the products of thought and muscle without labor.

Edward Bellamy rewrote the Book of Revelations, using ordinary business language instead of the illustrations and figures and symbols of the orient.

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post card and let him know "where you are at." Don't stand around mum. As long as we are dumb we are a useless force, but once we talk out, the reform forces know just what we will do, and have something to figure on. We all wait for the other fellow, now. Thousands of men who have never voted a reform ticket are with us at heart, for the anti monopoly sentiment is not confined to the P. P. by a long shot.

Mr. Editor—It is imperative that under the great distress and destruction of business that now prevails that only practical propositions for the immediate and continuous amelioration of our conditions should be brought forward for discussion, and all dreams, idealities, and impracticable theories should be relegated to the rear.

The present condition of the producers in this country is brought about by national legislation, and we now have, at least, an army of 4,000,000 unemployed American citizens tramping our streets begging for work with which to enable themselves to support their families and educate their little ones, and laboring men seem powerless to prevent it, because, they are not using their strength in the right direction, and the people of this country will not see this concentrated action on the part of all laboring men at the ballot.

In this rich country of ours where there is so much to be done, we find in every city, men of good character, who can not get employment unless they have what is known as a "pull."

It was brought about by national legislation, commencing, as it is well claimed, at the convention of 1787, where the money delegation, consisting of Hamilton, Lancing, and Yates, who defeated the people's constitutional leaders, Franklin and Madison, who were trying to frame a constitution that would give the people an equitable medium of exchange, and keep the same after it had been secured.

Such a road, operated at cost, would save in freight, passage, and higher prices for products, many times the amount expended on it, every year, would employ a large number of men now idle and forcing down wages, cut off billions of dollars now going out of the country yearly as dividends, interest, etc., on roads, three-quarters of which are watered stock, raise prices generally by so doing, and throw any number of roads onto the market for sale to your Uncle Samuel—for greenbacks. Ugh, just think of it, the nasty, dirty, "unsound" greenback there would be to get in out of the wet all the same.

The same process would soon be applied to other monopolized industries, to the end that all monopoly would soon be compelled to "hunt its hole." The plutocrats can sell the people of this country into bondage, but the people can soon make these bonds look very foolish if they use their wits. There are plenty of good men, well known and responsible, whom we could look to as trustees for the funds. Non-dividend-bearing stock (scrip) could be issued for the subscriptions (one man one vote) and the same could be turned into greenbacks, whenever the government took over the road, and guaranteed the people their rights in the same. We might be hoodled a little. If we were afraid to trust ourselves to build the road we could let it out to contract. As I say, we might be hoodled a little—but we would have the road. Absurd? Chimerical? Impractical? Of course it is. Everything is "impractical" unless it is something there is no chance of getting for the next hundred years. "Get together boys." Get together even if you are satisfied there is nothing but grief in the other fellows reform—for you. A little dude down on Wall street with a hat full of brains can own about half of this country, and draw tribute from every home in it, but you three million reformers just stand around and suck your thumbs until you "get together"—don't yer know.

Now here is a straight proposition. You know that every tramp in the country can raise two dollars a year for the next five years—Grover or Benny, that the amount stated, or one close to it, will build the road; that building it would virtually break the backbone of monopoly—as much by fright as any thing else. If you mean business, all you have to do is to drop your editor's

Those whom fate has appointed to fill the humble and lowly positions in life cannot help being impressed by the efforts of their superiors to solve the problem, which the terrible condition in the social life of the poor presents to their superior minds. Philosophers, fools, saints and sinners have written and spoken a great many words on the subject, but for some inexplicable reason those concerned do not seem much benefited by their learned lucubrations. Let us, for a moment, examine the causes of social ills, as assigned by those great ones.

If you ask why the honest, frank and generous worker has no employment and is starving while such types of men as Shylock, Fagin, Stiggins and Pecksniff seem to live rejoicing in the possession of all worldly goods, you will be told that that is the working of a "natural law" called the "survival of the fittest."

If you ask why the daughters of the poor are lured and bribed by the thousand every year into a life of shame you will be told by your learned superiors that that also is the result of the working of a "natural law" called "supply and demand," and there is no help for it. If you ask why the farmer whom God has blessed with an abundant crop is forced to burn his corn for fuel and manure the ground with other decayed products, you will be told that the law of "over-production" is to blame, and if you persevere in trying to find the truth from those very eminent witnesses who of course know all about it, you will come to the conclusion that, coupled with the "improvidence" of the poor, the faults or the responsibility for the existence of all social evils lie with the Omnipotent, and will understand why those few whom He favors with His smiles build fine churches, and in purple and fine linen go weekly to adore Him for an hour.

Once there was a poor workingman, a carpenter, who dared to think, without having studied logic, and without a college education. He was, of course, crucified by his "superiors," but His words have lived and brought about a revolution. He was acquainted with the griefs of the poor and degraded. He had very little use for the rich, but for the poor he was all love, tenderness and compassion. You know what He taught, you know all about Him, perhaps, better than I can tell you, but it, perhaps, has never entered your mind that in His words are to be found the true remedy for the social sickness of the poor. You may say that His words are meant only for the better world hereafter, but if they are good enough for Heaven they ought to be of some use here below. He was a true reformer, I may say reform typified, and I would like to refer the warring elements who are now preaching of labor reform to His words, and especially those words which He said were the "Law and the Prophets."

Aristotle sought what would bring "the greatest good to man." I say here it is in the life of the Great One, seek it, practice it, you poor of the earth, and you will not wait long for your deliverance.

BERNARD FINN. NEW FRANKLIN, MO.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

There's a party now in power, In the white house; He grows richer every hour, In the white house; Grover Cleveland is his name, And it is a dirty shame That he ever rose to fame, In the white house.

There's a millionaire I know, In Chicago; He gives workmen a show, In Chicago; Let them work ten hours a day For a very little pay, While he stacks the wealth away, In Chicago.

There's a class of men we know, In this country; They reap what others sow, In this country; And they think it quite a joke, To keep the people broke, And to see us wear the yoke, In this country.

There's a farmer that I know, On the North Fork; He doth fruit and taters grow, On the North Fork; But he's badly in the hole, For the bankers own his soul, And he has to send them toll, From the North Fork. On the North Fork he is now, And the sweat is on his brow, But he has to stand the heat—He must work if he would eat, It's a game he can not beat, On the North Fork.

THE SANSULOTTES.

They cry from the sunless alleys, "Oh, give us our daily bread!" But we have no words for their living, We have no tears for their dead! For that greed has gnawed at our hearts Till our souls are stricken and dead, As the innocence of the years And the faith of our childhood fled.

They call from the incestuous chambers That reek with the air of sin, They leer from over the wise cups, Their gods are the Devil and Gin; But we, whose sins are as leathams, We thrust them back in the cold, Our gods are the symbols of plenty—Self, and Silver and Gold.

We heed not the wrong to the helpless, We barter in forms of law; O, tremble lest senate and forum Should prove merely bulwarks of straw: When the lightnings of heaven shall answer The muttered unrest of the sod, And the villain shall wild to our terror The sword of the vengeance of God! PULVER, Wis. Hugh J. Hughes.

"HISTORY OF CRIPPLE CREEK." We have just issued in book form the only authentic and reliable history of Cripple Creek gold camp, the marvel of the mining world. The book contains numerous full-page illustrations of gold mines true to life. With the sole object of introducing our big 8 page 50 column illustrated weekly paper (established 1890) we will send a copy of the above interesting book free to all who send us 25 cents (stamps or silver) for a 3 months (13 weeks) trial subscription to our big weekly, which contains the latest mining news and illustrations of Rocky Mountain scenery. Club of 4 send 6 books \$1. Mention the TIMES and address, Illustrated Weekly, Denver, Colorado.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid; and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D., 1895.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. HALL'S FAMILY PILLS are the best.

REFORM BOOKS

Invention and Injustice—Ingersoll . . . 10c Story of the Gold Conspiracy—Del Mar . . . 10c People's Party Shot and Shell—Bliss . . . 10c Illustrated Reader in Social Economics . . . 10c Money Found—Hill Banking System . . . 25c The Rights of Labor—Joalya . . . 25c The Fullman Strike—Cardwine . . . 25c A Story from Pullmanstown—Illustrated . . . 25c How to Govern Chicago—Tuttle . . . 25c Silver Campaign Book—Tuttle . . . 25c A Breed of Barren Metal—Bennett . . . 25c Shylock's Daughters—Bates . . . 25c

Send us 50 cents and we will mail you a full sample set of all these books, 1216 pages, amounting to \$2.40 at regular prices. No reduction from this combination rate, but as many sets as you wish at this figure.

Charles H. Kerr & Co., Publishers 36 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Where there is so much smoke there must be fire. Best leg with wood or rubber foot, and wood or adjustable leather socket. \$50 to \$70. All our Artificial Limbs endorsed by the wisest medical men of the age.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Crutches &c. Consultation by mail free. State particulars. Get a catalogue. Established nearly forty years.

GEO. R. FULLER, Box 2169 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE FOOT TO WALK ON IS A LYONS ALUMINUM. THE ONLY PNEUMATIC. MADE ONLY BY THE INVENTOR JAS. LYONS. 96 3/4 AVENUE, CHICAGO.

The entire foot is full of air, giving the wearer an easy, elastic step.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Populists will carry it in '96. Row the country down with Third Party literature. I will print your name and address on the People's Party Exchange List for a single dime, and you will receive a large number of leading Third Party papers for reading and distribution. Write plainly. J. H. PADGETT, Lock Box 416, Ennis, Texas.

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.

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; 8-inch porcelain dial; very elegant and accurate. The red hands show a VI o'clock, is on the inside of glass and is moved by a knurled nut on the outside. This is John Alexander's "Red Reminder." When it is moved out of its regular position (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, E. 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 ONLY 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, \$1 per year. 814 North Broad St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRESIDENT E. V. DEBS

A handsome cabinet photograph of the President of the American Railway Union may be obtained by enclosing twenty-five cents (stamps accepted) to

RAILWAY TIMES, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

AT MARION, OHIO.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

speech or manner. In fact, he is a well-dressed gentlemanly man, intelligent and well educated. He is thoroughly in earnest, understands the subject in which he is bound up and expresses his ideas clearly and in good style. His visit has made plain many of the objects for which organized labor is striving, and which are not generally understood in our section.

A CHURCH INCIDENT.

As a still further evidence that Mr. Debs is rallying to his standard cultured, conservative and christian men, it is to be noted that Rev. M. Ferrell, pastor of the M. E. Church, South, invited Mr. Debs to be present at the services held in his church Sunday a. m., February 16th. Mr. Debs responded, and at the close of his sermon, Rev. Ferrell paid Mr. Debs the compliment of escorting him to the front of the audience and introduced him.

The audience was so well pleased that at the close of Mr. Debs' remarks, they all pressed forward and offered their congratulations.

Such incidents everlastingly stamp the lies, representing Mr. Debs as a brawler of any description, to death, and are all the more significant since it is known that Macon boasts of schools for higher education, with professional educators who know the difference between an earnest, capable, conscientious and courageous man and an anarchist.

THE STAY AT MACON.

met every expectation. Mr. Debs while in Macon "cast no pearls before the swine," or if there was to be found here and there one of the tribe with an abnormally developed snout, they were not conspicuous.

FRANK SWEENEY.

The following circular is self-explanatory:

CHICAGO, January 25, 1896.

To Railway Men, Everywhere—GREETING: It is not a pleasant duty to inform the railway men throughout the country that Frank Sweeney, ex-Grand Master of the defunct Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, is so seriously afflicted with consumption that his life is standing in the balance.

For one year Mr. Sweeney has employed the best medical skill to check this life-sucking disease, but it has completely disarmed him of his health. Months of sickness has exhausted all his means, and his physician informs him that the only hope of saving his life is to go to a more congenial climate.

His Chicago friends have taken steps to raise funds to enable him to comply with his physician's request, and we appeal to railway men, when this letter is received, to join us in extending aid to a good and worthy fellowman.

We believe that Frank Sweeney has thousands of friends that would regret to hear of his life being destroyed by consumption, when, by coming together and devising means to raise funds, they could afford him the opportunity of going to a climate where he could build up his health.

It is unnecessary to dwell at any length upon the good and efficient service rendered railway men by Frank Sweeney when he was leader of a labor organization. He was loyal to his fellow men, and now the time has come when we should reciprocate with good grace and rescue him from a disease which seriously threatens his life.

Upon receipt of this communication let some one engage a hall, invite all, irrespective of organization, and devise some means to raise money for the benefit of a worthy man. We hope that movements of this sort will be immediately set on foot in every town where this letter is addressed.

All contributions should be forwarded to Frank Sweeney, corner 38th and Dearborn streets, Chicago, who will promptly acknowledge the same.

JOHN W. CALLAHAN,

General Yard Master Belt Ry.

WM. BRODERICK,

Yard Master Erie Railway.

JOHN DONNELLY,

Ex-Member of Lodge No. 36.

Every railroad man in the country should contribute his mite to Frank Sweeney, in response to the above appeal. Let the contributions come at once, that they may not be too late. In health and vigor Frank Sweeney was the friend and champion of workingmen. He made sacrifices to serve them and was ever ready to give them a helping hand. On the reputation of this brave and good man there is not a blemish. He stood first and always for the wronged, the weak, the oppressed, and now that misfortune has overtaken him, the workingmen, for whom he dared and suffered should everywhere promptly go to his rescue. Most earnestly does the RAILWAY TIMES appeal to the workers of the country to help this noble and worthy man.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

The news from Washington, referring directly to Chief Justice Fuller, is of more than ordinary interest and significance. The "special" referred to reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29.—Chief Justice Fuller has purchased a residence in this city at a cost of \$40,000. This is accepted as a sure indication that the Chief Justice intends to reside permanently in Washington. For four or five years rumors have been afloat that he was dissatisfied with his position because of the insufficient salary, and that he might resign. Mr. Fuller came to the office with only a moderate estate. His prominence in official circles and his large family has made him feel a strong obligation to society, and it is currently reported that his income as chief justice has not been sufficient to meet the expenses of living in the national capital. He has had one or two flattering offers from corporations to accept a place as counsel, and if reports are to be credited, he has been on the point once or twice of resigning to accept such a position. His family were not satisfied with Washington during the first few years of their residence here, and longed to return to Chicago.

Less than two months ago a rumor that the chief justice was to resign and become counsel for a syndicate of southern railroads was in circulation, but now that he has taken a residence, he is generally credited with an intention of remaining in office.

Here is a chief justice of the United States supreme court, hobnobbing with

corporations to obtain a big salary, preliminary to resigning his august office, an announcement so replete with debauchery and debasement as to cast an ineffaceable stigma upon the whole court and subject it to an extent of odium and contempt, hitherto supposed to be unattainable.

The dispatch recites Fuller's pecuniary poverty, and his anxiety to fill his pockets with cash, but finally it is assumed the required bullion has been obtained to enable him to bloom out with a \$40,000 residence, with a remainder in all probability, in bank, to live in luxury. It is known that the millionaires of New York raised \$2,000,000 to secure a decision against the income tax law. It is known that Shiras flopped, to the astonishment of the country, and now comes the announcement that Chief Justice Fuller, from notorious indigency, has purchased a \$40,000 palace and will remain on the bench. Surely, boodle hath its victories as renowned as those of war.

FRESHEN YOUR MEMORY.

The following resolution was passed by the first quadriennial convention of the A. R. U., on the 21st day of June, 1894.

WHEREAS, In all these struggles of union labor, members, as voters, have looked in vain to the political service it has created and fed for substantial fulfillment of pre-election promise that the producer shall have that which his hand, his brain and his talent shall have added to the common product; and

WHEREAS, The oft repeated pledges have been promises made to the ear, and broken to the hope, and that instead of standing up for the whole people—a few honorable exceptions—the politicians who constitute the working machinery of the now misnamed "Democratic and Republican parties," surrounded and tempted by the bribe and promise of favor of the common enemy, the corporation, have continually and persistently legislated against the liberties of the people, and almost without exception each act of the national and state legislatures has been in effect *carte blanche* to some favored vulture to rob somebody; and,

WHEREAS, The members of the American Railway Union with an affectionate, patriotic and tender recollections of the said political organizations in the glorious past, honoring to-day as our predecessors the memories and teachings of a Washington, a Jefferson, a Lincoln, do not feel, in the light of the past twenty-five years and the present, that we should be bound in any tie of fealty to either; that we feel that the names of our loved organizations of the past, like unto nearly everything else that we as good citizens have cherished, have been stolen, and are to day locked up in Plutocracy's vault, and that the hour has come when we should place it on record that further loyalty to either is treason to right; and

WHEREAS, Not to traverse the voice of any individual member in his political preferences, not to bind with the promise of a partisanship through thick and thin, right or wrong, allegiance to any party or platform, leaving to each the sacred right to manfully use his ballot as the expression of his individual wish; yet in view of the foregoing preamble, the American Railway Union

Resolves, That as most of the reforms it stands for, in consideration of the fact that the platform is almost identical with the fundamental principles upon which our sister organization and now formally declared ally, the Knights of Labor, is based, that we recommend to our brothers, unless something better offers, to support the platform and candidates offered by the People's Party.

On motion, the resolution was unanimously adopted as read, amid great enthusiasm and cheers.

Speeches were called for and President Debs responded in full sympathy with the resolution.

UNPRECEDENTED INCREASE.

In the lecturing and organizing tour of Mr. Debs, beginning at Chicago, January 6th, and ending at East St. Louis, Ill., January 28th, covering a period of 23 days, 1,242 new members were enrolled, or an average of 54 a day. The following points were covered in the trip: Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Buffalo, Olean, Cleveland, Toledo, Lima, Evansville, Washington, Ind., and East St. Louis, Ill. The growth of the order in these sections is unprecedented, and the enthusiasm beggars all description. The labor world is solidly with us, the people are with us and the future of the order is assured and will be as glorious as the past has been tempestuous. The majestic sweep of the order is an inspiring spectacle. Every sacrifice will have its compensations and every principle of the order will be triumphantly enthroned.

E. P. MILLS, the veteran editor of the Grand Rapids *Workman* is one of the most interesting figures in the reform movement. For many years he has been a ceaseless advocate of the rights of workingmen, and the *Workman* which he has edited with such exceptional ability and success is one of the few reform papers that has withstood the storms and shocks of a dozen years, and has steadily improved in vigor and virility and increased in circulation, until now it has a national and international reputation, and is an acknowledged power in shaping economic and industrial affairs. Brother Mills richly merits the success he has achieved. In storm and shine he has stood faithfully at his post and written and spoken without fear or favor, the gospel of the new emancipation. Long life and ever increasing prosperity to Brother Mills and the *Workman*.

NAPOLEON.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

and increasing value will not circulate! It hides away in the bankers' vaults and misers' hoards. This makes matters worse. The appreciation is accelerated; and, an appreciating money will not circulate! In time of war it refuses to go into battle after the first shock of arms. This is a law of finance which even the sword of Napoleon could not reverse. The moment he supplied himself with coin by his forced contributions, and paid it out, it escaped into private hands and was hidden away till the rise in the value of coin should cease; hence new conquests were necessary to recoup Napoleon's finances. And when the last public treasury, the last bank vault, and the last hidden hoard was out of his reach, his financial system failed, and his sword lost its power. Writers usually attribute Napoleon's perpetual wars of conquest to an insatiable ambition. This is not necessarily true. He stated in St. Helena that no man yearned for peace more than he, and no man had ever concluded treaties of peace so often as he had done. Of course, so "intelligent a man" must have known his own sentiments, and, being an "honest money" man, his admirers and followers will hardly accuse him of lying. The fact is, whatever may have been his sentiments or ambitions, Napoleon's financial system could only be sustained by new conquests of fresh fields for forage and spoilage. It was a system of brigandage, and when the opportunity for spoilage of new fields ceased, the system broke down. Napoleon's "financial record is full of valuable lessons" and should be carefully studied.

England, with her legal tender paper, came out of the contest with a million men on foot and afloat, guarding in triumphant safety an empire that encircled the globe. She was mistress of the ocean in every part of the world; she dictated the policies of Europe, and her people were jubilant and happy.

As to the statement of Copernicus, referred to by the Capital, it may be replied that the great man meant the worn, clipped and light silver coins of his time. To show that he was wrong, it is but necessary to mention the fact that England never ceased to have trouble with her silver until, in 1816, she adopted the light weight coins which all the great philosophers and financiers had been scolding about for so many centuries. In 1816, by making 66 pence from an ounce of silver instead of 62, the trouble was cured. And there is not now a full bullion-value silver coin in either Europe or America, and yet we hear of no trouble about the light coins. Men now prefer the light silver to heavy. Even the associated banks of New York sometimes prefer them to gold coin, to the amount of ten million dollars or more at a time. And yet it was the light silver coins that Copernicus, Lock, Macaulay and other great men were so disgusted with. Mr. Ernest Seyd, in his great book on money, says that it is the law of legal tender that gives value to money. Senator Ingalls says that wars cannot be prosecuted with gold money. Napoleon tried it, with silver added, and failed.

The American people should open their eyes and look about them. The money lords, having loaned to the people cheap money, they now desire to collect the dearest. They want twice the value of the money loaned, besides usury. This is the latest form of modern brigandage. It is more stealthy and less dangerous to the masters than Napoleon's financial system; but it exhausts and destroys the victims just as certainly.

A FEASIBLE PLAN.

2,000 miles of railroad from Denver to the Atlantic coast, at \$15,000 per mile, would cost \$30,000,000. Looks like a pretty big contract for slaves, yet it is only a little over 1 per cent. of the mileage those slaves have built, and paid for, during the last fifty years. Three million reformers could pay for such a road in five years, by paying \$2 each per year. (A tramp could raise that much). An equal number of the "philistines" would gladly assist for almost everyone is bitterly opposed to railroad monopoly.

Operated at cost, such a road, what with higher prices for products all over the country, and lower freight and passage rates, would pay for itself more than twice over each year. Incidentally, it would render many roads unable to pay interest and dividends on watered stock, and throw them onto the market for sale to your Uncle Samuel for legal tender. In any case it would compel them to operate at cost, as they should, and in this matter cut off a large drain of wealth to foreign countries.

Stock in such a road might be made non-dividend-bearing (one man one vote), and exchangeable for legal tender whenever the government got ready to take it over and guarantee the people their rights therein. Such subscriptions could be made payable only when every cent of the stock was subscribed. As an inducement to subscribers it might be advisable to give each subscriber scrip, good for freight and passage, to a certain percentage of, or even to the full amount of his subscription. Difficulties? Of course. But then it is easy to be slaves.—J. T. R. Green, Des Moines, Ia.

PALACES for plutocrats and prisons for the poor is getting to be a droll game.

"IS CHRIST A SANTA CLAUSE?"

Where are the canting clergymen,
Whence goes their vaunting power,
How stands the church to labor?
Is the question of the hour.
Do they appeal for the toiler,
Success his sorrows bring,
Or are they genuflections
To gold, the uncrowned king?

Their temples are grand poems
Of architectural skill;
But men's and women's life blood
Is coined to pay the bill.
They reek not of the toilers,
Nor cries for justice heed,
But fawn upon the Croesus,
They're hypnotized by greed.

While preaching of the future—
The glories it doth hold,
Their acts belie their teachings,
The way they reach for gold.
Where's the rhyme or reason
Of all their unjust laws?
Are they but babes of fancy,
Is Christ a Santa Claus?

Through long years of injustice,
The truth's revealed to man;
That he and not the churches, is
His Savior, in God's plan.
Give us here, not hereafter,
A home for one and all,
A new dress for the baby,
A picture on the wall.

Man's one foe is ignorance:
It's greatest friend is truth.
The light brings our life's beauties:
The darkness what's uncouth.
Then tell the grand old story:
Oh, tell it once again,
How Christ dared to be champion
Of honest workmen.

It sounds a benediction,
Like vesper bells at chime:
A symphony of music
With which our hearts beat time.
The glory will live for ever,
Of his light that Galilee:
Our souls quote from the Master—
"Ye did it unto me."

CHICAGO. James Deagan.

A FATHER in Chicago, after doing his best to obtain employment, but without avail, went home, put his four children and wife in bed and after they were all fast asleep he turned on the gas in every room in the house, went to bed himself, and now they are all buried in the potter's field. Another father in a like condition of misfortune cut the throats of his wife and five children after he had kissed them all good-night and seen them safely in bed, and then blew his own brains out with a revolver. Another man, after having industriously searched for work for six weeks, and having spent his last dollar, returned home one evening and found a notice from his notice from his landlord saying that he must pay his rent or get out. His wife put her arms about his neck and they talked for some minutes, but there was no way to turn that would bring relief. Six little ones were asleep in the next room. The father went in and looked them all over and kissed them affectionately. Then he started out, but the distracted mother and wife again threw her arms about his neck and endeavored to prevail with him to remain at home the balance of the night. While they were thus caressing each other and talking, the husband slipped out a pistol and shot himself through the temple and dropped dead into the wife's arms. These are stories too dreadful to be told, but we have noticed records of other crimes still more hideous among the papers that come to our table. There is not an issue of a city paper printed that does not contain news of similar calamities, and yet these same papers use columns and pages to influence their readers to the belief that "business is improving," "prosperity is in sight," "money is easier," "thousands of men are going to work," etc. Such announcements are especially plentiful when there is a bond issue in sight. We will take the responsibility of warning the workingmen of this country that there is no prospect of any better times for them in the near future, or as long as the two old parties are in power. Hard pan of the gold standard has not been reached yet. If times should get a little better for a brief while it will signify nothing except they are bound to get worse than ever afterwards. Permanent prosperity is out of the question, under present conditions.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column headed "Reform Books," published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. There are twelve books in the lot, each one selling for ten and twenty five cents each. You can procure the entire lot, \$2.40 worth, for fifty cents. We have read some of these books and can recommend them as being worth their retail price. We know Kerr & Co. to be a reliable house, and we publish their advertisement free for the benefit of A. R. U. men. This is the best book offer of which we have ever known.

We are in receipt of a neatly printed 24 page pamphlet from the press of THE COMING NATION, Tennessee City, Tenn., written by Edward Irving. It is the most convincing account of the objects and methods of the Labor Exchange yet published. This pamphlet should be circulated by the million, and the COMING NATION is determined that price shall not prevent it. They will fill orders at following rates: 2 copies, 5 cents; 12 copies, 20 cents; 100 copies, \$1.25; 500 or more at 1 cent each.

IT ISN'T MONEY, BUT IT'S TRUE.
"Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone;"
Advertise, and the world will know you;
Don't, and you'll die unknown."
—C. J. Barlow.

COMING NATION MOVED.

The Ruskin Co-operative Association, of Tennessee City, Tennessee, has at last succeeded in settling the land question which has retarded their progress more than any one thing since their organization.

They have notified us that a contract has been entered into, by which they obtain one of perhaps the most suitable locations in the country. It consists of 385 acres of land, upon which they have good, rich, valley soil, an everlasting running stream, fine spring water, stone for lime and building, gravel, sand, some timber, inspiring scenery, and two beautiful caves.

One of the caves has been used for years as a meeting room for church, etc., and will accommodate an audience of several hundred persons. The arch above is 25 feet high. The other is filled with crystal formations and has been a source of income to the owner from charging an entrance fee of 25 cents. This place has been a pleasure resort for years.

In addition to these natural resources, the property now comprises a farm, post-office—"Cave Mills"—mill, store, five residences, barns, etc. The colony is to be congratulated on its future prospects. They announce that moving to the new site will commence at once, and all buildings will be built with a view to permanency.

REFUSE PATRONAGE.

Union workingwomen and workingmen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms:

- Rochester Clothiers' Exchange.
- American Tobacco Co.
- Royal Mantle, Furniture Co., Rockford, Ill.
- Imperial Mill Co., Duluth, Minn.
- W. L. Kidder & Son Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind.
- Jos. Bi-field and Siegel & Bros., clothiers, Chicago, Ill.
- J. W. Loose Tailoring Co., St. Louis.
- S. Ottenberg & Bros.' cigars.
- Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.'s carriages and wagons.
- St. Louis Brewers' Association, lager beer.
- Pray, Small & Co.'s shoes.
- American Biscuit Co.'s biscuits.
- School Seat Co., Grand Rapids, furniture.
- Pfaff Brewing Co., Boston.
- Yocum Bros., Reading, Penn., cigars.
- Boston Pilot, Boston Republic.
- Hopedale Mfg. Co., Hopedale, Mass.
- A. F. Smith, Lynn, Mass., shoes.
- United States Baking Co., Cleveland Bakery and Union Baking Co.
- Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.
- Daube, Cohen & Co., Chicago, clothing.
- Mesker Bros., St. Louis.
- Clement, Bane & Co., Chicago, clothing.
- George Ehret's lager beer.
- Buffalo barrels.

Refuse all other.
OLNEY AND LABOR UNIONS.
The Chicago *Times* is authority for Secretary Olney's remark to a western senator: "I'll break up every labor union in the country with the anti-trust law before we are through, for I will make every strike the basis for locking up every man who counsels or is concerned in it before it is begun."
Gentlemen of the labor unions, the time has come for you to put up or shut up. As to what you will put up—well, just at present put up all the money you can into your treasuries. Forewarned should be forearmed—Brockton *Diamond*.
The monopoly on coal, one of wickedest conspiracies, is simply this: On pain of freezing, the poor are forced to contribute money to men who already have millions. It means men, women and children in shanties and garrets are forced to freeze that idlers in palaces surrounded in luxuries may get more of what they cannot use. If the American hirelings were not the most degraded animals on the earth they would not stand it. But they do and hold up their hands in holy horror at the idea of voting for men who want to take God's coal fields away from the heartless bandits and operate them for the benefit of all the people. What funny, two-legged creatures the average voter is, anyhow.—Appeal to Reason.

"The Keystone of the Coming Crisis." A Stirring Poem. An Inspiration. A Bugle Blast. 10 CENTS PER DOZEN. Address EMORY BOYD, New Britain, Conn.

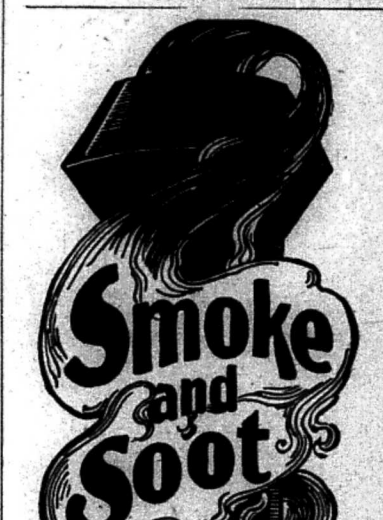
THE PULLMAN STRIKE By REV. W. H. CARWARDINE. A book every workingman should have in his library. Every speaker and every reformer should read it. All about the causes that led up to the Great Strike. PRICE: per copy, 25 cents; 10 copies to same address \$2.00. (Stamps received.) Send orders to RAILWAY TIMES, Terre Haute, Ind.

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. Sherbeeman, Standard Life and Accident Insurance Agent, will confer a favor by sending same to the following address: J. P. Sherbeeman, care E. E. Bradford, Wainwright Building, St. Louis, Mo.

BLOOD POISON. Primary, Secondary or Tertiary permanently cured 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. This disease has always baffled the skill of most eminent physicians. We solved the most obstinate cases and cured the world for a case we cannot cure. \$500,000 CAPITAL. We hold our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent upon application. 100-page book free. HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Itching, Swelling, Ringworm, Headache, Falling Hair, Oozing Sores, etc.? Send for our book. Temple, Chicago, Ill.



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