MALIGNING BRYAN.

SENATOR THURSTON, OF NEBRASKA ENTERS THE LIST OF SLANDERERS.

And Is Held Up To the Unutterable Scorn of the People By Senator Stew-art, of Nevada.

The Democratic convention of Chicago put in nomination for president of the United States, William Jennings Bryan, of Lincoln, Nebraska.

WHAT OF HIM?

The searchlight of malice, envy, hatred and detraction has been turned upon him from the day he received the endorsement of that great convention of the representatives of the people. His propensities, his habits, his practices, his youth, his virtues and his weaknesses, have all been attacked, and in every instance, his character, his reputation, the man, the candidate, William J. Bryan, has come forth unsullied. Every poisoned shaft hurled at him by civilized savages, regardless of tribe, whether Apaches, Sioux, Blackfeet or Flathead, have fallen harmless at his feet.

A MAN OF CONVICTIONS AND COURAGE.

He would not betray his country. He would not confess allegiance to the policy of the goldbugs. He scorned their blandishments and their bribes, and defied their power. Thrice armed with a good cause, backed by truth and the people, he would not worship a golden calf, a golden image or a gold standard. He knew the autocrats of trusts, monopolies, banks and syndicates had massed their resources of slander and libel and heated their furnaces of hate seven times hotter than ever before. This they have done and he has come forth absolutely and triumphantly the victor over all his foes.

IS THIS ALL ?

No, not all. It is has been well said that the real wealth of a nation consists chiefly in the virtue and intelligence of its people, not in its mines, its commerce and hoarded gold, and William J. Bryan illustrates the self-evident truth. The searchlight of political and partisan malice relentlessly turned upon Bryan, found him developing along lines of good report into stalwart manhood, physically, morally and mentally. They found him in early manhood a devout worshipper of the living God, and never departing from his early vows. They found him living apart and above the moral contaminations which have lined the strand with wrecks of many a youth. They found him in full accord with Longfellow's "Psalm of Life"-

> 'Lives of great men all remind us, We can make our lives sublime, And departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time."-

They found him mastering the problem "What Constitutes the State?" and answering in the language of Sir William Men, high minded men, men Jones: who their duties know; men who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them." They found him married and the master of a home where God is worshipped and children reared and trained in a way to make a home a type of heaven and the glory of the state. These relentless sleuth hounds of the Republican party, aided and abetted by apostate Democrats sought to have the neighbors of the national Democratic standard bearer bear testimony to imperfections and fallibilties that would stamp him, like themselves, a hypocrite, posing before his fellow-man in a false character. The testimony has poured in a continuous flood from men of divergent views in religion and in politics. All, without an exception, giving him a character above reproach.

SENATOR JOHN M. THURSTON.

All of this, the Nebraska senator, John M. Thurston knew. This miserable senatorial knave, the attorney of the Union Pacific Railway, an organized scheme of robbery, which has lined his pockets with illgotten cash, too cowardly to make himself responsible for a lie. which he was willing to peddle second handed, prates of his unwillingness to slander Bryan by saying:

"I would be the last man in the world to assail the character of Mr. Bryan. I have not done a in any instance or by any word of mine. Mr. Bryan is the candidate of a great party. It is not just to the American people that charges of this kind go unanswered. He is the man, and the only man, who can make definite and conclusive

NOW NOTE THE METHODS OF THE LIBELER.

Knowing the character of William J. Bryan to be upright, he avails himself of a lie-a Republican lie-to destroy it, and uses his high position as United States senator, to give a lie the force of

This United States senator might hes itate to steal Bryan's purse but he does not hesitate to use his influence to steal from him his good name. Posing as a gentleman he plays the role of assassin by reproducing the slanders of the

OMAHA BEE

alias the Omaha Tarantula, as follows: "The proprietors of the big bonancas ound it profitable to keep a large number of urers and other spokesmen on the road pro-

ADDRESS TO RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

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GREETING:-The undersigned, constionly one side of that.

minds are not to be diverted from the submission. free silver calamity a single instant. It | Experimenting began in various direc discovery be made that "sound money"

chines in this campaign. The money question has been in American politics in all its various oppression and injustice.

of such bold, bald and shameless intim- millions, but there has been no protest, dent upon the very face of it. only ridiculous, but an insult to every and however galling the yoke, they sub-

lieved free silver would "cut in two" the wages they are now receiving, we ments. Their jobs will depend on their Union.

To Members of the American Railway Union know of nothing in their past record doing so. Corporation hirelings will do and all railway employes in the United that would warrant the assumption that likewise, but the facts are of Pike's Peak they would oppose free coinage.

Oh, no; it is not free silver that has tuting the Board of Directors of the unloosened and enraged this railroad American Railway Union, desire to ad- Moloch. Then, what is it? Here is the dress you upon a matter of momentous answer: The ATTACK IN THE DEMOCRATIC import in connection with the great po- PLATFORM ON GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION. litical campaign now in progress. You Here is the milk in the cocoanut. We have no doubt been struck with the un- know whereof we speak. The authorprecedented activity and astounding ity upon which we make this avowal is tactics of railway owners and managers from a source which can not be quesin this campaign. High officials are tioned. But such authority is scarcely going up and down the lines addressing required. Upon second thought the employes and warning them against the proposition overwhelmingly confirms frightful consequences of free silver itself and becomes clear as the noonday coinage. Roundhouses, depots and shops sun. For years, railway managers have have been temporarily changed into po- been wrestling with the problem of litical wigwams. "Sound money" clubs cutting wages and controlling their emhave been organized and employes in- ployes generally. But the employes timidated to join them. Circulars and were more or less organized. The mancampaign documents are being delivered agers found the opposition of these orto employes with their wages, and in ganizations extremely annoying. Commany instances employes are given mittees greatly distressed them. Mr. Inplainly to understand that their contingalls, president of the Big Four system, uance in service depends upon their in his annual report to the board of disupporting the gold standard candidates. rectors dilated upon the great and In this proceeding, the money question growing difficulties of handling emonly is permitted to be discussed, and playes and treated the question as one injunction in their New York speeches. Now, what of all this? The railroad gers could not treat their employes as managers are overwhelming employes they pleased. There was more or less pockets of employes. with predictions of frightful disaster friction, and sometimes strikes occurred, which will follow in the wake of free and these were embarrassing and excoinage. Wages will be cut in two, they pensive. The dread of a strike resay, thousands will be thrown out of strained the managers and kept them employment and the country ruined. within uncomfortable bounds. Some-This one issue is forced upon employes thing must be done to overcome these to the exclusion of all others. Their organizations and reduce employes to

is to command their united, ceaseless tions. Finally the right lead was struck. and terrified gaze to the very election The federal court would solve the probbooth, so that by no possibility may the lem. The strike of the engineers and firemen on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & is only a pretext for deceiving and hood- North Michigan was paralyzed by a fedwinking employes, and that railroad eral court injunction. Other disturbmanagers have a totally different motive ances followed and were settled in like for transforming the corporations they fashion, until Judge Jenkins actually rerepresent into huge Republican ma- strained the employes of the Northern Pacific from quitting the service of the company, because of a reduction of wages, under penalty of being adjudged forms since the foundation of the govern- guilty of contempt of court and comment. When have railroad corporations mitted to jail. The railway companies organized, drilled and openly com- exclaimed in one voice Eureka! The manded their employes to vote the problem of problems was solved. Herecompany's ticket? Never before to after they might reduce wages, treat an extent that would even remotely employes as they saw fit, and they would compare with their brazen activity in have to submit. Government by injuncthis campaign. Employes have yielded tion was now established, and the manup everything, and now they are to be agers were supreme, while the employes stripped of their votes and deprived of were helpless. How perfectly the their last means of protection against scheme worked, the great Pullman strike bore haggard testimony. The And now, we ask, why this unheard federal courts, the federal soldiers, the of activity on the part of railroad man- deputy marshals, in fact, all the treagers for Bryan's defeat and McKinley's mendous powers of the government, election? How is it to be accounted for? were promptly brought into requisition We appeal to railroad employes to pause to crush the employes, and it was all done and think. The like of the present situ- by the application of government by ation has never been witnessed. The injunction. There have been sweeping country stands amazed in the presence reductions of wages since, amounting to idation. Again, we ask, what does it There is not likely to be any protest mean? What can be its significance? while government by injunction con-Why such ceaseless, stupendous and tinues. Unconditional submission is the desperate efforts to control an election? order of the day. Even arbitration is Is it on account of free coinage? No! denied, and, in fact, has been made imingmen to join with us in rebuking cor-The absurdity of the proposition is evi-That absolutely their own way. Should emrailroad companies have some interest ployes quit work in a body, injunctions in the money question is conceded, but would probably be issued and they that they would turn earth, heaven and would be sent to jail without trial. This hell on that account, to prevent an in- is what has happened and what will by the Constitution of our country. jury to their "poor employes," is not happen again. Employes know this, employe of common intelligence who is mit. They can do nothing else. Mannot wholly the property of the company. agers are no longer annoyed with com-They have been cutting the wages of mittees. Agreements have been arbitheir employes by all the means in- trarily abrogated and men reduced to genuity could suggest and if they be- slavish conditions. No doubt some of these employes will deny these state-

proportions and defy successful contradiction. Not long since the employes of the Plant System, at Savannah, Ga., repudiated and denounced the American Railway Union. The company prepared the statement and compelled the employes to sign it, under pain of dismissal. We have the documents to prove the assertion. Can corporate despotism go farther, or the abasement of employes be sunk lower?

The election of McKinley means the perpetuation of government by injunction, the supremacy of corporations, and the helpless, hopeless subjection of employes. It will not be confined to railroad corporations in its enslaving operations. All other corporations, trusts and combines will claim its beneficent protection, and therefore all workingmen, especially those who are organized, are profoundly concerned in this issue.

Ex President Harrison and Bourke Cochran, both corporation attorneys, strenuously defended government by of paramount importance. The mana- It is worth millions of dollars to railroad companies, and all comes out of the

> American railroads consist largely of British gold and American labor. Government by injunction crowns the former king, and makes the latter his subject.

> The platform upon which William J. Bryan stands is pledged to abolish this despotic usurpation of judicial power, and restore to railway employes their lawful right to resist reduction and injustice by the lawful means provided by their organizations.

> The railway corporations are united and have massed all their tremendous powers to crush him. This in itself is indisputable proof that he is the friend of workingmen. In saying this, the genuine keynote of the railroad campaign has been struck. It startles like alarm bells at night. There is no mistaking the issue. Its gravity cannot be over-estimated. It involves the very existence of organized labor, the bulwark and defense of workingmen against corporate tyranny, which, if swept away, leaves them shorn of every vestige of power, and totally at the mercy of corporate capital.

> The one federal judge who has proven himself to be immeasurably above the corrupting influences of corporations, who has earned the confidence and gratitude of all railway employes for his unyielding defense of their rights, upon whose fair name there is no scar or blemish, Henry C. Caldwell, has declared that the nomination of William J. Bryan is the greatest since Lincoln. We heartily concur in the declaration of this honest, fearless and distinguished jurist.

> In view of all these facts-facts of tremendous import which cannot be successfully controverted-we pledge our united and unwavering support to William J. Bryan for president, and appeal to railway employes and all workthe sacred right of suffrage from employes, in abolishing government by injunction and in securing and maintaining every right of citizenship vouchsafed

> > EUGENE V. DEBS, JAMES HOGAN, SYLVESTER KELIHER, R. M. GOODWIN, M. J. ELLIOTT.

WILLIAM E. BURNS, Board of Directors American Railway

of the

H. B. PLANT.

HE OF THE GREAT SQUTHERN PLANT SYSTEM OF RAILOADS.

es to Introduce Throughout the ath a System of Slavery, More Infamous Than Ever Existed

H. B. Plant is a New York millionaire,

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who in the spirit of the old time slave system, has gone south to transform white men into slaves. The southern railroad system which bears his name, it would be vastly more proper to call THE PEON SYSTEM,

because Mr. H. B. Plant proposes to reduce his employes to peons—debtor slaves, serfs, a mass of human cattle, to be worked, waged and voted as the property of his peon system, and what Mr. H. B. Plant is doing for his employes, other railroad lines and systems are doing for their employes.

WHAT ARE THEIR METHODA? Napoleon said: "Armies march on their stomachs." Harper, the president of Rockefeller University, said: "We know where our money comes from," and Loughlin, one of Rockefeller's professors, knowing where his money comes from, is out preaching the beauties and blessings of plutocracy and the methods of the railway systems of the country. knowing that their employes have stomachs, they are giving them to understand that unless they vote for goldbugism they will find themselves hungry.

PLANT'S PEON PLAN.

We have on our table a copy of the Albany, Ga., Penny Press, which outlines Plant's peon plan of subjugation. It

With a full sense of his great importance as money king, and a realization of his power as a railroad magnate—comfortably ensconced in a plush arm-chair in his luxurious private office. Mr. H. B. Plant-he of the Plant System fame has dictated and had sent out a circular letter, the purposes of which, if carried out, will play an important part in politics in Georgia this ye and others of the System who have unde control large numbers of employes, and tells them, in unmistakable language, that they

MUST SUPPORT M'KINLEY in the next presidential election; that it is in the interest of the System that those men in its hire do all they can to put Mckinley in office, and that if the said support is not given as directed all head officials must send in their resignation.

The above gives a pretty good idea of the con-text of the circulars sent out, and shows that the great army of employes of the Plant System fin themselves in rather an awky other words, it is vote for McKinley or quit IT IS A TREACHEROUS BLOW AT AMERICAN

and independence, and is, no doubt, the begin ning of an exertion of the wonderful money power of the Wall street leeches. And who knows but what all or most of the great co tions of the country have done or are now exactly what the Plant System has done? It is safe to presume that others are in this class. They will have to be in it to bring about the result de-

THE FIGHT IS ON.

Railway employes may now, as well as at a later day, understand the ordeal that awaits them. They are to be required, as on the southern Plant Peon System, to vote for McKinley, or pay the penalty of discharge, ostracism, black list, etc., to the end of the chapter.

THE CRUCIAL TEST.

In this crucial test of patriotic independence, how will railway employes bear themselves? There are about a million of them. A million of free American citizens scourged to the polls to vote themselves slaves, will be the saddest picture of degradation men, angels or devils ever beheld on this lanet since God said "Let there be light."

THE PERIL

There is no doubt about the impending peril. There is not a wind that blows on the land that is not burdened with it, and any intimation from railroad magnates that they will devise methods to debauch, subjugate, degrade and enslave their employes fills the mind with horror.

CAN THEY DO IT?

Yes and no. Some men will submit, bow their necks and receive the yoke, stretch out their hands and receive their fetters. Some will be bought and others bribed. Some will betray their comrades like Judas, but the great majority of them will not be bulldozed, will not be intimidated, will not be scourged with British whips wielded by Ameri tories. Nay, verily, they will choose sacrifice and death before degradation.

PLANT'S PLUTOCRATS AND PIRATES will do well to be careful. There is a spirit of resistance abroad in this land. ien are bearing the woes of poverty, resulting from plutocratic method piracy. The public mind is volc and plutocrats will consult the we of the country by going slow in their plans for further subjugation.

ATTENTION, RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH EMPLOYES.

Any ten railway or telegraph employes, of good character, may institute a Local Union of the American Railway Union. All classes, without reference to occupation, are eligible. For copies of the constitution, circulars of instruc-

Terre Haute, Ind.

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION

ing to the people. Among the many who have thus been employed and carried on the pay-rolls of the hig honanzas for a number of years is William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, a paid agent and spokesman of the free-silver combine. In Omaha, where William J. Bryan does editorial work, the Omaha Bee has made the specific charges editorially, time and again. It has never been met, I say, as an American citizen, having at heart the welfare of the people, that the man ing as the advocate of the downtrodden me of his countrymen, holding a "crown of thorns" in one hand and the bugaboo "cross of gold" in the other, owes it as a duty to every man, woman the other, owes it as a duty to every man, womanand child in this country to say whether that
charge is false or whether it is true. I do say,
my countrymen, and I know whereof I speak,
that for three and a half years, without regard to
Bryan, there has been a selected corps of orators
and writers, paid employes of the silver producers, spreading their literature over the country from one end to the other, telling the farmer
that he will have more for his wheat, telling the
laboring man that he will have more for his
work:"

HON, WILLIAM M. STEWART.

In this connection it becomes im-mensely interesting and instructive to note the way the Hon. William M. Stew-

art, United States senator from Nevada, deals with the Hon. John M. Thurston. The Nevada senator tears the mask from Thurston and permits the world to behold a face which wears, in every lineament and expression, the depravity of his heart. With a pen as keen as a Damascus blade he carves up the libeller Thurston as if he was a cadaver on the dissecting board of a surgeon, and on its point impales him as if he were a bluetailed fly.

THURSTON IN THE PILLORY. In his letter to Thurston, Mr. Stewart

ent requires explanation, provided your reputation for truth and ver you consider your reputation for truth and ver-acity valuable. But your disclaimer that you would be the last man to assall the character of Mr. Bryan' reflects either upon your veracity or your knowledge of the law of libel. If you are a lawyer, and the fact that you have been retained by the Union Pacific Railroad for so many years indicates that you are useful in some way to that institution, you ought to know that repesting a slander or libel is equally as dangerous or libelous as the original matter. "You assume that you are not assailing Mr.

Bryan when you are quoting what irresponsible apers say of him and giving to such state nts all the credit your high offic al positio can confer. You belittle understanding when you say that it is the duty of Mr. Bryan to enter you say that it is the duty of Mr. Bryan to enter into personal controversy with every hireling newspaper scribbler who is employed to slander or defame him. The people understand the animus of partisan newspapers and make proper allowances for their assertions, but when you clothe their slanders with your official robes it is a lame and cowardly defense on your part to protect yourself by skulking behind miserable newspaper scribblers. I called your attention to the injustice of your charge, not the charge of newspapers, which I have again quoted for the purpose of calling attention to the charge you made, supposing that if you were an henorable man you would retract the charges at once if you were unable to prove them. Instead of doing so you repeated other stale slanders against Bryan, myself, Senator Sharon, Governor Stanford and inst Mr. Bryan.

"I shall not retaliste in kind and que

issue. The issue is whether you have unjustly and without proof assailed t Bryan. You can not avoid that issue by pretend ing that you repeated a falsehood which some body else originated. Do you not fear the repeat ing of a falsehood and attributing it to irrespon sible parties will impair your influence in favo

the cause you are advocating?
"You must remember, my dear senator, that "You must remember, my dear senator, that there is a sense of public justice which is outraged by slander and libel, which you can not justify by claiming you have a right to remark it because you had not the courage to originate it. If you have no case against Mr. Bryan which you have already virtually admitted by citing irrelevant incompatent hearsay to prove your charge. have already virtually admitted by citing irrele-vant, incompetent hearsay to prove your charge, your standers will be harmless, so far as he is concerned; but can you afford to be published to the world as a peddler of standers which you can not prove? If you have any irlends who supposed that you were both honest and brave, they will be sorely disappointed if you fail to frankly avow your error and retract your standers or prove the truth of your charges which I have quoted above. Yours very respectfully,

ery respectfully, WILLIAM M. STEWART. SCORN AND CONTEMPT.

With Thurston standing naked before the American people, with the marks of [CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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

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WHO ARE AMERICANS?

It is as important now as it was in 1776 to inquire, who are Americans?

History repeats itself-there were in 1776, men born in America who were not Americans.

The poet, addressing Americans asked:

"Is there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land?

It was found, in 1776, that something more than being born in America was

required to make a man an American. Benedict Arnold was an American born.

Geerge Washington was an American born.

To know who are Americans, you must try them. When Washington said, "Put none

but Americans on guard to-night," he meant more than birth.

There are times which try men's souls their manhood, their convictions, their

History repeats itself-such times occurred in 1776, again in 1896.

The same question is up for debate Can the United States, with a population of 70,000,000 stand alone in 1896, as the colonies swore, with 3,000,000, in 1776, that they could stand alone, free and independent, in spite of England. The battle is on.

WHO ARE THE HESSIANS?

King George, in his efforts to subdue the American colonies, had use for all the gold he could obtain.

His generals, who were fighting in America, offered gold to the colonists to turn traitor to their country and the of independence, and in many ines they were successful.

He found that his English subjects resitated to enlist for the unholy war against their brothers in the colonies.

They had heard the great Englishman William Pitt, say in the British Parliament, "I rejoice that America has resisted."

At this juncture, King George found use for his gold in buying twenty-nine thousand Germans of Hesse-Hessian cattle-who were sold, armed, equipped and transported to America, to defeat

the cause of independence. These Hessians were sold to King George by the Prince of Hesse, a little German potentate, for so much gold, to enable King George to subjugate men who were fighting to cast off the British

yoke. Who are the Hessians in 1896? The answer is easily given. They are the degenerate Americans who sell themselves for British gold to enable England to subjugate the government of the United States.

They are the Hessians-Goldbug Hessians.

In 1776 the Hessians did not succ nor will they in 1896.

TORIES.

Who were they?

In 1776 they were apostate American who adhered to the British cause, rallied to the standard of King George, opposed independence and were the bitter and relentless enemies of their country.

Who are they now?

In 1896 they are still apostate Americans, who adhere to the British gold standard policy and favor British domination in the financial affairs of the United States.

In 1776 to 1784, when the federated colonies had a population of only 3,000,-000, the tories said the colonies could not stand alone, that they must be supported and dominated by England.

In 1896, with a population of more than 70,000,000, the most powerful nation upon the earth, the tories still affirm that the United States of America cannot stand alone, that they must be aided by England and other European nations.

In 1776 the term tory stood for every thing odious and infamous

In their deep seated hostility to the cause of American Independence and liberty, they were fiercer in their ven ace than British soldiers. They allied themselves with savages, and with torch and tomshawk and scalping knife, gloried in the imprisonment, torture and death of patriots.

In 1896, though the methods of the tories are changed, they evince the sam desire for British domination in Ameri an affairs. They denounce patriots they denounce independence, and are

now, in 1896, as were their progenitors in 1776, ready and willing to accept a British yoke, and crawl in the dust under the pressure of the lion's paw.

To defeat these tories is the supreme demand in the campaign of 1896.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

That the ballot is-

A weapon that comes down as still, As snow flakes fall upon the sod, Yet, executes a freeman's will. As lightning does the will of God."

That the campaign of 1896 is Labor's opportunity.

That railroads, and every other enter prise that employs large numbers of men, have begun the work of intimida tion.

That these plutocratic concerns propose to vote their employes as if they were so many dumb driven cattle.

That American patriotism is to be put to the test in 1896, as it was in 1776.

That the high priests, the pharisees the sadducees, the scribes and herodians represented by Rothchilds and shylocks. are preparing to press down a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor in the United States.

That labor is to be crucified upon a cross of gold.

That British gold is to be used to inaugurate a reign of toryism and treason.

That Mark Hanna, the inveterate foe of workingmen, has a number of millionaires, worth in the aggregate, a billion, whom he can assess to raise a corruption fund to defeat Bryan, the People's can-

That in the campaign of 1896, like the campaigns in which Washington fought British soldiers, American tories and imported Hessians, the hopes of the country center upon the workingmen.

That if they are true to their sovereignty, if they are patriotic and courageous, as in times past, Bryan will be elected, the country emancipated and prosperity secured.

And don't you forget it.

BRYAN AND LABOR.

The ringing address just issued by the directors of the American Railway Union which will be found in another column, gives good and sufficient reason why every workingman, and especially railway employes, should vote and work for William J. Bryan for President. The platform upon which he stands means an end to "government by injunction," just as the platform upon which William McKinley stands means the continuation of such odious and despotic rule. In the event of McKinley's election, Hanna would be in the saddle and his past record, filled with the groans of murdered workingmen, is sufficient to think that railroad employes, whose compel the conviction that leaden diet and felons' cells would be the portion of all who dared to protest against plutocracy riding rough-shod over the working

Bryan is clean and fearless, sans peut et sans reproche. He is a statesman par excellence and will be equal to every requirement of his high office. All the guns of the plutocracy are leveled upon him. Like a colossus, he towers up as he hurls defiance at the foes of the people. The spectacle is inspiring. Can there be an instant's doubt as to where workingmen should stand in this supreme hour of the conflict? McKinley and plutocracy or Bryan and democracy Which?

RAILROAD MANAGERS' PRONUNCIAMEN-TO TO THEIR EMPLOYES. Read our circulars.

Look to your bread and butter.

You are our wage-slaves.

You live by our permission.

We own you, your wives and your children.

Your sovereignty amounts to nothing. We are your masters and you are our

You have no rights we are bound to

respect.

Your votes are our votes.

You are a part of our rolling stock. You will vote as we direct, or starve.

We have blacklisted thousands like

We are in the saddle.

You are helpless, mere chattels. Read our circulars, and obey our-command,

In which case, you may work for us and be robbed.

Disobey our commands and the highways shall be your homes.

HAS TRIED EVEYTHING.

The Cleveland Recorder, in indorsing free silver and denouncing the Republican party as the pliant tool of an English aristocracy and American toryism. save:

The farmer, with his crops rotting in the field The farmer, with his crops rotting in the nead for want of a market, sits in rags and penury, while the laborer and his family, in hunger and misery, gaze upon plenty without meney to pur-chase it, and without labor to earn it. That we are in the midst of a political revolution every man must admit. Where it will end no one can sy. That there is something radically with present conditions no same man will prophesy. That there is something radically wrong with present conditions no same man will deny. What will the people of this country, the laboring millions who have the ballot in their hands, do to change these conditions? How shall it be done? These are questions that address themselves to every laborer on the farm, in shop, store or elsewhere, questions that involve the future prosperity and wellfare of all.

We have tried all that the republicans contended for without syail. We have tried all that

for without avail. These silver advocates offer their solution. Can any one offer a better one If so, now is the time and this is the occasion for

Such convictions have at last laid hold upon millions of the American people and the political revolution has commenced in earnest.

EAST AND WEST.

THE TIMES is fortunate in its exchange list, which includes many papers which advocate reform with masterly ability, among which, is the East and West, published at Penn Yan, N. Y., and edited by Everett W. Fish.

by Everett W. Fish.

The East and West in every issue bristles with statistics requiring great labor to put in shape for publication, and of incalculable value to its readers. It simplifies facts and brings them within the grasp of the average man, puts them in shape for ready use. It gives the wheat winnowed from the chaff. It has consisting and the courage to state them. victions and the courage to state them and defend them, and is exerting a powerful influence in the sections of the country where it circulates.

We take great pleasure in commend ing East and West, because there is scarcely a proposition included in the discussion of the period, that it does not elucidate with consummate skill.

CONVERTING THE CHINESE.

The English people are becoming tired and disgusted with the efforts of missionaries to convert the barbarians of China. The London Clarion reproduces from the Free Review the following:

"What is the net result of all the Christian mis onary work in China? Dr. Morrison puts the harvest " at " a fraction more than two men per missionary per annum." But this needs correction. Besides the missionaries, there is a swarm of "paid ordained and unordained native helpers: " and, adding these to the missionaries t appears that the aggregate body converts as much as "nine tenths of a Chinaman per worker per annum." This is no imaginary estimate; it ests on the reports of the missionaries them selves, and it assumes that every reputed conver sion is genuine-a very large assumption indeed No deduction is made for lapses! The figures are startling—1.511 Protestant missionaries, 3,127 alleged converts, at a cost of £350,000-upwards of

With two Chinamen per missionary per annum, and 400,000,000 to convert, the question arises, when will all the Whangs, Changs, etc., be converted? and what will be the cost at \$5,500 a head?

THE RAILWAY AGE.

This publication, which, from the first, has been simply a flea in the hair of the railroad dog, has declared for the gold standard, and in dolorous tones, befitting a parasite, a fawning lickspittal, is appealing to the railroad employes to vote the goldbug ticket.

This debauched publication, with ne more heart than a bronze toad, seems to enemy it has ever been, will listen to its mouthings, and be induced to vote for their enemies. But they are too well informed to be stampeded, bulldozed and whipped into line by the Railwan Age. the scurvy dog under the general manager's palace car, which barks and growls as it is bidden, and for such sop as its masters condescend to bestow upon it.

THOMAS J. MORGAN.

This able and advanced labor advocate delivered a masterly Labor Day address at Terre Haute, Ind., under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. For almost two hours he held the closest attention of his vast audience. Unfortunately, there was no report of the address taken or we should gladly give it to our readers in full. It was logical, clear, convincing and above all, it was advanced in thought and full of sound doctrine, well calculated to promote the study of social science. Mr. Morgan is thoroughly honest and mightily in earnest. His address at Terre Haute won hosts of friends for him and left a profound impression.

THE SAME HARRISON.

It will be eminently proper for railroad employes to remember, when Gen'l. Ben Harrison takes the stump in the interest of England, that he is the same "little Ben." who in 1877 commanded a company, armed with shotted guns, and wanted to shoot railroad strikers, and could he have had his way, would have done that very thing. Little Ben is now the same that he was in '77:

LABOR DAY ADDRESS.

The following is an extract from the Labor Day address of Eugene V. Debs, delivered at the Fair Grounds, Terre Haute, Ind., in the presence of a vast audience, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union:

This day is dedicated to Labor. It is Labor's holiday. I congratulate you upon this auspicious occasion and I congratulate myself upon being per-

mitted to voice my greetings in person-instead of by proxy. Men, women and children go forth from the thronged eities to-day, and be-neath the shade of trees, "God's first temples," worship at the shrine of

And the mighty hosts will celebrate. elebrate what?

Celebrate what?

There was a time when the captive Jews, by the rivers of Babylon, hanged their harps upon the willows and wept, for they who carried them away captive, required of them a song. But their harps were silent and they could not sing the songs of "Zion." For reasons, more or less similar, the hosts of American Labor cannot to day sing the song of Freedom.

all day long without exhausting the

subject.

Is it low wages? The theme will require a Webster, a Clay or a Bryan to do it justice.

Is it poverty, degradation, darkened homes and despair? What gift of genius is equal to the task?

Is it wage-slavery? We behold the managers of our great railroad systems, trusts and monopolies in every form, engaged in intimidating their employes, giving them to understand that they must vote for their own degradation or suffer the blacklist ostracism, worse than the Russian Siberian curse. the Russian Siberian curse.

If that is the topic of Labor Day ora-tors, it is continental in its sweep, and challenges cloud-bursts of maledictions and all the wealth of anathema the

should wave in every wind that blows —a day when Americans may repeat the language of the Declaration of Inde-pendence. "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are crependence. "We hold these truths of be self-evident: That all men are created equal: That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights: That among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happi

More than a century ago, the patriots of the revolution, fired by the immortal declaration of Patrick Henry, "Give me Liberty or give me Death," wrested from the British crown the jewel of Political Ladonaudaes. itical Independence. Crown and scep-ter ruled no longer. Subjects became citizens; and seris, men. Under the genius of self government the Ameri-can Republic became the wonder and envy of the world. In that great con-test the question of the divine right of kings to rule men was settled for all

To-day, we are confronted by another issue, of graver import, and of as much greater consequence, as the Republic of to-day is greater than the Colonies of a century and a quarter ago. The question of to day is the right of a favored few to rob, under the forms of law, the helpless many of the right to live. man who has no right to labor has no right to live.

The struggle for Political Independence was won. The battle for Industrial Freedom has but just begun. How fiercely the conflict may rage, or whether it shall be peaceable or violent, is be-yond the ken of mortal man, but that the hosts of Labor will be finally tri-umphant, is as inevitable as the ebb and flow of the tides:

"For freedom's battle, once begun, Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft is ever won."

And yet, there are those who refuse to believe that there is any conflict, that there is any great wrong to be righted, and with a zeal and intensity worthy of a better cause, they uphold the existing order of things and ceaselessly pour their wrath upon the brave and noble few who would rescue oppressed and suffer-ing humanity from conditions which make earth a hell and life a continuous curse. Prof. Herron says: "The worst charge that can be made against a Chris-tian is that he attempts to justify the existing social order. That the old order tian is that he attempts to justify the existing social order. That the old order of things cannot remain is evident to all but blind eyes. No man with moral sense, nothing but hopeless selfishness and stupidity can fail to see that worldwide changes are at hand, with a social reconstruction and a new civilization." In the sweep of the present industrial

system humanity has been divided into three classes, the capitalistic class, the middle class and the working class. The capitalistic class represents 9 per cent of our population and has 71 per cent of the wealth; the middle class represents 39 per cent of our population and has 24 per cent of the wealth, while the working class represents 52 per cent of our popu lation and has 5 per cent of the wealth.

And thus it happens that they who produce all have nothing and they who produce nothing have all. Not only this, but a working man to day lives by permission. He toils and suffers in silence. If he dare protest his master dooms his wife and children to starvation. Modern civilization has reduced him to vassalage and mendicancy. Do I overdraw the picture? Let the thousands who work on our southern railways answer, if they Let the tens of thousands of thousands of

sunken-eyed and hollow-cheeked, of both sexes, victims of the sweating hells bear haggard testimony. Human life is cheap. Property, alone, is sacred. Gold is god. The divinity of the dollar is absolute and must not be questioned.

will the reign of wealth and the slav-ery of labor be perpetual? No! Else humanity were worse than heathenish. The divine in human nature burns in the breasts and glows in the eyes of ter thousand deliverers. The tongue of slan der, the whip of persecution cannot silence them. They are the evangelists of the new faith, the pathfinders in the social wilderness, the heralds of the industrial dawn dustrial dawn.

dustrial dawn.

Lincoln was pre eminently of these. He stood immovable as granite while a whirl-wind of detraction spent its force upon him. Like Christ, he loved the lowly and oppressed and loathed and scorned the bribes and blandishments of wealth and power.

The rule of Mammon is to-day more cruel and relentless than in the days of Lincoln and it now has continental sway. But the slave power was destroy-

Lincoln and it now has continental sway. But the slave power was destroyed and the modern money power cannot endure. Humanity will triumph. The masses are thinking and thought is revolution. Evil carries withit the elements of its own overthrow. A false system may, for a time, be propped up by a vicious public sentiment, created by a debauched press, a venal court and a cowardly pulpit, but its fall is inevitable.

able.

The present industrial system is doomed. It is founded in false economics and is shaking in the grasp of the test of the ages. From its ruins will rise the cooperative commonwealth.

Senator Thurston, the Nebraska U. S. nator and slanderer, under the lash of indignant Americans who scorn a libeler, has retracted the second-hand lie he nursed and huckstered against W. J. Bryan. But the lie pilloried him before the world, and all decent men will continue to loathe him.

Hey there! you men

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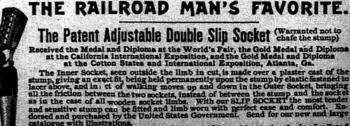
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PAPERS.

Handy Data Upon the Financial Question.

BY HUGH J. HUGHES.

The following statements concerning the financial legislation in this country from 1786 until 1893, are taken verbatim from United States Treasury Department Circular No. 123, issued July 1st, 1896. It may be obtained, free of charge, upon application to the secretary of the treasury, Washington, D. C.

All reference to monetary enactments passed by foreign governments, as well as mention of the United States laws relative to our subsidiary and minor

as mention of the United States laws relative to our subsidiary and minor coin, are purposely omitted in order that the facts given may be in as compact form as possible.

1786—"Establishment of the double standard in the United States, with the ratio of 1 to 15.25; that is, on the basis of 123.134 grains of fine gold for the half eagle, or \$5.00 piece, and 375.64 grains of fine silver for the dollar, without any actual coinage.

1792—"Adoption of the ratio of 1 to 15 and the establishment of a mint with

15 and the establishment of a mint with free and gratuitous coinage in the United States; the silver dollar equal to 371.25 grains fine, the eagle 247.5 grains fine.

1834—"Substitution of the ratio of 1 to

16 for that of 1 to 15 in the United States by reducing the weight of the eagle, \$10 gold piece, from 270 grains to 258 grains.

1837—"In 1837 the fineness of the United States gold coins was raised from .899225 to .900, and the silver coins from

.89922 to .900, and the silver coins from .8924 to .900, giving the ration of 1 to 15.988, and fixing the standard weight of the silver dollar at 412.5 grains.

1873—"Replacing of the double standard by the gold standard. Reduction of the cost of coinage of gold to one-fifth per cent., the total abolition of which charge was decreed in 1875. Creation of a trade dollar of 420 grains, with a finences of .900.

ness of .900.

1878—" Act of the United States congress providing for the purchase, from time to time, of silver bullion, at the market price thereof, of not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month as a minimum, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month as a purchased, into silver dollars of 412.5 grains. [The coinage of sillars of 412.5 grains. [The coinage of silver on private account prohibited.]
1887—"Retirement of the trade dol-

lars by the government of the United States in March. 1890—"Repeal of the act of February

28, 1878, commonly known as Bland-Allison law, and substitution of authority for purchase of 4,500,000 fine ounces of silver each month, to be paid for by issue of treasury notes payable in coin.

(Act of July 14, 1890.)

1893—"Repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, by the con-gress of the United States."

In reply to the inquiry as to what constitutes legal tender, the treasury department says (see circular No. 123, page 7): "Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law; and when below such standard and limit of tolerance, it is legal tender in proportion to its weight "Standard silver dollars are legal ten

der at their nominal or face value in pay-ment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.
"Treasury notes of the act of July 14

1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

expressly stipulated in the contract.

"United States notes (also call greenbacks and legal tenders, see page 6, circular 123,) are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

"Gold certificates, silver certificates,

Gold certificates, silver certificates "Gold certificates, silver certificates, and national bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while national bank notes are receivable for all public dues, except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the government for salaries, and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associated the salaries are supported by the salaries are supported by the salaries and associated the salaries are supported by the salaries are supported by the salaries are salaries. to individuals, corporations, and asso-ciations within the United States, ex-cept interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency. All national banks are required by law to receive the notes of other national

Now, if we go a step further, the reason of its secondary place becomes evident. When, in 1834, the ratio was changed

from 1 to 15, to 1 to 16, the change was made "by reducing the weight of the eagle, \$10 gold piece, from 270 grains to 258 grains." That imagination must be well trained which would not for a moment suppose that the principal metal was depreciated in value to bring it into equilibrium with a secondary monetary unit. Such a step is in opposition to all commonsense, and yet we find men who maintain that silver was demonetized in 1834! How, in the face of the paragraph relating to the monetary legislation of that year, they can for a moment maintain their position, would puzzle a Fabius to explain.

According to the source from which the previous statements have been drawn, the United States, in 1873, replaced the double standard by the gold standard. Now, as to whether or not that meant demonstration of silver, let the same authority decide. It 1890 Roumania introduced the gold standard. Now notice the wording of this statement: "Demonetization of 25,000,000 lei in pieces of five lei in Roumania in ter in pieces of nive let in Roumania in consequence of the introduction of the gold standard by the law of October 27." (See U. S. Tressury Department Circular No. 123, page 36.)

These are the facts in the case, gen-

These are the facts in the case, gentlemen, now draw your own conclusions. If the demonetization of silver by Roumania was the result of the adoption of the gold standard, what effect did the adoption of that standard have upon the silver of our country? It seems to me that but one answer is possible.

The demonetization of silver means this:—That its function as a standard of value has been destroyed, and that for all practical purposes, it becomes money of account, subject to market fluctuations, like any other commodity, when measured in gold. It means that all values are measured by practically half the metallic money of the country, thereby depreciating to that extent the values so measured. It means that nonproducers, have, by legislation, without

the changing of a word in their contracts, increased by one hundred cent, the value of their holdings.

cent. the value of their holdings. It means that the men who create capital must double the amount of their tribute. But I find myself digressing. I started out to give you some of the data bearing upon the financial question, rather than to build up an argument for either side. You can actify worselves as to than to build up an argument for either side. You can satisfy yourselves as to the correctness of the statements made by dropping a postal card to the secretary of treasury, Washington, D. C. The circular from which I have quoted has been written up in response to the many inquiries that have poured into the treasury department, relative to the financial question. It is brimful of information put into compact form. Send formation put into compact form. Send and get a copy if you have not yet done so. It is a vote maker as well as an edncator.

The Land Question and the Money Question.

BY W. L. CROSMAN.

In your issue of July 1st, you quote from a standing letter of mine in which I endeavor to show the importance of the land question over that of money. But you do not quote the whole of my article in which I show how a better monetary system will benefit the land owner just the same as any better sys tem of exchange, transportation or production will be always for the benefit of the land monopolist. The writer is glad that the money question is up for discussion. I will vote for Bryan, but believe that the land to the lieve that the 16 to 1 ratio is not a solution of the monetary problem. Let us see how more money will benefit landowners. The penniless man, in order to secure some of the increase in the exchange medium, must work for it, and perform labor for some person who has money. What is the first thing that must be done by a person who is going to employ labor? If he is a farmer he must either buy or rent a farm; if a manufacturer he must procure a site; if a storekeeper he must procure a locaif a storekeeper he must procure a loca-tion for his store. All these require land. This is the first effect of an increase in the medium of exchange. The next is an increased demand for land, which increases its value, and increased value means more money for the land-owner; and he renders no service for the ground rent he appropriates. The government issues money at one point; the landowner gathers it at another. If issuing money by the government was abolished and a system of mutual banking was established by and for the people, the effect would be the same.

Land is the source of our living and the source of all wealth. Then the land question should be settled first, for it is the foundation on which we must de pend for the security and permanency of all other reforms, and it can be set tled right by the adoption of the single tax, which means the abolition of all taxes now levied and collecting instead the rent of land to defray the expenses of government. Once adopt this ideal system of taxation and the worst possible money system could not deprive the poorest worker of a decent living, but without the single tax the best possible money system would only accentuate the evils of land monopoly—the private appropriation of ground rent and the withholding from use of national oppor-tunities for employment.

Labor or Gold to Rule, Which?

BY J. ALFRED KINGHORN-JONES.

Gold, the most useless of metals. hidden away in those parts of the earth that are the least suitable for the habitation of man. Labor produces it at great risk. Labor refines it. Labor then stamps it with certain heathen (for we are not Christlike) hieroglyphics, which give it a villainous fictitious value. La-bor, the creator, is actually the idiot who makes the created inanimate metal master, tyrant, autocrat over its creator. So this metal of which Labor has only been able to produce seven billion dol-lars, in the whole world, has had the power to run up debts in the United States only to the amount of forty-five billions, all payable in gold! It also has monopolized those things most necessary to life, notably land (of which there is enough for all) so that according to its present rate of secumulation only a few present rate of accumulation only a few years will elapse before the inhabitants of this continent will consist of about banks at par."

It is interesting to note the distinction between the legal tender qualities of the gold and silver coins—that while each are legal tender to an unlimited amount, silver occupies a subordinate position.

Now, if we go a step further, the reason leads to the legal tender to an unlimited amount, called one per cent usury) will destroy will destroy to the single of leads to the legal tender to an unlimited amount, good hing can come from the money to we form them into mere automata, and called one per cent usury) will destroy compel them to dance to the jingle of any nation. Therefore all attempts at gold in Lombard and Wall streets. any nation. Therefore all attempts at government reform are useless; the reform that must precede all others is a righteous tool of exchange—which will destroy usury. There is always a way of escape provided, if it is earnestly, honestly sought after and the only way now is "The Labor Exchange" plan of business. It ignores all metals as the only mediums of exchange; it monetizes every product of Labor and will provide that one hour's Labor shall be the unit of all values. There are over one hundred and fifty branches of the Labor Exchange organized in the United States—about thirty in California. All who Labor should become members. The fee for life membership is one dollar The fee for life membership is one dollar and that is spent in propoganda. No dues or assessments. It is thus open to Labor to settle all the currency question and prevent the revolution by evoluting and prevent the revolution by evoluting all metal money into paper Labor checks. It is a simple, safe and sure way out of all the threatening difficulties. It is the duty of all to study this righteous tool of exchange which has been thought out by G. B. De Bernardi, of Independence, Mo., and act, and thus save this glorious land and really make it the land of the free.

Prosperity's Highway-Free

Coinage 16 to 1. Mr. EDITOR:-While it may not b the place of your paper to advocate any particular enterprise, yet I would beg the privilege of mentioning one that means much to railway men, and especially to those of the A. R. U. that have cially to those of the A. R. U. that have been, and are perhaps now out of employment. I refer to the American Railway Co., of Des Moines, Is. Heach member of the A. R. U. would invest one dollar in this company, I believe it would be the beginning of brighter days for labor, and instead of railway men suffering cuts in wages today, to pay interest on watered stock, values would be honestly rendered and wages be benefited as well as the producer and consumer. While I have not a cent invested in this "new reform" I promise you to be one

the interest of this company, simply for justice if no other motive. If any of your readers desire to know more about this enterprise send stamps to American Railway Co., Des Moines, Is., and particulars will be sent you. As a well wisher of the A. R. U. and its principles I hope the members will investigate this enterprise.

McCook, Neb. W. H. DAVIS. of the many thinking men to advance the interest of this company, simply for

GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH." Eugene V. Debs contributed the fol-

lowing paper, under the above caption, to the Labor Day edition of the Cleve-

Patrick Henry of Virginia, at a time when King George of England was engaged in massing the resources of his kingdom to subjugate his American colonies and reduce the American people to slavery, immortalized his name by exclaiming "Give me liberty or give me death."

Patrick Henry was not, by birth or education, one of Virginia's aristocracy. He had no landed estate. He was eminently a poor man. He was one of the "plain people." He was not, in a university sense, an educated man. Unsuccessful in various business ventures, was a reader of books and a student of affairs, and finally became an advocate, a lawyer, and in that profession found his rightful place in the list of patriots of his time, and with the stride of a giant, became the peer of Washington, Hancock, Adams, Quincy and Lee ton, Hancock Adams, Quincy and Lee, and by his fearless courage and un-equaled-eloquence, called the American nation to arms in the defense of liberty and independence.

On one occasion, when the perils of his country were being discussed, when his country were being discussed, when the shadows of coming events spread out dark and appalling from Massachusetts to Georgia, when the choice was between fight or flight, liberty or slavery, British subjugation or American independence, Patrick Henry grasped with prescient genius, cause and effect, the perils and the sacrifices involved, and accepting them all with a courage as dauntless as ever inspired a patriot. and accepting them all with a courage
as dauntless as ever inspired a patriot,
and with hope and faith aflame, uttered
the imperishable words "Give me liberty or give me death."

What did he mean, and what do men
now mean, who so often quote the
words of the illustrious patriot?

Around him, far and near, from the
North to the South, there was African
chattel slavery. Is it to be supposed

death rather than chattel slavery? No one imagines such to have been Patrick Henry's idea, but rather than submit to and an English nobility and aristocracy,

his choice was death. History is repeating itself. True, England is not sending over her armies un-der her Burgoynes and Cornwallises. Her fleets of war-ships are not hovering upon our coasts. She is not taking armed possession of our cities, but, nevertheless, she is plotting to over-throw the liberties of American citizens.

throw the liberties of American citizens.
In the days of the Revolution, days that "tried men's souls," England bought 30,000 Hessians, "dumb driven cattle" armed and equipped to subjugate the American colonies. She does not now use her gold to buy Hessians; but she does use it to transform Americans into Hessians, and where there was one Benedict Arnold to betray his was one Benedict Arnold to betray his country in the dark days of the Revolu-tion, there are now a thousand in alliance with England's money-lenders, ready, for gold, to betray their country and establish in the United States, Eng-

lish domination in financial affairs. Whom are these Benedict Arn these tories, these Hessian cattle? answer is on every American patriot's tongue. It is borne on every breeze. It glows in every patriot's eye. It is voiced from the Atlantic to the Pacific, voiced from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the gulf. It is, that they are the ones who manage trusts and syndicates, banks and factories, railroads and mortgages; those who employ workingmen and working-women, and ceaselessly strive to reduce wages, that they may grow rich and still richer by their piracies, the millionaires, the men who constitute the money-power, who speculate in bonds and gamble in stocks, who contract the currency and

I unhesitatingly affirm that the sub-ject is eminently and pre-eminently ap-propriate for Labor Day discussion. Those whom I have referred to as being in alliance to secure English domination in American finances, have been in alliance also with English capitalist to take possession of vast areas of Amer-ican land, and to control numerous American industries, especially American railroads, many of which are oper-

ated in the interest of English, Holland and German capitalists, so that now multiplied thousands of American toilers are the vassals of European capitalists and aristocrats, and are being plundered

what more do these English lords and American tories want? What further humiliation and degradation of workhumiliation and degradation of workingmen do they contemplate? The answer is easy. They expect to rob them of their ballots, or what is the same thing, by bulldozing, intimidating and blacklisting methods, compet them to make their ballots not only record a lie, but that under the lash of their masters, their ballots shall record the fact that American workingmen are like Benedict Arnold and his associate tory apostates, traitors to truth, to manhood, to liberty and independence, and traitors to their families, their fellow-men and country.

country.

The issue is squarely made. It is up for debate. British emissaries are here.

The alliance between American tories and English enemies of America, is to be

and English enemies of America, is to be perpetuated, and workingmen are to be properties of the perpetuated, and workingmen are to be properties. In view of such things, what will Labor Day orators say? I do not know, but this I do know, if they are true to liberty and independence, true to their feillow-workingmen and to free institutions, free speech and undebauched judiciary, and to the great body of the people, they will rise and expand with their theme and exclaim as did Patrick Henry, a hundred years ago, "Give me Liberty or give me Death."

THAT CROSS OF GOLD.

One of the bravest and best sermon preached for many a day, is that of the Rev. Thomas Hines, rectory of Holy Trinity Church, Manistee, Mich., in answer to the false and stupid charges of blasphemy brought against William J. Bryan, for the metaphor he used in his great speech about the "crown of thorns." Brother Hines is a patriot, a lover of humanity, and, above all, a man, and his latest sermon adds new lustre to his fame. We take great pleasure in reproducing his magnificent sermon in full:

And when they had platted a crown of thorns, they put it upon His head. And they crucified Him, and parted his garments, casting lots.—Matt. xxvii, 27-85. The religious and secular press, preachers and politicians, are condemning W. J. Bryan, the Democratic Populist Free Silver candidate for the presidency, because he said in his speech at the Chicago convention: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crow You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." Because of this language, Mr. Bryan is charged with the sins of irreverence and clasphemy. He is accused of mixing up sacred and solemn things with thing secular and political, The religious world professes to stand aghast, and old line party politicians, the paid attorneys of soulless corporations, trusts and combines, and editors of only party organs, which have sold their brains and columns for gold—betrayed their trust, like Judas, for a bribe-pretend to be shocked at the thought. But there are certain things which we must bear in mind.

First, that Bryan is a member of the Presbyterian church, one of the most conservative and orthodox bodies, and which has great reverence for the Bible as the inspired word of God, hence he would not intentionally be profane.

Second, that while the Bible teaches and I most earnestly believe, that Jesus Christ was the son of God, yet he was crucified, not as the son of God, but as the son of man. His divine nature was not crucified on Calvary, but his human nature only. It was not God who died on the cross. but only a man. Hence that terrible and heartrending cry which he uttered in his death agony "My God! My God! why hast thou forsaken

Then that crown of thorns was placed upon the brow of Christ, and he was nailed to the tree and crucified upon the cross to death for what? You say, as a punishment. Yes, but as a punish for what? You may answer for man's sin, be cause it was necessary to redeem the world. This I deny. There is not a line anywhere in the Bible which teaches such a monstrous doctrine. chattel slavery. Is it to be supposed If this was true, then the murderers of Christ that the great Virginian meant give me were only doing God's will: they were the instruments of the world's redemption, and deserve a vote of thanks from all redeemed humanity and a great reward in the world to come, while a foreign potentate, aided and abetted by American tories and traitors, rather than be the vassal of an English king what becomes of Christ's words concerning the treachery of Judas. "It would have been good for that man if he had never been born." his prayer for his murderers when dying upon the cross: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." What then did St. Peter mean when he charged the Jews with the mur der of Christ, and exhorted them to repent for this sin in order to escape the wrath of God and win Heaven? Christ came into the world to redeem it, but not by death upon the cross. The crown of thorns, the scourging, the insults and mockery, and death by crucifixion, were not in secord with the will of God, but the work of vile,

Then why was Christ crowned with thorns and

crucified? It was but a few days before that the whole city had bid him welcome into Jerusalem with shouts of joy. If we read a few chapters be fore the account of the crucifixion, we shall see It was because he had preached the fatherhood of God, the universal brotherhood of man, denounced every form of usury, legalized robbery and wrong; defied the money power, called the rich oppressors of the poor a lot of ombstones, beautiful to the eye, but inwardly ull of rottenness and corruption, and said that it was "easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter heaven He called them a den of vipers and a lot of hypocrites, and asked them this startling questi "How can you escape the damnation of hell?"
He insulted the national bankers in the temple kicked over the tables of money, accused them of being a lot of thieves, and with a whip lashed the rascals severely and in fiery wrath drove them out into the street. No wonder that we read that money power and rich aristocrats plotted for his death, bribed Judas to betray him, arrest him, charged him with awful crimes of treason against the government and blasphemy agains God. Upon these charges Christ was condemned crowned with thorns and crucified. He was mur fered, not by infidels and heathens, but by the rich aristocratic church members of His day, the priests and leaders in the church. It was those who clamored so loudly for his blood and cried out: "Away with him! Crucify him! He is not fit to live." The same element in the church turn to earth. If not actually, yet they would crucify him with vile words, denunciation, bitter epithets, the boycott and proscription. Human nature is still the same as of old. The logical descendants of Christ's murderers bring the same charges against Bryan and the free sil ver men and all reformers, as the Jews did against Christ. They charge us with being traitors to the government and blasphemous against God. They try to stir up the ignorant rabble agains Bryan and call loudly for his political death.
The truth is that the past twenty-five years the money power has "pressed down a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor, and crucified it upon a cross of gold." As a result, vast multitrides have died of starvation, many committee suicide to escape a slow, lingering death upo the cross of poverty, while many more have die by inches, lacking food, medical care, pure air and the common necessities of life. They died upon the cross of gold with the crown of thorns pressing down upon their brow. Mr. Bryan stated only the truth. His words were an inspir-ation from Heaven. The Son of Man is being crucified today upon the cross of gold with the crown of thorns pressing down upon his brow, in the person of his brothers, the sons of men. Judas was bribed to betray Christ to death by the money power. So multitudes believe that Cleveland, Carlisle, Sherman and others have been bribed by the goldbugs, the Rothschilds and Morgans and their allies, to betray the people into the hands of their enemies for crucifixion.

into the hands of their enemies for crucifixion.

As Christ died upon the cross, the bloody rabble mock and jeer and scoff, and insult him with
drugged wine. So today, capital, which has robbed labor of the fruit of its toil, stolen the product of his labor, rolling in wealth, while labor
writhes in poverty and suffering; offers the working man a few soup bones, crusts, and secondhand clothing, or dances for charity; thus mockfing and insulting their victims while they suf-

hand clothing, or dances for charity; thus mocking and insulting their victims while they suffer, groun and die upon the cross, beneath the crown of thorns.

Christ was crucified between two thieves, as though he was the greatest rascal of the three; uplified between Heaven and earth as though he was not fit for sither world. So the working man has been crucified for years between two robbers of the people—the tariff and the single gold

When Christ was crucified, his murderers gar bled for his clothing and divided it between

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the South and West You should insist on having a Union Label on all your gar-

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them. So while labor is being crucified, the mur-derers divide its clothing, as they gamble in the sities of life, rob the working man and his family of decent clothing and leave them in rags and tatters.

But as Christ dies upon the cross with the

crown of thorn upon his head, nature revolts at the sight and enters its protest amid great convulsions in spliting rocks, rending earth, burst g graves, and the darkened sun. So labor has een crucified by capital amid convulsions and protests, in the way of strikes, riots, blood shedding and the boycott. - And today this whole land convulsed from center to circumference, and is in the midst of a political revolution and up heaval over the pending election.

When Christ died upon the cross, all his enemies rejoiced over his death. But wait. On the

morning of the third day he rose in triumph from the dead and overcome all his foes, and then as cended up to Heaven and sat down upon his throne in glory. So the cause of labor has been crucified to death amid the rejoicing of the money power. But wait. It is rising from the dead. It s bursting the tomb and breaking the barriers of death and will spoil the powers of hell, and as cend, and sit down upon the throne of its glory and possess and enjoy its own again. Corporate greed has "pressed down upon the brow of labor a crown of thorns, and crucified it upon cross of old," but it will rise from the dead and live

W. J. Bryan, the Christian gentleman, the hon est man, the American patriot, the redeemer of abor, the people's candidate for the presidency of these United States, will be elected by the pe ple, will overthrow the combined forces of the gold power, and restore to the people their long ost rights. May heaven bless and defend him verthrow his enemies, and help us all to do our duty. We want no crown of thorns nor cross of

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Playing with figures is something more and better than mere pastime and those who engage in it often set the world to thinking and like the old alchemists make discoveries which amaze and bless the world. We note that Mr. I. B. Conser, in sound money, has been indulging his bents in showing what might have been if the American peo ple had not been for thirty years the victims of unparalleled vandalism. Mr. Conser remarks that he had "seen it stated that the American people have been robbed of over one hundred billion dollars in the last thirty years."

Mr. Conser does not admit or deny the affirmation but proceeds to tabulate the figures relating to the problem and 8ays

"I will here give for the consideration of the thoughtful reader, my view of the matter, item by item. These losses are the natural result of unwise, unjust and inequitable laws, customs and institutions, and could and should have been saved to those who earned, or should have earned it:

15,000,000,000

have earned it:
Interest on money, or money obligations, \$1,000,000,000 annually.
Losses by idleness of those in enforced idleness, \$1,000,000,000 annually.
Losses on account of low prices, \$600,000,000 annually.
Profits on railroads and telegraphs, which could have been saved by government ownership, \$800,000,000 annually.
Losses by rent of the rich, \$1,000,000,000 annually.
Losses by the rum traffic, \$900,000,000 annually.
Losses by hawing and lawyers' fees, caused by scarce money and credit system, \$100,000,000 annually.
Losses by depreciation of real estate. 80,000,000,000 3,000,000,000

80,000,000,000

"Now, \$100,000,000,000 would have

been consumed by those who earned it would have been worth under laws protecting human rights, instead of property rights.

"I honestly believe, that, had our laws been what they should have been, that at the end of the century our wealth would have been \$150,000,-000,000, and our population 100,000,000 people, and not a word of hard times from ocean to ocean, and from the gulf to the northern lakes. We are living under laws at this time that would be a disgrace to the inhabitants of the Cannibal islands, and yet our law-makers say they are all right. and our people endorse them every year, and shout for the g. o. p. Query-Does this argue that our people are capable of self-government?

The Twentieth Century is a publication almost matchless in its advocacy of principles calculated to promote the welfare of the people. It is not only erudite, but courageous, and pre-eminently distinguished for convictions along the lines of reform. As the managing editor of the publication, D. O'Laughlin, Esq., has earned a distinguished position, which he maintains to the great satisfaction of all his readers. The Twentieth Century is not only abreast of the times, but is the voice of a herald crying: "Make way for still greater reforms.

NATIONAL PARTY PLATFOR M S.

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GET RICH!

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION AND THE TELEGRAPHERS.

The American Railway Union had in view at the time of its organization railway employes in every department of the railway service. Since that date nothing has occurred to change the policy of the great order and it has, within its ranks, men representing every department of the service. But in the initial steps taken to unify under its conquering banners, railroad employes, leaving \$140,000,000,000 as the worth engineers, firemen, conductors, brakeor wealth of our people. This, in my men, switchmen, trackmen, shopmen, opinion, is a low estimate of what we telegraphers, etc., all telegraphers were

> This policy was not in consonance with the broad principles of the order and it has been amended, so that now, all telegraphers are admitted. And considering the fact that there are in the country not less than 125,000 telegraphers, the wisdom of the policy will at once be conceded.

> This term, "railroad telegrapher," has been circumscribed in use to include only those who happen to be at any time in the employment of railroads, but a telegrapher whether in or out of the railroad service, may be admitted to the A. R. U. because at short notice, he is, by virtue of his calling, qualified to perform the duties of a railroad telegrapher, indeed, there are thousands of telegraphers in the country, who are now holding positions in various telegraph offices, who have been in the em-ploy of railroads.

Telegraphers, as a general proposition, have not received the recognition in the way of wages which the important duties they are required to perform entitle them to. Nor have they received the protection which should be accorded to men whose avocations are so important in carrying forward the great in-

dustrial enterprises of the period.

This neglect and injustice the American Railway Union proposes to correct and will succeed in remedying when the principle of unification, which it advocates, receives the encouragement its conquering power merits at the hands of those who toil and are robbed.

The telegraphers of the country are now becoming identified with the A. R. U. to an extent which excites the most cheering hopes of splendid success.

HANNA AND PULLMAN

THESE TWO SATANIC ENEMIES OF WORK INGMEN HAVE A MEETING IN CHICAGO.

To Devise Ways and Means for Raising the Money With Which to Corrupt the Public Mind. Bribe and Debauch Workingmen and Elect McKinley.

Confessedly, Mark Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, and George M. Pullman, of Chicago, are two as arrant knaves as ever lived on the American continent. Both of these scoundrels and caitiffs, scamps and tricksters and millionaires, now live luxuriously on money obtained by methods, which, in many instances would make a sea-roving pirate blush.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN

is the Christless whelp who organized famine in Pullman, alias Hell, of the suburbs of Chicago.

The students of man's creation, regardless of theories, are equally annoyed, whether adepts in the Bible account or the Darwin scientific exposition of the origin of species by natural selection, by the existence of certain beasts and rep

Those who accept the Bible account utterly fail to discover either wisdom or goodness in the creation of certain venomus reptiles and beasts of prey, and those who take kindly to the Darwinian theory of evolution, are not less astonished, being at sea when attemping to account for a cobra, a tarantula, a devilfish or a gila-monster.

ists, ethnologists or theologists, has | fused work to every carpenter, brickthe alligator, tarantula and scorpion, devilfish and hyena-creatures so all it about his works, starved it along his had a divine comprehension of such wretches as George M. Pullman, when he likened them to "Whited sepulchers, which appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones and man." uncleanness."

WHO IS HANNA?

As a conscienceless, implacable ene my of workingmen, he is a duplicate of Pullman.

He is said to have accumulated a fort une of \$20,000,000.

He is the manager, the boss and the brains of William McKinley, Republican candidate for president.

He is engaged in taking the census of the millionaires of the country for the purpose of assessing them to raise a corruption fund wherewith to elect Mc-Kinley.

For this purpose he visited Chicago and had a conference with Pullman and other millionaires of that city.

It is of the utmost importance that workingmen should know as much as possible of Mark Hanna.

Alfred Henry Lewis knows all about of the man who went to Chicago to induce Pullman to subscribe money to elect McKinley. Mr. Lewis says:

One glance at him betrays his sort. There is violence in his coarse, rudy face. There is avarice in his weasel-eye, a money fierceness, just as one reads the lust of blood in the lambent ferocity that glows in the eye of a ferret. He is gross man, and runs to flesh like a draught horse Standing 5 feet and 9 inches, Hanna weighs 240 From the size of his collar and the size of his hat one might conclude that Hanna was perhaps the man ordinary. This would be griev-ous error. He has torce; he has brains; he has persistency that never falters, nerves that never flinch. Hanna has courage of the sort that goes with cruelty. He was born for tyranny, for rapacity, a ruthless wretch with a money appetite that is bass-like in its voracity

EMPLOYING MEN.

Mr. Lewis, in his masterly analysis of Hanna, refers to his implacable hatred of workingmen and labor unions, which he has pursued to the death, and profited by his piratical methods, Mr. Lewis says:

Hanna in his enterprises employs thousands of men. He has fought strikes and lockouts with every one of them. There is not a man at work for Hanna today who doesn't hate him with a heart of fire. Why? Because he feeds on them, devours them at every chance. Those twenty millions of his are % per cent the variest pillage of labor. Hanna lives and waxes fat today, the best specimen of the modern anthropophagi

Hanna's first labor war of worth and weight was with the Seamen's Union of the Great Lakes I've told the story before. The battle began in 1882. Today, even with those benefits of "pro-tection" about which the ring-directed, note. threatened McKinley has so much to say, all that Hanna's sailors get is \$15 to \$35 per month, where efore they received from \$60 to \$70.

Hanna boasts that since 1884, when his fina triumph over the Seamen's Union came and the organization lay in blood-dabbled death at his feet, he and his fellow-moneyites who were in the cruel conspiracy with him—the Chamber-laines, the Minches and the Alvah Bradleys—have as direct profits of their victory made \$10,000,000. How many women and children, the wives and little ones of his sallors, this should have honestly fed and clothed, are questions triumph over the Seamen's Union came and the which never rap at the Hanna heart for answer He has natural bars against any such inroad or

HATRED OF LABOR UNIONS.

The satanic persecution of labor union by Mark Hanna, the manager of Mo Kinley's campaign, is as well known in Cleveland, as that city is situated by Lake Erie. Upon this characteristic of Hanna, Mr. Lewis remarks:

Today go to Cleveland and talk with the men on his street railroads—the Woodland avenue and the Listle Consolidated. Not a labor union man is given employment; not one can stay. The first question put to an applicant for work on

any road of Hanna's by Mulhern, his man, is:
"Do you belong to a labor union?" He gets no
work if he does. Moreover, he is at once shadowed by one of Hanna's detectives, of which he keeps a horde; as some men keep a pack of hounds, to learn if he has told the truth.

No man who belongs to organized labor in any form can work for Hanna, or in any enterprise he fosters; unless one excepts those brotherhoods to shed blood, such as the Pinkertons. Then he may do his black work for Hanna and be roundly rewarded therefor. Pinkerton's, the Mooney-Bolands, are the only "labor" organizations to fatten by the hands of Hanna.

Labor does not hold a meeting at Cleveland or near any of Hanna's interests which his detec tives do not attend. They take the name of every Hanna employe who comes. Off goes his hear with the moment of the report.

When the vestibule street car Act was being agitated in Ohio, a measure meant to force such a construction of street cars as might serve to shield the motormen from the piercing cold Hanna opposed it. His men who signed petitions favorable to the act were dismissed.

When it passed in spite of Hanna, instead of vestibuling his cars, he stretched a screen of canvass. It was no protection; moreover, it was a violation in the sense of an evasion of the law Yet if one of his men complained he was dis charged. The Hanna slaves could in the biting winter gnaw their tongues over their work and freeze in slow silence. Or they might quit and Such has been the friendship of Mark Hanna to labor.

OTHER ACTS OF VILLAINY.

Where Hanna is known, it is also known that if McKinley is elected, it will be Hanna and not McKinley who will be president, and that no act of congress designed to mitigate the woes of labor will ever receive McKinley's signature. When McKinley became a bankrupt. his notes being out for \$118,000, a syndicate raised the money, took up the notes and now hold them to intimidate the Republican candidate for president. This miscreant, says Mr. Lewis, " bought

THE CLEVELAND HERALD,

And it is equally true that no scien- turned out the union printers and 'rattific investigation carried on by biolo- ted the office. He built houses and rebeen able to account for the existence layer, plasterer and artisan of any kind of monsters of depravity, such as Pull- who belonged to a labor union. He man, who have in their mental make- fought the labor unionism off his boats, up the characteristics of the asp and off his cars, out of his coal holes. He has drowned it in the lakes, bayoneted normal as to defy description. Christ railroads, choked it to death in his mines. And now he would 'talk' with Witt and other labor leaders, to show them the lamb's-wool-softness of his sympathetic interest for the laboring

To follow along the track of Mark Hanna's career, is to find wrecks of homes, wretched wives and children, and dead and wounded men, who dared to antagonize his schemes of spoliation.

This is the millionaire robber who calculates to elect McKinley, and manage him after he is elected.

This is the robber-baron who seeks the aid of George M. Pullman, and other millionaires, to raise a corruption fund to debauch workingmen and compel them to vote for McKinlev.

IMPORTANT BOARD MEETING.

The Board of Directors of the American Railway Union held a meeting of special importance at headquarters on the 8th and 9th inst. All the directors were in attendance. In another column will be found an address on the political situation, which was unanimously adopted. Hanna. He has studied the character This address has been published in full in many of the great papers from New York to San Francisco. It treats upon a matter of transcendant importance, and has created a profound impression in labor circles throughout the country.

Other matters of importance were considered and acted upon by the board. An insurance plan, covering both life and disability, was submitted by Bro. Keliher, chairman of the committee on insurance. The plan as presented is a most excellent one, and will undoubtedly meet all the varying wants of our members and give general satisfaction. Some changes have been ordered by the board, and these will be reported at a special meeting at an early day. In the meantime, the books and forms are being prepared and the details arranged. The purpose is to give our members a cheap and safe insurance, and great pains will be taken to have every requirment fully met. The insurance will be adopted so as to take effect December 1st or January 1st. A full report will be mailed to local unions after the next meeting of the board.

James Hogan was elected vice president of the order, and all agree that a wise choice has been made. Bro. Hogan, though a young man, has won his spurs in many a well-fought battle for labor. In his new position he will have wider opportunity for the display of his splendid abilities.

The reports of all members of the board were highly encouraging. The work of organizing is going forward in real earnest and the most promising aswithout reservation.

MARCUS A. HANNA.

Mark Hanns, who, by the corrupt use of money, nominated McKinley for president, is photographed as follows by the Cleveland Citizen, one of the most ably conducted labor papers in the country.

All his life Marcus A. Hanna has been a vin lictive foe of organized labor. He has destroye All his life Marcus A. Hanna has been a vindictive foe of organized labor. He has destroyed
the seamen's union of this region, disrupted the
powerful union of his street railway employes,
smashed the unions of his Pennsylvania miners,
and is now attempting to break up the carpenters' and iron laborers' unions of Cleveland. He
is a typical plutocrat—rich, selish, arrogant and
brutal. Let the Republican workingmen of this
country assert their manhood and protest against
glorifying this industrial cannibal.

MALIGNING BRYAN.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Stewart's excoriating whip, there is naturally an element of sympathy blending with ineffable scorn and contempt which falls upon Bryan's libeler as there is when a wife beater strapped to a whipping post receives forty lashes, save one, for his brutality. Thurston, however, succeeded in bringing William J. Bryan to the front with a denial of the libel which the Omaha Bee concocted and Thurston peddled.

BRYAN'S DENIAL.

William J. Bryan's candidacy for president of the United States is in all regards phenomenal. He is young, just having attained the constitutional age required to hold the great office of president.

He is the candidate of three great national conventions. He is preeminently the candidate of the people who are rallying to his standard. He is to but firmly that he had decided to raise be elected and this is why Republicans and apostate Democrats assail him with slander and with libels.

WHAT MR. BRYAN SAYS.

Seeking rest and recreation from the arduous duties of the campaign, Thurston's libel found him among comparative strangers at Upper Red Hook on the Hudson river and from his retreat he sent forth the following denial:

"I have already denied this charge on several occasions, but the reiteration of it by Senator Thurston, a distinguished resident of my own state, justified me in answering it again. I have never at any time or under any circumstance been in the employ of any mine owners, individually or collectively, directly or indirectly nor have I ever been in the employ of or paid by any bimetallic league association. Aside from my editorial salary of about \$150 per month, paid by the Omaha World Herald, and a small amount derived from the legal profession, my income since my retirement from congress has been derived entirely from lectures before Chautauqua, lyceum and lecture bureaus, which have usually paid me a fixed sum, and from contribution made by the people of localities where 1 have spoken. In some instances I have received nothing at all. In most cases I have received more than enough to pay traveling expenses. In only two instances I think, has my compensation exceeded \$100, and in those instances it was about \$200 at one place and about \$300 at the other.

"The first platform on which I ran for congress in 1890, before I was known politically outside of my own state, contained a free coinage plank and my Republican opponent that year was an 1892 i again ran on a free coinage platform. In 1894 I again ran on a free coinage platform and my opponent for the senate, Mr. while opposing unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, insisted that he favored bimetallism. I wrote the free coinage plank on which I ran in 1890 and the free coinage planks in the Nebraska state platforms in 1891, 1894 and 1896, and tried to s the adoption of free coinage planks in the state platform in 1892 and 1893. I only mention this to show that my advocacy of free silver is not of a recent date. Having made this answer to Mr. Thurston's letter, I shall hereafter take no notice of individual or newspaper comment on this subject. If the Republican national committee will say officially that I have ever been employed to deliver speeches by any mine-owner, group of mine-owners or by any association supported by mine-owners, I am ready to make a statement showing in detail all money received by me for speechmaking.

THE LIBEL SCORCHED.

It may be well, all things considered, that the goldbug slander, fattened by John M. Thurston, was hatched in the early days of the campaign.

It was intended to work enormous harm to William J. Bryan. It was fashioned to bite like a cobra and crush like an anaconda. But the reptile is dead. It can neither bite nor crawl, and the work it has accomplished has made John M. Thurston eternally infamous while the rising star of William J. Brvan ascends grandly to the zenith and shines with increasing splendor.

UNIFICATION.

The railway and telegraph employes of the country are "getting together." That is the trend and there is no mistaking it. The rapid growth of the American Railway Union establishes the fact beyond all controversy. All men of good character are admitted without distinction, and all are entitled to equal rights. The humblest man in the service is welcome. The door is barred against none. It is this that constitutes the real nobility of the order. All men become brothers in its ranks, and it is this that gives the order strength and solidity. The local unions may be composed exclusively of men following the same occupation, as for instance, engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, freight-handlers, trackmen clerks, operators, etc., but all are in one and the same order, under the same roof, as it were, pledged to loyally stand by one another in securing right and justice for each and every member. It is the correct plan of organization. In surance for the future may be given no other way can employes successfully resist injustice.

The order is making rapid strides in all directions. New unions are multiplying and the general membership is rapidly increasing. United and harmonious, the railway and telegraph employes of the country will be an invincible power, and the American Railway Union is bending all energies in that

direction. For McKinley-The millionaires, the trusts, the banks, the syndicate money lenders, the mortgage fiends, stock waterers, the bond holders, blacklisters, the tories, the Heathe traitors, the gold worshipers.

For Bryan—The people.

EN PASSANT. Cleveland plays oyster and keeps his

The New York World admits that free coinage is making rapid strides in the

Empire State. The Nabuchadnezzars have erected their gold image and commanded workingmen to fall down and worship it. Will they obey?

Under the gold standard curse in the United States, murders increased from 1,000 in 1881 to 10,212 in 1895. It is a murderous standard.

A preacher who had examined the subject pretty thoroughly, remarked to his audience: "The more I see of goldbugs the better I like dogs.' If fire maintains the record of destruc

tion it has made during the first four months of 1896 it will have destroyed property by December 31st amounting to \$112,960,735. The landlord had just dropped in on

Mrs. Mulcahey and informed her gently her rent. "It's the darlint ye are, sir," she re-

plied. "I wor wonderin' how I cud raise it mesilf." Dividing the spoils by goldbugs is

shown by the census of 1890 to be as follows:

Per Cent. Population. Per Cent. Wealth Owned. Capitalist class Middle class Working class

If workingmen want this sort of distribution all they have to do is to vote for McKinley.

It is said in England that the life of a locomotive is about 500,000 train miles. In other words a locomotive of the latest approved pattern will run 500,000 miles | Keep it up, Post! Keep it up, Sun! without wearing out so as to be useless. In making this run of a half-million miles the fire box will have to be renewed three times, the wheel tires five or six times, and the crank axles from three to five times.

We are told that capital is "timid" and at the same time that it has gone on a strike. It is so timid that it locks itself up, contracts the currency, creates a panic, reduces wages, and tells the country that the strike will proceed with increasing calamities if men do not vote the goldbug ticket. To vote for Bryan and free coinage is to break the backbone of this capital monster and wrest from it the power to create panics in the interests of the Rothschilds and American sharks and shylocks.

"In the railroad yards at St. Louis during the convention were twenty-eight palace cars, especially appointed, royally equipped, and stocked that are said to have characterized the orgies of the late Roman emperors. Whom did thes chariots bear to the city on the Mississippi Where were the common people? Whence came esentation in that convention?'

The display of wealth was on a grand scale and there was no more thought of the common people, the real wealth creators, than there was of swine, and yet, it is expected that the "common people" are so ignorant and debased that they will vote the goldbug ticket.

Judge Caldwell, the one grand character that adorns and dignifies the United States judiciary, being interviewed regarding the course of the Republican party said:

"The expected has happened. The Republican party has thrown off all disguise; the declaration for the gold standard is a departure from the faith of the founders of the party. The gold standard is a synonym of monopolies and trusts. It means opp ression of the producers and the es for the benefit of aggregated capital in all its forms."

"What will the silver Republicans do?" "Those who have the courage of their convic tions will do as Senator Teller has done; they will step down and out of the Republican party.

The New York Voice says: "March 4th, 1849, was Sunday. James K. Polk's term as president expired at noon or it was not administered until about noon senate, held the office. He signed a few official papers as president, but did not take the oath of office, neither did he time that March 4th will fall on Sunday will be 1921.

Then to side with Truth is noble when we share her wretched crust Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis

prosperous to be just; ard stands aside. ubting in the abject spirit, till his Lord is

-James Russell Lowell. en to side with gold is trait'rous, 'tis combining with the trusts,
The Shylocks and the sharks in their thieving

nd brave men now are choosing and for silver they'll decide

and swear they'll not be crowned with thorns, nor yet be crucified.

East and West remarks that " the new and powerful railway trust puts blacklisting into the hands of one man. Over 5,000 million dollars are in the trust (Joint Traffic Association) and nearly 150,000 miles of railway. The editor of this paper is one of the victims of this imperial outrage. It has been a custom ever since the newspaper and the railway started, to give the press pay for advertising time tables, changes, excursions, special notices, etc., in mileage. Every paper had this mutual help until lately. But now this one man who works for the vast trust blacklists the radical papers. No railroad in the trust can grant advertising-even the time table of the local station-but the matter goes to one man. He looks over his blacklist, and if the name of the paper is down as radical, that ends it."

The East and West would be a reform paper if all hell should interpose. It is built that way.

Says the Twentieth Century: "There is but one explanation to be given of the vituperation daily printed in the capitalistic press, and that is that the money power has gone mad. Calling the rep resentatives of 2,000,000 voters assem bled at St. Louis the "scum of the earth" is likely to have an effect the opposite to what was intended. The Evening Post and Sun, of this city, both controlled by millionaires, vie with each other in the use of foul language towards the third party and the reformed Democracy. "Naked savages" is about the mildest term in which they are alluded to, and yet those same naked savages are promulgating some of the finest sentiments that ever stirred the hearts of a people, and the evidence is strong that the "scum" will rise to the top. Keep it up, all you trust controlled plutocratic organs. You are driving the people to vindicate their honor at the polls, and, by the beard of the prophet, the answer in November will be such as will take your breath away.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' ADVOCATE. The Telegraphers' Advocate, is the title

of a new, and exceedingly bright and able weekly, which has just put in its appearance. It is published by the Ruskin Co-operative Association, and this is guarantee sufficient, that a high standard of excellence will be maintained, and that the leading questions of the day will be ably and fearlessly discussed. Government ownership of the telegraph will have a staunch supporter in the Advocate. Its columns are filled with unanswerable arguments. It fearlessly challenges all comers to the combat. Its pluck and enterprise chall'enges admiration. We quote as follows:

"The Telegraphers' Advocate is the first and only paper of its kind ever established. The first issue onsisted of 50,000 copies and went to every op erator that we could reach in the United States Canada and Mexico, as well as to quite a number of offices in England, Australia, Central and offices all over the world were also taken care of In all, the Ruskin Co-operative Association owners of the Advocate, sent out 110,000 papers containing "Giant Wrongs of Telegraphers. This feat stands unparalleled in the history of it is the more remarkable since it was decided upon before a subscriber was received or a cent paid in. Work for this paper if you want to be saved. Send us subscribers and we will sow this cussed country down with government tele-graph literature. We will make the Western Union hunt its hole, so we will."

Most heartily do we welcome this new candidate for usefulness and fame in the field of social and economic inquiry. The subscription price is one dollar per year. Every telegrapher, GENERAL MANAGERS'ASSOCIATION and, indeed, every reading workingman, should take it. Send for a sample copy. Address Telegraphers' Advocate, Cave Mills, Tenn.

VICE PRESIDENT HOBAN.

The many friends of James Hogan that day. Zachary Taylor, president to the vice presidency of the order. By elect, did not believe he could legally a unanimous vote of the directors he was take the oath of office on that day, and elected to that office, and it goes without saying, that he will perform every of the next day. In the mean time David duty that devolves upon him with the R. Atchinson, president protempore of the same conscientious, fidelity that has characterized his past efforts. As vice president, Bro. Hogan will have better opportunities to serve the cause. He draw any salary as president. The next will be constantly in the field, and wherever he may be, he will be on duty and doing duty, and every interest of the order will be sacredly guarded and fearlessly defended.

> In England suicides prefer hanging to any other mode of exit, and throughout Europe, June is their favorite month. For the United States there are no statistics indicating a preference, either as to the season or the methods of selfmurder, but in the city of New York. May seems to be the most popular month for such kind of excursions. Why merry May should be selected, no one

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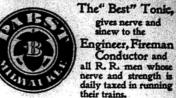
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