

## HORSE POWER.

### AND LABOR SAVING MACHINERY AS FACTORS IN HUMAN INDUSTRY.

A Favorite Theory on the Part of Plutocratic Capitalists to Indicate National Progress, While Omitting Disabilities to Wage Earners.

THE TIMES, in the past, has had frequent occasions to invite the attention of its readers to the sad effects upon the great family of wage earners as a consequence of "horse power" and the indefinite multiplication of what is called "labor saving machinery."

#### HORSE POWER OF THE WORLD.

A Washington correspondent to the St. Louis Globe Democrat, under date of October 23d, for political effect, seeks to show that horse power and labor saving machinery have been the factors of vast importance to the welfare of the wage earners of the world—which the writer condenses into the following sentence, and which he calls a "seeming paradox," that "steadily falling prices have been accompanied by steadily rising wages." When, in fact, as horse power and labor saving machinery have increased, wages have universally, everywhere declined. Presenting the fact universally admitted, that labor has suffered and is now suffering from conditions, the chief cause of which is the multiplication of labor saving machinery.

"The mere magnitude of the figures," says the writer, "showing the development of machine production within the present generation is as interesting as it is bewildering. The productive power of the world has been multiplied many times by the use of machinery, and several of these multiplications in important branches of production and of commerce have occurred within the past twenty or thirty years. The scope of the effects of machine production and transportation is set forth in a broad sense by Prof. David A. Wells in his remarkable book, 'Recent Economic Changes,' in the following terms:

"The power capable of being exerted by the steam engines of the world in existence and working in the year 1887 was estimated by the Bureau of Statistics at Berlin as equivalent to that of 200,000,000 horses, representing, approximately, 1,000,000,000 men; or at least three times the working population of the earth; whose total number of inhabitants is probably about 1,460,000,000. The application and use of steam alone up to date (1889) has accordingly more than trebled man's working power, and, by enabling him to economize his physical strength, has given him greater leisure, comfort and abundance, and also greater opportunity for that mental training which is essential to a higher development. And yet it is certain that four fifths of the steam engines now working in the world have been constructed during the last quarter of a century, or since 1864."

#### HORSE POWER AND MAN POWER.

No intelligent man expects a decrease in the number or power of steam engines. On the contrary, the inevitable conclusion is that a steady increase will occur and that in lands where manual labor is now chiefly employed in carrying forward industrial enterprises, the steam engine will be introduced, and an era of increased production will dawn, indeed, if, as is stated, in 1887 there were steam engines representing 200,000,000 horse power, equivalent to the power of 1,200,000,000 men, and within 200,000,000 of the entire population of the world, it is not an extreme estimate to say that within the past decade, from 1887 to 1897, enough steam engines have been put in operation to equal the entire population of the world, civilized, barbarous and savage, men, women and children, the estimate being 1,400,000,000. If we deduct women and children, the old, the infirm, and all the unfortunate classes, we would have a remainder of men capable of performing manual labor about 200,000,000. If from this number is deducted one fifth, representing the non-producing class, 50,000,000, the remainder, 150,000,000, would represent the working force of the world.

Accepting, as approximately correct, the estimate of the Berlin Bureau of Statistics, it will be observed that in 1887 the horse power of the world, representing 1,000,000,000 of men, represents 850,000,000 more working men than there were at that time in the world.

#### FRANCE.

The writer refers particularly to France, which, he says, enjoys the advantages for comparative purposes of a nearly stationary population, has shown a remarkable increase in machine power within the short space of five years. She had in 1888, 71,501 steam engines, with an aggregate horse power of 4,809,188. She increased the productive power in 1893 to 80,641 engines, with 5,734,372 horse power. Here was an increase of 9 per cent. in producing capacity within five years, without appreciable increase in population.

If, as Mr. Carroll D. Wright says, horse power represents six men, then in

1893, the horse power of France represented 34,406,232 working men. The population of France is about 39,000,000, hence it is seen that the horse power in that country represents the entire population, less 4,593,768. If one-third of the population of France is classed as wage earners, then it will be seen that the horse power of France represents 21,406,232 working men, or nearly three times the working men of that country.

#### THE PROBLEM.

The workmen of the United States are not making war upon steam engines, horse power, or labor saving machines of any description, but are seeking out a way in which they may enjoy some of the benefits which this horse power confers upon the world. As matters now stand the immense horse power, while it is labor saving, is capable of such unlimited production as to force multiplied thousands of working men into the ranks of idlers, who have no work at all, and, in addition to this, when work can be had, man power, being forced to compete with horse power, finds wages steadily declining, until a bare subsistence is obtained. Organized labor has been able to some extent, to arrest the trend of degradation, but nowhere has it succeeded to an extent which renders less dark the shadows of coming events.

#### AN OBJECT LESSON.

During the past few months, those in control of the horse power of the United States, in numerous instances, decided to let their horse power rest. The steam engines stood still and men anxious to work were compelled to remain idle. In this supreme emergency the proprietors said: "If McKinley is elected the engines will be set at work. If Bryan is elected you will remain idle and freeze and starve, and die." The problem can be solved at any time labor wills, that it shall be solved, but for the present horse power is in the saddle, plutocrats have won and the outlook is not encouraging.

#### STRIKERS PARDONED.

The dispatches from Washington under date of November 9th, announce the pardon by President Cleveland of Bros. W. H. Clune, Isaac Ross and Philip Stanwood, who were sentenced in December, 1894, upon the alleged charge of conspiracy to obstruct the mails. The dispatch conveying the intelligence is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—The president has pardoned W. H. Clune, Isaac Ross and Philip Stanwood, of California, sentenced December 6, 1894, to pay a fine of \$1 and to be confined in Los Angeles county jail eighteen months for conspiracy, the offense being committed in the railway riots at that time general throughout the country. The president wrote the following indorsement on the application:

"These convicts have suffered more than nine months' imprisonment under their sentence. I am bound to assume that they were guilty of an offense most dangerous in its character, and in the commission of which they sided and encouraged an unlawful defiance of authority which threatened the most distressing consequences. I am convinced, however, that these men are not criminals, but laboring men swept into a violation of law by first yielding to the counsels of disorder. Others beside themselves are suffering humiliation and deprivation on account of their wrong-doing; and I am led to believe that the purpose of punishment so far as the effect on the prisoners is concerned, have been fully accomplished. I am also convinced that the imprisonment already suffered by these prisoners will be ample warning to the thousands of equally guilty, though unpunished, and to those who may be hereafter tempted, that the laws enacted to secure peace and order must be obeyed."

The president, although affecting to be influenced by considerations of sympathy, cannot conceal his spleen, but alludes to these victims of judicial malice as "these convicts," an insult to their manliness, which is felt all the more since, had they been granted a fair trial they would not have been convicted at all. It is well remembered that the jury refused to find a verdict against them and that thereupon Judge Ross, the Southern Pacific catfish, virtually ordered them to return a verdict of guilty, under penalty of being deemed guilty of contempt of court. The trial was a farce and the conviction a crime. These men were not guilty; they were never fairly tried, they were simply sentenced by Judge Ross at the behest of the Southern Pacific Co., and the proceeding constitutes one of the blackest chapters in the jurisprudence of our country.

But President Cleveland might have allowed them to serve out their full sentence and to this extent he is entitled to credit and to this extent it is accorded.

We congratulate Bros. Clune, Ross and Stanwood upon being restored to liberty. They have the consolation of having suffered in a good cause and some of these days the sacrifices they made will have their compensation.

#### WARNING.

L. AMES is soliciting subscriptions for the RAILWAY TIMES in Michigan, Ohio and other states. He is an impostor and no one should pay him any money. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will favor us by advising us promptly of same.

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

### A DISSERTATION ON POWER OF THOUGHT—WHAT IT MAY ACCOMPLISH.

It Will Overcome the Old, Introduce the New, Smooth Pathways, Remove Obstacles and Introduce the Millennium of Labor by Trades Unions.

Some time before the election, Imogene C. Fales wrote for the Chicago Express, an article artistically colored on the "Power of Thought." Imogene propped up her theories by introducing Robert Owen, Plato and Christ, and proceeded by introducing

#### SOCIETY.

"It is true," said the writer, "that society cannot be manufactured; that it is a growth. But what is the secret of its growth? Is it not thought? Is there any force in the world other than thought that can bring about the growth of society? Is it not the power behind all things and in all things? The more life and thought there is infused into the general intelligence the more rapid is the growth of society."

The fact is, however, that society is manufactured. It is vicious or virtuous, inert or active, ignorant or intelligent, just the same as public opinion is manufactured. Some people may think that thought is at the bottom of such conditions.

#### IDEAS.

Miss, or Mrs. Fales, expresses the opinion that "people deprecate ideas; the work of a reformer. 'Why agitate,' they say, 'society cannot be manufactured, it must grow,' as if its growth were determined by certain fixed mathematical laws, apart from mental activity."

If, really, the people deprecate ideas, the inquiry is, what do they think about? and what use is thought, anyway? An idea is a conception of the mind. It may be good, bad or indifferent, wise or foolish, strong or weak. During the recent campaign there has been no lack of good, strong, living ideas. It was heralded forth as a campaign of education. What has been the outcome? Truth has been "crushed to earth." Error is on the throne, and all that is left is the "eternal years of God" to get Truth on top, where it ought to have been placed, November 3d, by the workmen of America. The money power did the thinking and the voting, and here we are contemplating the "power of thought."

#### IF.

"If," says the writer, "Robert Owen, socialist, had not fired the souls of men with the gleam of 'distant gates of Eden'; if Plato had not firmly believed in the realization of his ideal republic, in which men would reach their highest possible development; if Christ had not made the communistic social state the burden of all his teachings, the thing itself would not be possible today. There has not been a lofty dream of vision that the humblest soul has ever known that has not incorporated itself into the structure of society and become a moving part of its progress."

It is quite probable, if Mr. Robert Owen were alive now, he would save his money and buy a gun, or a judge, or bonds. As for Plato's ideal republic, and Christ's communistic teachings, it may be said they are painfully slow of realization. Communism don't work, as the fate of Ananias disclose, and ours is the nearest approach to an "ideal republic" the world has known in all the ages, and here, we have government by injunctions, shot guns and prisons, the money power in the saddle and the masses wondering if their breath as well as their bread, will not be taxed, as they are numbered and tagged and driven to their tasks.

#### MORE ABOUT THOUGHT.

Mrs., or Miss Fales clings to the thought theory and says, "It is thought that moves the world, that infuses itself into the minds of men, and becomes part of their life. The progress of one age is but the outworking and realization of the thought forces of a previous age. And the reasons why events are multiplying and moving with such marvelous rapidity today is, that the general intelligence of mankind is greater than ever before in the history of the world. Browning's prayer, 'Make no more giants, God, but elevate the race at once,' is being answered. The whole social system is vitalized with thought, and to this general state of growing intelligence all social institutions must conform. There is no longer room for serfs and slaves. Even the dullest feel in a dumb sort of way the quickened pulse of the world."

If thought, instead of horse power, moves the world, it is moving it in now in the wrong direction. The horse power of the world, reckoning six men to one horse power, is equal to the entire population of the world and ten times its working population. This horse power is in the hands of a comparatively few men, hence the suggestion that horse power, instead of

thought, moves the world. It certainly looks that way. Behind the horse power is the money power and in front of the horse power and the money power, are the masses, as Bryan would say, the "common people," the "plain people." Do they think? Let Mark Hanna answer.

#### SOMETHING ABOUT THE AGE.

The writer says, "This age has culminated. The old order of things is passing never to return. The process of shaping external surroundings to human conditions has commenced. New wine put into old bottles breaks them; new thoughts placed within the fetters of old customs shatter them. Men are mightier than institutions; they have made them, and they will destroy them. They are doing it. They are blasting the solid rock of conservatism. Let those who put their trust in material things beware; there is no stability in them. There is nothing stable but ideas, and they are revolutionary."

Today the old idea of kingly or priestly or class rule is becoming extinct; the new idea of equality, of brotherhood, is taking its place. This is the meaning of the struggle between capital and labor, of the premonitory heavings of a society before the final earthquake. It is a war of ideas. The new thought of human equality confronts the old corrupt lie of kingly or priestly rule. It confronts fossilized institutions, wealth and power. Defeated today it will be victorious tomorrow."

We give it up. Miss, or Mrs., Fales may have got "the hang of the school house." As we look at it, the "old order of things" has come again, and come with crushing power. Men are bought and sold, numbered and tagged, robbed and impoverished, degraded and scarred. That "men are mightier than institutions" is an old chestnut. It was so believed before the election. It is not believed now. Still, it is well to fight on in the hope that by and by, men will get tired of being slaves and resolve to be free.

#### APPEAL FOR AID.

The following appeal is self-explanatory:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

October 20, 1896.

To the Affiliated Organizations of the A. F. of L.,

Greeting:

BROTHERS:—We call upon all affiliated organizations for assistance for our striking brothers, the street railway employes of Milwaukee. On the 4th day of last May, these men, in order to maintain their organization, were forced into a strike against one of the most powerful combinations of railway managers in the United States. The history of the great boycott and the gallant stand these men have made is familiar to you all, and it is useless to dwell upon that side of the conflict. They are still struggling, with the hopes of gaining their end. For six long months they have fought this battle until it has drained their local and international treasuries, but they still stand determined and feel if assistance can be given them, the coming spring will bring them success. The corporation has resorted to every measure that can be thought of to crush them. They have been blacklisted, and wherever they have applied for positions have been refused employment unless they could secure recommendations from the Milwaukee Street Railway Company. Again, the corporation, aided by certain officers, after blacklisting, and making it impossible to secure employment, are now seeking to prosecute these men for non-support of their families. We appeal to you to act upon this matter at once. Financial assistance must be forthcoming. Their families are in want, they are on the verge of winter in a part of the country where winters are long and severe. They have made a fight for the principles we all hold dear, viz., the right of organization and to petition the fighting of their wrongs through the committees of their organizations. All organizations will please act upon this appeal at once, sending such assistance as within their power to Ben Orr, Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, 22 Kanter Building, Detroit, Michigan. Central bodies and international organizations are also requested to notify their affiliated organizations to act upon this matter with haste. It is a time when assistance must be given. We realize the conditions; still, all can contribute some small mite to the assistance of these noble men, and help bring victory to our standard.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

AUG. MCCRAITH, Secretary.

We heartily second the appeal of the officers of the A. F. of L. in behalf of the victims of the Milwaukee street Railway Co. They made a long, brave fight against overwhelming odds, and, although defeated, maintained their honor to the last. Any brother who is able to contribute to the aid of these unfortunate employes should promptly do so, as their needs are urgent and they are worthy of any assistance that may be rendered them.

#### TO THE FRONT.

We have no time to waste in lamentation over what might have been. We accept defeat with philosophic composure. The right does not always triumph, but in the long run wrong is vanquished and the right is enthroned. Our attention is now directed to what shall be. The first thing in order is to organize, and to this end our members should bend all their energies. Get together! Without organization we are not only helpless, but without hope. So first of all, we must organize, and then we will educate, and in proportion as this work is carried forward we grow stronger and the day of victory approaches. Let us all unite, therefore, in pushing the work of organization, increasing the membership, and strengthening the order for the battles of the future.

## THANKSGIVING DAY.

### GROVER CLEVELAND, THE HIGH PRIEST OF BOODLE AND BUNCO POLITICS.

Insults Heaven and all the Decencies of Earth, by Asking the People to Be Thankful.

Grover Cleveland's Thanksgiving day proclamation, issued Nov. 4, is unique and yet it is just what might have been expected from the pen of the oleaginous, blubber-plated pharisee, who issues gold bonds to impoverish the people and line his pockets with gold, and then drool about the "watchful care" of the "God of nations," who has "shielded" the people from "disaster." As for instance, the following:—

"The people of the United States should never be unmindful of the gratitude they owe the God of Nations for his watchful care which has shielded them from dire disaster and pointed out to them the way of peace and happiness. Nor should they ever refuse to acknowledge with contrite hearts their proneness to turn away from God's teachings, and to follow with sinful pride after their own devices."

#### "THE GOD OF NATIONS."

It is eminently fitting to inquire what Grover Cleveland means by the "God of Nations?" If the Bible is to be accepted as authority, God did, some thousands of years ago, attempt to rule and watch over a nation, but that nation got tired of Him, and wanted a king. It got what it wanted. God abdicated and if He has since watched over any nation and "shielded it from dire disasters," it would be in order to name that nation. Certainly it is not the United States of America, under the administration of Grover Cleveland and the ravenous trusts and thievous Morgans, Pullmans, Rockefellers, and the entire gang of boodlers, with whom Grover Cleveland has been cheek by jowl, and who have brought the nation to the verge of ruin.

The impudence of Grover Cleveland is only paralleled by the devilishly devout Pharisees who made long prayers in public places, that they "might be seen of men," while at the same time they were "devouring widows houses and stealing the wages of the poor"—and this the blubbery hypocrites did that they might receive the "greater damnation" and it is a source of satisfaction to know what one of the heartless gang got when he would have given the earth for "one drop of cold water," which he didn't get.

#### GROVER WANTS TO PRAISE AND PRAY.

The one man, who, more than any other one man, has betrayed his country and impoverished the people, is Grover Cleveland. Physically distorted, morally hideous and politically debased, who has grown rich, while the people, by his treason to them, therefore, have grown poor, wants the victims of his Christless greed to engage in praise and supplication, as if that would tend to reconcile them to the robberies his policy has promoted. Hear him:—

"To the end that these thoughts may be quickened, it is fitting that on a day especially appointed we should join together in approaching the Throne of Grace with praise and supplication. Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 26th day of the present month of November, to be kept and observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout our land."

#### HE GUSHES LIKE A WATER-PLUG.

"On that day may all our people forego their usual work and occupation, and, assembled in their accustomed places of worship, let them with one accord render thanks to the Ruler of the universe for our preservation as a nation, and our deliverance from every threatened danger, for the peace that has dwelt within our boundaries, for our defence against disease and pestilence during the year that has passed, for the piteous rewards that have followed the labors of our husbandmen, and for all the other blessings that have been vouchsafed to us.

And let us, through the mediation of Him who has taught us how to pray, implore the forgiveness of our sins and a continuation of heavenly favor.

Let us not forget on this day of thanksgiving, the poor and needy, and by deeds of charity let our offerings of praise be made more acceptable in the sight of the Lord."

There is not the slightest objection to the appellation, "Ruler of the universe," though it is not written that the creator is ambitious of title, and if He really has had, during the past year, a purpose to "preserve us as a nation," it is found in the fact that there was a party in the country that believed the nation could "stand alone" without the aid of any other nation, and as that party did not win, the conclusion is inevitable, either that God was on the side of those who rob the people or was neutral. The greatest danger that has threatened the nation during the year for which Grover Cleveland feels thankful for deliverance is the one danger from which the nation

was not delivered. It was the danger threatened by the money power, a curse of such colossal proportions that hyperbole sits dumb in its presence. It is now enthroned, while the people are on the scaffold. "Truth," once more is "crushed to earth," an army of lies has triumphed. The highways are full of tramps. Men, women and children cry for bread and receive stones—they ask for fish and are offered scorpions.

The millionaires, including Grover Cleveland, may be thankful. Boodle has won. The Trusts, not God rule. To give thanks for such a condition of things is a blasphemous perversion of language, and brings "thanksgiving day" into universal contempt.

Talk of thanksgiving, when the Trusts command every avenue to prosperity, control every essential of life and happiness, and who rob the people regardless of law, and are supported in their piracies by courts and standing armies. Talk of thanksgiving, when church and school and press, in alliance, champion the cause of plutocratic rule and ruin, brings Grover Cleveland's proclamation into national contempt, and universal derision.

#### JOHN P. ALTGELD.

The Twentieth Century, than which no paper rendered more valuable service to the people or dealt the enemy sturdier blows from the beginning to the end of the late campaign, has this:

John P. Altgeld has been known throughout the country as the friend of labor. But judging by his defeat for governor of Illinois, it is evident that the friend of labor need look for no gratitude from the cause he champions. The defeat of Altgeld is a disgrace to American workmen, and more particularly to the workmen of Chicago who allowed the man who at all times has stood between them and their oppressors, to be beaten at the polls. In the Governor's farewell letter to the Democrats of Illinois, which appears elsewhere in this issue, he predicts what will happen now that the people have given the trust a free license and placed in the hands of a weak man like McKinley the same autocratic power as that wielded by the Czar of Russia. That a leader like Altgeld should be retired by the very people who need him most is enough to fill one's heart with bitterness, and make us think that the plutocrat was right, who, when speaking of the masses, said they have the fate they deserve.

Every word of the foregoing is solemn truth. The defeat of Altgeld is a disgrace to the workmen of Illinois. Elsewhere the workmen might have had some excuse for opposing him, for the plutocratic press had been exhausting all its powers to paint him as a monster of depravity, but in his own state, where the workmen knew him, where they knew how grandly he sacrificed himself in their interests, there was no excuse for them. When labor and capital were in a death struggle, Altgeld placed himself like a living wall between workmen and federal bayonets and bullets. From that day to this the plutocratic press has poured its vitriolic wrath upon him and every plutocratic cur has barked and snapped at him. What more natural than that workmen, for whom he offered himself up freely, should stand by him to the very death? How in the name of all the gods at once, could any workman go to the polls and assassinate Altgeld, the one man, who, through all the fires of malignity and hate, had been their unwavering friend? But thousands of them stabbed their benefactor and gave to the world an exhibition of cold-blooded ingratitude well calculated to make men despair and angels weep. Altgeld has fallen martyr to his love for humanity, his sympathy for the struggling, starving poor. He is not the first nor will he be the last, but all things combine to make his political assassination a tragedy indescribably shocking.

Workmen of Illinois have voted to repudiate a governor who protested against their being shot to death for peaceably resisting degradation to slavish conditions. They have voted themselves slaves and have voted, furthermore, in favor of having themselves shot to death if they ever protest against wearing the chains of their masters and owners.

But the defeat of Altgeld has its compensations. In all his triumphs he was never so great as in defeat. Standing amidst the wreckage he expanded to colossal proportions and gave utterance to such ringing and patriotic declarations as fairly electrified the nation.

John P. Altgeld will pass into history as one of the tallest intellects and most heroic souls of this century.

#### CAMPAIGN ORATORS.

Among the many orators who achieved renown in the late campaign, none are more worthy of note than the directors of the American Railway Union, James Hogan, Sylvester Keliber, Wm. E. Burns, M. J. Elliott and R. M. Goodwin, as also Organizers C. O. Sherman and John Lloyd. All did magnificent work on the stump. They were all strong drawing cards and had enormous gatherings and in no instance did they fail to hold and enthrone their audience and meet every requirement. The results were not in harmony with our wishes, but we are not of those who get weak and discouraged. We are enlisted for life and propose to press on and ever on in spite of defeat until at last the victory is ours.

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

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

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

Remittances, exchanges, manuscripts and all cor-  
 respondence should be addressed to  
**RAILWAY TIMES, Terre Haute, Indiana.**

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Terre Haute  
 Postoffice.



**UNION LABEL**

TERRE HAUTE, NOVEMBER 16, 1896.

gins, "was reckoned 'among the greatest orators of antiquity,'" as Bryan stands in these modern times the greatest orator before the American people. At Lyotra, Saint Paul was deemed the titular god of eloquence, and Bryan, in a hundred American cities has won the distinction in the field of eloquence as being without a peer.

Saint Paul had a mission from which neither threats, persecutions, derision, nor blandishments could swerve him a hair's breadth. The same is true of Bryan. The powers of Rome and Hell were arrayed against Paul, yet he did not surrender, but fought straight on. Bryan has had so much of Rome as is represented by Archbishop Ireland, and so much of protestantism as is represented by Bishop Newman, to fight together with such bigots as they could enlist, as also so much of hell as is represented by the money power, the devil's chief weapon in politics and religion, education and industry, but, like Paul, he had the courage of conviction, and fought with a zeal becoming the great cause he had espoused—the emancipation of the people from industrial and financial damnation. Paul was "spirited and resolved," so is Bryan. Paul was "full of energy and enterprise," the same is true of Bryan. Paul was "persevering, serious, the brother of mankind, benevolent and sympathizing, but never weak, such are the characteristics of Bryan.

Paul said at last, "I have fought a good fight. I have kept the faith." That is what Bryan might have said—at any rate, it is what the people say of him. Paul had faith without fanaticism, boldness without bigotry. Such are the characteristics of Bryan.

Paul, in his campaign, fighting devils and dogs, heathen and hypocrites, Herods and Neroses, chief priests and Judases, had no money, and Bryan in fighting trusts and Tories, lick-spittles and liars, shylocks and shysters, had no money. Paul, in storm and shine, was serene, confident and knew no such word as "fail," and Bryan at his home in Lincoln, sends forth a bugle blast to the grand army he commanded, and in the spirit of Paul points to the Empire states it has captured, and says, "We will hold these forts."

"We'll hold these forts 'gainst all attacks. Of goldbug Tories and plutocrats. 'Gainst goldbug spies and British whips. And traitorous lies on goldbug lips."

**ONE WAY OF BAGGING VOTES.**  
 Indiana has a number of adjoining counties known as the "gas belt," because, underlying the surface at a depth of 1,000 to 1,500 feet is found a porous rock containing what is called "natural gas." This gas has made the "gas belt" a hive of industry, where manufacturing plants abound, employing a large number of men.

Just prior to the election it became convenient in numerous instances for these establishments to "shut down" and throw their employes out of work, and, as a result, many hundreds of men, on the eve of winter, were forced into idleness. As election day approached the proprietors, goldbugs in every instance, informed their employes if McKinley was elected, work would promptly begin, but, on the contrary, if Bryan was elected the factories would remain closed indefinitely.

This was a program of intimidation, and, though infamous beyond expression, was entirely within the law. The proprietors had the cash, they controlled the opportunities. The employes were poor, had families dependent upon them. They understood the game, but what could they do? True, they could say to the proprietors they would vote for McKinley, and sheltered by the election law, vote for Bryan, but to obtain employment McKinley must be elected, hence, the necessity to make their votes record the wish of their employer and not their own. As a matter of course, the proprietors lied to their working men, but the men, unwilling to take the chances, made their ballots represent and favor their own enslavement and degradation, and this program of duplicity and intimidation, more than anything else, helped to place Indiana in the wrong column, where it stands a monument to the perfidy of goldbug miscreants and of the ignorance and cowardice of thousands who voted themselves the vassals of their employers.

**IT IS HANNA AND HOBART**  
 It would be gratifying to believe that Mr. William McKinley had been elected President of the United States, as the returns indicate. Ostensibly such is the fact. The returns show it, but those who know, believe that Mark Hanna is really the man elected. Any other avowal is specious.

The presidential campaign of 1896, and the battle of the ballots on November 3d, have passed into history, and the result makes it far more important to inquire, Who is Mark Hanna, and what does he stand for than to pursue the same line of investigation relating to William McKinley.

It has been conceded from the first, that while McKinley and Hobart were the running mates for the stakes, and have won, Mark Hanna and the money power will control affairs during the next four years.

Mark Hanna stands for the trusts, monopolies, syndicates, combines and all else that constitutes the money

power and whatever is viciously bold in politics, finance and labor.

The RAILWAY TIMES is conscious that such statements, though they are verities of terrible significance have been pronounced virtuously, and that the infamies they present for contemplation are to be the potent factors in shaping events for the remaining four years of the nineteenth century.

But one inquiry remains, and that is: Who is responsible, and what share of the responsibility devolves upon labor? No clearer proposition was ever presented to the American people than that the money power, with all of its vast resources, was enlisted against the welfare of labor, and there is no truth in the foreground of history more conspicuous than the fact that this money power was utilized to beat down, subjugate, degrade and enslave labor.

To what extent it was successful is not known; may never be known, but that it exerted a large influence of the most humiliating character, is self-evident and will not be controverted by any one informed upon the subject.

The present, however, the outcome of the election may be deplored, is not the time for looking backward or to indulge in squealing, misgivings, or to map out a policy of ignoble submission to tyranny, however presumptuous, compact and despotic may be the enemies of the people, or however determined they may be to multiply the number of white slaves in America.

The cause represented by William Jennings Bryan deserved success and that is the next best thing to success.

Tennyson sang of the brook that "Men may come, and men may go; But I go on forever."

And this is as true of the principles that Bryan represented and his patriotic supporters voted to establish, as of the brook, they "flow on forever."

Defeated, but not subdued, our banners still waving and our drums still beating, the RAILWAY TIMES today renews the battle for the emancipation of the masses of the American people from the arbitrary and oppressive power of plutocracy and the domination of European governments in American affairs.

**QUOTING SCRIPTURE.**  
 Mark Hanna, addressing the twenty-four millionaires, who represented \$258,000,000, said, "For whosever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance, but whosever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath." And Collis P. Huntington, the Gila monster, rubbed his hands and said, "I believe every word of that." Carnegie drained another goblet and, chuckling, said, "I'll increase the blow holes in Uncle Sam's armor plates." George Gould said, "My stocks will bear more water." J. Pierpont Morgan quickly remarked, "Glover must issue more bonds," and finally Pullman suggested "Prayer" and the doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

"Hold on, there," said Chauncey M. Depew, rushing in from a big dinner at Delmonico's. "I, too, can quote Scripture for your delectation, as for instance, 'Consider the lilies of the field; how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin, but you, gentleman, whack 'em all for style; even 'Solomon in all his glory couldn't hold a candle to you, and if the Queen of Sheba, who journeyed to the 'utmost parts of the earth' to see Solomon, could drop in here as I have done, the old lady would exclaim, 'Oh, my stars! anyone of you gentlemen is bigger than Solomon—lots and slathers bigger.'" The prayer and praise suggestion of Pullman, of famine fame, was ignored, and a millionaire fellow by the name of Bliss sang, "We won't go home until morning."

**WHAT HAS THE ELECTION DECIDED?**  
 The election, which took place November 3d, decided several controverted propositions, and it is well to know, with approximate certainty, what things of commanding importance it did decide.

In the first place, the election decided that for four years, from March 4th, 1897, to March 4th, 1901, in so far as a Republican administration can control affairs, the money power shall rule the country.

There is no purpose in writing this article to thresh old straw, but however trite it may appear, it is well enough to state that the money power represents the combined influence of trusts, syndicates, corporations and whatever and whoever else rely upon money to shape events and control the government. It is a debauching influence; in a word, it is the devil in politics, and the election decided that it should have full sway.

The election decided that a government by injunction is the kind of rule best suited to control workingmen, and it is doubtless true that many thousands of workingmen voted for that sort of a government.

The election decided that it is entirely optional with any subordinate U. S. judge to grant a workingman, charged with violating the law, a trial by a jury of his peers, as the Constitution provides, or of sending him to prison, a la Czar, without a trial, and on the "face of the returns" it would appear that workingmen have voted for that sort of judicial despotism.

The election has decided that it is essentially proper to maintain a large stand-

ing army that it may be in readiness to shoot down workingmen like vagabond dogs, if, when opposed and robbed by the Mark Hannas, George M. Pullmans et al, they resist robbery, enslavement and degradation, and the indications are that vast numbers of workingmen voted for a shot-gun policy, and when they get it where the chicken got the axe, they should remember they voted for it.

The election decided that the American nation, however boastful it may be of statesmanship and business capabilities, is not qualified to formulate and maintain a financial policy of its own, but requires the domination of England and other European governments. Such are some of the things which the election, November 3d, decided, and the nation will now have an opportunity to contemplate proceedings, while the people continue their grand march of progress and poverty.

The *United Mine Workers' Journal*, one of our most esteemed contemporaries, remarks that "the daily papers during the past week have been filled to overflowing with news of the resumption of mills, factories and mines, but, as the political hysteria has not yet had time to work itself out of the minds of the editors, and the main source of news—both real and artificial—the Associated Press association, we take this intelligence with a grain of salt, and shall await more tangible evidences of a return of good times. Let us all hope, however, that these reports may prove to be genuine." None will rejoice more than the long suffering miners of the country in case an era of activity and remunerative labor has set in. However, it is very safe to predict that, no matter how much activity may come, the remunerativeness will all depend upon the condition of the miners' organization. Now is the time to close up the ranks."

**A Socialist on the Situation.**  
 The Socialist leader, Thos. J. Morgan, of Chicago, has been interviewed on the results of the late election, and according to the dispatches expressed himself as follows:

"The election of McKinley will hasten the growth of socialism." He appears to be immensely pleased with the situation, and claims that during the next four years socialism will thrive as it never did before, as oppression will run rampant. He also claims that if Bryan had been elected the growth of socialism would be retarded. In explaining his position, he said:

"McKinley represents, and will be inspired in all his acts by the great combinations of capital and monopolies, backed by the money changers. The corporations and trusts will become greater and more relentless. Feeling secure in their power, they will reach out for still greater control, and as the years go by, being fostered and assisted in their every desire by McKinley and the men swept into power with him, they will become more reckless.

"If Bryan had been elected the development of capitalism would have been checked—corporations would have been restricted in their development. We can now expect an increase in our standing army and militia, the reorganization of the police forces in our great cities on a military basis and a property qualification for voters.

"All this will bring the American workingmen face to face with the situation that the socialists have depicted for years. During McKinley's administration I expect to see socialism the principal subject of discussion in all classes of society and a rapid increase in membership and activity in the socialist labor party." Referring to the lessons of the campaign, he continued:

"Looking beyond the struggling mass of office-seekers, the capitalist class could be seen divided in hostile array, the one part composed of large capitalists and their supporters and the other made up of little capitalists and their supporters, and each party desperately intent upon defeating the other. The workingmen's votes were secured by appeals to their immediate interests, prejudices, vanity and fear.

"The large capitalists with great cunning bent the nation's flag into a most valuable shield and using 'honor,' 'patriotism' and 'national property' as weapons, successfully battered the little capitalists into the semblance of a mob of disreputable repudiationists, revolutionists and anarchists. The little capitalists, in their desperation, were compelled to call most vigorously for help from all who felt oppressed and discontented with existing conditions.

"The socialist noted with interest that the first effect produced by this conflict of large and small capitalists was the development of savage antagonism, making wounds which will mortify and spread in the coming years. Behind each of these enraged bodies the socialists saw the modern 'representatives' of Christ stimulating the hate of contestants, and, in the name of God, themselves pouring into each opposing side volleys of poisonous denunciation.

"What the labor-saving machine is in the world of production, the gold standard is in the world of commerce (distribution). Those who control the machines are masters in the world of production; those who control the gold standard are masters in the world of commerce. The control of the labor-

**ARTIFICIAL LIMBS**  
 WITH  
**Rubber Hands and Feet.**  
 New Patents of 1895.



Mr. Wm. HARRIS is station agent and baggage master at Parkersville, N. Y. In 1864 Mr. Harris became the victim of a railroad accident which necessitated the amputation of both of his legs. Five months after he provided himself with a pair of Marks' Patent Artificial Legs. In a few days he was enabled to walk about without the aid of a cane.

Mr. HARRIS says: "With Marks' Rubber Feet and Patent Legs I am able to handle horses, barrels and all other heavy work. I can carry them all place them on a car without help. I can get on and off a train when it is moving at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. I can walk as far as any ordinary walker."

Over 17,000 in use, scattered in all parts of the world.  
 Received 26 Highest Awards.

MARKS' PATENT ARTIFICIAL LIMBS are purchased by the United States Government, many Foreign Governments, and the following organizations:

Atholton, Topoka & Santa Fe R.R. Ass'n.	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.	Norfolk & Western R. R.
Argonia & Knoxville R. R.	Delaware & Hudson R. R.	Ohio River R. R. Co.
Baltimore & East Shore R. R.	Erie R. R. Co.	Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Ass'n.	Florida Ry. & Navigation Co.	Panama R. R. & South American.
Batlin Iron Bridge Co.	Galv. Harb. & San Antonio R. R.	Pennsylvania R. R.
Beaumont & Bayou City R. R.	Georg. & Alabama Railway.	Philadelphia & Reading R. R.
Boston & Albany R. R.	Guatemala Cent. R. R. in Cent. America.	Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore R. R.
Boston & Maine R. R.	Georg. & Pennsylvania Ry. Co.	Red Star Line Steamship Co.
Boston & Missouri River R. R.	Lehigh Valley R. R.	Richmond & Danville R. R.
Central New England & Western R. R.	Louisiana & Northwestern R. R.	St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Ry.
Central Vermont R. R.	London & North West. Ry. of England.	Staten Island Rapid Transit R. R.
Central New York R. R.	Long Island R. R.	Sav. Sess. & Southampton Ry.
Chattanooga & Savannah Ry. Co.	Metropolitan Steamship Co.	Union Pacific System.
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	Manhattan Elevated Ry.	West Jersey R. R.
Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.	Marine-South Coal & Mining Co.	West Jersey & Seaboard R. R. Co.
Cincinnati & St. Louis Ry.	Metropolitan Steamship Co.	And other Transportation Lines.
Chicago & Westinghouse Valley Ry. Co.	Nashville & Nashville R. R. Co.	
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R.	
Continental Steamboat Co.	New York & Northern Ry.	
	N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.	

A treatise of over 400 pages, with 200 illustrations, and copyright forms for taking measurements, sent free.

**A. A. MARKS, (Established 43 years.) 701 Broadway, NEW YORK.**

**\$25.00 and up.**

**ORGAN**

**FREE**

**PIANO**

**\$160.00 and up.**

**BEETHOVEN PIANO & ORGAN CO.**  
 P. O. Box 580  
 Washington, N. J.

Address: P. O. Box 580, Washington, N. J.

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

**"THE UNION FOREVER!"**  
 ... THE UNION MADE OVERALLS ARE MADE BY ...  
**SWEET, ORR & Co.**  
 The Largest Overall Manufacturers in the World  
**GUARANTEED NEVER TO RIP!**  
 If you don't wear overalls, you MUST WEAR PANTS.  
 You should wear Shirts, and you should wear Sack Coats  
 They are all the Best that can be made  
 Our Brand is on all INSIST upon our goods. If your local dealer don't keep them, then write to  
**SWEET, ORR & CO.**  
 NEW YORK CITY. CHICAGO, ILL. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

**THE RAILROAD MAN'S FAVORITE.**  
**The Patent Adjustable Double Slip Socket** (Warranted not to chafe the stump)  
 Received the Medal and Diploma at the World's Fair, the Gold Medal and Diploma at the California International Exposition, and the Gold Medal and Diploma at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.  
 The Inner Socket, seen outside the limb in cut, is made over a plaster cast of the stump, giving an exact fit, being held permanently upon the stump by elastic fastened to lacer above, and in. of of the stump, most up and down in the Outer Socket, bringing all the friction between the two sockets, instead of between the stump and the socket as in the case of all wooden sock limbs. With our SLIP SOCKET the most tender and sensitive stump can be fitted and limb worn with perfect ease and comfort. Endorsed and purchased by the United States Government. Send for our new and large catalogue with illustrations.  
 All we ask is for you to investigate for yourself, by writing to hundreds of railroad men having amputations like your own and wearing the DOUBLE SLIP SOCKET.  
**THE WINKLEY ARTIFICIAL LIMB CO.**  
 BRANCH OFFICE: 1015 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

saving machine and of the gold standard by the same body of capitalists is the inevitable culmination of the capitalist system. That which the labor-saving machine did to the independent worker the gold standard will do to the little capitalist—it will annihilate him.

"This destruction of the middle class, which stands between the mass of wage-slaves and the great capitalists, will be hastened by the election of McKinley, and is essential to the growth of socialism and the death of capitalism. This struggle of the little capitalist was to check the growth of giant capitalists and to preserve their own impossible existence. Their purpose was not to save labor's brow from a crown of thorns or humanity from crucifixion on a cross of gold, for the thorns have been deeply imbedded there long ago and the crucifixion is a fact, not a possibility.

"The great capitalists were victors. Any other result would have been in conflict with the national order of evolution. The annihilation of the middle class precedes the final conflict between capitalism and socialism. Between these great forces there is no middle ground for middle class reformers, except the burying ground. The 'good men' and 'good women' who feel that it is their mission to harmonize the possible with the impossible are simply obstructionists, who confuse the vision and hinder the contending bodies whose movements must inevitably crush all that thus uselessly interfere."

**RAILWAY OFFICIALS EMPLOYEES ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION W. K. BELLIS SECY.**

**FAT FOLKS REDUCED**  
 from 15 to 25 lbs  
 per month by a harmless treatment by prescription of 30 years' experience. No bad effects or detention from business. No starving, wrinkles or sabbiness. Improves general health and beautifies complexion. Physicians and society ladies endorse it. Thousands cured.  
**PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL**  
 confidentially. For particulars address, with stamp, **DR. SNYDER, 815 1/2 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.**

**FULLER SUPPLIES THE MISSING LINK**  
 with wood or rubber feet and wood or synthetic leather socks.  
**\$5.00 to \$7.00**  
 We make one-fourth of all limbs supplied the U. S. Government.  
**Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Etc.**  
 Catalogues free. Did you get yours? Please write now.  
**GEO. R. FULLER,**  
 Box 2869 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**IF YOU USE TOBACCO** It will pay you to write me and I will give you low prices on fine quality leaf tobacco that I have raised myself. I will send to any address, by mail, a pound of my smoking tobacco for 50 cents.  
**Wm. L. PARKS, Port Royal, Tenn.**

PAPERS.

GOLDBUGS GO DOWN BEFORE BRYAN.

A Rousing Free Silver Song. Air: "Marching Through Georgia."

[From a Minneapolis Newspaper. Revised by E. F. B.]

Bring the silver bugle, boys, we'll sing another song.

Sing it with a spirit that will move the world along.

Sing it as they sang it in anti-goldbug throngs, At St. Louis and Chicago!

CHORUS.

Hurrah! hurrah! 16 to 1 shall be! Hurrah! hurrah! the money of the free!

From Canada to gulf, east and west, from sea to sea.

Goldbugs go down before Bryan!

Tho' the goldbugs whined and yelled when plainly it appeared.

Farmers and all laborers were not a bit afear'd. Though John Bull and Cleveland and McKinley howled and sneer'd.

At St. Louis and Chicago!

CHORUS.

Hurrah! hurrah! 16 to 1 shall be! Hurrah! hurrah! the money of the free!

From Canada to gulf, east and west from sea to sea.

Goldbugs go down before Bryan!

Noble men from North and South did weep with joyful tears.

To see the patriotism that they had not seen for years.

And that the People could not help from breaking forth in cheers.

At St. Louis and Chicago.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! hurrah! 16 to 1 shall be! Hurrah! hurrah! the money of the free!

From Canada to gulf, east and west from sea to sea.

Goldbugs go down before Bryan!

Americans want honest rule: fair dealing they do crave.

But never shall a Freeman here be England's bonded slave.

Thus declared, with emphasis, the people in conclave

At St. Louis and Chicago.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! hurrah! 16 to 1 shall be! Hurrah! hurrah! the money of the free!

From Canada to gulf, east and west from sea to sea.

Goldbugs go down before Bryan!

We will make a thoroughfare for Progress—make it well.

Break these goldbugs shackles off, and end old Shylock's spell:

And if John Bull don't like it, he can go right straight to hell—

While we go onward to glory!

CHORUS.

Hurrah! hurrah! 16 to 1 shall be! Hurrah! hurrah! the money of the free!

From Canada to gulf, east and west from sea to sea.

Goldbugs go down before Bryan!

\* People's Party National Convention, July 22, 1896.

Will Free Silver Help the Wage-Worker?

BY F. G. R. GORDON.

It is said by the advocates of free coinage of silver, that such legislation will raise prices, i. e., the farmer and manufacturer will get more for their products. It follows that it will cost more to live and unless the wage earner receives more wages, he will be humbugged by silverbugs as he is now being humbugged by goldbugs.

Labor-saving machinery on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of our capitalist development on the other, are constantly increasing the army of the unemployed. The competition between the workers increases day by day and year by year. Under such condition and such a system wages cannot rise.

It is said, too, by the free silver men, that wheat and other products have fallen in price because of the demonetization of silver. This is not so. Wheat and other products have cheapened because of the advance in labor-saving machinery. We can produce from 15 to 1500 times as much today as we could 50 years ago. A plow is being built that cuts a furrow 50 feet wide, runs by steam power at the rate of 4 miles per hour.

Is there anyone so foolish as to imagine that the small farmer can compete with such a capitalist machine? It is our American made machines on the bonanza farms of South America, India, etc., that have made wheat cheap in the world's market. The attempt of the middle class, Dem-Pop party, to arrest the downfall of the small producer is foolish. The McKinley-Hanna gang offer us the yellow fever—gold standard. The middle class combination offer us the small pox—free silver. The only labor party in the wide world offers us help.

Which shall we take, yellow fever, small pox, or the help which the Socialist-Labor party offers?

Conditions on the C. P.

MR. EDITOR:—"We have met the enemy and he is ours." We have struck and made it stick; and there is a very wholesome moral in that same "stick." As is proper in all things, the moral will be shown at the end.

Employees—all of them—on the Canadian Pacific railway had grievances, but the operators only had the nerve to open the ball. And they danced to lively music for several days. Their special kick was that the company trimmed wages down to an average of about 56 per cent, and they had to "operate," keep the station clean, act as agent, as car-checker, and as pumper at the tanks. The company didn't ask them to do regular section men's duty also, but whenever a big snow drift stopped traffic the operator was expected to shovel for all get out!

But the strikers had a dubious time of it till the conductors, brakemen, engineers, firemen, section men, all, joined in the demand. They all had grievances, but for the time they didn't grind their own axes—they turned the wheel for the operators, and the latter lost no time in putting on a keen edge.

And so they won—give 'em a "high ball!"

Now regarding trainmen. The C. P. railroad no longer pays for doubling hills, overtime, switching, or dead time in case of washouts, etc. They haven't reduced wages, ostensibly, but if the above isn't actual reduction, it isn't anything else.

Section men are working eight hours and not getting ten hours pay.

Shopmen are working about three-fourths time, and a "phalanx."

In fact, conditions on the C. P. railroad are worse than any road I know of in the States—no air at all here.

But this strike ought at least to open the eyes of the boys to the beauties of co-operation, or, in other words, the A. R. U. If they could pull together every time as they did this, they would soon have a few rights, for, where the masses will, they always can, demand and receive justice.

There are a whole lot of us "Canucks," as you bloomin' Yanks call us, who are Socialists, and when we hear a stranger railroader talking against oppression and actually using argument we find him to be an "A. R. U."

Where we are organized we're enthusiastic; but the ranks ought to be swelled mightily. Especially ought the TRMS be sent over here in large numbers. We must educate the men; they do not understand the objects and benefits of the A. R. U., but when they do they quickly join us.

G. W. HAINZ.

Vancouver, B. C.

LABOR'S HARD LOT.

Man's Inhumanity to Man Makes Countless Millions Mourn.

One can learn more economics listening to the practical talk of intelligent workmen for one hour than in reading all the magazine articles written by learned professors of political economy in a year. I have had a lesson and a treat in hearing an intelligent railroad man and a bright young miner discussing labor conditions and their experiences generally. If I had one lurking idea that labor is recognized as dignified and righteous by the employing classes generally, I am abused of it now. The whole scheme and purpose is to get all the results of labor possible for as little return as can be contrived, without one consideration of the laborer as a human being possessing feelings, faculties and needs.

We boast as a nation of our great achievements. But, oh, when we think what they have cost, what injustice and robbery have entered into these great works, we have more reason to be ashamed and sorrowful than proud! Our railroads—wonderful accomplishments of human energy and intelligence—are built—at what price of suffering and wrong? First, the surveying, done through great hardships, but by workmen who can as yet make nearly their own terms. Then comes the hard toil—the digging, grading, hauling of dirt, etc. Workers are obtained from the cities, where an advertisement for laborers is kept standing. Every man engaged has to pay \$2 for his job. This money is divided between the agent and contractor and is a profitable source of income. Once on the ground, usually a lonely dreary place, where the rudest of accommodations are furnished, the men are set to work with shovels, picks and wheelbarrows, driven, sworn at, harassed, as brutal men drive oxen. Many of the men employed are students, bookkeepers, clerks, who have been forced to grasp this opportunity to earn a living. A week is the longest most of them can endure the strain. They are sent adrift, moneyless and friendless, in a strange land. They tramp or commit suicide, and in either case they are spoiled as decent, self-respecting men.

Some remain in spite of conditions. Hard toil, work in cold, rain or intense heat, poor shelter and worse food kill them in time. They fall sick by scores and receive no care. New men are constantly coming to fill the vacant places, for the oftener changes are made the greater the reward of contractors and agents.

The coal, iron, marble, gold and silver, which go to make the greatest works of civilization, are wrested from the depths of the earth at such expense of hard toil, endurance and risk as few understand who have not gone through it all. Men who do this mighty work should be rewarded by the best the world has to offer. Yet, but for their desperate struggles in the past and their strong organization, their condition would be most deplorable. Owners, contractors and bosses have shown every disposition to encroach to the last endurable limit.

The colored workers, wherever they are numerous, are used as badly as human powers can endure. Whatever the nature of their labor, they are employed in gangs by contractors, paid at truck stores and driven worse than men drive beasts of burden. It is seldom that any of them ever receive a cent of money. Their account at the truck store, with fines, charges, etc., is kept balanced with their meager wages. An abominable system of fines and imprisonments is in vogue. If a worker bids fair to have a considerable balance in money coming to him he is arrested on some trivial charge and thrown into jail. Sometimes he is given the farce of a trial, sometimes not. When the boss is ready, he gets him out and charges it up to his miserable victim, so that no money is overdue him. The young miner told of seeing a white man on horseback driving a negro on foot by a rope securely tied about his arms into town to have him arrested and thrown into jail. He had trotted his horse six miles, forcing the poor wretch to keep up with him. He was panting, sweating at every pore and seemed in great distress. The white man, ripping out an oath at every other word, informed the bystanders that the darky had been swearing in the presence of women.

The method of hiring workers on indefinite terms and then treating them

so abominably that they are forced to leave without receiving any pay is not new or uncommon. Many "respectable" people in the cities contrive to get their work done in this way. Domestic are engaged and compelled to work so hard under such degrading conditions that they cannot endure it, leave without giving the usual warning, and so receive not a cent for what they have done. Fashionable dressmakers as well as "sweaters" advertise for girls and women, keep them at work as long as possible without stating terms and finally offer so little that it cannot possibly be accepted, when they are sent off with nothing.

Unorganized workers simply have no chance for justice whatever. The strength there is in united numbers can force the employing classes to recognize in some degree labor's rights, but alone and at their mercy the conditions accorded them are simply inhuman.

Yet, through the changes and chances of a hot political campaign, we have learned that the money kings are to give the working people plainly to understand they must not expect to be as well off as in the past, and that they must resign themselves contentedly to a more subservient position. Here are some of the things they have said:

"If they cannot get a dollar a day, they refuse to work, while they ought to take 75 or even 50 cents a day in order that we may keep them at work. You ought to teach them that \$1 a day on a gold basis is enormous pay in this country."

"They live extravagantly; they buy meat four or five times a week; they even indulge in pie, which is no kind of food for working people and does them no good. They eat wheat bread when rye is more suitable. \* \* \* Tariff and financial questions should be taken out of their hands, \* \* \* not bothering those engaged in agriculture or manufacturing or exciting them by frequent elections, as is now the case. \* \* \* He thinks the lower classes have too many holidays and excursions, where they meet and exchange exciting converse on subjects referred to and which they are not capable of understanding. Besides this, they should be at work."

"There is danger to trusts and corporations if the people gain more power. We are sworn to protect them."

"\* \* \* A bill will at once be introduced into congress to increase the standing army to at least 250,000 men, and the laboring classes, with their unions and strikes, will no longer play any part in American politics."

"I solemnly assure you that when Mr. Hanna gets control strikes will soon be disposed of."

The quotations are from letters written by Francis J. Forsythe and Samuel C. Pressley.

Here it is, stated plainly: The working classes are to be degraded to a state of absolute serfdom. They are no longer to be allowed even a semblance of power to help themselves. The moneyed men have now stated their intentions and the view they take of workmen with brutal frankness, and the workers must act accordingly.

In reality there is no change of opinion on the part of this class. They have long believed that workers ought to occupy precisely the position they outline, but it has heretofore been policy to hide their views, especially before elections, and allow the masses to hug their delusions of equality and independence. For this reason the line between the moneyed and working classes has never been distinctly drawn in this country. The rich dared not make it as vivid as they believed it should be; the workers would not admit it existed, or, if it did, that it could not keep them from crossing over to the other side if they tried hard enough. Thus reforms which can only be forwarded by the united action of working people against the exclusive interests of the ruling classes have been remarkably slow in comparison with the advancements made in the old monarchical countries.

Perhaps this will be a useful lesson. The working people will know better what they have to contend against and will learn how and where to work. An open foe on an open field is better than an enemy in ambush or an enemy masking as a friend.

LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

ALTGELD AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The St. Louis Journal remarks that "the way laboringmen turned down Governor Altgeld is only another exhibition of how their best friend is sometimes appreciated. Governor Altgeld has done more for organized labor of Illinois than any ten men who ever held the gubernatorial chair of the Sucker state. During the Chicago strike he steadfastly refused to call out the militia to shoot down laboringmen at the behest of capital, thereby incurring the displeasure of all the corporations, the money power and the national government. In return for all this the very man he stood for during that struggle just simply sat down on him with their ballots. It is this spirit of ungratefulness and evident desire to foster the wishes of capital that makes the general public frown upon labor when it gets in trouble; that makes capital more cruel knowing that labor will never cease to vote in their interests."

HANNA'S RECEPTION IN NEW YORK.

The New York Journal, a Bryan paper, in an editorial article, refers to Mark Hanna's reception at Republican headquarters by "twenty-four gentlemen whose wealth aggregate \$258,000,000." These twenty-four grandees of gold included J. Pierpont Morgan, Cleveland's bond manipulator, Collis P. Huntington, the California Gila monster, Andrew Carnegie, the blow hole steel armor swindler, and twenty-one others who helped Hanna to debauch the American people.

These grandees of gold, as bottles popped and the wine flowed, became more and more hilarious, and, as favorable reports continued to arrive, it proved to them that they "were not to be deprived of the solid advantages of the gold standard, but that a pretty widespread delusion as to the unpopularity of millionaires had been dissipated. A priori, one would say that in a country of manhood suffrage, the circumstance that all the wealthy men of the land were with one party would cause the masses to be suspicious of it, and incline them, on the principle of self-interest, to take the other side. But assumptions cannot stand before facts. The election shows that the millionaires, instead of being distrusted and disliked, are trusted and respected. The newspaper criticism to which they are so constantly subjected, because of their combinations for profit and the methods by which they prevent competition and control production, appears to have made no profound impression on the public mind. It is even probable that the fire of criticism excites sympathy for the gentlemen who form the trusts. Anyway they are not unpopular."

It looks that way. On the face of the returns it would appear that the people dearly love millionaires, trusts and syndicates, ruin, rum and robbery. "To this country," says the Journal, "the millionaires are what the nobility is to the monarchies. The law that to him who bath shall be given brings to them further honors. Being captains of industry, they are also accepted as social and political leaders. The United States, with its government, is theirs by the willing gift of the people at the polls."

In a spirit of sarcasm, the Journal remarks that "the election was won under the generalship of Mr. Mark Hanna, a popular millionaire, notwithstanding his occasional combats with the workmen in his employ over wages, and scores of millionaires were his active lieutenants in the fight, the outcome of which was decided by the farmers and wage workers. The twenty-four gentlemen, who, together, possess \$258,000,000, were fully entitled to their happiness at Republican headquarters on Tuesday night. Not merely had everything gone their way politically, but the popular verdict was justly accepted by them as a flattering vote of confidence in the millionaire class. It was the country's reply to their critics, who must sometimes be rather annoying."

Certainly, the farmers and the wage workers polled a vote of thanks to Mark Hanna and his millionaire lieutenants, and the representatives of \$258,000,000 had a right to felicitate themselves upon their popularity with the white slaves they had created—the farmers and wage workers.

FRANKLIN.

BY J. J. FLINN.

I. He begged no favors, pleaded no immunity— As 'prentice lad or guest of princely halls, Nor courted fame with honeyed importunity— Nor sought to lift that he might scale her walls. He wanted not on fleckle opportunity— But made occasion answer all his calls. He loved the truth and would not be content Till he had plucked it from the firmament.

II. In childhood, boyhood, manhood's prime he yearned To stifle falsehood, and for this alone— No matter how the wheel of fortune turned He would not reap where he had sown. He counted chance a something to be spurned, And claimed no virtues that were not his own. He bore all things, save humbug sham and vanity, And next to loving God, he loved humanity.

III. 'Gainst ancient wrongs his barbed shafts were hurled, He spared no hireling, feared no tyrant's ire. It mattered not though loudly lips were curled When Franklin spoke of retribution dire— His cry for justice wakened all the world, His plea for freedom set the world afire. From earth to sky the blaze he kindled ran, Till Heaven itself proclaimed the rights of man.

IV. He supped with kings, this child of lowly station, His native tact disarmed courtly laws, His lucid mind illumined half creation, His vivid wit compelled mankind's applause, His wisdom, prudence fixed determination, Confounded diplomats and won his cause. Embraced France paid homage to his name, And Europe, thrilled, resounded with his fame.

V. Wherever truth prevails, throughout the earth, Wherever reason reigns and minds are free, Wherever toll commands a cheerful heath, Wherever plenty smiles on industry, Wherever honor's paid to honest worth, And manhood's robed in manhood's dignity, Wherever Franklin's words and deeds are known, The millions claim and love him as their own.

\* Ode written for the occasion and read by the author at the unveiling of the Franklin statue, the gift of Mr. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, to the city of Chicago, June 4, 1896.

The Midland Mechanic remarks: "If organized labor would only stick together to build up as well as it does to tear down, they'd own the earth." When will organized labor be cured of the "its"?

ON CO-OPERATION.

SUCCESS OF THE UNION STORES OF NEW ENGLAND.

Extract From Report of the National Labor Bureau Giving Results of an Investigation Made by Prof. E. W. Bemis.

The recently issued bi-monthly bulletin of the department of labor, of which Mr. Carroll D. Wright is chief commissioner, contains the results of an investigation of the co-operative societies of New England and other parts of the country by Professor Edward W. Bemis. Professor Bemis, after reviewing several early experiments in co-operation, declares that the co-operative store had its American beginnings with the so-called union stores in New England from 1847 to 1859. Limiting dividends and selling a little above cost, these stores either failed or were transformed into private enterprises. None survives, yet 769 of these stores were started, and 350 of them, mostly in New England, reported in 1857 a capital of \$291,000 and an annual trade of \$2,000,000.

The next important effort was made by the Patrons of Husbandry, organized in 1866. All their early grange stores seem to have followed the methods of the union stores and to have met with a similar fate.

In 1864 the Rochdale methods of co-operative storekeepers were introduced in a Philadelphia store by 23 members, who had secured from Rochdale, England, the constitution and other documents of the famous Rochdale Pioneers. In the second quarter of 1866 the sales were \$7,751.34, and three branches were too hastily established. The undue ratio of expense to trade, and especially the lack of interest in the movement, led to its speedy failure in November.

The oldest co-operative store in this country at the time of its failure, in 1866, was the Danvers Co-operative Union society, with a capital of \$5,500, in the shoe manufacturing town of Danvers, Mass. At first, however, from 1865 to 1869, it sold goods exclusively to its members and at cost, after the methods of the other union stores already referred to. It did not adopt the Rochdale plan until 1869. The failure is ascribed to incompetent agents, and was so disastrous as to leave the stockholders only 25 per cent. of their investment.

The longest successful American trial of the Rochdale plan seems to have been by the Co-operative Store company at Silver Lake, in the town of Kingston, Mass., which began June 14, 1875. A small store in a small place of nearly stationary population and with a trade of only \$9,517.92 and a capital of \$1,850 in 1895-6, or nearly the same as in 1886, its continued success under one manager seems to prove the presence there of what has been found far more important than even the Rochdale methods—a co-operative spirit, which is thus defined in the copies of the by-laws as printed in every edition for many years: "A true co-operator has three qualities—good sense, good temper and good will—good sense to dispose him to make the most of his means; good temper to enable him to associate with others, and good will to incline him to serve them and be at trouble to serve them, and go on serving them, whether they are grateful or not in return, caring only that he does good, and finding it a sufficient reward to see that others are benefited through his unthanked exertions."

This last enterprise, like eight or nine others still in successful operation, owed its origin to the third wave of co-operative enthusiasm which swept over New England and a few other sections in the seventies and which was chiefly fostered at that time by the Sovereigns of Industry during its brief history from 1874 to 1880, but the Rochdale methods, then popularized, were at once taken up by a few grange stores, such as the Johnson county Co-operative association at Olathe, Kan. During two years the Sovereigns of Industry kept two paid lecturers in the field, who devoted much of their time to instructing the people in co-operation.

In 1877 reports from 94 councils, mostly in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, showed an average membership of 77, an average capital of \$384 and a total trade of \$1,089,372, on which the consumers were estimated to have saved 14 per cent. through co-operation. Perhaps one-half of the stores sold at market prices and returned the profits to the consumers as dividends on their trade, as in the Rochdale system.

In New England the outlook is more encouraging. While six of the stores, that had a trade of \$134,000 in 1886, are now closed, the trade of the remaining thirteen of those in existence in the former period has grown from \$479,900 to \$978,951.48, and nine new stores report a trade of \$251,409.49. The total co-operative trade in New England, almost entirely on the Rochdale plan, is thus over twice as great as ten years ago.

The average rate of dividend on the trade of the members in twenty New England Rochdale stores in 1895 was 6.3 per cent, and in thirteen outside of New England 3.5 per cent. According to the returns from 1,030,992 English co-

operators, as published in *The English Labor Gazette* for June, 1896, only 1.3 per cent of the members received 5 per cent or less, while 14.2 per cent received from 5 to 10 per cent, 54 per cent of the members received from 10 to 15 per cent, and the remaining 30.5 per cent received over 15 per cent. In the thirty-three American associations just referred to, only eight received over 7 per cent, and four of these over 9 per cent, the highest dividend, of 12 per cent, being given by an association, with \$31,000 trade, at Sabattus, Me.

The larger dividends in the English associations may be partly due to a larger excess of retail over wholesale prices abroad, but it is also, in part at least, due to the larger expenses here.

THE OUTRAGED MASSES.

Some time before the election, the *Appeal to Reason* remarked that: "Plutocrats can take their choice, either permit a reorganization of society on the line of justice to all, or eventually fall the unpitied victims of the final fury of the outraged masses. This is Heaven's decree, and neither the statutes of man nor standing armies can prevail against it."

The election day came, and for twelve hours the battle waged, and the "outraged masses" in vast numbers voted the plutocratic ticket, and the "final fury" was postponed. The masses, it appears, were not, in many localities, quite ready for a "reorganization of society," and, as for "Heaven's decree," it is in order, if there be such decrees, to have them translated into plain English. One of these decrees, often repeated is, that "Heaven helps them who try to help themselves." If the "outraged masses" do not try to help themselves they will wait until the sun is a big ball of ice, for Heaven to help them, even a little bit. In the darkest days of the revolution, Washington believed that Heaven was on his side, and he kept on fighting. If he had become discouraged and given up the struggle, Heaven would have been on the side of King George. Washington encountered more serious defeats than have overtaken Bryan and those who are fighting under his banner for good government. Washington was eight years fighting King George and his armies of Englishmen, American Tories and hired Hessians.

LABOR IN JAPAN.

Labor in Japan is organized, and a Japanese appears to pin his faith to the utility of unions and guilds. These are organized, according to United States Consul Connelly, not alone to secure higher wages, but also to protect inferior work. These organizations dictate terms in the payment of labor and also for whom a laborer shall or shall not work. Skilled labor in Japan is so scarce that by means of these unions laborers are able to effect rapid increase in wages more successfully than in any other country. Although the amount paid for labor in Japan is much lower than for the same class of labor in the United States the rates have risen enormously—in many cases as high as 100 per cent. during the past three years and are advancing now as steadily as at any previous time. No control is exercised in the matter of the employment of child labor in Japan, a question upon which American statutes put a strict interpretation. Those in authority, however, are coming to the idea that this point should be regulated by statute and that child labor of all kinds should be abolished.

"On and On."

"Before us lie the rugged steeps, Behind us yawn the soundless steeps. On either hand the torrents roll, That bound the pathway of the soul. What say you, brothers? 'On, and On!' The pathway crumbles 'neath our feet; Each tread the nearer brings the dawn, Each ball records a new defeat."

"A rugged pathway for the feet That tread along in dust and heat! And firm the purpose, strong the hand, Of him who gains the promised land! What say you brothers? Still the same Free voice that waked the ages dawn; On every tongue the words of flame— The soul wide motto, 'On and On!'"

H. J. Hughes.

H. C. WALLER.

Notice is hereby given that H. C. Waller, who was at one time a local organizer, is no longer connected with our order, officially or otherwise. We are informed that he is making collections in the name of the order, and that he is presenting a credential to identify himself. The credential he holds has long since expired and no credit should be given him on account of the order.

REVISED CONSTITUTION.

All the amendments submitted to be voted on by local unions under date of September 10th, five in number, have been adopted and take effect January 1st. Local unions should at once file their orders for the revised constitution.

Bynum, who, if he sold out for what he is actually worth, hasn't money enough to dine on three white beans and a fried mosquito, has sent his congratulations to McKinley. He wants something that he couldn't get as a Democrat.

Mark Hanna is mentioned for secretary of the treasury. He wants to get that \$118,000 for which Little Napoleon was mortgaged to him.

BRYAN IN TO STAY.

His Ringing Address to the Patriots of the United States.

From his home at Lincoln, Nebraska, on November 6th, Williams Jennings Bryan sent out the following address: "Conscious that millions of loyal hearts are saddened by temporary defeat, I beg to offer a word of hope and encouragement. No cause ever had supporters more brave, earnest and devoted than those who have espoused the cause of bimetalism. They have fought from conviction, and have fought with all the zeal which conviction inspires. Events will prove whether they are right or wrong. Having done their duty as they saw it, they have nothing to regret."

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

has been heralded as the advance agent of prosperity. If his policies bring real prosperity to the American people, those who opposed him will share in that prosperity. If, on the other hand, his policies prove an injury to the people generally, those of his supporters who do not belong to the office-holding class or to the privileged classes, will suffer in common with those who opposed him.

THE FRIENDS OF BIMETALLISM

have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money-changers against the welfare of the human race, and until convinced of their error they will continue the warfare against it. The contest has been waged this year under great embarrassments and against great odds. For the first time during this generation public attention has been centered upon the money question as the paramount issue, and this has been done in spite of all attempts upon the part of our opponents to prevent it. The Republican convention held out the delusive hope of international bimetalism, while Republican leaders labored secretly for gold monometallism. Gold standard Democrats have publicly advocated the election of the Indianapolis ticket, while they labored secretly for the election of the Republican ticket. The trusts and corporations have tried to excite a fear of lawlessness, while they have been defying the law, and American financiers have boasted that they were the custodians of national honor while they were secretly bartering away the nation's financial independence.

IT ALMOST TRIUMPHED.

"But in spite of the efforts of the administration and its supporters; in spite of the threats of money-loaners at home and abroad; in spite of the coercion practiced by corporations and employers; in spite of trusts and syndicates; in spite of an enormous Republican campaign fund, and in spite of the influence of a hostile daily press, bimetalism has almost triumphed in its first great fight. The loss of a few states, and that, too, by a very small plurality, has defeated bimetalism for the present, but bimetalism emerges from the contest stronger than it was four months ago. I desire to commend the work of the three national committees which have joined in the management of this campaign. Co-operation between the members of distinct political organizations is always difficult, but it has been less so this year than usual. Interest in a common cause of great importance has reduced friction to a minimum. I hereby express my personal gratitude to the individual members, as well as the executive officers of the national committee of the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties, for their efficient, untiring and unselfish labors. They have laid the foundation for future success, and will be remembered as pioneers when victory is at last secured."

NO PERSONAL FEELINGS.

"No personal or political friend need grieve because of my defeat. My ambition has been to secure immediate legislation rather than to enjoy the honors of office. Therefore, defeat brings to me no feeling of personal loss. Speaking for the wife who has shared my labors, as well as for myself, I desire to say that we have been amply repaid for all that we have done. In the love of millions of our fellow-citizens, so kindly expressed in knowledge gained by personal contact with the people and in broadened sympathies, we find full compensation for whatever efforts we have put forth. Our hearts have been touched by the devotion of friends and our lives shall prove our appreciation of the affection which we prize as the richest reward which this campaign has brought."

"In the face of an enemy rejoicing in its victory, let the roll be called for the engagement and urge all friends of bimetalism to renew their allegiance to the cause. If we are right, as I believe we are, we shall yet triumph. Until convinced of his error let each advocate of bimetalism continue the work. Let all silver clubs retain their organization, hold regular meetings and circulate literature. Our opponents have succeeded in this campaign and must now put their theories to the test. Instead of talking mysteriously about 'sound money' and 'an honest dollar,' they must now elaborate and defend a financial system. Every step taken by them should be publicly considered by the silver clubs. Our cause has prospered most where the

money question has been longest discussed among the people.

"During the next four years it will be studied all over this nation even more than it has been studied in the past. The year 1900 is not far away. Before that year arrives, international bimetalism will cease to deceive; before that year arrives those who have called themselves gold standard Democrats will become bimetalists, and be with us, or they will become Republicans, and thus open enemies; before that year arrives trusts will have convinced still more people that a trust is a menace to private welfare and to public safety; before that year arrives the evils of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now, and the people will then be ready to demand an American financial policy for the American people, and will join with us in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

"W. J. BRYAN."

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Knights of Labor met in annual session at Rochester N. Y. November 11th and at this writing is still in session. General Master Workman Sovereign's report was an able and exhaustive document and commanded the closest interest of the delegates. We have gathered the following from the press dispatches: ROCHESTER, N. Y. November 12.—The General Assembly, Knights of Labor, went into secret session immediately after convening yesterday. General Master Workman Sovereign's report was read and followed by the report of General Secretary-Treasurer Hayes.

Sovereign, in his annual report, said: "After a struggle of 27 years against the evils of aggregate wealth by our order, we are confronted with more serious problems affecting the rights and liberties of the industrial masses than ever before. Not only have the idle, speculating classes demonstrated their ability to dominate productive enterprises and accumulate the wealth of tolling millions, but they have demonstrated their power to coerce wage-earners and mortgage farmers with threats of discharge and foreclosures, into submission to their will. The autocratic holders of idle money have subverted the principle of free government by forcing political services from the poor as the tenure of employment. Laboring men can combat falsehood and bid defiance to traitors from their own ranks, but when a depraved monster of corporate rapacity steals into their homes and threatens them with discharge and persecution because of their political convictions they sacrifice their liberties in consideration of food and shelter for their helpless wives and innocent children. The struggle just passed has demonstrated that pecuniary dependence is political slavery."

"In the struggle just passed the Knights of Labor proved itself to be the only labor organization that stood like an iron wall before the fire of the organized money power of the two continents. Every general officer and every district and local assembly of our order spurned every offer of bribery and scorned every threat of the money king."

Mr. Sovereign added that, except Eugene V. Debs, the heads of the labor organizations, including the Federation of Labor, gave no material aid in the recent struggle. The master workman says the knights should abandon Utopian plans and center their efforts. He says: "I would so change and abbreviate our present test of membership as to center our immediate demands upon an equitable income tax, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio, the payment of all government bonds according to present contract, and the issue of all the money of the country. I would make positive and unequivocal declarations against government by injunction, increase of the standing army, the payment of bonded debt in gold alone, the issue of bonds in times of peace and the issue of circulating notes by banking corporations."

"I would then prepare an entirely new secret work with stronger obligations than we now have, establish a degree known as the 'Minute-men,' and, as far as possible, return to our former system of working in absolute secrecy."

"I would then appeal to the free silver and reform forces everywhere for membership and support and throw this organization into the great broad field of agitation to fight the money power and the corporations to an everlasting finish."

"I would not recede from our demands for land reform nor from any of the other great principles contained in the preamble of this order, but I would designate them as battle grounds to be fought over after we have throttled the life out of the money power that is undermining the foundations of American liberty."

"It may be said that by accepting this issue we would be charged with favoring the silver mine owner in the Rocky mountains. This charge would not be true, and if it was I have only to say that I would a thousand times rather cast a thousand votes for a mine owner in the Rockies who employs labor and contributes to the wealth of my country than to cast one vote for a foreign Shylock who conspires to rob the labor of the world."

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

Among the amendments proposed are these: "Making the per capita tax to the general assembly 8 cents instead of 5 cents; abolishing the office and title of the general executive board and thereby placing the entire supervision of the order in the hands of the general master workman, general worthy foreman and general secretary-treasurer; making the election of the officers of the general assembly subject to the approval by vote of the representative of the general assembly; making the decision of appeals to the next highest authority, as in court cases, on points of law final; shortening initiation ceremonies; giving District Assembly 236, Knights of Labor, Building Contractors, the absolute authority and right to organize the building trade into locals, to be attached to said districts in a radius of twenty-five miles from the general postoffice in New York City."

We hope that Bro. Sovereign and his colleagues will realize in the convention the full measure of their expectations and that the deliberations may be fruitful of the greatest good to the order.

RICH AND FAT.

Grover Cleveland has in twelve years grown rich and fat, as he has grown in national detestation, with none to do him honor of all his countrymen, except a corporal guard of American Tories, who in affiliation with the party which courts English and European interference with American affairs have elected Wm. McKinley President. "It is a truism," says the *Twentieth Century*, "that no man should be judge in his own case. When Grover Cleveland advocates a financial policy based upon the British system, he acts as arbiter in his own cause. Mr. McKinley sees no harm in this, apparently. Mr. Cleveland is

A MILLIONAIRE TODAY.

although when elected governor of this State he was quite poor. He made his money from investments. He never produced anything except platitudes. It is true that stories of Mr. Cleveland's poverty have been put in circulation, and the *New York World* recently estimated his fortune at only \$250,000. In reality, Mr. Cleveland is worth over \$5,000,000, all made in Wall street. The public acts of this man have done more than any influence in the land to conserve that great property. Mr. Cleveland's means are all in fixed investments, and the interests of the owners of fixed investments are bound up in the maintenance of the gold standard.

"These facts concerning MR. CLEVELAND'S WEALTH are not unknown in Wall street. What is known as the 'Presidential clique' is a decided factor in the 'street.' This clique is composed of Francis Lynde Stetson, Mr. Cleveland's attorney, who has charge of his investments; August Belmont, the banker; J. Edward Simmons, the financier, now the head of the Clearing House Association, and William C. Whitney. It is well known that Mr. Cleveland will not take 'flyers.' He prefers permanent investments, and Mr. Whitney has managed most of them. Mr. Cleveland long maintained a bank account with the New York Guaranty and Investment Co., of which Mr. Whitney is a director, and it is no secret that Mr. Cleveland's holdings of that concern's stock reached \$100,000 within a recent period. Alexander E. Orr is a director in the same company and a conspicuous battler for the gold standard.

"From time to time the putting up of Cleveland collateral has enabled the 'street' to form a pretty accurate idea of where the President's fortune is invested. Here is a rather conservative statement of his

HOLDINGS IN THIS CITY ALONE. Stock, Metropolitan Traction Co. \$300,000. Stock, N. Y. Guaranty and Investment Co. 100,000. Residence, 51st St. 150,000. Stock, Pennsylvania Railroad 70,000. Real Estate Mortgages on Record 170,000. Stock, Fourth National Bank 100,000. Stock, Third Avenue Street Railway 100,000. Listed Securities, N. Y. Stock Exchange 700,000.

Total \$1,990,000. This represents only ascertained holdings. It is an open secret that Whitney's influence has interested the President in Brooklyn gas.

"THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY is understood to have been behind the consolidation of Brooklyn gas companies. Mr. Whitney's intimate connection with the Standard Oil Company enabled him to advise the President very effectively; with the result that he has added a million to his fortune within the past four years from that source alone. But Mr. Cleveland's interests outside of New York have equalled, if not exceeded, his holdings of corporation securities within the city. He has a goodly block of stock in the Boston street railway line, which Henry P. Whitney organized. He has just purchased

A THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

for a country seat up the Hudson. He possesses a country seat in the District of Columbia and an elegant home on the Massachusetts coast. The President is known to be worth \$500,000 in real estate alone, not counting his New York house. But railway securities have most attracted him. Judson Harmon, in his law practice in Ohio, was Mr. Cleveland's attorney in a suit for the recovery of hundreds of thousands of railway securities, and it is a curious fact that three suits are pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission against railroads in which Mr. Cleveland is a large stockholder. When Mr. Cleveland sent the army against

EUGENE V. DEBS

he was "protecting" property in which he was himself a stockholder. Another curious development concerning Mr. Cleveland is his transmission of large sums abroad, not by letter of credit, but in money. He has credits with the house of Rothschild and with Morton, Rose & Co., London. Gov. Levi P. Morton is head of the latter firm. Mr. Cleveland is said to have determined to make a tour of the world, and he can well afford it, but now, it seems, that tour has been abandoned. But what about the Rothschild and Morton, Rose & Co. accounts? They are active accounts. It is hinted that Mr. Cleveland will purchase

BRITISH SECURITIES BEFORE LONG.

"The most glaring indelicacy in Mr. Cleveland, however, is his connection with the Reading-organization scheme back of which is J. Pierpont Morgan. When Cleveland's holdings were known to be represented in the Joint Traffic Association there was considerable quiet wonder in financial circles, because J.

Pierpont Morgan is back of that clique of financiers who affect to know nothing of the doings of that association, while knowing all about them. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is likewise president of the

METROPOLITAN CLUB.

at which Mr. Cleveland dines or breakfasts when he comes to New York, and in which he has been made an honorary member. Indeed, there has grown up a sort of intimacy between the President and Mr. Morgan in the past few years, and Cleveland's membership in the Metropolitan Club was another shock to some people's sensibilities. "Now all this is finance."

"MR. MCKINLEY

sees no impropriety in it. He defends the Cleveland financial policy. That policy has made Mr. Cleveland a millionaire. He was a poor man twelve years ago. He lives very extravagantly. He has spent twice his salary in Washington alone since he became President four years ago. In defending gold, standing by corporations and bolting Bryan, Mr. Cleveland has added, or done his best to add, to the value of his stocks and bonds. But he says Mr. Bryan is dishonest."

BRAVE PASSMORE.

In a letter to *Our Nation's Crisis*, under the caption "After the Battle," the Rev. F. F. Passmore of Denver, the heroic divine and reformer says: "Last Tuesday night closed one of the most remarkable political campaigns in the history of this republic. The great jury has rendered its decision, the die is cast and the result has gone forth to the world.

The nation has been at fever heat for months. The great presses of the country have groaned under their increased burdens; oratory has burned, blazed and awayed the millions of eager throngs from shore to shore. Men were swept from their moorings; women were excited, and the children became interested as never before. All in all, the like has never been seen before in this land of sovereign freemen. The campaign just closed is the first in the history of this nation when the great dividing line fell between the rich and the poor. Upon the one side in the great battle was arrayed the trusts, corporations, monopolies, money power and great preachers of the country, while on the other side were to be found the working classes, the poor and needy.

At this writing it seems that Wall street has won the day. If such proves to be the case it is a solemn day to the American people, and the question now presenting itself is "What are the duties of the reform elements of the country?" Shall we fold our arms, hang our harps and give up the great work that lies before us? If so, we are not worthy of the great heritage left to us by conquering heroes. If the gold power of this nation has won another victory there is the more need to close the ranks today for the grandest charge of the ages. With this victory the gold power will be more grasping and oppressive than ever before. If there was need of trying to check the onward march of this great enervating power in the past, there will be a greater need for a more determined stand by reformers in the future.

Close the ranks; stand united; support your reform papers. There is a reform element in this state strong enough to build up a paper that would be a power in future campaigns and wield telling blows in future battles. You need a great paper here in Denver, and you have the opportunity to make *Our Nation's Crisis*, the medium of this article, such a paper. Rally to its support, send in your subscriptions, extend the means, that it may be enlarged and made a medium of power for future work.

It is in the power of the American people to win this battle, but, my friends I must speak my mind in candor to you. You have been fighting corporate wealth for twenty years, and to-day after the hardest and grandest effort of your lives, are you again defeated. The rich are against you and they own the wealth of the nation; the Methodist bishops and great papers and preachers are against you; and they have the influence. History is given to us to learn and profit by. Let us heed its teachings. Rousseau said: "If I had been a pure and virtuous man I might have saved France."

It is true we are still in the fiery furnace, but God has a grand purpose in this nation—a grand mission for her to fill. It is also true that our churches are filled with false Christians, and our pulpits with time-serving, ease-loving and false preachers; but I want to say to you that they are not the true exponents of Christ or Christianity. What our country is suffering from today is the lack of the spirit of Christ. Christ is not only the Savior of men, but a friend of the poor. Christ was the greatest reformer the world ever saw, and He is a friend of the reformers today. Christ laid down in His teaching principles as deep as the needs of all men, and as far-reaching as all the ages.

"The gold power and the liquor trust are in league to enslave the working people of this nation. The great monopolies know that so long as the working people spend their money in saloons, instead of in educating their brothers (as well as themselves) as to their needs and power they can have their own way. My hope for the church and this

nation lies in the working people. I am not discouraged, when I think that a David was more than a match for the Philistine giant, and saved Israel; that Gideon with three hundred men destroyed the host of Midian; that the Red sea opened before God's marching nation, that the three hundred brave Spartans held in check the host of Persia; that George Washington with a handful of raw colonial soldiers defeated the armies of the world and the money power of his day, and set up the freest and grandest republic the world ever saw. I say when I think of the great and glorious victories won by the brave and the true and the good men of past ages, I am not discouraged. The same good and wise and just Divine Being is over us, that was over them, and He is just as able and willing to help us as He was to aid them, and if the American people become a nation of slaves it will be because they will not be a nation of free men.

The old prophet Samuel told the people, when they asked him to save them from their enemies, to put away their sins and destroy their idols, and they did so, when Samuel led them to victory. Reformers of America, God is giving us the same command to-day that he did to Moses—"Go forward."

Let us close ranks and begin the next campaign now, and strike against all enemies of our homes, our honor, our peace, our prosperity, our manhood and womanhood. In a word, against all wrong—and not my word, but God's word for it, victory will be ours."

IS THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIALISTIC?

"The public school is the institution which says that the poor boy, though he may eat coarser food, and wear a shabby coat, and dwell in a smaller house and work earlier and later and harder than his rich companion, still shall have his eyes trained to behold the same glory in the heavens and the same beauty in the earth; shall have his mind developed to appreciate the same sweetness in music and the same loveliness in art; shall have his heart opened to enjoy the same literary treasures and the same philosophic truths; shall have his soul stirred by the same social influences and the same spiritual ideals as the children of his wealthier neighbors.

"The socialism of wealth, the equalization of material conditions, is at present an idle dream, a contradictory conception; toward which society can take, no doubt, a few faltering steps, but which no mechanical invention or constitutional device can hope to realize in our day. The socialism of the intellect, the offering to all of the true riches of an enlightened mind and a heart that is trained to love the true, the beautiful, and the good; this is a possibility for the children of every workingman; and the public school is the channel through which this common fund of intellectual and spiritual wealth is freely distributed alike to rich and poor.

"Here native and foreign born should meet to learn the common language and to cherish the common history and traditions of our country; here the son of the rich man should learn to respect the dignity of manual labor, and the daughter of the poor man should learn how to adorn and beautify her future humble home. Here all classes and conditions of men should meet together and form those bonds of fellowship, ties of sympathy, and community of interest and identity of aim, which will render them superior to all the divisive forces of sectarian religion, or partisan politics, or industrial antagonisms; and make them all potent adherents, strong supporters, firm defenders of that social order which must rest upon the intelligence, the sympathy, the fellowship, the unity of its constituent members."—President Hyde of Bowdoin College.

STRIKES AND WAGES.

The Cleveland *Citizen* in discussing strikes and what they have accomplished, says that, "of the 772 strikes in Great Britain last year, 20 per cent. were successful, 41 per cent. were partly successful, and the rest either failed or the outcome was not reported. From the foregoing figures which are official, it appears that strikes are not a failure by any means, as some superficial thinkers declare. It is unfair to say strikes are a failure when the majority are successful or partly so, and, besides, it must be remembered that resistance to capitalistic encroachment at one point usually has the effect of preventing oppression all along the line, while a successful movement for better conditions by the workers of any one trade generally has the effect of securing concessions from competing capitalists in that particular craft without resorting to strikes. All the advantages that the American organized workingmen enjoy as compared with ill-paid, drudging, non-unionists, and whom they also defend and uplift to a certain extent, is due to strikes, and strikes alone. An ignorant, stupid, wage-slave never strikes; a self-respecting, manly worker does strike. In fact all the liberty and superior conditions that the masses everywhere enjoy can be traced to strikes. So when sniveling ignoramus and goody-goody freaks insist that "strikes are a failure," hurl it to their teeth that civilization itself is the net result of strikes."



He Wears A TRADE MARK CELLULOID MARK. INTERLINED

Collar because it enables him to present a neat appearance at all times without the expense and bother involved in having linen collars laundered. The "Celluloid" Collar is waterproof and can be cleaned when soiled, with a wet cloth or sponge. It lasts six times as long as a linen collar and never frays at the edge. The best and most economical collar that a railroad man can wear. The "Celluloid" goods are limited. See that the collars and cuffs you buy bear the trade-mark—all others are spurious. Ask for the genuine "Celluloid" goods and accept no imitations. If your furnisher doesn't sell the "Celluloid" goods send us direct.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, New York. SAPOLIO is the best cleanser for these goods.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Artificial Limbs. Aluminum Pneumatic Feet, Non-rattling Joints and other valuable improvements. Catalogues free. JAS. T. LYONS, 85 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

BLOOD POISON

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary permanently cured in 15 to 30 days. We eliminate all poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. Parties can be treated at home as well as here (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here, we will endeavor to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills. Our Magic Remedy has been many times used and never failed to cure. Since the history of medicine a true specific for BLOOD POISON has been sought for but never found until our Magic Cyphillene was discovered. This disease has always baffled the skill of most eminent physicians. Ours. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. \$500,000 CAPITAL behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. 100-page book free. HAVE YOU Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling, write COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Massena Temple, Chicago, Ill.

After a Day's Run

every R. R. Man needs a tonic that does NOT over-exhilarate. None So Safe—None So Nerving as

Pabst Malt Extract THE "BEST" TONIC. Been Sick? Get well by using Pabst Malt Extract—The "BEST" Tonic.

POINTERS.

The trusts are happy. We now have a government by injunction. Any U. S. tumble-bug judge can send a workingman to prison. The shot gun policy is popular. Farmers will now continue to plant thorns and look for a crop of grapes. They will sow thistles, and curse their luck if they don't have figs galore. Millionaire mammas will continue to offer their daughters in the European title market. Grover Cleveland has applied for a license to preach. McKinley's four years in the White House will yield him, after getting out of Mark Hanna's claws, \$82,000. Cleveland says he "hasn't seen his toes for three years—except in a mirror." It is understood that Rothschilds will take care of Jno. G. Carlisle. The Benedict Arnold Democrats expect McKinley to recognize their services. McKinley is elected but Mark Hanna is President.