RAILWAY TIMES.

IT IS COMING.

A ROUND MILLION WILL FALL INTO LINE UNDER THE NEW BANNER,

Free and Happy People.

cle to the New York Journal, and since its appearance it has been widely copied cannibalism. and commented on: "The approaching is no doubt that radical changes will be happy people. made, that the order will be vastly broadened in its scope, and that a progressive and up-to-date policy willl be adopted. The members have long since realized that the old methods have been outgrown and that nothing more can be accomplished on present lines; and they have simply been waiting for the full effects of the great strike of 1894 to make themselves felt upon railroad employes, confident that it would result in ripening them for the great change which is now contemplated.

To organize for another strike were worse than folly. At present railroad dist minister wrote an article over his being the cleanest, most intelligent, corporations have things their own way so far as employes are concerned, and the latter might as well have no organization at all. If organizations are recognized or considered at all, it is only when intimation that Rev. Madison, not havthey fully and unqualifiedly subscribe to the terms made by the corporations, of doing. Indeed, Mr. Passmore is of Under such arrangements "harmony prevails and the best of feelings exist desired to tell the truth or do any other between the companies and their em-In the meantime the capacity of all machinery is being increased and more and more business is handled with less and less men.

An army of idle employes, the federal and state soldiers and a subservient federal judiciary would perpetuate this state of affairs indefinitely. Fortunately, however, such object lessons are not wholly in vain. Thousands of railway employes and all other kinds of workingm, n who have been the victims of corporate supremacy, have been using their brains, and as a result they propose to adopt new tactics and by the apcation of common sense methods overcome the selfish, sordid gang who have monopolized the country and the fullness thereof, and place the people in possession of their own.

How is this to be done? By uniting the workers of the country in a grand co-operative scheme in which they shall work together in harmony in every branch of industry, virtually being their own employers and receiving the whole product of their labor. The country is ripe for such a movement, and I believe the coming convention of the American Railway Union will launch it. It is to be confined to no particular class of labor, but all who toil are to be admitted without regard to nationality, sex, color or previous condition of servitude. The primary work will be largely educational. Every problem relating to our social, economic, political and industrial life will be examined. Lecturers and organizers will take the field and enter upon a thorough canvass of every state in the union. Some of the foremost men in the reform movement will head the crusade and it is a foregone conclusion that it will grow more rapidly preceded it, and being founded in the intelligence of the membership the growth will be healthy and substantial, and it will not be long until this movement will be one of the determining factors in shaping the policy and destiny of the republic. Industrial co-operation as a basis of a higher type of civilization will be the principal object. It is imposible to enter into detail so far in advance, but these will doubtless adjust themselves at the proper time. Upon fundamental, bed-rock principles a round million of us are agreed. We shall unite all our energies to destroy the present capitalistic system and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. Under the former, which is now in the last stages of "consumption," the country has been brought to the verge of ruin, and humanity has been degraded beyond the power of language to describe. To one whose sensibilities are not wholly dead a mere contemplation of the horror of our social life is sickening and shocking. The time has come for social regeneration and this is only possible through a new and world-wide change of system, and to inaugurate that change will be the purpose of the new movement to be launched soon in the great metropolis of the west.

have votes enough to secure complete shall hope to hear from Rev. Passm ntrol of the state government. We again and often.

will then establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, and the state government will be in harmony with it. The laborless thousands of the country will be invited to the state and given equal opportunities with all others to develop its resources and enjoy "life, liberty and And March Forward With Steady Step Until the Republic is a Land of Feveral western states in any one of several western states in any one of which all the unemployed of the country could, under sane conditions, not In response to a telegraphic request, only provide for themselves but attain Eugene V. Debs wired the following arti- a type of civilization compared with which the present would appear like

From one state the new life will rapspecial convention of the American Rail | idly overleap boundary lines and permeway Union, to be held at Chicago, be ate others, and thus the tide will sweep ginning the third Tuesday in June, prom- in all directions until the old, barbaric ises to be one of the most interesting system has been destroyed and the reand important convocations of labor rep- public is redeemed and disenthralled resentatives held in recent years. There and is, in fact, the land of a free and

> Enque to welz F. F. PASSMORE ON THE WARPATH.

It would be lamentable if the Rev. F. Episcopal minister in an open letter addressed to Rev. W. C. Madison, D. D., skates" of every species whatsoever, Ph. D., and presiding elder of the Gree- and under the administration of Hayes decent fellow instead of a divine (?) fol Passmore's open letter that this Methoand the Christ Glory." Mr. Passmore kind in the country. is of the opinion that a man who has the Chri-t mind will tell the truth, an lows: ing the Christ mind, is quite incapable the opinion that if Madison so much as noble act, he wouldn't do it because they are afraid that the Methodist Bishop Warren, who lords it over Madison and the rest of the preachers who have had a "call" at so much a year to tell what they know about the "Christ mind and the Christ glory," would bounce them. Mr. Passmore-and he knows, for he has sat around the board -believes that Rev. Madison is a con-

his open letter, says You and the other elders of this conference go and sit in the shadow of Bishop Warren like the Mystics of India. and then you goo un not to play the part of brave, courageous, conscientious men, but to damn the church, and oppress and enslave your fellowman.

I am sorry for you, Brother Madison, but I have no hope that you will ever be a grand, brave, self-asserting man; you are a moral coward, and God has no place in the universe for a moral coward.

coward.
The Lord can't use you, my brother. Bishop Warren can use you, but God cannot.

As a matter of course, the Lord does not want a coward, a sneak, a hypocrite, and don't "call" them to preach, but they get into pulpits nevertheless, and knowing where their bread and butter comes from, betray Christ with a kiss and pocket the swag. Mr. Passmore earned distinction and martyrdom, by espousing the cause of the poor, and by denouncing the Methodist clergy for running after Plutocrats and neglecting their duties to the poor, and for this he flays them alive. He not only takes the small fry preachers in hand, but he scourges the big bugs of the church in a way that must set all the fresh in every department, each one people of Colorado to thinking if it would only work one hour and 22½ minwould not promote the glory of God, to keep away from the places where such gentry harangue the public for what they can get. He tells Rev. Madison and the rest, they are bad men, and over 16 and under 50, and the 6,000,000 " You presiding elders, with Bishop Warren and Chancellor McDowell, for the whole nation of 22,000,000 in two are bad men and the worst of it all is hours and twelve minutes per day." that you are doing all your infernalism and deviltry in the name of the Lord

Jesus Christ." He told Rev. Madison, "You know that the churches in your district are crazy, and it is only the numbekulls full of sin and corruption, and you run round over the district and draw your salary, pass over these sins and try to make yourself believe that you have done your duty."

It appears that this Rev. Madison went into the real estate business and failed and carried down with him others who had confidence in his real estate ventures, if not in his religion. But Rev. Passmore reaches the climax when

"You know, Brother Madison, that the Lord Jesus Christ said that such preachers as yourself and Bishop Warren were wolves in sheep's clothing. You also know that the lion, the dog, the fox and all other animals have some redeeming traits of character, but a wolf has none. The wolf is selfish, wicked, bloodthirsty, and worst of all comes under false clothing—comes an enemy in the garb of a friend. This is the way it is with you elders. The land is filled with hungry men, women and children. The land is filled with drunkards. Four millions of people are tramping this wide, grand and once glorious republic! A few thousands are getting immensely rich, while millions are coming to poverty. Destruction is staring us in the face as a church and a nation; and you preachers have not only not said one word to bring about a better state of affairs, but you have actually joined hands, in a political way, with saloon men, gamblers, harlots and the criminal classes to destroy this nation.

In this last quoted paragraph the Brother Madison, that the Lore

In this last quoted paragraph the whole story is told, told in terrible earnestness, told in a way that sinks the 1857 there were 5,061,050 persons enhe great metropolis of the west.

Soon after the work is under way it is It indicates the debauching power of proposed to begin active operations in money, which transforms ministers of some western state. The state will be living God into hypocrites, and the living God into hypocrites, and colonized by our people, the leaders will sends them forth, not to feed Christ's converge there, a full ticket will be sheep but to shear them, and metaphornated and we will undoubtedly ically transform them into mutton. We

MAX S. HAYES.

THE BRILLIANT YOUNG EDITOR OF THE CLEVELAND CITIZEN

Discusses "A Socialist's Ideal," and Make a Telling Argument Against the Competitive System.

Max S. Hayes, whose excellent work as editor of the Cleveland Citizen has given him a wide and enviable reputation, is out in an article in the Cleveland World, captioned "A Socialist's Ideal," which we take pleasure in reproducing for the delectation of our readers. The article, embellished with a portrait of the writer, makes good reading, especially for those who are "on the fence" and are undecided which way to turn. Mr. Hayes, as S-cretary of the Central Labor Union of Cleveland, no less than in his capacity as editor of the Citizen, the official paper of the organization, although a young man, has made fame in the labor movement by his aggressive, clean-F. Passmore, of Denver, ex Methodist cut policy and his uncompromising hos ley district, were the latter a half way and his colleagues the Cleveland Central Labor Union has been purged of the lower of Belzebub. It seems from Mr. last trace of this element and, without injustice to others, may be credited with signature captioned "The Christ Mind courageous and progressive body of its

The article of Editor Hayes is as fol-

"I am in favor of the eight-hour day because I am a Socialist.

The keynote of the Socialistic movement the world over is a shorter working day, and every Socialist-be he a Italian, an Englishman, an American, or of any other nationality-is heart the eight hour day or the six-hour day and soul in this grand altrustic and unconquerable movement.

Mulhall tells us that the British work ers could supply all their wants in much less than four hours' labor a day if industry was properly organized; Atkinson, the well-known capitalistic statissummate sneak, and addressing him in tican of this country declares that if all labor in civilized countries worked but two hours in the 24 sufficient could be produced to enable all to live comfortably and in happiness.

Let me tell you what the eminent student of sociology, Prof. Th. Hertzka of Vienna, says in his celebrated work, Laws of Social Evolution." Prof. Hertzka finds that with the present machinery in existence in Austria (by no means a highly developed country in that respect), it would require but 10,-500,000 hektars of agricultural land and 3,000,000 of pasturage for all agricultural products for the 22,000,000 inhabitants. Should the 5,000,000 able-bodied men of Austria be engaged in useful occupations "they only need to work 36.9 days every year to produce everything needed for the support of the population of Austria," or "should the 5,000,000 work all the year, say 300 days, which they likely have to do to keep the supply utes per day."

But to engage to produce all the luxuries in addition, Prof. Hertzka estimates it would require another million men, "could produce everything imaginable

Still we talk of working eight, ten and twelve hours a day!

But probably Mulhall, Atkinson, Karl, Hertzka, Mark and other scientists are who have never given this subject five minutes' thought who know it all.

The fact is, the opponents of the short hour workday have no ground to stand upon. They can not be dragged into a discussion by a team of oxen, and merely content themselves with uttering the parrot cry," Can't do it!"

Look at the tremendous developmen of machinery in this country in the last few years-far shead of anything in the world. There is not a single trade that does not feel the effects of machinery. It is only necessary to take up the reports of the United States Commissioner Carroll D. Wright upon the sub ject to learn the tremendous develop ment that has been going on in the in dustrial world. In the clothing, woodworking, iron and steel, printing, engineering, agriculture, and, in fact, in every branch of industry, the saving of labor compared with the last generation is marvelous. The superficial thinker will say that machinery opens new aveenues of employment. Hobson in his gaged in the five great staple branche of production in England-agriculture. textile fabrics, minerals, transport ser vice, machinery and tools. though the population had increase 9,000,000, the number of workers en gaged in these trades numbered 5,213,518.

Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago despised man on the continent.

Commons, after a thorough investigation, finds that "the economic effects of the introduction and operation of ma chipary to a vast class of working people are disastrous in the extreme.'

Prof. Watkins says: "Labor-eaving machinery saves labor; it does the same work with one-fifth, one tenth, one hundredth or one-thousandth the number of workers. It makes men unnecessary; it takes away the source of their living. These facts were disputed by the writers of 60 years ago, but they are now beyond all question."

mechanical devices create a very small in full as follows: demand for labor compared with that dispensed with," and the printing trade is cited for example: "The number of printers in the United States thrown ont of employment by the introduction of type-setting machinery in the last year is estimated at about 4,000, and chines, which are tended by women, boys or so-called unskilled labor.

On the other hand, we find the natural opportunities closed against the of former years, while the daily press machine should be a benefit to the propertyless working class. Vast cor- relates stories of destitution, starvation whole world; every improved method porations and trusts are minimizing the and crime that is appalling. How long should shorten the hours of toil, and cost of production and distribution, can these conditions last? and what would if the instruments of production lopping off all useless labor and concen- remedies are necessary to correct them and distribution were owned and opertrating industry and human effort. The is an important question for considera ated for the benefit of the whole people. displaced worker can not go into another tion at this time. The situation here trade-all trades are overrun by idle differs but little from that in other of social and economic questions, and men. He can not engage in business except on a large scale. Now, our demand is that the hours of

portion of the 4,000,000 unemployed laborers of this country. It is foolish to allow all that labor power go to wasteferman, a Frenchman, a Belgian, an to fill our prisons, poor houses and insane asylums with it. We claim that of liberty extinguished, it would require would bring about more prosperity in six months than all the tariff and financial cackling can in ten years. And we Socialists will struggle for the short-hour day upon the economic and political field until a victory is gained. We may go down in defeat, but the fight will go on until this planless, chaotic, capitalistic competition wage system is overthrown and a co-operative commonwealth is established.

Idealistic? Yes! The man or woman without an ideal ought to jump off the

WHEN GOLDBUGS DELIBERATE.

The New York Evening Post, a sheet wned and controlled by money sharks, is impatient. It wants congress to pass a law at once to establish irrevocably the gold standard and in its frenzy exclaims: Have you ever thought of it. We are subject ng our national honor to a daily debate at everdirector's table where a discussion is had about securities — In every broker's office, in every law-yer's rooms where loans are negotiated, in every home where investments are talked over the oossibility of a change in our standard of value urks like a "skeleton in the closet."

But, fortunately, there are other places than those named by the Post, where the "national honor" is debated, where honest men and not knaves discuss standards in the interest of all the people, rather than for the benefit of Rothschilds, Shylocks, Judas Iscariots and others-native and foreign born pirates who prey upon the people, who are bleeding to death, that they may increase their wealth.

"PLL DO WHAT I CAN."

Who takes for his motto, "I'll do what I can," Shall better the world as he goes down life's bill.

And who does what he can, oft can do what he

There's strength in the impulse to help thing And force undreamed-of will come to the aid

Of one who, though weak, yet believes he is And offers himself to the task unafraid.

"I'll do what I can" is a challenge to fate, And fate must succumb, when it's put to the heart that is willing to labor and wait

In its tussle with life ever comes out the best It puts the blue imps of depression to rout: And makes many difficult problems

And unravels kinks in life's curious chain 'I'll do what I can' keeps the progress machine In good working order as centuries roll,

And civilization would perish, I ween, Were not those words written on many a They fell the great forests, they furrow the soil, They seek new inventions to benefit man : They fear no exertion, make pastime of toil— Oh, great is earth's debt to 'I'll do what can."

-Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Grover Cleveland retires from office with no glory, except that which he has won by his shotguns and fishhooks. Whatever he may be as a fisherman, as "Problems of Poverty" shows that in a hunter he is a sneak. One who knows says when shooting "he hides in the tules, envelopes himself with a blind, puts out his wooden ducks, and shoots from cover the innocent little birds which he thus decoys." That's Grover -His disphragm is not distended by heart development. If he were as good, as he is greasy, Americans would honor him, as it is, he is the most universally

THE WAY OUT.

ALTHOUGH THE NIGHT IS DARK THE DAWN OF CO-OPERATION IS NEAR.

Sylvester Keliher Discusses Conditions as Declares Education the Paramount Duty of the Hour,

A late issue of the "Rights of Man," published at Minneapolis contains an I. M. H. Frederick, in the American excellent article frem the pen of our Magazine of Civics, says that where esteemed General Secretary, Sylvester formerly labor saving machinery opened Keliher, which deserves wide reading, up new fields for labor, "today the new and we therefore reproduce the article

"The situation throughout the counthere is no corresponding demand for sioner tells us that in the comparatively of labor applied to nature's supply; but labor provided by this change." The prosperous year of 1890 we had 3,523,780 why should labor fill the world with machines are turned out by other ma- unemployed. The reports of Bradstreet, wealth and live in want? Of what use countries; the wealth is rapidly central the application of Socialism will be he izing in the bands of the few, while the masses are becoming poorer and poorer, labor be reduced and work be given to a with a very large proportion of them without any visible means of support. The history of nations gone tells us

on present lines. Even were the fires

more than "confidence" to feed, clothe, and shelter the millions who are being displaced by labor-saving machinery and zation; that millions must starve because have been raised, and go ragged because too many clothes have been made. In this country, where people have the right of suffrage, it would seem that rewas a simple problem, but the corrupting influences of vast wealth in unpiracy of corporations and large employers in the late election has prompted the efit of all the people. query, and perhaps not without cause, ballots or bullets, which?" To talk of in his expressions. He favors socialism gence of the common people, consezations afford great opportunity for this pers and literature is most important; tion of dealing fairly with veste ers of this class of literature.

come, only, when the people have a erring certainty that this knowledge late. When we agree that there is something wrong, and that a change is necessary, we look about for the proper remedy. So far as I am concerned I have solved the question to my entire satisfaction, and believe that our only the Co operative Commonwealth; a system whereby production for profit gives way to production for use. The man is of more consequence that the dollar humanity is greater than greed, and the whole people should be united in one common brotherhood, where the comfort and happiness of each will be the concern of all. Under such a system I cannot conceive of a single human being starving to death while there was a loaf of bread, or the wife, mother or children shivering or freezing while there was coal to be mined or wood to be cut. Banks where the officers can at will speculate with, and waste the people's money or deliberately appropriate it to their own use, would be supplanted by repositories, owned and controlled by the whole people, where there would be neither opportunity or incentive to steal; individual ownership of railroads and other public facilities, where millions of tribute are levied upon the people to pay dividends upon watered stock for the benefit of foreign and native shylocks, would give way to a system where the whole people would have an equal interest and the sole purpose be the public convenience and welfare. Improvement in the production and distribution of wealth can only come with a greater application of associated effort, consequently the line of progress is the route by which the change will, and must inevitably come.

In the past labor has been content to advocate palliatives, but the only one worthy of consideration at this time is the "eight' hour 'movement." That a reduction in the hours of labor is absolutely necessary, is evidenced by the vast army of unemployed that are try, in fact the world, cannot be viewed swarming the highways and byways in without misgivings as to what the future search of work. The surprise is not that shall bring forth, and the interrogatory labor should ask so much, but that it "Where are we at" is often heard should be satisfied with so little. It is among the students and thinkers of the labor that produces all wealth, every age. Our United States labor commis- dollar's worth in existence is the result and Dunn inform us that business are inventious if none of the comforts failures for each week show a decided find their way into the homes of the increase over the corresponding weeks producing classes? Every labor saving

"The way out" is by an earnest study result, where now the grasping, grinding greed for gain is dominant. Let crushed and bleeding humanity everywhere take heart of hope, for though the night of capitalism is dark, the dawn what the result must be if we continue of co operation is near."

MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT.

Josiah Quincey, mayor of Boston, has paper in the March Arena, in which he discusses "Municipal development" on improved methods. What a sad com- both sides of the Atlantic, in which it is mentary upon our much vaunted civili- shown that the socialistic idea is far more advanced in European cities than too much wheat, potatoes and vegetables in the United States. It does not matter in the least what terms are employed, indicative of progress, whether "development" or "evolution" the fact stands that municipalities, and in numerous lief from these cannibalistic conditions instances national governments, are doing that which socialism demands, taking possession of certain enterprises scrupulous hands, and the high-handed hitherto in the hands of private corporations and conducting them for the ben-

Mr. Quincey is exceedingly guarded physical force with that civilized and in municipal affairs, though lacking the all-powerful weapon, the ballot, in the courage, as yet, to commit himself altohands of all the people seems an ungether to the coming inevitable. He reasonable and criminal proposition, but says, however, that "the question right and intelligence do not always whether or not such public service as prevail, and whether the one or the lighting by gas or electricity, and passother method is employed, a change is enger transportation in the streets, an absolute certainty, and will come should be intrusted to corporations or just so sure as the rivers flow toward performed directly by the municipality, the sea. Our hope lies in the intelli- is one which is giving rise to a great deal of discussion in this country, and quently their education is the para- the sentiment in favor of municipal ownmount question of the hour; and that ership is unquestionably growing. The education which comprehends duties fact that franchises and locations in the and responsibilities, no less than a streets have been so universally given knowledge of facts is what is most re- to private corporations in our great quired to-day. Labor and other organicities, and that an enormous amount of capital has been invested in their securwork and they should give time at each ities, makes any attempt to inaugurate meeting for the discussion of conditions the European practice of public ownerand methods, but the more thorough ship, with operation either directly by knowledge must come from reading; the city or under a lease from it, exceedtherefore the distribution of reform pa- ingly difficult. But aside from the quesand no individual or organization should ests, there seems to me to be no reason lose an opportunity to increase the read- why an American city should not take up any service of this character which We must admit that the present con- may be recommended by business and ditions are a disgrace to a civilized peo- financial considerations. There is no ple, and that the proper change can principle that stands in the way, for instance, of the municiple ownership and thorough knowledge of human affairs. operation of an electric-light plant. It The signs of the times indicate with un- is purely a commercial question in each particular case. The electric-lighting must be acquired soon or it will be too business in particular, with the present improved dynamos and engines, is one which a properly organized city ought to be able to conduct for itself with some economy and advantage."

Socialism is quite content with such endorsement of its views relating to muhope lies in, and will be realized with nicipal ownership. It is socialism in municipal affairs, and is coming to stay.

In the beautiful poem of Ellis B. Harris, entitled "Plea of the So which appeared in our issue of April 1st, there occurred an annoying error. In the second line of the tenth verse the word "bust" should have read "lust." The error was doubtless noticed by our readers, who will understand and ap preciate this correction.

Capita tax is due from members May 1st, and returns from local unions must be made so asto reach the General Union on or before May 20th.

BE CAREFUL OF PROMISES.

"We must not promise whoot, lest we be called on to person to the cannot."—Abraham Linco

THE RAILWAY TIMES

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

TERMS W. N. GATES, 29 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, Advertising Agent.

Remittances, exchanges, manuscripts and all correspondence should be addressed to RAILWAY TIMES, Terre Haute, Indiana.

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



TERRE HAUTE, MAY 1, 1897.

MASCULINE vs. FEMININE.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, residing in the city of Lafayette, Indiana, and known throughout the country as a reform advocate and Woman Rights lecturer, believed that under the constitution of Indiana, she had a right to vote. Mrs. Gougar, having the courage of conviction, concluded to try the case in the courts and brought suit against the election officers in the city of Lafayette, to compel them to receive and count her vote. As a result, the case found its way to the Supreme Court of Indiana and was decided against Mrs. Gongar.

The constitution of Indiana provides that every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years and upward, shall be entitled to vote. The real trouble in Mrs. Gougar's case was her feminine misfortune. She is not a "male citizen." Endowed with superior intellectual faculties and profoundly interested in public questions, she is a woman, and therefore, as a voter, has no constitutional standing in Indiana.

Mrs. Gougar contends that the women of Indiana are not represented; 'nevertheless, if they possess property it is taxed, and taxation without representation, is, above all things, un-American. But the women of Indiana are informed by the Supreme Court "that suffrage does not exist for the benefit of the individual, but for the benefit of the State itself," and just here arises the question, What is the State? Is it fields and forests? When Supreme Courts talk about the State, they ought to define the term. The Supreme Court further declares "that the choice of public officers and the decision of public questions is a matter of public concern and to be settled with reference to the pub lic interests and not with reference to private and individual interests." Just so-but who constitutes the public? In speaking of the public, are women ruled out? What are the public interests in which women have no concern? Here again, the court should define what is meanthy "public and public interests," and if the court thinks women are not a part of the public, and are not interested in public affairs, the court is roaming around in a pint cup.

Again, the Supreme Court affirms

"that the right of suffrage is not a national right, but is a civil right, to be exercised only by those to whom it has been expressly granted by positive law. In such profound enunciations, it is seen that "the plot thickens" and that the stream of judicial knowledge, flowing from sublime altitudes, grows muddy as it descends to the valleys.

What is this thing called a "national right?" Is it what the Declaration of Independence calls, "the unalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?" If so the right to defend and promote such rights is a natural right, inherent and indefeasible. those who possess it, have a right to defend it, and if it can be done by voting, then, in the nature of things women, as well as men, have the right to vote, and this right can be annulled or abridged only by the exercise of a usurped despotic power on the part of male citizens.

In the United States, as also in the British American Colonies, the "male citizens," at least, have regarded the right of suffrage as a national right. They exercised it in laying the foundation of civil government. Hence, it will be observed that it could not have been conferred. But, mark you, only 'male citizens" claimed the natural, inherent and unalienable right to vote, and having, by the exercise of this natural right of suffrage, established a government, they proceed at once to deprive women of this natural right of

The "male citizens" have the right of suffrage, and they decide that female citizens shall not exercise that right, and they make it a constitutional provision in nearly all of the states compos ing the American republic.

The learned (?) Supreme Court of Indiana, by its sophisticating twaddle, serves to emphasize the towering wrong inflicted upon women. Its jargon about "natural rights" and "civil rights," renders its decision contemptible. In-stead of elucidating the subject, it gets itself into a humiliating muddle, showing that too much learning has made it becile to an alarming degree. It of vacuity by simply quoting the lang-

Supreme Court, and brought the learn ing of the bench into ridicule, she may, like the men who "rounded Peter's dome," have "builded better than she knew," and opened many somnolent eyes to see the antiquated wrongs inflicted by the "male citizens" of Indiana upon the women of the state.

SACREDNESS OF JUDGES.

For a hundred years, or more, in the United States, to say nothing of other lands there has been a continuous effort to impart to the office of a judge a sort of divnity, and make the people uncover their heads in the presence of these judicial nabobs, and it must be said, that considerable headway has been made in that direction. The United States, like other countries, has in its population an element of degenerate lick-spittles, who exhibit a base-born pride in worshipping some sort of a fetich, a rabbit's foot, a judge, or a priest. But the judge worship has been carried to an extent that has been productive, at least, of a healthy reaction, and now a judge simply stands upon his merits. If he is decent, honest and just he is awarded public confidence-if he is mean and contemptible. as many of them are, he is tumbled down and thrown aside as a thing for flings and jeers—an eminently righteous penalty. As a result there is precious little judge-worship now in the United States, and an ermined robe is accorded no more consideration than a workingman's blouse. In this connection the New York Journal recently said that "Courts and judges and all the costly machinery of the law have their only sound rationale in their necessity to the protection of the rights of individuals. When such agencies instead of protectors, become oppressors it makes every right-minded man tingle with indignation." This language was used in referring to the act of judicial oppression on the part of the Cleveland judge, who fined a well-known editor, Mr. Louis F. Post \$200 and cost and sent him to the county jail for ten days for contempt of court, which consisted of an editorial in his paper criticising one Judge Lamson, for entering a judgment in too hasty a manner. Following this recital the Journal says: "That a judge is not one whit more sacrosanct or less liable to be fallible than any other public official is a doctrine new to the philosophy of the present age. In entering office the recipient becomes a public servant, not a master. He fairly invites criticism, and that criticism should sharply keep him to the straight path of rectitude is as essential to the public good as that he, clothed in the ermine of office, should be the mouth. piece of the law in punishing violations of it. Contempt of court has but one legal construction, and outside the bounds of the court room its jurisdiction ceases. Such arrogance of authority as that involved in the right to punish criticism of a judge's actions has its only paralled in the lese majeste of

which beat about him quickly took all the starch out of the theory and of the man, and made him hide his diminished head. Such attempts to introduce Czarism into court procedure would make one laugh except for the foul and grievous wrong inflicted. It is possible that there may be no way of punishing such modern embodiments of the Judge Jeffreys spirit. But Judge Lamson's trades unions of today are a sort of type, desert for this infamous usurpation for, they say, production will be the should be summary impeachment and principal feature of future society—the dismissal from office. Short of this, he should be impeached by every honest man and newspaper in the land as a tyrant and impostor. The violation of the rights of the press is equally that of

tyrant-ridden lands. A New York

magistrate not many months since ex-

pressed such a view of judicial dignity,

and threatened to embody it in action.

The storm of ridicule and contempt

every private citizen." The RAILWAY TIMES would like to make a contribution to a fund to purchase cat-o-nine-tails, tenought to put one in every honest man's hand to whip the scoundrel, Lamson, from Cleveland to the last crossroads on the way to hades, and give him into the custody of the devil, where he properly belongs. It is such cruel monsters as Lamson, who have brought the judiciary of the coun try into almost universal contempt and derision. The demand everywhere should be to "turn such judicial rascals out of office."

PHYSICAL FORCE.

Mr. H. B. Samuels, in "Justice." makes the following statements:

"I want to make it clear that I am not prejudiced against physical force or revolt. I believen it. I know that it will occur, that is why I be dieed against physical force or revolt. I believe in it. I know that it will occur, that is why I believe in it. It is inevitable. When men are driven desperate by indiscrible suffering, they will sometimes act desperately; sometimes bitndly and indiscriminately. Society is responsible; let society defend itself. Society creates criminals; why should I pursue them? Those whose excitable temperaments prompts them to rebel violently against the capitalist system, give them elbow room."

There is altogether too much talk about physical force to remedy the conditions which environ those who toil for a living. The confession that present conditions are the result of vicious legislation was made directly by Cleveland, four years ago, and the same is practic-

uage of the constitution and thereafter ally true of McKinley, who has called an extra session of Congress to legislate Mrs. Gougar deserves much credit for the country into conditions of "confiher tenacity of purpose, and if her dence" and "prosperity," which will be pertinacity damaged the plumage of the done by strengthening old laws or the enactment of new laws on old lines which will be in harmony with the views of men who want to perpetuate robberies.

These robbers are in power by virtue of the votes of men-who, if they had the sense to see the right were destitute such men acting desperately when "hungry," may be true of squads, but, generally speaking, they will never rise in any respectable revolt. As to numbers—men who are so ignorant and self abased, as to continue voting for selfdegradation, may, now and then, fight for food, but never for liberty.

TRADES UNIONS.

A Careful and Dispassionate View of Theh Policy and Works.

[Special Correspondence.]
Between its enemies and its friends trades unionism sometimes has a great deal to contend against. Its friends ofttimes bring disrepute upon it, and it has enemies on either side. Foes it expects to have among conservatives, but among the radicals—it regrets to find them there also.

Among conservative people the antagonism, when more than a vague, general distrust of workingmen in bodies, is almost sure to come of some personal

"I lost \$9,000 through the action of a union, and I detest them," I heard one man say.

"They are a presumptuous, tyrannical lot. They thought they could manage my business for me," said another.

They do not remember that trusts, combines, corporations, the closest kinds of "unions" of powerful capital-ists, make the "tyranny" of labor unions absolutely unavoidable. preservation is a natural law. If an occasional individual is wronged in the ceaseless struggle, it is nothing compared to the sufferings and deprivations of toiling men, women and children who have been sacrificed "in the interests of commerce." If a laborer is sometimes forced to a course contrary to his wishes, it is but a necessary item in the war of self defense, for such the struggle is.

The employing classes have reason to thank the unions for many things. They have prevented violence; they hold in orderly abeyance what would otherwise be a chaotic, ignorant, desperate throng; they have prevented the making of paupers of willing workers; they have shown that it is better for employers to deal with an organized band of intelligent workers who know exactly what they want than with an untrained, turbulent mob.

A few radicals say: "The unions are of no use. They do not go far enough. They are tyrannical and not on the line of equal liberty."

With all the faults of a few individual members, with all the mistakes and all the inevitable dissensions, unionism has accomplished great good. One trembles to think what the conditions of labor would have been but for them. Their very existence has held the greed of exploiting employers in check and prevented heaven knows what encroachments. They have encouraged and upheld working people everywhere. They have kept up the standard of living; have educated the workers; have imbued them with a sense of brotherhood, roused their ambition and self respect, lifted them up from a stup d, stolid, brooding apathy to a state of "noble discontent," an eternal striving after better conditions. They have started many a man and woman on a life course of study in economics, for the questions coming up in their meetings are always suggesting the necessity for

wider and deeper investigation. There are many good economists to-day who believe that the society of the future will be but a combination of organizations of industries, of which the only subject that will concern all alike. In more personal matters voluntary associations will be sufficient. The police functions of a great central power will like a knife. He set his teeth like a vis be almost unnecessary under this fu-ture just condition, and therefore the organization and orderly arrangement of the industries will be the most important element in the general make up of society. The habit of organization cannot be too well fixed. The sense of fraternity and solidarity cannot be too earnestly fostered. Trades unions are "all right." We need the experience and education they are giving us.

Boston's Co-operative Foundry.

The Boston Molders' Co-operative Foundry association has a membership of 400 workers and is capitalized for \$20,000. There are already several large contracts on hand, among them bein one for the Boston city water works, which calls for 750 tons of castings. One of the many advantages of co-oper ative institutions of this nature ar ative institutions of this nature among union men is the absolute impossibility of strikes, and the consequent feeling of security on the part of the contractor for whom work is being done. Added co-operative foundry by the fact that one of the largest surety companies in the United States is on the bond of the

While mercury was sitting in the lap

THE YEOMAN'S ROAD.

WHY A SAN FRANCISCO BOULEVARD SHOULD BE SO NAMED.

In After Years Will the Blue Bloode Coaching Parties Think of the Miserable Beings Whose Backs Ached In Building That Pleasure Place?

It is a remarkable work that is being done beyond the almshouse. If any one of the courage to vote for it. To talk of is ennuied or has the blues, let him go out and see for himself. There is no cure for sorrow like seeing some one with a burden ten times heavier than your own. I have been watching the men at work, and for those who like to dabble in the shallows of sociology it is

an interesting study.

There are some 1,800 men in San Francisco willing-no, glad-to work for \$1 a day. We are accustomed to say in airy fashion that "where there's a will there's a way," and that men who really want work can always find it. Proverbs, I have discovered, are usually fallacious. Then we tell stories about cord of uncut wood as a preventive of the tramp evil and pat our own backs complacently. There's a flaw somewhere in that reasoning.

The 1,800 unemployed men in San Francisco are eager to work. They may have been lazy or intemperate, lacking in judgment or improvident in bygone days, but nothing can alter the fact that they are industrious-now.

I have never seen anything more pathetic than the little handful of men who presented themselves for work on Tuesday. To be sure, there had been 80 tickets issued and only 18 men came. The cynical will talk about those missing 12 forever. I was interested in the 18 who came, and, besides, I knew that some of the missing ones were too weak and ill to work; that some had no money for car fare and not strength enough to walk from their homes to the almshouse, while others had lost their way and were wandering about on the hills, more convinced every moment that the promised work was all a myth. It is so hard for the chronically unfortunate to believe in happiness.

It was a very draggled company that followed the slender sticks of the surveyors, with the white rags fluttering from the top, like little flags of truce, and which finally led to the promised land. I followed the sticks myself 11/2 miles from the car up a hill, with the wind blowing a gale, my throat and eyes uncomfortable from flying sand. I wondered how it would feel to climb that hill after a three mile walk from far down town on the south side and without any breakfast.

It was a queer freak of fate that set these men, desperately hungry and poor, to work at the very threshold of the almshouse. With shovels in their hands they are working themselves away from the big institutional building, so much cleaner and more comfortable than their homes, and yet regarded with horror by the self respecting poor.

Some of the men who picked up the shovels had white hands, the hands of men who had always done gentleman's work, so called. Other hands were white and shriveled from recent illness. pale faces told the same story, and they did not look equal to a half day's work. The faces were manly and straightforward enough, but there was a certain twitching of the lip and in the eve a dreadful haunting fear that, after all, this would turn out another disappointment. These men who have been turned away so many times, from whose weak hands success has always fluttered, have grown wary and suspicious. You cannot cajole them into a smile. They have never known any kindness without its drawback, and if there is any good luck in the world they cannot beileve that it

It would not have been hard work for sturdy men. But these men, nourished on sloppy tea and cheap bread, drove their shovels with equal good will. The overseer said that men under contract work no better. Toward noon one man, his face ashen gray, leaned on his shovel. With tears he confessed to Superintendent Eagan that he couldn't work any longer, and the kind hearted overseer set him to carry water for the men. It was a boy's work, but he hadn't even the strength for that. He has a weak heart, and the old pain cut him in two and his mouth into one thin, resolute line, but nature triumphed and he had to go home. They said it was not so much the heart as the weakness of star-

vation. * * * In after years great yellow coaches with merry young people without and within and pink coated footmen winding long horns, will flash down this ocean way. There is something wrong, of course, with the civilization that breeds and fosters these inequalities. But while we are waiting for the mind to solve the problem and give the solu-tion, though we shall probably crucify him for his pains and honor his memory we might spare a little for these public works, made so tirelessly by what I be lieve to be one of the commonwealth's most valuable classes of citizens. The men can be made into something better

if we go at it in the right way.

Pleasanter to remember than the flashing visions of golden coaches, better than the sleek horses with their intelligent faces or the modern footmen with their expressionless ones will be the memory of the bent backs and stern determination of the men who laid the road and who builded into its curving width a sturdy independence and a strength of purpose that are, I like to be-lieve, the foundation of all that this

government ought to be.

I should like it to be called "the Yeoman's road."—Mabel Craft in San Francisco Chronicle.

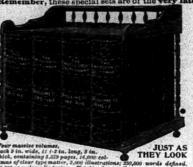
Slaughter of Innocents.

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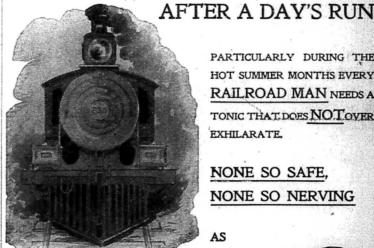
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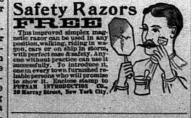
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PAPERS.

MY CANADA.

My Canada, I love thy hills,

Thy waters broad and rivers grand.

Thy beauties rare each true heart thrills With love for thee, my native land. Sweet as the songs in childhood dreams Lulled me to rest in tender arms Is the music of thy rippling stream The memory of thy matchless charms

Though I may roam in lands afar While wandering on life's weary way, The while I'll yearn for thee, bright star, My love, my hope, my Canada.

My Canada, I love thy homes, Thy prairies broad and forests deep : Thy mountains high, whose icy domes With clouds and stars communion keep O sweet it is at will to stray From ocean shore to ocean shore, By lake and stream and sunlit bay With maple boughs low bending o'er.

My Canada, my Canada, Where freedom's lamp burns ever bright. God's love and mercy be thy stay, In brightest day and darkest night; Sweet are the songs the wild birds sing. Tuning thy praise on harps divine, But sweeter far the charms that cling To freedom's cause, dear land of mine.

—Henry T. McPhillips.

Chunks of Wisdom Found Lying Around Loose.

BY F. B. HAYS. The amount a man "is worth" is the price of his manhood. It is the market price of his soul in dollars and cents.

Slavery consists in subjecting the vital Slavery consists in subjecting the vital energies of men to the baser purposes of life, and whether such perversion deals with the labor of living flunkeys or with the completed labor, the capital or crystalized expression of the life work of past generations, it is a desecration of life, a stain upon the justice of God.

There is but one real ownership-the right of a man to himself.

There is no wealth outside of man, for it is his desire to use the products of nature that gives them value

Property rights, therefore, consist in the right to pervert human life from its legitimate ends to pamper the appetites and lusts of the property owner

The vested right is a privilege to pos sess the withheld earnings of labor

Profit is the difference between what a man gets and what he earns.

Rent is the tribute a man pays to the one who has seized the land that right-fully belongs to him who occupies it.

Interest represents the amount paid by industry for permission to trade its product, and indicates the value of the special privilege given by the governent to money sharks.

He who steals, whether legally or not. forfeits his right to own even what he

There is no fool like an old fool, be cause his folly has become chronic.

There is no slavery so pitiful as that which is proud of its fetters, for it de notes the death of manhood.

engine, and the business man who would suppress it is no better than the mechanic who would smash the machine; both the machine and trust are good if used for the benefit of the people, but both are evil if permitted to use the people for themselves.

Socialism is an actual fact: the only Socialism is an actual fact; the only question is whether it shall be a social despotism or a social democracy. The trust is the socialism of capital, and its unit is the dollar; in it money votes and money votes and money rules.

The universal trust and the universal social democracy must soon confront each other; the collision is inevitable.

The conflict between the man and the dollar admits of no truce nor palliation, we can not serve God and Mammon

The interest of capital and labor are antagonistic and admit of no compro mise, for the right was smallest fraction of another's earn carries with it the right to take all.

Competition makes of labor a curse where it should be a blessing, and brands with disgrace that which should be the pride and glory of man.

Free labor is as joyous and spontaneous as the song of a bird or the speed of a deer, and is the best expression of a man's individuality.

Slave labor is a curse because it is neither sustained by love nor induced by hope, but is driven by the lash, and can hope for no reward but the relief offered by death.

He who works because it is congenial to him is a gentleman and an artist, though he may be but a hewer of wood, while the man who works because he has to, is a drudge whether he uses his brain or his hands.

As to Paternalism.

As to Paternalism.

Mr. Editor:—A copy of the Times of April 1st has been handed me, which contains the following, in an editorial:

"It is the socialistic idea finding expression in the demand for the municipality to become paternal to the extent of owning and operating water, gas, street railway and electric lighting plants, rather than permit them to be owned and opearted by soulless corporations."

Do you hold with the ordinary advocate and defender of the quasi-public corporation that such corporations are not strictly public employers while operating these plants, but private individuals engaged in private business. If you do not so hold, then why is there more

paternalism in national, state or municipal operation of these plants through their general agent, government, than in their operation by special agents, the private corporations. A substitution of agents does not change the nature of a principal's business. The paternalism, if there is any, is in the public corporation doing these things in any manner whatever. As it requires the exercise of the state's power of eminent domain and an exclusive control of certain public property to furnish said railroads, canals, wagon roads, street railways, telegraphs, telephones, water. gas and canals, wagon roads, street rallways, telegraphs, telephones, water, gas and electric light plants, and as no private individual, corporate or sole, can haye such exclusive control, or exercise the such exclusive control, or exercise the power of eminent domain, except as a public agent and for a purely public purpose, it is plain that if we are to have the benefit of these public utilities at all the nation, state, or municipality must provide them, and that there is as much paternalism in providing them in one way as in another.

one way as in another.

No paternalism has been avoided by employing private corporations to per-form public functions. Every franchise is in law a contract between a public corporation as an employer, and private individual or corporation as an employe. Anyone may manufacture, mine, farm, buy, sell, lend and borrow without any special authority to do so from the gov-ernment, but no one can build or operate a railroad, telegraph, street railway, water or lighting plant without such special authorization. Generally speak-ing, the state ought not to do for the people anything which they can do for themselves without her interference, and she ought to do those things necessary to be done which can not be done without her interference. Fifty years' experience with contracting public functions to private individuals and corporations has shown that it is against public policy to do so in this country, yet in changing to direct government management of public business we are behind almost every other nation in the

"Unfortunate Results."

MR EDITOR: The following editorial paragraph from the Buffalo Express is in-

It is one of the unfortunate results of the drop in the price of steel rails that the Pennsylvania Steel Company has cut the wages of its men 10 per cent, in consequence. Still, the cheaper rails, by stimu-lating railroad construction, will give work to many more afte men than will suffer by this reduction of

And the specific purpose of the late Grover-mump-Hannacan-200 cent dollar "campaign of education," alias degrada-tion, has been accomplished; wages have tion, has been accomplished; wages have been generally reduced, and thereby the deluded workingmen, not the plutocratic, bloated apostles of fatty degeneration, will pay the vast campaign corruption fund in daily instalments, with their slave-chains tightened on them just so many notches more!

The problem is a most simple one There is, on an average, a certain amount of labor to be performed annually to supply human needs and desires; there supply human needs and desires; there are just so many men, women and children, and more and more machines to do it. Plutocracy owns the machines and the votes, and is the agent of the voting workers to buy the machines and the votes that with starvation as assistant, are sinking the working people into industrial sleavery. The American voting dustrial slavery. The American voting biped is the most gullible animal on earth. A starving horse will balk; a starving cow will break into the cornfield; and a starving hog will break out of his pen into the garden, but the average workingman will vote and starve for a plutocratic master and then swell up with pompous patriotism and fight to maintain plutocracy's possession of what the industrial slaves have carned. EDNA.

American Railway Company.

Mr. Editor:—We would like to inform the readers of the RAILWAY TIMES that we are now inviting subscriptions to the stock of the American Railway Co. on the basis of no road, no pay; i. e., subscribers to stock pay only one-tenth of their subscriptions as each one-tenth of the road is built and ready for the running of trains. We sak no one to take ning of trains. We ask no one to take chances on our success or non-success. Surely no reader of the RAILWAY TIMES needs be reminded of the importance of

have more than one vote, no matter how much stock he may hold, and as it will be scattered from Maine to Cali-fornia sepculation will be both difficult and hazardous, extremely so. The com-pany has no power to issue bonds or contract an interest-bearing debt. All salaries are limited. The stock pays no dividends but in lieu thereof transport ation certificates good for freight and passage, or any debt due the company, when accompanied by a like amount in cash, will be issued to stockholders as cash, will be issued to stockholders as fast as the stock is paid up. For further particulars, articles of incorporation, etc., address with stamp.

JAS. T. R. GREEN, Secy.

DES MOINES, IONA.

LYNN LABOR CHURCH.

HERRERT N. CASSON

The City.

TEXT: "There the great city star In the Dark Ages of credulity, when the clergy ruled the world, monks, hermits and nuns were thought to be the best and most saintly people on earth. Loneliness, poverty, misery and dirt were the emblems of holiness. Every sociable, well-washed peasant was regarded as a wicked worlding on the broad road to destruction. No lower creatures ever crowded on the earth and polluted the sunshine than those Christian monks. Half naked, living in filth, feeding on roots, aleeping in caves, scourging and lacerting themselves, connoises consume nervous force and pre-

cribing those monks of the Middle Ages.

monks trampled on all pleasure, hated coach. all beauty, and gnashed their teeth at dren fred from them in terror. They howled these savage words, "If any can be inserted in almost all wheels, and and wife, and children, and brethren, and automatic organ or music box. sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be Christ's disciple."

stroyed statuary; they burned every useful book and tore up every valuable millions for a prize fight. The approparchment; they snarled a bit and priations of the last congress amounted gnawed at all the props of civilized life, to over a thousand millions. We have as if they were the swine that Christ sent the devils into.

So, let us remember that though basis civilization. Our lowest and most hoggish citizens are better than those but the science of family life. insane hermits and monks. Our worst and step by step we are leaving those mediæval conditions behind.

In the year 1297 people believed they had a high degree of civilization, though to-day we assert they had none at all. The frog always calls the tadpole a barbarian, and the tadpole calls the jelly speck a savage. When Columbus ran orderly production and distribution of into a small island he thought it was a continent; but for 200 years after Colum- ed from a camp of transient hucksters bus this great continent was still an unexplored wilderness.

have already established an industrial ness are the ripened fruits of life, not civilization, when the truth is that we Business, not Religion, not Labor, not are no further advanced than the United Ownership. States was in 1750. We've got it all to get. As yet our cities are only settlements-they are rafts, not steamers. We must not forget in our boastful patriotism that it takes more than a crowd of people to make a city. Our great industrial centers are only Indians' camps on a large scale-a conglomeration of makeshifts and patches.

Solong as Business or Ecclesiasticism rules, there can never be a truly great city. Business says, "The object of life is to make money," and Ecclesiasticism says, "The object of life is to get to heaven, and no city worthy of the name can be built up on these principles. The object of life is, live to learn, to love, to create and to enjoy.

No one can be passionately attached to a clump of tenements and workshops. The only question that men ask of any city to-day is, "Can I get money there? They don't inquire about scenery, health, morality or enjoyment.

Go through the tenement district of one of our cities on a rainy day, and you will say that not even a Byron or a Schopenhauer could describe the ugliness and desolation. Look at the hideous back yards; the dreary labyrinth of clothes lines; the rickety ash barrels; the damp, clammy bricks, with malarial sweat oozing from their pores; the lean, forlorn cats, sneaking and dodging about like a squad of detectives; the battered, unpainted fences; the grimy window panes; and all the rest of the accumulated ugliness. In the tenement-house portion of New York, where 650,000 peo ple "live," there is only one bath tub to 6,000 people, or about 105 altogether.

How can we expect fruit when we plant our human saplings in such a des-

and stables? A city should be something more than a scramble and mad rush of cattle around a haystack.

If you have a pharisaical friend who is satisfied with civilization as it is, take him out to the city dumpheaps and let him see the swarms of ragged children rooting like swine among the garbage. Ask him how he would like to send his children to such a kindergarten.

At a meeting of ministers lately held in New York one doctor of divinity gravely declared that God is only using the earth as a "breeding ground from explanation of course makes present conditions quite satisfactory, for any old true, then doubtless all deadly grade ordained of God to transplant us as soon as possible to the planets.

Anti-Noise society has been recently nally prohibit the unnecessary nois

disprove the theory of evolution by des- it, many inventions will be adopted to decrease the rattle and roar and infernal The monkeys would despise the monks. din. Instead of the jolting rattle and stock jobbing purposes, and declared Terrified into hysteria and madness bang of the trolley car, we shall have by the fiendish doctrine of hell fire, the the easy, silent motion of the Pullman bankruptcy of most of the railroads.

If a child's top can be made to musicall art. They delighted in grim and ally hum as it whirls, why cannot the loathsome penances, and all little chil- wheels of machinery and trains also sing a song instead of howling and rasping spat contempt upon all family life, and like a headache factory? Sets of reeds man hate not his father, and mother, every passenger coach might have its

As soon as business is organized and all the people are inside the trusts, there In the name of Christ and God and will be time and money for all this and religion they defaced paintings and de- more. America is not poor; it can spend two millions for a ball and three enough of everything, except common sense.

Our cities should be our homes. What gold-basis civilization is bad enough, it are streets but hallways? What are is at least much better than a church- houses but rooms? What is citizenship but housekeeping? What is politics

Some day we shall choose a city just a larger love. We shall have not only a health department, but a beauty department, a music department and a reception department to welcome all strangers. Cheap transit will empty the tenements, and public ownership will transform business into a sane and commodities. Every city will be changand confidence men into a federation of happy homes. We shall realize at last So in these modern times we fancy we that Enjoyment, and Beauty, and Kind-

BURNS CAPTURED THE MEETING.

The Chicago South Side Daily Star of pril 14th gives an interesting account of a meeting which was called in the interest of the railroads but fortunately, through the presence of Brother W. E. Burns and others was directed into proper channels and took action against the railroads and in the interest of the people. It appears that the meeting was called by the Rev. P. M. Flannigan with the object of declaring in favor of the repeal of the anti-pooling section of the inter-state commerce law. Just why this reverend gentleman is so profoundly interested in railroad corporations, and just how he gets the notion that they are so weak and impotent that they must rely upon the ministry to protect them against the oppression of the people, are matters which the reports fail to make clear to us. The statements made in his own behalf by Rev. Mr. Flannigan certainly throw no light on the subject. He surely knows that rates and wages bear no relation to each other on railroads. To increase rates and reduce wages at the same time has been notoriously the policy of many railroads, and if Mr. Flannigan is under the hal lucination that he can help railroad employes by giving his influence to the corporations he is not unlike the fellow who sought to sharpen the wolf's fangs so he might better be able to protect the lambs.

Director W. E. Burns of the A. R. U nearing of the meeting, put in an appearance at the proper time on the programme and what followed is told in the Daily Star:

needs be reminded of the importance of this work being pushed through to a successful completion, and if the principle will work in the case of the American Railway it can speedily be applied to all other monopolies.

To those not acquainted with our plans we might say the American Railway is to be built from the vicinity of Council Bluffs, Ia., to a point on Lake Michigan, near Chicago. To the "Belt Line" possibly. It is a strictly coperative road and will be built and operated somewhat after Labor Exchange principles. The road is to be operated at cost. No stockholder shall have more than one vote, no matter. W. E. Burns, the A. R. U. organizer, law should be repealed, was in a minority at the close of the gathering after Burns had made an appeal to the crowd. The meeting at times reached a fever heat of excitement and taxed the power of E. W. Adkinson, the chairman, to preserve order. Father Flannegan made the opening

and principal address of the evening, declaring that if the railroads were given power to pool their earnings prosperity would soon be restored. "I know the subject is unpopular," he said, "but I have given it much thought and believe which to populate the universe," and that I am right. I propose to satisfy that the 50,000 people, half of them chil- you that the stand I have taken is right dren, who die every day, go to populate and what is right will always be populate the stars. The profound and brilliant lar. The inter-state law was passed for good reasons. Unscrupulous railway managers were making the traffic stand manger will do to get born in. If it be all that it would bear, and in many case more. The people complained and the crossings and unhealthy tenements are law was passed in response to public opinion. It was supposed to be a cure s possible to the planets.

A much-needed society, called the has done no good. It was passed in anger and without due consideration. formed in New York. It aims to grad- It aimed at one class and miscarried. It es of protected the public against unscrupul-

feeding on roots, sleeping in caves, scourging and lacerting themselves, consume nervous force and presenting with beasts, they became less than human. The intelligent spe now being exhibited at the Boston Zoo could

and speculators who built roads into territory where not needed solely for that existing conditions had led to the

The railroads lose their revenue and they cannot afford to pay wages, continued. "What is the result? Men are laid off by the thousands and wages cut wherever possible. Permit the railroads to pool, stable rates will be restored and prosperity will return. We can have high tariff, low tariff or any other legislation, but prosperity will not return as long as the railroads are crippled. Do as I want and instead of poverty and suffering we will have abundance of work and business will boom. Let us change and have a new era of prosperity

THE A. R. U. MEN ARRIVE.

While Father Flannigan was talking the A. R. U. men arrived in large num bers and packed the rear end of the hall, It was then made known that Organizor Burns had made arrangements to capture the meeting, and his friends clamored loudly for a speech by him. Chairman Adkinson, however, called on William Dillon, who endorsed warmly city is better than their best monastery, as we choose a friend, and love it with the stand taken by Father Flannigan and depicted the evils of rate wars. When he concluded the A. R. U. men again called lustily for Mr. Burns, but the chairman introduced Hugh O'Neill, who spoke on the merits and demerits of the inter-state measure from a legal standpoint. Meanwhile a committee last November, according to the "recomposed of Father Flannigan and Messrs Dillon and Lundin had been appointed to prepare a report. Then the in power. chairman announced that Mr. Burns could have the platform, and he mounted it amidst the enthusiasm of his friends.

Mr. Burns delivered a bitter distribe on railroads and railroad managers. He brother's homestead. When Russell facetiously addressed the audience as "fellow stockholders." "I supposed from what the previous speakers said that you were either stockholders or bloated bond holders," he continued. must certainly do something to help these poor railroads." Mr. Burns then took a s'ap at Father Flannigan, by quoting Daniel O'Connell's statement that he took his religion from Rome but his politics from the people, and proceeded to argue that watered stocks were the cause of railroad distress. "I worked at railroading until 1894," he added, "and know what I am talking about. Since then I've had three square meals a day.

"You're in luck," shouted Thos. Jefferson Curry.

"But how many haven't?" continued Burns, who proceeded to denounce "the money power of Europe," Cleveland, the newspapers, the legal fraternity and the judiciary. "I ask you not to pass any resolution favoring the railroads,' he said, "You ought to get up a meeting and denounce them.'

THE PRIEST REPLIES

Father Flannigan, who had listened to Mr. Burns, promptly replied.

"I want to say that I never took my politics from Rome, he said warmly. 'I am an American citizen, and take just as much interest in the welfare of my country as any man living. I have a perfect right to have an opinion on all political and economical questions, and I will always assert it when necessary. I am as firmly convinced of the truth of my position as ever. No man has worked harder than I for the wives and families of the victims of the strike of 1894. I was not consulted about that strike, but I did not complain, but went to work removes the old clanking and the uncertainty of

brought it to a sensational climax by the passage of a resolution declaring for State ownership of railroads, presented

The commerce law to permit serted from heel to toe near the bottom of the passage of a resolution of the inter-state commerce law to permit serted from heel to toe near the bottom of the passage of a resolution of the inter-state commerce law to permit serted from heel to toe near the bottom of the passage of a resolution of railroads, presented the inter-state commerce law to permit serted from heel to toe near the bottom of the passage of a resolution declaring for the amendment of the passage of a resolution declaring for the amendment of the passage of a resolution declaring for the amendment of the passage of a resolution declaring for the amendment of the passage of a resolution declaring for the amendment of the passage of a resolution declaring for the amendment of the passage of a resolution declaring for the amendment of the passage of a resolution declaring for the amendment of the passage of the for at its actual value. He added that the human race was the slave of capital and every child attending school was born in slavery. He produced a resolution calling for government ownership of railroads.

The chairman put the committee re port to the meeting, and the A. R. U. men voted it down vociferously. Then Mr. Haley's motion was put.

"I move that it be amended by including all corporations," said an A. R. U. man. This excited protest. The amendment was withdrawn and Mr. Haley's motion went through with a

BREVITIES

Major McKinley has taken out a policy of \$50,000 on his life.

The union printers of Council Bluffs get all the city printing. Prosperity has struck Kansas, and as a

esult, jack rabbits sell for a cent apiece. Oregon cultivates prunes on a large cale, having 25,000 acres devoted to that

"Private Dalzell" is braying like an es, to make himself or itself a "Public

Phil Armour can can meat, but h all it, owing to the boycott placed pon his cans.

Detroit is to have a wood workers' cooperative establishment. The co-opera-tive commonwealth is coming.

The city of Liverpool has adopted the socialistic idea of owning its street railways. All Europe is waking up.

By a whereas and a resolution, barbers have disappeared from Kansas City, and only "tonsorial artists" and a striped pole remain.

Upon the announcement that 600 rab bits had been secured for the poor of Wichita, Kansas, hundreds of the poor

called in carriages to secure their share. THE election of McKinley no doubt has set a vast army of people at work, but so far as heard from they are men of the republican persuasion hunting for office.

Chicago tanneries have combined to usher in an era of prosperity by reducing the wages and increasing the hours of labor of their employes. They are testing the hides of their men.

Grover Cleveland is not going to tour the world." At least, not until he graduates from the Princeton "divinity school," when it is possible that he may join the Salvation Army and do a little slumming.

Woman suffering as well as woman suffrage has struck Colorado, an advertisement having appeared in a Pueblo paper, thus: "Wanted—By a competent woman a place to work for her husband's board."

There is talk about introducing a 'voting machine" with which to conduct elections. There were in operation turns," 7,104,749 of these machines, who elected McKinley and placed the trusts

Russell Sage, of New York, worth at least \$50,000,000 recently loaned his brother, Elizus Sage, residing at Chonnafron, Ills., \$50, and to secure the payment of the loan, took a mortgage on his dies and joins his friend, Jay Gould, he ought to be protected by a suit of fireproof clothes.

A GOOD MAN

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX My lord Fat Purse was a very good man, He had houses and land galore. And with each new day he had some new plan For aiding the needy and poor. He gave to the churches, he gave to the homes, He gave to the tramps by the way,

Yet the terrible curse in the land grew worse And the poor grew poorer each day. My lord Fat Purse was troubled and sad That his thought and toil seemed vain, But I do what I can," said this very good man,

"To ease the want and the pain. Tis the will of heaven that some shall be rich And many be poor, I see. can do no more than to give from the store

That a just God gives to me.'

Yet acres and acres of fertile soil Lie idle under the skies, While my shrewd lord waits and holds his

estates
Till prices of land shall rise. Deep in the breast of those acres broad Which are selfishy grasped by one; Lies wealth for many—free gifts from God Like the wind and the rain and the sun.

Food in the ocean; and food in the soil .-Free gifts from a hand divine, And who dare hinder the fisher's toil, Or say, "Lo, the sea is mine? Ah, my lord Fat Purse, no wonder the curse Of poverty hangs like a pall
When you hold by fraud the lands which God Has meant for the use of us all.

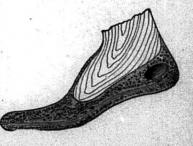
A New Rubber Foot.

An improvement has been made recently in artificial feet which seems to leave nothing more to do in order to produce as nearly a perfect counterfeit of the natural member as it is pos

ble for human ingenuity to secure.

The original rubber foot with stiff ankle joints was a vast improvement over the old style of wooden feet with articulating joints. The rubber reduces the shock and gives an elasticity of movement, while the absence of the ankle joint novement incident to this mechanis

Subsequently Mr. A. A. Marks, the original in ventor of rubber feet, introduced an impro ment which while very simple was of great value. drawn back to place and l turning up. This foot with the canvas brace was the standard for 15 years, but is now superseded by what seems to be th last possible ch can be made for the be er.



The new invention consists of the insertion of a mattress of canvas in which is embedded side by side a layer of narrow, flat, steel, springs. The canvas holds them in the pocket, in which they slide freely, but the ends are capped with metal to prevent their perforating the rubber and leaving their proper bed.

to prevent their perforating the rubber and leaving their proper bed.

The rubber which rests above this mattress is spongy, containing, therefore, a large percentage of air, increasing the lightness and also the fiexability of the foot. Further, just above the posterior end of the mattress in the heal there is a large air chamber so arranged that it cannot burst, and thus preventing the heal from matting or falling in elasticity.

The operation of this steel spring mattress is to throw the toe back as it is beat in walking, and thus to materially assist in locomotion.

This mechanism has been submitted to the most severe mechanical test, and found to be so durable that after being tested equal to 10,000 miles of actual walking to show no signs of giving away.

By this improvement the foot is also lightened and now weighs from eight to 15 ounces less that any other made, varying according to the weight of the person wearing the limb. A. A. Marks 701 Broadway. N. Y. is the sole proprietor of this artificial foo.

LABOR EXCHANGERS.

AN EFFORT TO CIRCUMVENT USU-RERS WHICH IS FULL OF HOPE.

The Labor Exchange Movement Is Making Encouraging Progress—A Settlement of the Financial Question on Practical Lines a Pessibility.

[Special Correspondence.] pnomists and labor reformers may differ widely on many essential points, but upon one principle, I think, they all agree. It is this—that labor creates all wealth and that wealth should belong to those who produce it. They differ as to what constitutes labor and as to the methods of securing to labor its legitimate results, and as to the future organization of labor, and what laws or repeal of laws is necessary to bring about a condition of equity. But all will agree that there is no other possible source of wealth than the application of man's intelligence, energy and skill to the natural resources of the earth-in other words, labor applied to land. Natural resources cannot properly be "owned" by anybody. They are found here with no signs of a title and no marks of human workmanship upon them. They could not be replaced by man, and no one person can show any

reason for holding them from others.

The gifts of nature are not "property."

Only when labor has been expended up-

on them can they in justice become any one's property. This is conceded, I be-

lieve, by most advanced economists. But from here the paths diverge. Of late it seems that the attention of interested people has been turned to financial affairs as promising the readiest remedy. It is quite apparent that the monopolized money now in use is not a good medium of exchange—that it retards instead of facilitating exchange. It allows speculation, usury and schemes of all kinds by which "something for nothing" can be gained. Our present financial system is a compli-cated piece of machinery by which the medium of exchange is manipulated, managed, distorted, until quite beyond the comprehension of ordinary man, and results in vast accumulations for the few, and miserable poverty for the many. Instead there ought to be a simple method of equitable exchange between the producers that would require no laws, no wonderful legislation that common mortals cannot possibly un-

The idea that something of the kind can be instituted seems to be springing up in different minds and different places just now, as a new invention or discovery often inspires various minds simultaneously without any collusion between them when the time is ripe for

Perhaps the first idea of the kind published is the plan of the mutual bank. Its form as put forth by its advocates today is the result of the work and elaboration of several minds, but was first suggested by the French economist, Proudhon. It proposes to issue notes on personal property, which shall circulate as a medium of exchange. Any one can capitalize his wealth and put it to use. Its advocates say that it would reduce interest to a minimum, promote production (since there would be no other use for capital but to invest it in production) until it would finally result in capital competing for laborers instead of, as now, laborers competing with each other for a chance to work, to with each other for a chance to work, to such a degree that the wages of labor would be all they produced. The plan is one that the closest investigation fails to find a flaw in if once it could be put into operation. But the laws of the land which prohibit free banking seem to stand in the way of its being established. There seem to be no men wealthy enough who would be willing to run the risk of imprisonment for its sake. But the time will come, no doubt, when it will be tried. As yet there is none in operation, and its practical workings cannot be judged.

But the idea of a new medium of exchange by which the monopolized money of civilized countries may be entirely ignored is finding lodgment in many minds. There are several undertakings of the kind. People issue notes on their personal property, which answers the purpose of money in the vicinity where y are known

Sometimes one person will make himself or herself a central head for the exchange of products between a large circle of business men and producers who use no money, simply paper checks or notes. One large fruit grower in California saved his whole crop by using the check system. He paid his la-borers in checks, and these checks circulated at par among the merchants and grocers in the city near them. They redeemed by the fruit grower in dried fruit, wine and vinegar later on. In the meantime the checks had passed as money, facilitating a great many transactions that else could not have

A society has been quite recently or-ganized called the Mutual Accumulative society, with a purpose similar to the above, but it has not had time to develop its plan of working

the movement that is most wide spread and is accomplishing the most practical work is the Labor Exchange sociation. It seems to thrive in the est much better and faster than in the st. There are in operation throug states of the Union upward of branches, with a membership of over 10,000. California is in the lead in the 10,000. California is in the lead in the work, Washington and Oregon pushing it close and Colorado bringing up a good fourth. They have established canning factories, tanneries, flouring mills, brickyards, sawmills, gardens and fruit farms that are in successful working order. On the Pacific coast they own and run a steamen for the carrying of produce, and another is being built. A railroad is under consideration which will be started within the year. The wealth inder consideration which will d within the year. The wealth

already created and the idle men put to work can hardly be estimated. The La bor Exchange checks circulate as readily as money wherever a good branch is established. In Denver some 18 or 20 stores outside the branch will take ex-

hange checks at par. The association was chartered in 1890 in the state of Missouri. It has put raw material to use that would not have been used. It has given work to idle men and made them self supporting. It has promoted "trade" and given an impetus to business. For its own members and for those willing to take its checks it seems to have solved the financial problem. It has simply gone around the blockade which the financiers of the country have made. It deals with products, the things that people need only, ignoring legal tender money

entirely. "But," it will be said, "the idea is nothing new. It is merely returning to primitive barter. Even the savages understood it, and pioneer farmers practiced it in the early days when cash was

It is primitive barter, but it is also something more. Even if it were nothing more it would be an improvement on the financial schemes which curse society today. Primitive people were in a great many things nearer equity and justice than we are at present. While they all lived rudely and with less comforts than poorly paid workingmen of the present, perhaps no one suffered from want while a few devoured gluttonously the luxuries of their time. When pioneer farmers exchanged "days' work" with each other, traded produce and purchased nearly everything they bought with something they had raised, there was little inequality among them, and all had "as good as there was go-ing." A sort of standard of equivalents was adhered to, and little or no speculation was practiced.

But of course the practice of carrying products around and of keeping acts in one's head was cumbersome and inconvenient. Men have caught from civilization an easier method of carrying out an old, natural and just Produce may be stored and pieces of paper representing their value may safely be carried around in one's pocketbook. Apparently a great many people in

the western states have found the plan a good one. For some years the farmers and small business men have been feeling the stringency of the "hard times," the growing scarcity of money, the consequent stagnation of business, until at last they began to grow desperate. They made one last unsuccessful struggle politically in a fight for free silver. Balked at every point by the financiers whose interest it is to keep money scarce and precious, they are all experiencing a vague but deep desire to do something that will place them out of the power of the wily capitalists. It is as though they had turned aside from the whole arrangement of monopolized money and gone to work to find a way out among themselves. The farmers had plenty of produce which they wanted to exchange for other products of labor, the miners had coal, the home manufacturers had goods, the merchants' stores were full, the soil was rich, and the depths of the earth teemed with minerals, all kinds of raw material abounded, and thousands of hands longed to be busy with them. The people have said in substance: "We will cease waiting for capital to come and start us going. We will do without their re-stricted money. We will create and ex-change among ourselves and let the great financiers manage the money system as they please. We will manage so that we need not be concerned no matter what they do."

Seemingly they are succeeding. More and more branches are being formed every day, and more people are inquiring into the plan. It antagonizes no man, injures no one, does not interfere with any one else's plan of reform, troubles no one who does not choose to be interested in it. It is worth while for working people to look into it.

There is much yet in the way of com-

plete success. The cost of transportation is still a perplexing problem. circle is not yet complete-that is, all the trades and manufactures necessary to civilize life are not represented in the association. But the Labor Exchangers do not seem to be discouraged by that fact and believe that they are fast working around to overcoming these obstacles.

It may be possible that after all a new construction of society may grow up and flourish underneath the old corrupt shell, until when the time comes the old systems will fall away decayed and useless, without commotion or violence. I would be a matter of great rejoicing if this could be so. A violent upheaval of society has long seemed inevitable. Nothing but some co-operative effort of the people in this line can save us from

it. Let us hope it may.

LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

Charity Not a Cure

In an editorial review of the work performed by its relief bureau the New York Journal wisely says: 'In the pres-ence of poverty such as the relief bureau grappled with in a great and wealthy city there is city there is a paramount duty to per-form, and The Journal has not been unform, and The Journal has not been un-faithful to it. When people were sink-ing under want and cold during the earlier storms of the winter and this newspaper dispatched supplies of food and fuel everywhere in wagons, and while the relief bureau later did its ofwhile the relief bureau later did its of-fices of mercy. The Journal took occa-sion to enjoin upon the thoughtful the obligation of realizing that, though no humane man can reconcile it with his sense of right to withhold charity from starving, the truth remains that charity is no cure for poverty. It is in-cambent upon every one who is not con-tent to live for himself alone to ask if the social conditions which sink multi-tudes in penury while a few are gorged with wealth are just conditions, ration-al conditions."

SHIFTING BURDENS.

"RADICAL LABOR MAN'S" VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF TAXATION.

He Finds Fault With Both the Protection ist and Single Tax Schools and Wants to Know How We Are to Get Rich by Paying Out All the Time. [Special Correspondence.]

The question of taxation is one that

always has an interest for the economic tudent, and the method and modes of levying taxes occupy a great deal of space in economic writings. From the old time question of the easiest way to distribute the burden to the modern protectionist or single taxer is, however, a great leap. Formerly the taking of the people's money for public uses was a thing to be done economically. At best it was an evil, but some modern writers hope for good out of the evil. So it is no longer a problem of revenue. but a magical means to make us all rich. Strangely enough, the two principal schools of economics that look to taxation as a means of enriching a people split on the method. The upholder of a protective tariff says the imposition of his form of revenue raising is all that keeps the wages of labor above that paid the European laborer, while the single taxer is of the opposite opinion-is, in fact, a free trader. Neither

Those of us who know very little of political economy cannot see how paying out something will help us. In fact, we almost suspect that the very paying out is what makes us poor. And were the amount coming in increased and that going out decreased we would be better off.

doubts but what taxation will make us

all rich (the latter makes the more ex-

travagant claims), but they differ as to

the particular tax which should be im-

But, exclaim the taxationists, we fine the foreigner who sends his goods here so he will stop, and we fine the land-lord so he will drop the land. To place a tax upon rent, leaving only so much as will encourage the landlord to collect it, cannot help the landless. can have land now if we are willing to pay the rent thereof. We need not wait for reform in taxation. What the landless want is not a change of landlords from the individual to the state, but the abolition of landlordism and the throwing open of land-in other words, the freeing of it. But the speculative value of land is far in excess of its rental value, and the throwing open of unused land will bring down rent, say our friends. Very true, but we can do that now. We can go now from the land we are using and lease unused land, paying the owner the annual rental value, and our going from the present locations we occupy to unoccupied ones would have exactly the same effect on rental values as a tax thereon. The saving of one of the items of rent and taxes that are now twain can do but little good to labor. Today one-sixth of all the wealth produced goes to government. Those who paid tithes in Bible times or those who laugh because a Mormon gives a tenth of his produce can content themselves with the fact that we pay nearly twice as much and for a very much poorer service.

If paying taxes could make us rich,

we would all have been wealthy long since. To say that taxes and rent are two burdens that can be reduced to one argues the possibility of "going the game one better" and having a plan of taxation not on land according to its value, but on vacant land. Remove all the indirect taxes, all the taxes on improvements and finally all those on occupied land. Then put them on the land that is held out of use and keep increas ing them until the monopolizer of vacant land is compelled to drop it. Then land monopoly and government will check each other until both are abolished. Burdens cannot be made lighter by shifting them. They must be lifted. HENRY COHEN.

The Union Label and the Public.

Among other things which the Social Reform club of New York has been tryng to do has been to disseminate infor mation and to influence public opinion favorably on the union label question.

The great public which is in trades unions knows much about union labels and their effectiveness in strengthening labor organizations and improving the condition of the laborer. But the larger public outside the trades unions knows nothing about it, probably has never heard of the union label.

John N. Bogert, secretary of the Greater New York Label league, thinks trades unions have passed through a siege of trials, overcoming many faults and evils in their struggles from weak ness to strength, and that the union la bel must pass through the same ordeal. The label has been made a power for improvement in three trades—the cigar makers, the hatters and the printersand has been adopted by 14 other unions. It has its defects against which we must strive, but it stands for a much wider interest than that of the union which issues it. In the case of the bak ers it is a matter of general public in terest when it is a guarantee of cleanly conditions and when, as in the clothing trade and cigar trade, it is a guarantee against child labor and prison manufac

A Union Label City.

A Union Label City.

Danbury, Conn., will soon be the banner nnion label city of New England. Union label cigars, whisky, beer and hats have long been the rule rather than the exception in the local retailing establishments of that city. But the union men have recently taken a distinct step forward by resolving that they will refuse to patronize any clothier who does not carry a stock of goods bearing the label of the United Garment Workers. Dealers have formally been notified of this action by the secretaries of the various unions.

LABOR AND THE CHURCH.

A Clergyman's Attempts to Solve Their Present Relationship. Rev. J. W. Malcolm, pastor of the

First Congregational church, delivered a discourse on the subject, "Why Do the Various Labor Organizations Have Strong Prejudices Against the Churches? Is There Reason For Them?" In part he said:

I find workingmen, men who are members of the unions and workingmen outside the unions, who say emphatically that they believe in Jesus Christ, believe in his doctrines, believe in his broad sympathy with the poor, with the toiling, with the burdened, the obscure, the oppressed and the discouraged, and would like to go to a church where the members were like this Christ, where they could find a welcome and a homelike feeling. But they say we cannot find such a church in this city, and therefore it is we stay at home. this is why we do not believe that the churches at all represent the founder of Christianity.

Another representative of toil says plainly but kindly: "The business conditions are such, the shut downs and cut downs come so often, the lay offs and the running on part time count so much, the rent is so high, the coal and kindling cost so much, the clothes for my wife, children and myself for our every day wear amount to so much that we can't get any Sunday clothes, and we've got feelings as well as other peo-ple." Do you blame the churches for this state of things? we ask. No; the blame is we have too many people for the work. Wouldn't you like to have some of the church people help you to clothe the children for the Sunday school? No, sir; we don't want only what we can earn. I won't have my children take anything like beggars. We've got feelin's, if we hain't got money.

Another toiler says bluntly: "Your churches don't meet us; they don't care anything about us; they don't take our side in the fight for a better chance; they take more interest in people who have money; they are on the side of the they have given the money power; throw down to some of our people who

used to go to them."
. Another says: "Jesus was on the side of the poor; the churches are on the side of the rich."

Another says: "The churches talk about getting religion and getting the soul saved. We want a chance to get something to live on and a show to get the body saved first." Another says boldly: "Your churches are not doing anything for the cause of labor. If you all banded together to help us in the fight for fair play, we could win in four years, but you don't do it." And still another says: "You ministers don't talk like Jesus Christ, and you are afraid to, and the churches won't let you. We know where we are welcome and know we are not wanted in the churches." labor leader says: "Yes, we believe in Jesus. We believe that he called things by their right names. We believe that he preached about things in this world and not all the time about things to come after we are dead. What does he think of \$100,000 churches on fine avenues, filled with people of pride and fashion and fortune, while within a stone's throw thousands of women, in nocent children and honest, saving hardworking men are hungry, ragged and heartbroken?"

But let us now step inside the church es and talk with laboring men inside the fold. Here, then, are the representative mechanics, educated men, members of the church in good standing, men of good character, of temperate habits, men of health, men of skill, two of them machinists, one a carpenter.

"Gentlemen, what have you to say about the church as regards the cause of labor?

"Our friends, sir, are in the church, and we believe that the church is a great power in changing the feeling of the community toward this matter."

"Do you think that the church could do more for the cause of labor than she

'Yes, and she will do more. But you see the trouble is that bosses, foremen, the superintendents and the employers today find that they seem to think that a man has no particular value. When I came to this city seven years ago, says one of these, I could find a job in three hours most any day. Now I have been living on promises for three months. And the when a man gets a good job he is all the time afraid of losing it. Men who have been with concerns for years are dropped with less than a day's notice and can get no reasons why. It is a bad state of things, but I do not see that the church can do more than to keep on preaching the gospel and trying to change public feeling."

To Make Farmers of Printers.

A proposition has been made to Typo raphical union No. 6 of New York through James B. Connell, one of its oldest members, which he says is for the benefit of all connected with the organization, both employed and unem ployed. The proposition is that union can have for the asking 5,000 acres of land in Potter county, Pa., a few hours by rail from New York, up on the following conditions: That 1,000 of the 5,000 acres shall be

eld by the union free for the use of any of its members in good standing for ne year, the balance to be sold in plots not to exceed 15 acres each. The develdirection of a practical and up to date farmer. The land, Mr. Connell says, is worth \$25,000, and the donor, whoever worth \$25,000, and the donor, whoever he may be, offers to give \$10,000 in cash provided a like amount is given by the union toward the development of the land, \$1,000 to be paid down and \$500 paid monthly thereafter. Not more than 100 members of the union are to be provided for during the first year, but 100 additional members will be provided for annually thereafter.

To Railroad Men.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate, or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfils every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists. Price, fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention the RAILWAY Times, and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton,

The Publishers of the Railway Times guarantee the genuineness of this Offer.

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keep them, then write to SWEET, ORR & CO.

NEW YORK CITY. CHICAGO, ILL. NEWBURCH, N. Y.

THE ARCHER.

W. P. SMITH.

Hearts that feel, and hands that labor, most do elevate the race, counding cities, building railroads, giving trade

and commerce space. Hearts that feel for human sorrow, hands that

open for the poor, ost do brighten every mor do restore. To all such "The Archer" cometh with a kind

assuring smile.

Bidding every soul that loveth justice to be firm For the day when mammon's triumph seems to

him the most assured Comes the whispered note of warning not to be

Millions now are all in motion, like the troubled ocean's breast, Forming into bands of Brothers, to relieve their

sore distress,
And it is to aid the movement for the mustering of the clans That "The Archer" comes among you, and with wide extended hands

Both to help, and to extort you to be firm and Till the hosts of mammon scatter, 'till he calls

no man his slave. hen the soil we love and cherish yields to lab all her store, en our mission will be ended and our strug gles all be o'er.

WHERE'S THE SNOW? We're are waitin', jest a waitin', For the comin' of the snow. For the jinglin' o' the sleigh bells Where the cutters come 'nd go; But we're gettin' mighty weary O' these half-way summer days. 'Nd we're longin' for a snowfall 'Nd the rushin' o' the sleighs.

Broadage remarks that "in a recent court examination John D. Rockefeller declared that he was the real owner of a piece of property held in the name of the Baptist church. This is one way of evading taxes. It beats any highway robbery act we ever heard of. How long will criminals of this stamp be al-lowed to be at large? Why not tax

Deafness Cannot be Cured

W. P. SMITH.

There are those who sit in splendor, throned amidst the fruits of toil.

Taken from the hand of labor, without price, as lawful spoil.

From all such I turn in sadness, and my tearful eyes behold.

Those who made this wealth and splendor, dying now from want and cold!

Those who made the swelth and splendor, dying now from want and cold!

Those to whom the earth in gladness yields her wealth and treasures grand,

Starving, dying, for the values made with their own willing hands.

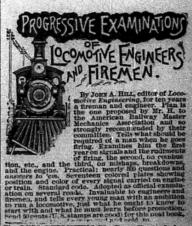
Hearts that feel, and hands that labor, most do

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitution. Timedelly, the earnedies, Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the muccus lining of the Eastachian turbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when the inflammation cap be taken out and unless the inflammation cap be taken out and the inflammation cap be taken out and the subject of the muccus lining of the Eastachian truncing sound or imperfect hearing, and when the will be destroyed forever, nine cases out of the will give one thanks that is the restriction of the muccus lining of the Eastachian truncing sound or imperfect hearing, and when the will see that the taken out and the subject of the muccus lining of the Eastachian truncing sound or imperfect hearing, and when the subject of the subject of the first cap and the subject of the su

rs; free.

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Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!