

## COMING REPUBLIC.

EUGENE V. DEBS OUTLINES PROGRAMME IN NEW YORK JOURNAL.

A Sketch of the New Movement to be Launched at Chicago, and the Work Proposed to be Accomplished.

Responding to a request from the *New York Journal* for further particulars in reference to the work to be undertaken by the new movement proposed to be launched at Chicago in June, Eugene V. Debs telegraphed the following article to that paper, which appears in its issue of May 30th: "The steady stream of earnest, anxious inquiry given rise by the recent announcement relative to the national co-operative movement proposed to be launched at Chicago next month indicates with unerring certainty the ardent and wide-spread interest in and approbation of the scheme. Thousands of struggling, suffering unemployed have hailed it as a benediction. It has revived their drooping spirits and restored some measure of their lost faith. Many professional and business people have volunteered their aid and encouragement; not a few well-to-do have expressed interest and sympathy, while still others, including some of our most eminent citizens, have pledged their moral and material support.

Some opposition has, of course, been aroused. This is not only expected but is essential to success. Any project designed to alter the "existing order of things" which fails to provoke opposition must also fail to enlist support. Lack of vitality to offend in certain quarters means impotency and failure. The great blessings which have come to the world have had to force their way through the fiercest and most powerful opposition.

In presenting my views on this matter, it should be understood that I speak for myself alone. I have my own ideas as to what should be done in the present crisis by the approaching convention, but what action the delegates may conclude to take cannot be foreshadowed. I am persuaded, however, from my intimate association with them that they will respond to the great and growing demand and pronounce in favor of the national co-operative commonwealth and lay deep and strong the foundations of a mighty organization designed to accomplish this seemingly herculean task.

The most popular feature of the plan, especially with the unemployed, is that proposing the colonization of some western state presenting the best advantages, securing political control under the forms of law, and establishing within the limitations of the federal jurisdiction the co-operative commonwealth. A singular spectacle is presented in the malevolent opposition to this part of the movement, which comes almost wholly from those who sneer at the unemployed as "tramps and loafers" and yet are now wrought into a frenzy at the mere suggestion that this element is to remove and sequester in some distant and uninhabited part of the country.

There are two social systems which have been in conflict since the human race began, and never more intensely so than at the present time. Under the one, the few enjoy and the many are doomed to serve as beasts of burden. The favored few, the beneficiaries of this beautiful system, honestly believe, for the most part, that it is ordained of God that a chosen few shall rule and that the masses shall toil and suffer and submit in silence, and any attempt to change or modify the situation, they regard as dangerous and wicked and resent as an assault upon the very life of society. It is scarcely required to observe that this is the system under which we now live. Under the other system, the earth and the fullness thereof become the common heritage of all the people. There are no favored classes, no special privileges, but all have equal right to help themselves to Nature's bounties and equal opportunity to enjoy the good things with which the earth abounds. This is the system that is to be, and all the evolutionary forces are pledged to achieve its triumph.

The former system is known as the competitive system and its motto is the "survival of the fittest." It is a species of war which transforms mankind into a race of Ishmaelites. The strong, keen, cunning, unscrupulous, merciless and remorseless triumph. The weak, tender, sympathetic, conscientious, humane and loving go the wall. Murder, suicide, poverty, misery, prostitution, bankruptcy, fraud, insanity and all their brood of woes tell the story of the cannibalistic conquest. Were this social state to continue forever, then, indeed, would Huxley's prayer, that some stray comet might dash against this wretched earth and hurl it from existence, become "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Now as to the plans for establishing the new order of things. First of all, thorough organization on progressive lines will be required and this is well in many sections. The move-

ment to be launched at Chicago next month contemplates the unification of all workers, organized and unorganized, and all others, regardless of sex or color, who favor a change in our social and industrial affairs and believe it can be brought about only by a complete change of our social and industrial system. A constitution, brief and to the point, will be adopted and a declaration of principles issued. A corps of competent organizers will be at once placed in the field and local branches will be instituted in every state of the union. A small admission fee will be charged and a small annual capita tax levied, for which each member will receive a copy of the official paper of the organization, and it is proposed to make this the very best paper of its kind issued. Experience has taught that there is nothing weaker than organized ignorance. From the very beginning, powerful educational influences will be set in operation. In connection with the paper, which, as stated, will be first class in every particular, there will be established a book and pamphlet department and placed in charge of a competent manager, and every good work and treatise on economics and kindred subjects can be here obtained at actual cost. A modern and well equipped printing plant will be established and economic literature will be produced in cheap editions and large quantities, which will be freely distributed, especially among the poor who lack the means to buy.

The various local branches will be duly chartered and the membership will probably be limited to five hundred members per branch. As members are enrolled they are given the opportunity to place opposite their names the respective amounts of the voluntary monetary contributions which they are willing to make to advance the cause. Each will be expected to contribute in proportion to his or her means, while those who are poor or out of employment will be entirely exempt. The amounts so collected will be placed in the co-operative fund and this will be in charge of a Board of five or more, careful, capable, and trustworthy persons under whose supervision it will be expended subject to such regulations as the organization may prescribe.

Before adjourning, the convention will name a Board whose duty it shall be to examine into the matter of selecting a state in which to begin operations. This Board will make a thorough examination of the advantages presented by each state, as well as the objections, visiting the capital cities of the various states for that purpose and there holding meetings from day to day and hearing reports and testimony until a full and exhaustive showing has been made. That strong inducements will be offered by a number of Western states is assured by the voluminous correspondence already on file. At the close of its investigation the Board will report to the executive Board of the organization and the two Boards in joint session will decide upon the state in which the beginning is to be made.

At the adjournment of the convention, or shortly afterward, a recruiting office will be established in connection with the general offices of the organization, and here will be recruited the bodies of men who, in such detachments as may be decided upon, will proceed to the state selected for their reception. The first of these pioneers will, no doubt, be required to march, but this will be done under perfect order and discipline. First of all, each applicant for enlistment must be examined and accepted by the recruiting officers. Only such will be accepted as comprehend fully the nature of the undertaking, the purpose sought to be accomplished and whose hearts are thoroughly in the movement. Respect for discipline and obedience to regulations will be exacted. The advance bodies will probably consist wholly of unmarried men or men without families. That they may have to endure some privations is altogether probable, but they will be men of such fibre, and the conviction that they are the progenitors of a new humanity will burn and glow in their breasts with such intensity, that come what may, they will have the courage and fidelity to stand and withstand until success is achieved. With these men there will be something more than a principle involved. They will be animated by a fervor akin to religious zeal. The cause in which they enlist and to which they pledge devotion will be to them as sacred a cause as ever prompted men to action.

Those unduly excited persons who fear that there is to be an exodus of "bums and beats" may possess their souls in patience. Parenthetically, it may be here remarked, that they who go into spasms at the mere mention of the Ragged Army of the Republic are the very ones who are responsible for its existence. Without panperism there could be no plutocracy and yet plutocracy has a horror of pauperism.

The men who will start West as the pioneers in the new movement, will be neither mendicants nor highwaymen. They will be men, self-reliant, and self-

## WILLING SLAVES.

THEY WHO BEAR FETTERS WITHOUT PROTEST ARE IN NEED OF THEM.

Slaves of the Nineteenth Century Have No Respect for Any Power but that Which Tramples Them Down.

Some years ago Helen Wilmans contributed an article to the *Irish World* which attracted wide attention at the time and has since been reproduced in a great many papers. It is so applicable to the situation to-day that we are moved to publish it again for the benefit of our readers. There are some bitter truths in the article which none will recognize more readily than the self-sacrificing men and women who have braved personal slander and public detraction to rescue the modern slave only to find, as Helen Wilmans says, that "his own base influence was against it." Unless the slaves of corporations are dead to every noble influence, the burning words of Helen Wilmans will arouse them and fire them to a sense of their humiliation as if live coals were heaped upon their souls. What she says ought to be placed in the hands of every wage-slave in America. Here it is: "I know the slave-driver, and I know the slave; and I mean to say that the slave-driver, selfish as he is, is a gentleman in comparison with the slave. There is nothing in all the world so ignoble as the slave. He is in his true position as a slave so long as he willingly bears his servitude. He is fit for nothing else.

"Why should I care that his back is bent under the burden of another? Why should I be distressed at his wrong? His wrongs are his just due so long as he bears them in tame and cowardly submission. What would be the wrongs of a freeman are for him just deserts.

"I mean to speak the truth from this time on. I have coddled the slave and called him a man when I knew there was no manhood in him. I will do so no longer. On the contrary, hereafter, I mean to assert everywhere and on all occasions that he who wears a fetter needs it; that he who bears a kick deserves it.

"I wash my hands of spirits that are so mean and slavish as to take part in the injustice that is crushing them down. Moreover, I say that the bent back of the toiler, the horny hands, the coarse, distorted features, and the general ugliness that marks him, are a confession of his own sins in abetting the sins of his master!

"I desire to speak face to face with you—the slaves of the nineteenth century; to tell you how I have seen every effort made by philanthropists for your benefit fall fruitless to the ground because your own base influence was against it.

There are labor papers working for you for whose support you have never contributed the cost of a plug of tobacco or a drink of whiskey. I have seen more and worse than this—that you have no respect for any man but the one that kicks you, and no regard for any power but that which tramples you down. You are the obstacle—the only obstacle—in the way of race emancipation.

"Your masters are a handful; you are legion. Your masters are intelligent—many of them considerate and just, as the world goes; and though they will not voluntarily relax their selfish grip on the good things of life, not one of them would dare to refuse you justice if you had it in you to take a brave and manly stand for your rights. But you are more to be fooled by the far-off dazzle of their gold than they are by its possession. They have sane moments, when they reflect how their money has been gathered at your expense—moments when they almost wish that the system which fosters robbery and makes gold king, which puts in abeyance every noble impulse—could be changed for some better and more righteous way.

"But you—you adore the system. You doff the ragged cap and bend the servile knee before the baser part of these men's natures, and your only desire for liberty is for the sake of emulating their vices instead of their virtues. They know this; and they know, also, that a social rupture that would transform you into millionaires at their expense would be the greatest possible calamity. For these men, selfish as they are, have necessarily—without really intending or desiring to do so—benefited the race throughout by their enterprise. They have built railroads, and made the different races of men one nation. They have utilized your dumb energies to serve mankind in serving themselves. They have used you as machines, employing your services at the lowest cost compatible with the preservation of your lives and your muscular power, until at last they can supplant you with the cheaper material of wood and iron. And all because they could do it—because you have permitted it.

They have done you but simple justice, blindfolded though it were. You were and are as worthless as the dust under your feet, except for the power

of physical contraction, extension and flexion of your muscles. You will not think. The moment one of you begins to do this, he ceases to belong to that class to whom these words are addressed. Your faces are prone to the ground to which your labor-worn bodies are rapidly hastening. You plod and delve from day to day, never casting upward an admiring look save when your masters, with liveried attendants, splash mud upon you from their carriage wheels as they pass in haughty splendor by.

What are you going to do? Your muscles—the only part of you that thinks when the lash of oppression is laid upon you—the only part of you your master never needed—have been largely supplanted by the more economical appliances of machinery. Are you willing any longer to cumber the ground as useless lumber, or do you mean to come up to the dignity of full-grown manhood among your brother toilers, who, physically, mentally and morally—body, soul and spirit—are organizing for self-protection?

There are only two ways for you. Your muscles are superseded. The demand for them becomes continually more limited. The world's call on all men now is for brain. It asks you to think, that through it may develop the finer and as yet unexplored forces of true manhood. If you neglect or refuse to respond to this call, there remains but the other alternative: to die, and give place to a race of men who are susceptible to the noble impulse of a more refined age."

## Grinding the Poor.

Civil Justice George F. Roesch of New York says cases come before him in his court which, in almost every instance, result in gross injustice to ignorant purchasers of jewelry and household goods. The installment dealers make use of the execution against the body, and hundreds of men are thrown into Ludlow Street jail upon failing to pay a dollar or two due upon goods purchased but not entirely paid for.

Justice Roesch said there were many reputable installment plan dealers in the city, but the classes referred to are those who sell cheap watches, music boxes, jewelry and sometimes clothing and furniture in small amounts and resort to drastic measures to collect any balance that remains unpaid. He exhibited several watches, rings and other articles which are evidence in cases now pending in his court. He showed one ring which he said had been sold for \$5 to an Italian, who was to pay 5 cents a week on it. When \$3.50 had been paid, the Italian defaulted and was thrown into Ludlow Street jail. Mr. Roesch had the value of the ring appraised and said it was worth only \$1. He cited a case where a \$3 watch was sold for \$10, and when not quite paid for the purchaser was locked up for default of a payment. He showed \$18 watches that were sold for \$38, but said that nearly all the cases in his court were for sums below \$5.

He named one dealer who had on an average \$4 men arrested each month for defaulting small payments. He named 15 dealers who are almost daily in his court.

## Workmen as Contractors.

A system of public work that has much to commend it is that of co-operative contract in vogue in New Zealand. Under that system a public work is divided into small sections by the engineer in charge, and an estimate is made of its cost. Each section is then let out to a group of workmen, who do the work under a foreman of their own choosing, but who receives no more than his fellows. They obtain the full profit which would otherwise go to professional contractors and they share the payment equally. Each worker is interested in seeing that his companions do their full amount of work, and the sooner the job is performed the greater the return for a day's work. If any tools are needed which the men do not own, the government supplies them at a moderate rental. The adoption of this system should provide a method whereby direct employment by the government would be consistent with a full return for the money expended, giving the community an advantage in the economical execution of public enterprise equal to that enjoyed by private employers.—Sylvester Baxter in *Review of Reviews*.

## Union to the Last.

John F. Maher, the delegate of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, interested the delegates of the Central Labor union of New York recently by warning them against non-union funerals. He declared that the ordinary individual was only buried once, although he himself had heard of men having political funerals, but that only related to politicians. "An honest union workman," he went on, "should certainly have an honest union funeral when he dies. Yet how can he have it if the unions hire carriages from non-union stables when they desire to attend the funeral of a brother member? Electrical Workers' union, No. 3, and the United Brewer's association recently buried two members, and they got the carriages from Chatham square.

Chairman Fitzgerald—Well, maybe it was a good thing they did, as it will be a warning to them not to do it again. A resolution was then passed that in the future all members of unions affiliated with the Central Labor union should hire union carriages when they wish to attend funerals.

## MODERN TRUSTS.

THE RESULT OF PROGRESS IN PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Remedy Lies in the Formation of One Gigantic Trust of All Industries With All the People's Stockholders.

Sylvester Keliher, Secretary of the American Railway Union, contributed the following trenchant article on Trusts to a recent issue of the *Rights of Man*: "At no time since the foundation of our government was the trust so much in evidence as at the present time. During the winter just past, every legislative body from congress to town councils trained their guns, big and little, on these important and powerful agents in our industrial and commercial affairs. It is true that many of them fired only blank cartridges, but the belief is gaining ground among the people, that we are rapidly giving way to a government by the trusts and for the trusts, and something must be done to pacify them. In all that has been said or done, however, nothing more than a restraining influence has been advocated; in no instance has a permanent remedy been offered. Our politicians remember what Lincoln said about fooling some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but they forget that he added, 'but you can't fool all the people all the time.'"

It would seem that it were high time that the people were reminded of this, but any number of them are still applauding palliatives and will not understand that the cure of an ulcer on the body politic as on the human body can only be affected by ripping it out root and branch. They stand idly by and allow the trusts and syndicates to control and manipulate their political machinery, vote for the candidates these same trusts select and then expect the "mortgaged solons" to destroy their owners. Periodically the press of the country, with few exceptions, controlled by this same influence, take up the agitation against the trusts and pour out their denunciation until the rising temper of the people has spent its force or, as in the case of the steel trust one or more of them has been disrupted; when the tax burdened people are told that another line of industry has been opened up to "free and unlimited" competition and that a right pert revival of business can be expected, but like the "confidence" racket in the late campaign cannot be found with a Lick telescope and suddenly the people realize that the disrupted trust has only made room for a larger and more powerful one than existed before.

Investigate the history of trusts in this country and you will find that from infancy they have grown and fattened; whenever one has been broken or destroyed, it was only because it had become too unwieldy and the few manipulators desired to freeze out some of the smaller holders. The steel combine had too many capitalists feeding at its trough. J. Pierpont Morgan, Rockefeller and Carnegie, realizing that they could control this gigantic industry themselves, and realizing, too, that their own profits would be multiplied if the other beneficiaries were out, proceeded to disrupt the trust. Farmers, merchants and workmen (who consume so many steel rails), shouted for joy because this terrible octopus had been destroyed and they could buy steel rails for several dollars a ton less than before. The accompanying reduction in the wages of the steel employes and the fact that their purchasing power had been reduced from 10 to 40 per cent. was of no consequence. The apparent downfall of the traffic association was another cause for justification among those who produce all and pay all, but we are now told that the genial railroad attorney has discovered points—and fields yet unexplored by the supreme court—that will give the traffic association a closer union and a broader scope than before. The trusts are largely the result of progress in the production and distribution of wealth; they recognize the value of associated effort and apply it; they realize that every article from a toothpick to a threshing machine can be produced cheaper when the entire supply for the trade is manufactured by one systematically organized working force. The same is also true of their distribution. Unless we refuse to make further improvement and destroy many of the improved machines already in existence, we cannot overcome the tendency towards greater association in the production and distribution of material wealth.

Governments are formed for the greatest good to the greatest number, and rather than destroy or retard these tendencies, we should encourage them and welcome every improvement or machine that will reduce human labor in producing and distributing the necessities and comforts of life, leaving the greatest time possible for moral and intellectual improvement. The remedy lies in formation of one gigantic trust of all industrial and commercial stockholders, the

purpose of which shall be the prosperity, happiness and welfare of every human being.

*Sylvester Keliher*

## THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

The scheme announced by Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, for the colonization of some western state and the establishment there of a co-operative commonwealth, is an instructive sign of the times. Mr. Debs has a large following, and he is held in high esteem by workmen generally, whether they agree with his plans or not. Just how large his following is, just how far he speaks for others and how far for himself when he adopts the socialistic theory, there is as yet no means for accurately estimating. But it is undeniable that he does express the ideas of a considerable and growing class. They are men who feel that labor is not getting a fair deal—that the law is equally swift to protect capital and to lay a repressive hand on the workingman when the two come into conflict. As men of sense they realize, of course, that public order must be preserved, but they are also aware that in the preserving process the employe gets crushed. Mr. Debs comprehends that this will continue inevitably to be so until society is organized industrially as now. His solution is to try and set up apart a social state in which capital and labor will not be hostile in interest. Believing in the inability of the masses to offer successful resistance at the polls to a greedy wealth and selfish monopoly, he sounds a retreat to the West for a grand experiment in government to be undertaken, not by the rich and successful but by the poor and discouraged.

What the prospects are for the success of such a movement is a matter of opinion, but there can be no question as to the right of Mr. Debs and his following to enter upon it. If they can constitute themselves a majority in a state, it is their American right to rule that state and give it whatever sort of government they choose, under the limitations of the federal constitution. It is certain, moreover, that for every man who follows Mr. Debs into the West there will be hundreds left behind cordially sympathetic with his purpose.

It is a fact whose significance is not to be ignored by the thoughtful that socialistic ideas are spreading in this country. The tendency is in large part due to a reaction against the rule of the republic by its money rather than by its men—a revolt against government by the trusts. Those aggregations of wealth and ability and greed, uncontrolled by either conscience or prudence, are sowing a perilous seed in the popular mind. *New York Journal*

## WHEN?

The Rothschilds are purchasing the gold and silver mines of America they can get hold of. When will they give them up? When?

The trusts have got control of congress and the administration. When will they relax their grasp? When?

Corporations are reducing the wages of their employes. When will they cease their piracy and deal honestly with wage workers? When?

Christ's ministers were commanded to "feed" his "sheep." When will they cease shearing their sheep and transforming them into mutton? When?

The devil is the general manager of human affairs. When will he abdicate and give Christ a chance to rule? When?

Workmen of the United States, the use of their ballots, could change their servile condition to that of freemen. When will they do it? When?

Socialism proposes to hew out a better highway to better conditions and illuminate it with the light of common sense. When will those who need emancipation walk in it? When?

The Nebuchadnezzars of the world are erecting their golden images and commanding the people to worship them. When will the people revolt? When?

Washington's great glory, after all, was in the way he sought it, when he said to the Continental congress, "Having now finished the word assigned me, I retire from the great theater of action and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission and take my leave of all the employments of public life."

A New York firm is engaged in manufacturing mantles of charity for millions of people. One made for J. Pierpont Morgan required a whole "bolt" of cloth, still about \$10,000,000 of the gold boodle was not covered.

Co-operation is the opposite of slavery as certainly as life is the opposite of death, and the last indignities why slavery exists.



THE RAILWAY TIMES

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TERRE HAUTE, JUNE 1, 1897.



TERRE HAUTE, JUNE 1, 1897.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AS SOLDIERS.

The profession of arms was never esteemed as one of the essentials of the glory of the American Republic, nor is there on record, of all the captains America has produced, an intimation that the profession of arms, per se, was desirable.

Washington set the noble example of retiring from the army which for eight years he had commanded and led to victory, and it would be an easy task to call the roll of distinguished generals who followed his example.

But of late a military craze has taken possession of some of the people, and our thought is, it had its origin in some of the churches of the country which sought to organize Sunday School children into military companies and teach the "young idea" how to shoot a gun.

At a meeting held at the municipal building, the committee recently appointed by Supt. Emery, at a meeting held at the municipal building, were present the committee Principals, Willis, Baker, Candee and Duschak.

The pupils will begin drilling in squads of ten. The drills will take place immediately after school closes for the day.

Of the craze spreads throughout the country it will involve not less than 7,000,000 boys enrolled in the common schools of the country, to say nothing of those who attend other schools.

IS ISIAH THE PROPHET A SOCIALIST? On one occasion, in contemplating the "Principle of Progress," Isiah saw a time coming when "the people" would "beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks."

eyes, hover over the battle fields where, to glut greed or vengeance they were slain.

Possibly, indeed, prophetically it is certain, that Isiah, the "Prince of Prophets," saw the time when nations should "beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks," and "learn war no more."

Isiah, seven hundred years before the advent of Christ, contended for justice, equality and fraternity. That is what socialism is doing to-day, and it is a source of satisfaction to know that the grandest Prophet of the age, nearly three thousand years ago, started the socialistic agitation.

Some people inquire "How long, O Lord, how long must guns bellow into the ears of the nations Christ's Gospel?" "How long, O Lord, how long will it be before ballots will take the place of bullets."

The great apostle, Peter, on one occasion said: "But beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."

The special convention of the American Railway Union heretofore announced will meet at Chicago, beginning Tuesday, June 15th. The opening session will be held at 10 o'clock and will be open to the public.

Some of the largest papers in the country will be represented by special correspondents, and the liveliest interest is evinced in the proceedings.

Co-operation the True Religion. The Rev. Myron Reed recently preached the following sermon on Co-operation, which is worthy of careful perusal and reflection: "Text, Malachi eleventh chapter, tenth verse—Have we not one Father? Hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously, every man against his brother?"

The text is up to date. It is only three or four thousand years old. Any man at any time wonders why mankind does not have the heart and sense to be peaceful and prosperous.

Has Isiah the prophet a socialist? On one occasion, in contemplating the "Principle of Progress," Isiah saw a time coming when "the people" would "beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks."

the worst thing on the face of the earth is 'a Christian statesman.' I have no doubt that Sanlebury and McKinley have family prayers. I am tired of this 'Christian nation' fraud, and also of Clara Barton and the Red Cross.

"Of course you have thought of it—two nations conclude to mutilate one another and Clara Barton patches them up. If war is the proper thing it ought to be deadly, the more ghastly the better. Let it be so infernal as to make the whole world sick at the stomach.

"I do not like any kind of war—industrial war is as mean as any. No week but I read of an explosion somewhere. Men in mines are blown to death. I read that their families are left destitute.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." That may be iridescent, but it was said by a man who was careful of his words. It is impossible to pay any respect to Jesus Christ under the present social system.

"Every morning I cross some unoccupied, unused acres of land. I have an absolute natural right to occupy and use these acres, but I for-bear. All I do is to walk across them and consider the ant. He and she are very industrious these days. I try not to step on them.

Down in Arizona I spent a profitable Sunday observing a city of red ants. I dropped a bit of hard tack twenty yards away, around the corner of the corral. A red forager from the city marked it down. He did not put it in a safety vault. He went back and reported to the commonwealth his "find," and directly came back with eleven of his comrades and went to work skillfully to get that hunk of bread into camp.

Even wolves know enough to hunt in packs. Hawks do not know enough to combine and hence are scarce. The hunting dog waves his tail as a flag, a guidon to his comrades. Wild horses make a wall of heels against a common enemy.

A tree planter tells me that many trees and plants can only grow and prosper in groups. The other night I heard geese going north. They had heard of summer. They had a rumor in the breast of ice melting.

"I like independence and my own way, with intermissions. I have had these for a long time, but I perceive that the way is expensive and risky. A work-

ingman makes up his mind to work it alone, not to belong to a union or association. Soon he complains that he is persecuted. Of course he is persecuted. It is impossible to live alone and live comfortably.

"The people of the thirteen colonies decide to break with England. The Tories dissent. They like King George. Rightly the continental congress pronounces them 'dangerous.' Life was made unpleasant to them and they moved to New Brunswick. If a man elects not to fall in with the general movement of his fellows he will find life unpleasant.

The settlement of a new country is largely co-operative. Men live and let live, borrow and lend. Change work. Every house is a tavern. The neighborhood is tied together in sympathy. I believe in the trained nurse, but I do not forget the days when neighbor watched with sick neighbor. He did not do it skillfully, but he did it heartily.

"Brook Farm was not a failure. Hawthorne was there awhile, Charles A. Dana, George William Curtis, Margaret Fuller, Channing, Emerson, Parker and Greeley were in sympathy. But Brook Farm was not well chosen. It was poor, rocky land and there was not enough of it.

"In 1830 Great Britain had 350 co-operative societies, with a membership of 20,000. In 1883 there were 1,304 societies, and a membership of 600,000. There are some interesting experiments being made in this city in co-operation.

"I do not despair of the ballot, I shall continue to vote, but I have not the confidence in the ballot I once had. I believe that we who work for a living can help ourselves greatly by helping one another.

"Perhaps I can make something you need, perhaps you can make something I need; perhaps we can exchange. You may call this a return to barbarism and the savage. What I want is a return to comfort. Men lived before silver or gold were minted. You may walk in Colorado, separate it from the earth. I will agree to take my chances inside the wall.

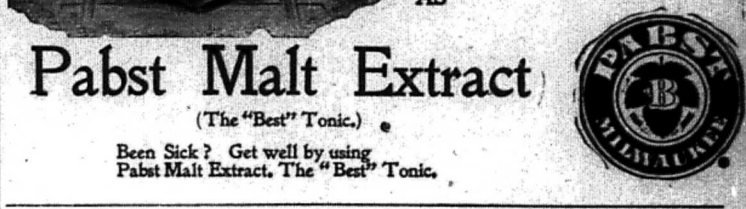
"All this state needs is to believe in itself. What is there that we cannot do for ourselves? You men who have money, do not start a bank; manufacture something that the people of Colorado need. I read a poster advertising Omaha soap. Stand by your own people. Your neighbor is the man you ought to help and the man who ought to help you.

"Years ago I went aboard a steamboat going down the St. Lawrence. I was at the extreme end of a long line of people waiting for a ticket and a key. A tall gentleman had compassion on me and in some mysterious way secured in a minute what I might have failed in an hour. He introduced himself as Colonel Strange of the Royal Artillery. He had been through the Indian mutiny and was at that time governor of Quebec. And he talked to me deep into the night of the folly of war. He had a plan. Let the English-speaking people resolve themselves into a world police force and keep order on the planet. Just as Jefferson county does not do at Berkeley.

"We talk about the Apache warfare. Has anything more shameful happened anywhere at any time on the face of the globe than happened these May days in Cuba? And congressmen and senators pass resolutions and resolutions. About

AFTER A DAY'S RUN

PARTICULARLY DURING THE HOT SUMMER MONTHS EVERY RAILROAD MAN NEEDS A TONIC THAT DOES NOT OVER EXHILARATE. NONE SO SAFE, NONE SO NERVING AS



1897 Minus 1853 Equals 44 Years OUR BUSINESS RECORD!

We have done more to make maimed and crippled humanity Useful and Happy than any house in the world. Our Rubber Hands and Feet, our Arms and Legs, have always taken the lead. Write, stating Amputation and in return you will receive our New Treatise, (Special Edition 1897) containing 544 pages, with 800 illustrations, also Measuring sheet. One half the limbs that we make are made from measurements without seeing the wearer. Did you ever hear of the sponge Rubber Foot with a spring mattress? It is the latest, (patented 1895.)

A. A. MARKS, 701 Broadway, New York.

Great Changes. President W. G. Knight of the Miners' union of Indiana said recently to a Chicago Record reporter: "The reduction in the price of mining made at the recent joint convention of miners and operators closed another chapter in the history of coal mining in Indiana. The miners at that convention accepted the first reduction that they have taken without a strike in many years, and yet the reduction was 15 per cent of their gross earnings. Their quiet acceptance of this heavy cut in their scant wages shows that they thoroughly understand the deplorable condition of the coal industry.

"Perhaps there is no business in America whose conditions have changed so greatly within the past 30 years as has that of coal mining. The time was when the American miner was the best paid workman in the country. In a speech made by Mr. Blaine in congress during the war he said that it was stated in Pennsylvania that miners were then earning \$400 a month. Statistics show that the average earning of miners in Indiana for 1895 were \$201 for the whole year. Since that year wages have been farther reduced—perhaps by 28 per cent."

McKinley, Reed and Labor. The officials of the American Federation of Labor in this city speak very kindly of President McKinley. They have had several interviews with him and say that, while he has not shown any particular interest in their organization, he has at all times impressed them with a desire to do everything he can to stimulate industry and give the unemployed work and wages. He has several times told them that he would be glad of any suggestions in that direction and any measure that will tend to that purpose will receive his cordial support.

On the other hand, Speaker Reed fights off. He receives the representatives of labor cordially and talks with them in a jocular way, but they can get no satisfaction from him. They can never pin him down, and they do not expect anything from the house of representatives at the present session.—Washington Cor. Chicago Record.

Union Working Women. Years ago it was considered a disgrace to be a working girl, but at the present time it is not. I think that she who earns her own living should be honored and respected. The new woman is the one who belongs to the union and earns her own living. Woman is on an equality with man the minute she goes into the factory to earn her living. Why not protect herself?—Eva McDonald Valesh.

The coast line of the Atlantic, from Buzzard's Bay to Florida, is settling about one foot in a century. As a result, it is held that in a thousand years, the Alleghany Mountains will be the coast line of the United States. Such is the decision of scientists, but the outlook is not sufficiently serious to create a scare. England manages to collect taxes in Ireland annually, amounting to \$37,500,000.



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 possible 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 removes the old clanking and the uncertainty of movement incident to this mechanism. Subsequently Mr. A. A. Marks, the original inventor of rubber feet, introduced an improvement which while very simple was of great value. It consisted simply of a longitudinal canvas, inserted from heel to toe near the bottom of the foot, the result of which was that the toe was drawn back to place and kept from mashing or turning up. This foot with the canvas brace was the standard for 15 years, but is now superseded by what seems to be the last possible change that can be made for the better.



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.

The rubber which rests above this mattress is spongy, containing, therefore, a large percentage of air, increasing the lightness and also the flexibility of the foot. Further, just above the posterior end of the mattress in the heel there is a large air chamber so arranged that it cannot burst, and thus preventing the heel from matting or falling in elasticity. The operation of this steel spring mattress is to throw the toe back as it is bent 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 16 ounces less than 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 foot.

Advertisement for Progressive Examination of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, featuring an illustration of a steam locomotive and text describing the examination process.



DAWN OF A BETTER DAY.

BY RUDOLPH LEONHART.

Lo! what a radiant light Breaks through the dismal night, Breeding despair.

Hark! what a pean grand, As from a better land, Played by an angels' band, Floats in the air.

Floats over mount and vale, Echoes from hill and dale; Be of good cheer! Love and fraternity, Wisdom, integrity, Justice and equity Are drawing near.

But let us not wait, That some mystic's fate Bring this about, Watchful activity, Zeal and integrity, Should now and ever be Our battle shout.

Remember: Had we not Moved in the party rut Until to-day, Fraud and corruption would, Envy and self-love could Not thus have always stood Square in our way.

We let a robber band Steal all the nation's land Without a do, You let our congress pass Unjust financial laws For the voracious jaws Of the same crew.

We let the self-same tonsils Build all our public roads, Yet we slept on, Till by our carelessness, Folly and drowsiness, Wanton and measureless Mischief was done.

Now we are wide awake, And, for the country's sake, Won't sleep again, Clean out the Augean stall, To the foundation wall, And drive the rascals all From their foul dens.

Then can the workman live, And to his offspring give Comfort and cheer, Then will the heaven's dome Not be our only home, Tramps will no longer roam, Objects of fear.

Then shall our motto be: "Love and fraternity, Good will on earth," Love and fraternity, Self-love and greed will flee, And in their place we'll see, Genuine honesty, Merit and worth.

Thoughts From the Workshop of Pious Frauds, Etc.

BY J. R. ARMSTRONG.

When I was quite ignorant and as pliable as new putty I firmly believed that a certain kind of words would save the world; this happened a trifle over seventeen years ago.

It was during my brief stay there, that I in common with others, imagined that the utterance of solemn words changed my heart—perhaps from the left to the right side.

I have no sinister design in view, in penning these lines, but a sense of duty has taken possession of the helm of my mind and I believe that the expose which I am about to make will be fruitful of good results.

brethren and myself after such trying ordeals were generally pretty well bruised and sore but we bore it all with heroic patience and asked God to forgive the trespassers.

His wife was a selfish, ignorant and cruel woman and by her extravagance plunged her husband into inextricable debt, which resulted in the loss of their home.

We paid no attention to this august body of Christ's disciples but went right on exhorting, praying, singing and comforting.

I protested with tears in my eyes against taking such a feeble and delicate man out of his sick chamber, but I was told that if I didn't shut my damned mouth, I too would be run in.

Did the monstrous authorities work him? Well, yes; they just kneaded the very last ounce of vitality out of him!

It was the last time we saw him alive for shortly after we took our leave of him, poor soul he plunged unobserved into the canal and was drowned.

Prostitution, drunkenness, murder, suicide, insanity, hypocrisy and official corruption are all branches of the tree of free contract, competition, "let alone" and private ownership of the earth's resources by the few.

Let Us Practice What We Preach

BY JAMES T. R. GREEN.

Some industries pay better than others; i. e. are more profitable. That is all there is in the industrial question, for profit is more or less invested in opportunity (land and money) and labor's chance is thus curtailed, only to be regained by the payment of tribute or further profit—to be again "reinvested."

If we give away interest, rent, and profit it with the goods or services, others will be compelled by the law of service (competition) to do the same, or lose their business.

But, transportation at cost is an essential in such organization. Without transportation on a proper basis we cannot fight monopoly, for transportation is the active factor in the case and without action we die, hence the American Railway project.

When this road is built it is proposed to incorporate, separately from the road, what may be called "single-tax" towns, along the line. Membership will be based on the actual cost of farm land and as no farming or "unprofitable" business is contemplated, fees will be light.

Memberships and improvements will be the absolute property of members, to be disposed of as they see fit should they wish to move away or join similar towns, but members will have no title to land.

When an industry is selected, say sugar, consumers of sugar generally, will be invited to subscribe to a fund to build a refinery, the subscriptions to be paid only when a stipulated sum is subscribed.

As will be seen, this is simply a proposition to act honestly, one with another, and it is suggested that honesty must be a voluntary offering. It cannot be forced on us by majority. Not very well. As a matter of fact the majority don't know what honesty is, and consequently, whenever we find an example of state socialism we find a good deal of rottenness.

Spooks.

BY SAM FONOGRAPF.

When all the nonsense has been boiled out of this reform movement and "economic science" generally, we find there's nothing left but the simple question, Can we steal and yet prosper? Of course no one wants to steal, exactly, but from the common laborer seeking a daily wage, "investment" the same spirit pervades us; viz, we are out for all there's in it.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

BY MURPHY O'HEA.

The awakened spirit of a cause that slept is rising o'er the land where misery wept.

But soon the cycle passed with steady stride, Bearing away the dangers of the tide, When evolution's voice once more, so true, Sang forth the rights of many, not the few.

Full twenty centuries—un-Christian sway Faded silent honor, trampling down God's way, Until the glory of the truth was seen Blazing with the power of Christy men.

BREVITIES.

Don't be satisfied with present conditions.

Laziness is a disease which only death cures.

Agitation opens the door for truth. Stagnation closes it.

The railways of the United Kingdom have 20,000 locomotives.

The chief proof-reader on the London Times receives \$5,000 a year.

Some people are so everlastingly good, that they are good for nothing.

The man who reads less and thinks more is better equipped than a man who reads more and thinks less.

The present it is said, is an "era of confused ideas," in other words, an era of cranks.

Some intellectual (?) banquets are offered to the "Dear people; when all the viands are sour except the vinegar.

What can the state do for men? In this country the men are the state, and the question is, what can they do for themselves?

The Empress of Russia has determined to set down on Russian ladies who smoke cigarettes, and no lady can enter her house who smells smoky.

When men lose faith in the ballot, in what do they place their faith? or, indeed, do they carry around anything that can properly be called faith?

It is fashionable with a certain class of people to oppose socialism, who could not, if paid for the effort, give any rational reason for their opposition.

In 1880 there were 18 states of the Union which had a population of 1,000,000 and over, while in 1890, there were 27 states that could make the same showing.

It is said that in England and Wales 80,000 sermons are preached every Sunday. Of these about 75,000 are preached with scarcely any variation for a year or more, notwithstanding fresh sermons can be had for 2 shillings.

The interests of our business men, those engaged in manufacture and sale of food products, are easily seen, therefore. They demand the cheating and the poisoning of the people, and the breaking of the law, in their furtherance.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

At this season in our national existence when the large majority of our people is deeply concerned about the question, How at all to get something to digest? the New York "Voice," organ of the Prohibition party, is publishing double-headed columns with the question, "Does alcohol aid digestion?"

We have here a striking illustration of the scientific fact that the questions that preoccupy the capitalist parties are questions that don't concern the working class, and leave the working class out in the cold.

The working class is interested in getting something to eat; before it need consider what "aids" digestion it must have something to digest. The Standard Oil magnates, however, and other wholesale fleecers of labor, who are more and more depriving the workers of something to digest, and who run the Prohibition party, they are not interested in getting something to digest; they are beyond that point; having more to digest than they can attend to, they are now fretting about "aids" to digestion. How foolish were it not for men, who have nothing to digest, to fight a political battle upon the issue of whether this, that, or the other thing "aids" digestion! The political issue that interests such men certainly must be one as to how to get something to digest.

On this special issue the working class is pretty clear, and, consequently, we see the Standard Oil's Prohibition party growing beautifully like a cow's tail—downward. On other issues, however, the working class is not quite as clear. But surely the time is coming when they will realize that the issues of protection and free trade, or gold and silver, are identical with the issue of, "Does alcohol aid digestion?"—New York People.

There is a mighty mustering of socialists in America. East, west, north and south, they are increasing at a rapid rate and the time is not distant when they will march their forces and vote socialism out of existence.

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(Inscribed to Eugene V. Debs.)

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COMING REPUBLIC.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

respecting; men, "who know their rights and knowing dare maintain them;" men, poor though they be, infinitely superior in heart and soul and conscience to the miserable creatures who, at so much per line, make them the subjects of stupid jokes, and attempt by falsehood and misrepresentation to surround them with odium and doom them to failure and disappointment.

The question is now asked, how are these men to be supported? The answer is, from funds of the general organization, and only such members will be started as can be provided for until they are able to provide for themselves.

The general organization should and doubtless will, soon number a hundred thousand contributing members and this number will steadily and rapidly increase.

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Eugene V. Debs

OWNERSHIP OF THE EARTH.

There's a question now uprising Deep affecting every heart,

Sweeping on with speed surprising 'Tis the ownership of earth;

And the sage man of letters, Gazing on the future years, Sees the falling of the letters— Sees the drying up of tears.

Men are learning now the folly Of the claim of man at birth Is a trespasser and wholly Void of claim to Mother Earth.

Let no tyrant bind thy knowledge In a cell so cramped and small: Seek thy Lord at nature's college— This fair earth was made for all.

Think ye that the God of nature, When creation at its birth, Dreamed that there would rise a class That would buy and sell the earth?

Who should extort from his fellow Grinding landlord's tribute high Ere on earth the poor may pillow Aching head, drooping eye?

Pause and ponder, friend and brother 'Tis a law of hellish birth That one man must from another Buy a right to dwell on earth.

But the mind of man is growing, Soon the writing on the wall To the tyrant will be showing That the earth was made for all.

If the devil should be chained and years, "Who," inquires "will be prince regent?" George M. Pullman, if he goes to



TRADE COMBINATION.

AN INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT THAT IS SUCCEEDING IN ENGLAND.

Employers and Employees United to Secure Living Prices For Products—A Fair Day's Pay For a Fair Day's Work and No Strikes or Lockouts.

The scheme of trade combinations, which has attracted so much notice in Birmingham and the midlands lately, was first introduced into the bedstead trade about six years ago. Several associations had before been tried in this trade, but none had succeeded, as none had the power to enforce the carrying out of the conditions agreed to by the members who joined, or to in any way influence those who refused to join.

The originator of the scheme claims that there are certain original features in it without which it would be useless, but he also acknowledges that, studying carefully the history and experience of the old trade guilds which once existed in this country, he has reintroduced some of the principles and methods of these societies.

First.—A method, made general throughout the trade, of ascertaining the cost of production of each article, and the fixing of all working expenses, etc., and the adding thereto of a percentage of profit governed by the total of the head cost. This does away with the necessity of fixing minimum selling prices, which would place all makers on the same level.

Second.—An alliance between employers and employed, in the terms of which there is a proviso that none but men who shall work for none but members of the Employers' association.

Third.—The establishment of a wages conciliation board, consisting of workmen and half employers, to refer all disputes in the trade to the board for absolute and immediate settlement.

Fourth.—The formation of a machinery for the carrying out of the above provisions. This is done by the establishment of a guarantee fund, which is drawn from a bank, and is used in another fund in the hands of trustees, who have a complete veto over any money taken from this fund.

Many other arrangements have been made for the investigation of the trade, and the carrying out of the scheme.

complaints as to underselling, which is always specially provided for; safeguards against the dangers of foreign competition, and regulations as to the introduction of new members into the trade. There is also a novel method of regulating carriage charges, discounts and other details in connection with commercial pursuits.

The foregoing is a general outline of the scheme. Out of its adoption has arisen a plan whereby kindred trades are affiliated for defensive purposes, and a federation of many trades for common action is now on the tapis.

Among other trades which have adopted the scheme may be mentioned the spring mattress trade, which is a branch of the Bedstead association; the metal rolling trade, the cased tube trade, the spun mount trade, the china furniture trade, the electrical fitting trade, the brick and marl trade of the potteries district, the jet and rooking trade (potteries), the pin trade and the fender trade. Several others are in process of formation, and many trades are applying for help.

Of the originator of the scheme, we may say that he is in all respects what is known as a self made man. He has served an apprenticeship in his own trade, managed and traveled for several houses, succeeded, and is now the president of his own trade and many others.

He has established a successful business in the bedstead industry and is now recognized as the exponent of the views of his fellow traders in all matters appertaining to that branch of industry. He is a persuasive and impressive speaker and never fails to convince his auditors of his own sincerity and the high motives which actuate him in whatever cause he may be advancing.

The primary consideration in the industrial movement which Mr. Smith has originated has been the bringing of employers and work people into harmonious co-operation, and throughout the varied industries, representing probably one-half the artisans of Birmingham.

Mr. Smith has succeeded in this great object. There is no doubt that in past times the toiling mechanic has been dissatisfied with the system of economics which has prevailed in industrial matters, owing to the fact that by the reckless competition of employers they have bartered away the value of a man's labor without the mechanic himself having any voice in fixing the price of the commodity upon which his labor depends.

The working classes, having obtained a certain amount of power and political influence through combination, have begun to see that their own rights and interests are entitled to consideration, and that they are justified in insisting upon a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. The problem hitherto has been how to substantiate the apparently logical saying, and it is now obvious to the leader of the union men in Birmingham that this consideration can only be secured by the combined action of men and masters.

Mr. Smith takes every opportunity of addressing large meetings, both of employers and employed, to advocate the principles of the movement, and, supported by Mr. W. A. Addinsell, the secretary, is indefatigable in extending its operations not only in Birmingham, but in other parts of the country.

BE EVOLUTIONARY.

Men of Culture Who Have Been Nurtured Are Among Them—What It Means In These Days to Be "Out of Work"—What Will the Harvest Be?

Out of work—saddest of all words! How many there are today who murmur them hopelessly, looking, with a terrible fear in their hearts, at their loved ones and the little home they have slowly and laboriously built up!

The middle aged man who has toiled industriously and cherished ambitions of a plentiful, well loved and respected old age finds that, after all, the future promises but a dreary existence, if existence is even possible. For the penniless man long out of a job there is so very little chance of being reinstated in the fields of respectable industry.

I am so situated that I see many of these unhappy beings every day. I can almost determine the length of time they have been unemployed by their manner and appearance. If but recently thrown out of employment, they look cheerful, preserve their ordinary dignity and speak like men still possessing a natural claim to the consideration of other people.

As though the man would fain avail himself of every semblance of friendship any one is willing to bestow upon him. Later on all pretensions to being well dressed are dropped. The look is hopeless and forlorn, and the manner of aimlessly hanging about which characterizes the genuine tramps begins to be natural to him.

I have seen with aching heart the vain endeavors of idle workmen to keep from slipping down this hopeless incline. I cannot bear to hear such a man spoken harshly to. I want every one to shake hands and chat with him as with a friend.

The old man, the meek, refined little old man, appeals most touchingly to the sympathies, with his well worn, well brushed clothes, his home laundered, frayed out linen, his made up air of cheerfulness and alertness, as though to impress you with the fact of his strength and perfect ability to do any work you may have for him; an old man with his years of useful labor, of hope, ambitions and little successes behind him; with the struggling young generation jostling him on every side; with the climax of a world's lifetime of bad management surging through the century's closing days, ready to overwhelm him.

No wonder men will dare anything, do anything, before they will risk being thrown into this condition. Men will bravely fight, bear persecution and misrepresentation, endure imprisonment, even death itself, for the sake of a principle or a cause they love. But when it comes to risking the loss of employment, the opportunity to earn a living, they are often daunted.

But I think from now on this being "out of work" will be something different from the conditions of the past few years. The vast number who are entering the army of the unemployed, the superior character and education of these new recruits, the scant outlook for re-employment, make the situation a startling fact that society cannot afford to ignore.

In the same manner it is coming to be an honor to be among the unemployed. Some of the noblest men I know are blacklisted here in the west and cannot possibly obtain work.

Among the great church movements it is interesting to note that two parallel forces are especially active, intellectual unrest in theology and genuine beneficence in the treatment of practical questions. The turmoil of the higher criticism as a battle ground of disputants and charges and countercharges of heresy and schism fill the air with smoke, but underneath it all can be discerned a great deal of clear minded sympathy with and hold on the fundamental principles of Christian practice.

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BISHOP POTTER AND LABOR.

Rights of Labor That Are Recognized as Genuine Christian Doctrine.

The committee on organized labor has just issued its second union label leaflet. The first presented the general argument for the union label, written by James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement, who, by the way, has also become chairman of the executive committee of the Citizens' union.

The committee on parks and playgrounds reports that the dock department will have one pier ready for park purposes this summer. Your readers will please understand the dock will be continued for its regular purposes, but the roof of the dock will be set aside for the pleasure purpose indicated.

The committee on seamen's rights, by its strenuous efforts, secured the preliminary examination and the holding for trial of the brutal captain of the T. F. Oakes, whose scurvy afflicted sailors recently reached this port.

The committee on civil service reform has been visiting the office of the civil service commissioners, with a view to removing from the public mind a number of impressions of faulty conduct there. The committee suggested resolutions that should urge the board, first, to recommend only the requisite number of men, instead of two extra; second, to send notices to trades unions when examinations in their trades are to be held, to have the office open one night in the week and hold examinations in the night if ten candidates should request it, and third, to give entire publicity to methods and the results of examinations.

The necessity of securing some reform in this direction becomes apparent when it is understood that even the one who gets the highest marks may, after all, not get the position to which he is entitled. An instance occurred in this city some time ago in which the favorite of a certain politician was seventh on the eligible list and yet secured the position. It was effected by the politician "seeing" the six superior men and persuading them to withdraw.

Our last discussion was on "municipal contract labor." It was shown clearly by the speakers that direct employment is much better for the city and for the men employed, but in order to make the plan thoroughly effective appointment to city work ought to be by the merit system only.

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tual criticism would speedily find its teeth drawn and its claws cut.—New York Journal.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Brief Mention of Excellent Work Being Done by the Social Reform Club.

The attendance at the club of all classes of society who have the betterment of social conditions in their hearts shows unabated interest in this common meeting place. For the present, however, the thought of a new clubroom has been abandoned, because of the possible falling off in attendance during the summer months.

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G. GROSVENOR DAWK, Chairman Committee on Publicity.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

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

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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American Ships the Worst. Of the scurvy cases treated in American marine hospitals in the course of a year, according to the Seamen's union, in this city, 65 per cent. come from American ships, while 89 per cent. of the marine traffic of this country is carried in foreign vessels. Out of 67 cases brought into court by the Seamen's union in the last seven years, charging officers of American ships with brutality, only 3 of the convictions have been secured.