# The Railway Times.

Vol. t.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 15, 1894.

## DEBS GOES TO OMAHA

HE IGNORES JUDGE DUNDY AND HAS HIS SAY.

The Union Will Protect Its Members General Meeting at a Central Point Proposed.

Nothing like a perfect report of Debs' speech at Omaha can be given, but an abbreviated one from the Omaha World-Herald is made use of:

There was a large audience at Patterson hall last night to hear President Debs, of the American Railway Union. They represented every branch of the Union Pacific service and there were many present who are employed on other roads. President Debs began by saying that there never was a time in the history of America when there was so great a necessity for marshalling railway men together.

"The corporations are constantly on the lookout for some way to subjugate the employes of the great railway systems, but the one of calling upon the federal courts is entirely a new one," said he. "In Buffalo, in 1892, 8,000 militiamen were called out to subjugate 100 switchmen. This was the popular scheme at that time, but it was not entirely successful and new ways were looked up. When the Ann Arbor strike was inaugurated Judge Ricks came from Cleveland to Toledo on a special train over a clear track, and when he reached Toledo he went straight to the Lake Shore offices, where he met the Ann Arbor and other railroad officials, and after getting his instructions issued his restraining order, which paralyzed the brotherhoods of engineers and firemen. The Northern Pacific applied for a receiver and then through the federal court, for the court and the railroad are synonymous, secured an order which restrained the employes of the road from striking. The men were tied to the corporation as though by the will of Jehovah. If these orders hold good then all labor organizations may as well disband, for they are prohibited from exercising their prerogatives and asserting their rights.

The general managers of all the principal railroads in the country, realizing the necessity applause. of getting closer together, organized a General Managers' Association. The association means that in the event of a strike on one road that the others will furnish it with men and equipment, and render such other aid and service as may be desired. They believed the truth of the old maxim that ' in union there is happened. The salaries were reduced on the Louisville & Nashville, East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, Chicago & Ohio, Big Four and Northern Pacific, and now comes the Union Pacific, and it will be but a very short time before the other roads will swing into line. The Louisville & Nashville said that ties them to the corporation and makes them the salaries would be restored December 1, and on that date it was announced that the restoration would be January 1, and then it was announced that the reduction was permanent!

"Millions of dollars have been spent by em ploves of great railroad corporations in perfecting organizations, and yet the work of a quarter of a century on the Union Pacific is swept away almost with the stroke of a pen. On the Northern Pacific, as on the Union Pacific, the men are restrained from carrying into effect the fundamental principles of their organizations, so that if three men converse together

"I am not here to excite you, that is not my liable to contempt of court." business: but the American Railway Union will protect you to the best of its ability, notwithstanding Judge Dundy's order, and the courts, federal or others."

Mr. Debs then read extracts from the order of Judge Jenkins in the Northern Pacific case which is similar to that of the Union Pacific and dwelt upon them at length, stating what is in brief embodied in his interview in today's World-Herald.

"I repeat that I am not here to excite you," continued Mr. Debs, "but will we submit to this? Are we going to solidify, get closer together and assert our rights, or shall we submit? I believe in a solid organization; 1 have no use for factions and petty quarrels become one strong organization and then we can assert our rights. There is no question but what you have a right to strike if it be-

comes advisable." Mr. Debs spoke at length and eloquently against strikes and demonstrated that in the sent status of labor organization on railads a strike would be very disastrous and ould undeniably be a failure. He asserted that the strikes on the Reading, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Santa Burlington and Lehigh Valley had been failures and had resulted disastrously to the ganization because there was not solidity say that the American Railway Union had for

upon the conductor, and so on through the various vocations. Mr. Debs quoted Burns' beautiful poem, "A man's a man for a' that," and said that he hoped to see that time come and that the Railway Union was designed to bring all employes close together. He endeavored to impress upon the men present that they could never hope to succeed in gaining their rights until they were bound together in one strong organization, each for all and all for each. He said that the general managers' association was such an order or union and they could see the effect of it.

Last September the Union Pacific made cut of the salaries of its unorganized employes," continued Mr. Debs, "and after the excite ment had quieted down a cut is now proposed of organized labor. I propose that the Union Pacific employes hold a general meeting at some central station on the system, and that there be representatives there from every organization, and that there be representatives there from unorganized employes, too: that the situation be thoroughly and carefully gone over, and that the lines of procedure be laid out, and that a sub-committee be selected with full power to act, and that their decision be complied with."

Mr. Debs then made a strong plea to the men to get together; to think for themselves; to reason with themselves whether or not they must sink to the level of the Russian serf. He said if it was not done now that poverty would drive them together some day. He again paid his respects to the courts in restraining men from striking, saying that this country was predictions, the journal of the Knights of founded on a strike, and that was when the strike was inaugurated from Concord to Yorktown, and when our forefathers struck for independence and liberty. Mr. Debs also roasted men for mixing religion with labor, and said that this was a powerful tool in the hands of railroad managers. He told of a strong firemen's union in Wisconsin that became disorganized just because the subject of the shoals of business disaster were laughed at. religion had entered, and he implored them not to become enemies on this account.

At the conclusion of Mr. Debs' address L I. Ihms read a telegram from J. N. Corbin, from Denver, announcing that Judges Hallett and Riner had not indorsed Judge Dundy's decision, and it was received with deafening

" What do you think of Judge Dundy's decision?" the reporter had asked Mr. Debs before the meeting. "According to the World-Herald Judge Dundy has considerably modified his decision," said Mr. Debs. "He has virtually repudiated the decision as printed strength,' and shortly afterward something in the press. The clause relating to the men and strikes is almost identically the same as that filed with Judge Jenkins in the Northern Pacific case. It strikes down a man's constitutional liberty: strikes down the right of free speech and the search for education, and brings the men down to the level of serfs; it a part of the corporation's assets. The order restrains a man from executing his official duties if he is at the head of a labor organization, for it forbids him from advising or counseling with the men he has sworn to serve. As the head of the American Railway Union, I propose to counsel and advise and confer with the members of the union, regardless of the order. I will never advise the men to do wrong, but I will advise them to see that justice is done them. Why, we are now virtually laying ourselves liable to contempt of court by discussing the affairs of the Union Pacific. If two men meet and ask for upon the subject they are liable to contempt of an interchange of views upon the decision and the prospects of the road they lay themselves

# WHY IT FAILED.

Speaking of how the Northern Pacific came

into the hands of receivers, an exchange says "The story of the looting of the Northern Pacific railroad by its former officers, as told in detail in the newspapers, gives the first complete explanation of how it came about that a continental line, which began the year 1890 in splendid condition, with \$1,500,000 in eash in its treasury, representing the year's profits above expenses, and with \$13,000,000 he proceeds of the consolidated mortgage to provide for improvements, has, within the short space of four years, been completely and jealousies. We must get closer together, gutted. The profits have been stolen, the roceeds of the bonds have been stolen, and today the treasury is empty, and the road, unable to meet its immediate obligations, under the shelter of the courts."

# ONE STYLE OF ROBBERY.

The annual report of the Chicago City Rail way Company, operating a part of the cable and horse-car lines of the city, needs no com What do you think of an institutio which, in these times, allows itself abou \$200,000 interest, builds extensive lin pays a cash dividend of twenty-four per centall from the earnings of the classes who have no carriages to ride in. Study the table for

NOT CHARITY, BUT WORK.

What! Charity! No, thank you, sir! I haven't come to that!
I'm poor — in want — but I'm not here
A-holding out my hat. I don't ask alms, sir. All I want Is just a chance to work.

I'm not a beggar, sir, thank Ood! A chance to earn what me and mine Require, and in the sight Of fellow-men to be a man, And hold my head up straight,

My wife and child need food and warmth -And I can give them all They need with work — and help, as well.

At any neighbor's call. But idle hands are helpless, sir.

And so I ask of you A chance to show what mine are worth,

Some honest work to do.

Work for the unemployed,

Whose child your child, sir, could not scor

I'm only one of thousands - and We are not beggars, sir! We're just as willing now to work As good men ever were. Don't treat us, sir, like mendicants Whom you would fain avoid, But give, for God's sake, if you can,

-Harper's Weekly

# PREDICTED THE TRUTH.

In proving the assertion that the much abused "calamity howlers" were right in their Labor says :

A few years ago, when the Knights of Labor predicted the financial crisis that came in 1893 and the People's Party orators foreshadowed the present conditions, the daily press called them "calamity howlers" and pooh-poohed their predictions. Our calls for a halt in the unwise legislation that was fast driving us on

It is with no desire now to congratulate ourselves on the truthfulness of those predictions that we allude to them, but rather to prepare the way to avoid them in the future, and renew the confidence of the business community in their prospects. If experience is the best teacher, the great American people have an opportunity of proving it by their action in the coming congressional and presidential elections by refusing to longer trust the affairs of the nation in the hands of men who-have contributed to the conditions that now exist by unwise legislation or reckless disregard of the laws of trade, finance and political economy which should characterize the work of stress men.

A perusal of the summary of the year's work by the two leading business agencies may open the eyes of the reader and show him that it is not unwise now to ask the two old political parties that have legislated for us so long "What are you going to do about it?"

Dun's and Bradstreet's agencies both declare that 1893 has been the most disastrous business year ever known in this country. Henry Clews, the well-known New York banker says it is the worst panic he has ever known. According to Dun, the failures of the year numbered 16,650. The failures are fifty per cent more numerous than last year and 400 per cent greater; 240 banks have suspended and 75 railroad systems have gone into the hands of receivers. Bradstreet, however, thus sums up the year's business:

"Report of failures for 1893 gives some interesting statistics of the panic year. According to its records the list of failures is the greatest in the nation's commercial history, wealth of the land, the heritage of the people, and the liabilities surpass all records of past years. Failures number 15,560, an increase vidual greed. The forests are ravaged, the of 51 1/2 per cent over the previous year, and liabilities aggregate \$402,000,000 as compared with \$108,000,000 in 1892, \$193,000,000 in 1891 and \$248,000,000 in the panic year, 1884. In New York state the increase is more than fivefold over 1892, being from \$16,000,000 to \$01,000,000, and in Pennsylvania the increase is from \$11,000,000 to \$28,000,000. The greatest change is in Iowa, where the \$1,079,-000 of 1892 grows to \$17,545,000 in 1893. But one state of the 44 has a decrease - Mississippi-where the liabilities fall from \$2,069, 000 to \$1,367,000. It is noteworthy also that in the group of states, the southern state show a smaller increase in liabilities than any other group, being from \$19,000,000 to \$38, 000,000, and that of five states having smaller number of failures than in 1802, four are of the South. Liabilities of the northwestern states increase sixfold; of the west ern fourfold; middle states, four; New England states, three; and Pacific states, three Seven states have three-fifths of the liabilities the millions being divided among the seven as follows: New York, 98; Illinois, 32; Penn sylvania, 28; Missouri, 25; Wisconsin, 24 isetts, 23 and Iowa, 17. New York generally stands at the head in the average nount of liabilities to each failure, but this year the big bank failure in Wisconsin puts that state at the front with an average of over \$60,000 for each of its 280 failures. The whole list is swelled by the failures of banks, 370 of which are included in the statem About 240 others that suspended for a time but were solvent, are omitted. It is noticeable that the percentage of assets to liabilities was never before so large, being 65 as against 5

# A NEW GOVERNMENT.

SOME REASONS WHY A NEW NA-TION IS NEEDED

A Reign of Common Sense - Human Nature Given a Chance - The First Real Republic.

An enumeration of a few of the reason why our present economic system is a failure, and some of the improvements contemplated by reformers of his school, was recently published by Edward Bellamy. To those whose opportunities have not permitted much investigation in this direction the paper will, no doubt, prove very interesting. From it may be had a mere glimpse of the new nation which those reformers, called nationalists, are striving to establish :

Why a new nation? Why will not the old one do?

These are some of the reasons why it will not do: In the old nation, the system by which the work of life is carried on is a sort of perpetual warfare, a struggle, literally to the death, between men and men. It is a system by which the contestants are forced to waste in fighting more effort than they have left for work. The sordid and bitter nature of the struggle so hardens, for the most part, the relations of men to their fellows that in the domestic circle alone do they find exercise for the better, tenderer and more generous ele ments of their nature.

Another reason why the old nation will not do is, that in it the people are divided, against nature, into classes; one very small class being the wealthy; another and much larger class being composed of those who maintain with difficulty a condition of tolerable comfort. constantly shadowed by apprehension of its loss; with, finally, a vastly greater and quite preponderating class of very poor, who have no dependence even for a bare existence save wage which is uncertain from day to day.

In the old nation, morec, , half the peo

ple - the women, are dependent upon the other half - the men, for their means of support; no other alternative being left them but to seek a beggarly pittance as workers in a labor market already overcrowded by men. In this old nation the women are, indeed, as a sex, far worse off than the men; for, while the rich man is at least independent, the rich woman, while more luxuriously cared for, is as dependent for support on her husba favor as the wife of the power labo Meanwhile, a great many women openly, Meanwhile, a great many senses openly, and no one can tell how many secretly, unable to find men who will support them on more honorable terms, are compelled to secure their livelihood by the sale of their bodies, while a multitude of others are constrained to accept

In this old nation, a million strong men ar even now vainly crying out for work to do, though the world needs so much more work done. Meanwhile, though the fathers and husbands can find no work, there is plenty always for the little children, who flock, in piteous armies, through the chilling mists of winter dawns, into the factories.

loveless marriage bonds.

In this old nation, not only does wealth devour poverty, but wealth devours wealth, and year by year the assets of the nation pass more and more swiftly and completely into the hands of a few score individuals out of 65,000,000 people.

In this old nation, year by year, the natural is being wasted by the recklessness of indifisheries of river and sea destroyed, the fertility of the soil exhausted

In this old nation, under a vain form of free political institutions, the inequalities of wealth and the irresistible influence of money upon a people devoured by want, are making nominally republican institutions a machine nore convenient even than despotism for the purposes of plutocracy and plunder.

These are a few of the reasons why the old nation will not do, and these, in turn, are a few of the reasons why men are looking and longing for the new nation:

In the new nation, work will not be war fare, but fraternal co-operation toward a store in which all will share alike. Human effort no longer wasted by battle and cross purposes will create an abundance previously impos

More important far, the conditions of labor under the plan of fraternal co-operation will tend as strongly to stimulate fraternal senti nents and affectionate relations among the workers as the present conditions tend to re press them. The kindly side of men will no longer be known only to their wives and

In the new nation, there will be neither rich nor poor; all will be equal partners in the product of the national industrial organi-

ex upon another for livelihood, which nov pon another for nvennesses opportunity as love and gives lust its opportunity will be forever at an end. As equal and in ependent partners in the product of the lation, women will have attained an econom-

emoted: and these, no longer as now trodden under foot, will be served and guarded as tenderly as are the wounded in battle by the omrades.

In the new nation the children will be In the new nation the children ished as precious jewels, inestimable pledges and father forsake them, the nation will take them up.

and universal, and will cover the entire period of life during which it is now enjoyed by the most favored classes.

In the new nation the wasting of the peo ple's heritage will cease, the forests will be replanted, the rivers and seas repopulated, and fertility restored to exhausted lands. The natural resources of the country will be cared for and preserved as a common estate, and one to which the living have title only as trustees for the unborn.

In the new nation, the debauching influence of wealth being banished and the people raised to a real equality by equal education and resources, a true democratic and popular government will become possible as it never was before. For the first time in history the world will behold a true republic, rounded, full-orbed, complete - a republic, social, industrial, political.

#### IN THE LABOR WORLD.

The meeting on the question of the unem ployed at Madison Square Garden recently was in point of numbers an undoubted suc cess. At least 20,000 men struggled for admission. No such indoor meeting has been seen in this city for years, if ever. Dr. Stanton Coit presided and read the resolution; which pointed out that there are at least 120,ooo unemployed in this city who seek work, and urged on the legislature to give precedence to the bills already before it which would provide labor for the unemployed on useful public works. Among other speakers were President Low, of Columbia; Professor Adler, De Leon and Cahn, of the Socialist Labor Party, and Gompers and Weismann, of the American Federation of Labor.

The statement Mr. Gladstone has given to the press would seem to imply that he feels little hope that he will live to pass a home rule bill, and his early retirement is very prob able. Its effect on labor will be immense, as only his personal influence binds the new radical socialist section to the old Whig portion of the Liberal party. His withdrawal would mean a return of the Concavatives to power, a result in any case almost certain. Tom Mann, the socialist labor Bades, a practical statesman of the highest ability, is taking a step which may have an immense influence on the new alignment of parties which will surely occur soon. He will be nominated for secretary at the annual meeting of the Independent Labor party next week.' Should two-thirds support him, as is probable, he will accept. The party has been hitherto of small importance, but his leadership would give it new life.

In connection with the direct carrying out of work that it has recently so successfully undertaken, the socialistic London county council is building workshops, offices and stables at its central works at an estimated cost of \$190,000, with boilers and machinefy at \$31,000.

At the annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain it was decided to recommend a uniform contribution of 12 cents a week, instead of the previous one varying from 6 to 24 cents in different districts. Arrangements were made for an early conference to draw up a constitution for a Scottish Feder ation in line with the English one, and there seems every prospect of complete unity being arrived at at an early date. As the Board of Conciliation of miners and coal owners were unable to agree on a chairman, in accordance with the agreement, they applied to the speaker of the House of Commons to select one Lord Shand, a Scottish judge, has been ap pointed.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle telegraphs that "the reelection of Count Albert de Mun at Morlaix is, on the whole, well received by the French socialists. M. Jules Guesde declares that the presence of an exponent of Christian socialism among the representatives of the nation is absolutely essential. The means of amelioration of the working classes sought by Comta de Mun include the religious element. If this has still any force it is well that it should be recognized. If not, the sooner that this generation learns that it is played out the better The Republican majority welcome the new deputy with enthusiasm. They credit himwith being the precursor of Leo XIII in guiding French Catholics to the republic. Above all, they admire his talent as an orator who is no only eloquent beyond measure, but highly

Three hundred socialist peasants at Alani Seville, invaded the state lands and divide em into lots for tilling. The gens d'arr ere unable to drive them off, but a deta

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Debs 1

view of an A

V. Debs, w daily press : Eugene V. Railway Unio day en route and asked c Dundy in rert Pacific from striking. A visible when the question v

labor leader. After asking was progressing here and what employes generally thought of perpetrated on their brothers of orders he answered the question ing words: For a man in my position press an opinion on the Ui is to invite the charge of b

a demagogue—the corpor plutocratic pimp of ever the cry. For one, I do the chances of incurring their denunciation is in the complimentary. Judge D sustained, is a dealthology Thomas Jefferson predicte dred years ago when he de eral judiciary were the sapp constitutional liberty. The c porations, synonymous terr in alliance to reduce and en

The court not only reduces tually compels employes to and submit in silence. corporation and constitute a stock. If they subt plea in mitigation capart of an inch above

Federal judges are ground. If the no their corporate bosses their corporate bosses their decisions are inciting. well calculated to bring a Judge Dundy, I hold it an contempt. The American Ra be relied upon to do its duty as its duty, totally regardless of Ju any other ermined tool of co Dundy, but les way, is the poor wher object he her h

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Colorado Follows U. P. Employes' Ma The adoption of e

directe ailway. .Capi ral courts to most success Toledo. One ds have propublic seems that this outconstitutional

umphantly for and until the ganized resistance shall be the workingmen are but a ering, lifeless slaves.

e time this crusade of subjugation Union Pacific system. It was inted that it would be accepted, t, as in other places, and ludge the order without hesitation. hat a new factor enters into TERICAN RAILWAY UNION, of a few months, has a hip on that railway and defense President Debs by calling the members meeting in Dundy's home s headquarters and emphatiat the American Railway tating strikes, proposes to in spite of Judge Dundy's injunctions of subservient

RAILWAY UNION demands simple justice and the rights The receivers and offer them neither. The plea g reduction of wages is with The petition of the receivers s, supported by figures from ort, the correctness or falsity no means of knowing. But the hard times cuts pts it reduces its exmen are not paid mile. If the comngers for 2 cents a tates there would be Butcinec it is receivn the past, it should pay The company rates. nount for moving 1,000 that it did a year ago, why it should not pay of that sum- to the men

irer may argue that he runs his e risk of failure to sell promptly inty of reduced prices. But the othing of the kind. They g, and they ared to do the or w are in the e forced on the ial and work, has begins if the mehe will not times set gation, is is patron profits by willing hat the I) wages. cific is times as cuse to

the veriest ty Seeing e employes, suddenly that in this ace there bmission, h hastened that there is ing in the ith the empl personal them strik A quotaer, a couple points in sufficient er:

court furtherdered and hand evone of said and desist in any comto or consig together into or spally, as comtogether into or other into or other into or other into others and of the officers and the design or for causing a strike, by said receivers, acting and telegraph in the ing operated by the reommending, approv-advising others to receivers, and from railway and telegraph the possession of this sivers, shall be in any

submit to this humiliating order of ludge Dundy it will not be because the offiers of the general union are too cowardly to point out an infamous wrong and lead them against it.

#### NEW METHODS FOR NEW CONDITIONS.

If we believe in invention in the mechanical world, why not in the sphere of labor organi zation? There has not been a practical improvement in the railroad organizations for twenty years. They were produced in the days of our fathers. The world has grown away from them. They are out of date like the grain cradle, the steamboat, the tallow candle and the hand press.

The labor world as well as the mechanica world has evolved new conditions. Within the past two years the Pinkertons, opposed by public opinion, have given place to the militia indorsed by public opinion. The courts have also become a part of the problem and the new weapon of the injunction has been invented.

And yet some people may be found who blindly believe that our old-fashioned organizations can successfully meet these new conditions! We might as well undertake to meet British ironclads with popguns. The world moves and those who are so overloaded with prejudice that they cling to moss-grown ideas, will

#### RICKS AND THE CLOVER LEAF.

Some weeks ago, what is known as the Clover Leaf railroad, otherwise, the Toledo. St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad, was placed in the hands of a receiver. It couldn't pay dividends on water and at the same time pay fair wages to its employes As soon as a receiver was appointed and the United States of America took hold, "Old Glory" was unfurled to the breeze and Mr. S. R. Callaway, having become the United States, or the czar of the Clover Leaf, proceeded to reduce wages The cut run along the entire line, and every man's wages went down-their per diem was scalped. It was at this juncture that a most humiliating spectacle was presented for the contemplation of men, angels and nucles: the Clover Leaf was in the hands of the court as well as in the hands of the receiver, therefore the employes concluded they could not strike. The court is a fellow by the name of Ricks, who took the kicks out of Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, at Toledo, some months previous, and knocked the striking machinery of the B. of L. E. higher than Gilroy's kite. It is over her first egg every time he thinks of how effectually he extracted the kicks from P. M. Arthur's brotherhood legs. So far as kicking is concerned. Arthur is as dead as a mummy embalmed when the first Pharaoh was a sucker. and he is content "with what he can get." and devilish little are the brotherhoods getting. It appears that the Clover Leaf employes

concluded to air their grievances before Judge Ricks. So many mice might as well have presented their grievance to Judge Thomas Cat in a back yard, at a time when Judge Cat had his back up, waiting for a midnight lunch But the employes, by committees, petitions, representing three conductors, three engineers, two brakemen, two firemen and one telegrapher, ventured into the presence of Ricks, by an attorney, to ask the court to order the receiver to set aside the schedule of wages promulgated by him to take effect November , 1893, and offering to produce testimony to show that there was no necessity on the par of the receiver for reducing the wages named in that schedule. The court ordered the receiver, as a part of the judicial chuckaluck game, to make reply, which stated that previous to lune I the road had been losing money on account of the wages it paid its men, but did not cut them on account of the encouraging crop reports. Money was borrowed to pay the excess of running expenses over receipts. Instead of an increased business in July, August and September it so dehas found a tool in creased that as a last resort the wages of the ederal judge has not men were cut. Four hundred men accepted g trait of theage that the reduction and five hundred and twenty-five appealed to the court. The reason for the cut was that there was nothing with which to pay a higher rate. The receiver simply declared that he could not pay out what he did not re-

> Ricks required seven thousand words to inform the employes that they were barking up the wrong judicial stump for relief, that there was nothing in his hair, or his head, or his heels, which he could utilize for their benefit. He complimented the bowed and subjugated American citizens for coming into his presence as abject, cringing supplicants, but informed the Clover 'eaf employes that " without imougning the sincerity or good faith of the petioners, and without passing upon the facts se forth in their complaint, it is sufficient to say that the present financial condition of the property, and the unfortunate and deplorable general business depression and distress which everywhere prevail, all combine to satisfy the court that the claim of the receiver that the eduction in wages was absolutely necessary and inevitable is so manifestly true and jus that the court, upon the pleadings and facts, of which it must take judicial notice, must find that it cannot interfere with the receiv er's order. The court and receiver owe duty to the creditors of the line as well as to its employes." In railroad parlance, Ricks put the employes to sleep" in the first roun and the attorney who acted as "bottle holder just folded up his papers and "lit out" fo other than Clover Leaf pastures.

#### UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES AND HUDGE DUNDY.

Our attention is called to an article in the Railway Age, in which reference is made to a petition of the members of the American Rail way Union, employes of the company, to Judge Dundy, to interpose his authority to rescue the employes from contemplated injustice.

To understand the situation the public hould be informed as to the character and phraseology of the petition of the employes. Here it is:

To the Honorable Elmer S. Dundy,
District Judge Eighth Circuit, United States
Court, Omaha, Nebrasha:

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned employes of the
Union Pacific Railway Company, and members of the
American Railway Union, an organization composed
of all classes of railway employes and having for one oils prime objects the cultivation of harmonious relations
between employer and employe with a view to the
adjustment and regulation of all differences that may
arise, without recourse to strikes, which we deprecate
as costly to both sides and injurious to the public at
large, respectfully petition your Honorable Court as
follows:

large, respectfully petition your frontiere course as follows:

We apprehend that the object of appointing a receiver is to manage the property for the best interests of all concerned. It is scarcely required to say that strikes are in the nature of a calamity and should be avoided in all cases where it is possible to do so. We cite the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which cost organized labor \$1,600,000, besides hundreds of thousands of dollars in loss of wages. The cost to the company has been estimated at \$1,000,000, test stock when the strike was inaugurated was worth 130; now it is quoted at .82, and it never has, since the strike, been at par.

The Lehigh Valley strike, recently closed, cost the employed at least \$100,000, besides wages lost, and the company at least \$500,000, besides loss of business.

The Lehigh Valley strike, recently closed, cost the employed at least \$100,000, besides wages lox, and the company at least \$500,000, besides loss of business. Therefore, that all parties may fully understand their rights and duties, and to prevent the possibility of a misunderstanding, we respectfully petition your Honorable Court to order the receivers of the Union Pacific Railway to recognize during the term of their receivership the agreements and schedules heretofore entered into by the officers of vaid company, copies of the same being herewith submitted for the inspection of the Court

We do not hesitate to aver that no more manly petition was ever submitted to potentate or prince to hunt down, arrest, indict and punish robbers since the deluge. There is orhing in the petition of a groveling characer, nothing indicative of degrading lickspittlesm, no attempt to flatter Judge Dundy, alias Dandy, and it is this petition that the Railway Age comments upon as follows:

Some of the employes of the Union Pacific have signed a petition to Judge Dundy, of the United States Court at Omaha, that he will rder the receivers to recognize the agreements and schedules adopted by the officers of the ompany previous to the receivership. subject matter of the petition is entirely unobectionable, but the instructions to the court in egard to the costliness of strikes to railway moanies, with the implied threat that a strike the alternative of failure to comply with the lemand, seem superfluous and unwise.

Here we have an indersement of the "subect matter" of the petition, followed by the conclusion that the "subject matter" was not entirely unobjectionable " because " the instructions to the court," etc., "implied" a threat that a strike is the alternative of failure." etc. A flea in the hair of a dog, if it takes thought of the morrow, what it shall eat," wishes, no doubt, that the dog or the cat upon which it subsists should be prosperous, secure a good living, and the Kaiheay Age emulates the calculating flea. It lives upon corporations. It nestles in the hair, wool or fur, and never on any occasion omits to intimate that such fat as it can boast of having so much taken from corporation blubber.

The petitioners neither make nor intimate threat of striking. They did state the sacrifices which strikes entail. They did show a commendable desire to avoid strikes, and they gave Judge Dundy, alias Dandy, some figures

which he could have well afforded to consider. The Railway Age further remarks that there is evident in this petition the hand of the labor 'organizer,' who flourishes only in proportion as he creates disturbance between employes and employers. It is not the spontaneous act of the Union Pacific's men asking the court to ratify the friendly agreement already made with their officers, not to protect the receivers from a strike, but because the agreement was reasonable and made in mutual good faith. As a matter of fact, when companies or individuals cannot pay their debts and their property is taken from the owners' control for the protection of the creditors, previous agreements have to yield to present conditions, and it is possible that the revenue of the Union Pacific will not warrant paying the wages previously agreed upon."

There is evident in the petition a manly cure, as far as possible, fair wages for exhaustive and perilous work, and the man or set of men who seek to belittle such efforts to secure these rights in a peaceful, orderly and lawful way are scarcely one remove from pirates. Toward labor they are always brutal toward wealth always playing the role of degenerate sycophants, that for subsistence they may be permitted to skim such slop buckets of favor as are set in the back yards for their reward.

It is bad enough for American citizens who toil to be required to petition courts that they may live, but to have their misfortunes kicked bout like footballs by a set of subsidized lunkeys and toad-eaters in the interest of olundering corporations and ermined asses ndicates pretty clearly that workingmen should unify for their own protection against all combinations.

# WHERE DID THEY GET IT?

When Mrs. Yerkes goes to'a charity ball and pays five dollars for a ticket, so that the starving people may be "relieved," she wears diamond that cost just one hundred thousand dollars. The money which bought this single trinket would purchase a moderate supply of groceries for a thousand families during three nters. And where did Mr. Yerkes get th noney? From the people who pay five co and should own and operate the lines we cent fare. Gills who work in the

wealth created by others - a beggarly pittance of which is being squeezed out of them by the misery they have made.

#### THE BROTHERHOOD OF TRAIN-MEN IN BOSTON.

It is to be regretted that the Brotherho Railroad Trainmen fell vastly below the Boston estimate of decency. Boston is an awfully nice place, sublimated to a degree that taxes hyperbole for anything approximating accuracy, and the trainmen, in selecting the "Athens of America" and the "Hub of the Universe as a place to hold a convention should have taken stock of their ability to "play dainty" for a week, particularly as they had secured the Grand Old Historic, Faneuil Hall, for their deliberations. But it seems that the beautiful and the good were not considered, and that the old hall got a black eye. The Boston Globe is responsible for the following recitation of the way things were conducted:

# HALL LEFT IN A DIRTY CONDITION.

Charge of Having Been Filthy in their Habit While in Session Made Against the Railroad Trainmen.

that the trainmen's convention in Faneuil Hall is over the reports as to the filthiess displayed by them are coming out

A Globe reporter was down to the hall the afternoon they got through. It was 6 o'clock and the hall was to be used for a public meeting on the referendum that same evening a The convention had got through at 5 o'clock.

and the reporter not knowing but what they would mert next day, asked a colored man who was shoveling up sawdust that had been sprinkled over the floor, if the trainmen had got through.

(rod, yes," was the fervent res-"They was wuss'n a passel of hogs. They never ought to have had it nohow

Why, what's the matter?" asked the re porter. They spit tobacco juice all over the floor and we had to sprinkle sawdust and the floor is so dirty we can never wash it clean.

"Look at the dirt caked on. How do you uppose we're ever going to get that off?"

When the reporter suggested that a little oap and water would take it all off he shook head dubiously and went about his work muttering, while the reporter went hunting for the grand officers

It certainly was a most disorderly conven-tion, and had the reporters of the Boston pa pers wished to they could have shown up many things in a most unfavorable light.

Instead they went by the old rule, if you cannot say much good of a man, or number of

men, say nothing. No convention of such magnitude as this has had so little printed bont it in recent years. Had it not been for ice-Grand Master Morrissey's popularity and courteous treatment of the reporters several stories would have been published by different papers that would have been damaging to the rainmen's brotherhood

Among local labor men generally, the use the hall for conventions, whether for labo local labor men generally, the use conventions or any other kind during the day is condemned. It is doubtful if the hall will be let again for conventions, so the janito

The foregoing is a woeful presentation of the condition of the hall, the like of which Church. So of course it knows just what it is was never before seen in the great codfish emporium. But if the hall looked unsightly, it was as nothing compared to the scene enacted when the grand master, upon being re elected, took the platform to acknowledge the onor conferred upon him, and the obligation he was under to the delegates. We can con ceive of nothing more proper or more strictly n consonance with custom and good breeding. How easy to imagine the grand master obligations, with the flush of pride mounting sive Websterian brow and head. Who can so much as surmise the emotions that were mounting over each other and struggling for expression, ready in Ciceronian power to leap upon the audience like so many tidal waves and win an ovation of applause?

The grand master was eminently composed self-poised, his heart beat a little rapidly, per haps, and there was that expression of satisfaction which said, "I'm there again." Sure front there was a great noise in the audience man played on a different wind instrument. Never in the history of old Faneuil Hall had there been such a pandemonium.

At first the grand master was pleased honors of such proportions were not anticipated. He raised his lily-white hand and gave it a whirl as if setting a brake, as much as to say "let me begin." This led to another outbreak of sounds of such horrid tones that clams sunk deeper in their holes and cod, mackerel and lobster fled away to deep water. The grand master's hands began swinging like the arms of a windmill, mutely pleading to the audience to subside, followed by another cyclone of yells, sawfiling, catawauling harnonies as if "Old Nick" himself had concluded to begin an entertainment for the delight of his Boston hustlers. Amidst the uproar the grand master's jaws could be seen in motion as if he were speaking, but not one eloquent word could be heard, and thus things went on until, so report has it, the grand master retired with his speech undelivered, and which is probably still in him.

Why the delegates did not desire to heir grand master, we have no mean knowing. We should think that a ma such knowledge and culture, and an orato ational renown, would be welcome or platform, and why he should have been tr with such rudeness by the delegates is a pe mon a little too high for our pole—one of a recondite problems that it is said the next recondite problems that it is said the next vention of the trainmen will solve for own special benefit.

WE reprint from the Firemen's May

#### PROSTITUTION IN HIGH LIFE.

Whatever fault may be found with the re form ideas of W. T. Stead, neither his cour age nor his sincerity can be doubted. Four housand Chicago people listened to the lecture in which he put the knife to the hilt into American society in this fashion:

" Press and pulpit, and women, too, unite in hurling the severest condemnation upon her who is often more sinned against than sinning, while they have nothing but adulation and praise for the petted society woman who has never spent a single thought upon any creature but herself. That is false judgment; it is not our Lord's way of judging.

"But, unfortunately, there is even a wors thing than this-a thing that strikes us over in the old country with a certain bewildered amazement, as to your republican women. There are idle, rich daughters of millionaires in this country, who have been dowered with every blessing, and these women, instead of being proud of their possessions as American women, in their lust for vain glory, in the mad desire to outstrip some rival, will sel themselves-sell themselves as truly as any woman on Fourth avenue-to the most miser able scions of British nobility who come in their way.'

#### REPLY FROM THE CHURCH.

Since the Congregational Club invited repsentatives of labor to spreak before it on "Labor and the Church" the religious papers have been "answering" Labor's criticisms. A marked copy of the Interior is at hand, in which the editor proceeds to dispose of the labor speeches with a waive of the hand. He says:

Labor is less anxious to learn how to lay up treasures in heaven than to know how to get bread upon earth." In these words a rec-ognized leader of labor lately made open acknowledgment of its desire. They give the gist of the vital error at the heart of its whole contention. Labor asserts that Jesus de-nounced wealth and that if he were here today would incur the cold disdain of the Church In short, according to labor, the Christianity of Christendom is not the Christianity of Christ. To reply to these assertions is as simple as true: Labor does not know what it is talking about.

Of course the Church knows what it is talking about - but nobody else does or has ever been able to guess. It has been talking a great many hundred years without being able to make the people comprehend it, or even being able to agree itself on just what it means. The Interior insists that Jesus was not against the rich; that he never said a word against wealth itself, against institutions or materia conditions. Everybody knows there are numerous Christian socialists, good church people who declare just the opposite. There are also scores of other church factions which interpret the words of Jesus to mean a hundred other things. All these countless different opinions multiplied together make up the voice of the talking about!

It is a waste of time to again go over the ground before covered, by following the "answers" of the Interior. The soul of its article is that Jesus tolerated the extremely rich and insufferably poor, so the Church has no right to meddle with fixed institutions. It says the foe of Labor is Labor itself, and flannts the old insult and falsehood that drinking is a thousand highwaymen. the cause of Labor's misfortunes. Why doe bending beneath the weight of honors and the Church do this? Because it instinctively feels the shame of its silence on the wrongs of to his cheeks and spreading all over his mas- Labor and hastens to throw the responsibility upon on alleged fault of the workingmen.

But since the Interior feels that the differ ence of opinion arises from the fact that Labor doesn't know what it is talking about, let us see what the Church, as represented by the Interior, knows about the economic world It does not hesitate to handle such subjects in its editorial columns in the easy, off-hand fash ion of a born philosopher. Referring to the Lehigh strike it touches upon the misfortunes enough, as the grand master strode to the of the beaten strikers and adds, "but the probabilities are that the walking delegate could -but nothing was in unison. Every train- repeat the programme next year." Its idea of a strike is that a brotherhood is told by its walking delegate" to strike and everybody goes out. But we fear the Interior will miss the point here.

The Interior turns its attention to the printers, and says that the union has made the hirng of compositors so difficult that typesetting nachines will soon be as common as typewriters. It avers that labor troubles on railways will result in the introduction of "automatic switches and couplings" to take the place of men: that this is unpleasant to think of, but under the management of these brotherhoods it is inevitable."

This certainly displays a remarkable knowl edge of economics. We have the statement that (1) labor-saving machinery is the result of the tyranny of labor organizations, (2) tha it is destined to do the work instead of and (3) that this is very unfortunate. It ha a word with the farmers, too, and sagely observes that the reason they are poor is becaus they produce too much! Over-production ruins the price. It quotes a farmer who says, "we are not the victims of class oppression but of our own ambition to get rich.

This brilliant display of economic wisde certainly proves that the Church knows wha it is talking about. It understands that raising a big crop will so lower the price that every body will starve, and that an over-product of overcoats might freeze us all to death. sees clearly that "class oppression" has noth-ing to do with the fact that the man who has produced enough to feed a hundred is himsel in want—the fool has simply raised to much. It comprehends perfectly the great trath that the way to restore prosperity is by cutting down the size of the crops. If each

half trying, that invention results from the tyranny of labor organizations. This has prouced everything from tin whistles to loc tives. It also grasps the mighty fact that if Labor persists in this unreasonable course, ma chinery will finally hold all the jobs - probably including that of editorial writer on the Interior. Man would then have nothing to do but manage the machines, wear and eat and enjoy what they produced. This, of course, would be awful. The Church, through the eyes of the Interior, sees with infallible vision that what the workingman wants is merely labor, and not the products of labor. It is all right for the capitalist to take the prod ucts, whether of hands or machines, but to rob the workingman of the right to sweat (about the only one he has left), would be ruly dreadful.

With this scintillating flood of light on eco nomic problems, does the Church prove that it knows what it is talking about? Perhaps, after all, it is right in taking the ground that its business is not with the affairs of this world

#### BLUSH FOR OUR COURTS.

American courts are drifting rapidly into the slough of bad repute. To the reprehensible attitude of the bench toward labor we may add the disgraceful personal brawls which are becoming characteristic of the bar.

The conduct of the attorneys in the Cronin case, who recently came to the verge of blows, has attracted nearly as much attention as the evidence in the famous trial. Last week, on the West Side, the assistant state's attorney engaged in a fist fight with the opposing lawyer, while the judge looked on. final round was finished the court imposed a heavy fige, but, after a little profound reflection, changed his mind and remitted it.

Indiana arrests and punishes prize-fighter when they put on gloves and fight according to advertisement. But the other day Judge Louderback's court, at Valparaiso, furnished a pugilistic entertainment. State's Attorney Hurd, failing to carry a point by argument, proceeded to convince his opponent with his fists; and the two lawvers glided easily and gracefully from Blackstone to Queensberry - with whose principles they seem. I to be infinitely better acquainted During the melee a heavy inkstand flung by Hurd to impress a certain knotty point of law, missed Attorney Kelly and landed on the court's majesty above the belt. After wiping his eyes and spitting ink for some minutes, the learned judge declared it a draw and assessed

This increasing tendency to ignore reason and resort to brute force, in a place where sense and equity are supposed to reign, is no greater departure from time-honored ways than the courts themselves are indulging in the injunction line. All in all, the courts are traveling at a right merry pace to the point where they will become objects of contempt in the eyes of the people.

AUSTIN CORBIN has made a proposition to go into business with the Arkansas penitentiary. He ought to have been in the penitentiary business long ago.

THE most successful thieves are those who do business under cover of law. One Rockefeller seizes more which he doesn't earn than

"THE Wilson bill," sarcastically remarks the Western Laborer, "puts asses on the free list." Well, hasn't Congress a right to provide for itself? What's the matter with you, neighbor?

THERE are some millions of American citizens who would like to have a whack at those bonds and pay for them in good, sound labor We call for an issue of three-dollar bonds payable with eight hours work. Labor is as good as gold and the people are ready to buy

Le Reveil des Travailleurs, the official or gan of the federated railway men of France has knocked at the door of our sanctum and is welcomed to the exchange list. It is pubished weekly in Paris, and costs its readers but three francs a year. Its tone is socialistic, fearless and progressive. Women are admitted to the union at half the fee charged men, and this is to continue until their wages shall be more equitably paid.

WHEN the question of personal risk came up during the great "Q" strike P. M. Arthur said, in the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city, that he would not go to jail three days to save the whole brotherhood. When Judge Dundy issued his famous order Eugene V. Debs denounced him as an "ermined tool of corporations" and said he would go to Omaha, in spite of all the jails, and advise the men to resist it-and he did.

AT a meeting of railroad men Grand Chief Arthuwas denounced in vigorous terms for the reduction of wages on the Northern Pacific.—Press dispatch from Milwankee.

There is something of a contrast between news from Milwaukee and the news from Omaha. While Arthur is quietly accepting the eduction for his men on the Northern Par Debs is arousing them to action on the Unit Pacific

THE single taxers seem to be in the m ity among our contributors. THE RAILWAY
TIMES welcomes every reform idea—every word that will stim nust not be presumed that it is

#### OUT THE UNION.

over 150 local unions he directory occupies too much

T HOWARD reached Chie n a trip over the Santa Fe as ouquerque. He was met with m and overflowing houses a

ball for the benefit of the unof St. Louis, to be given this even-American Railway Union, will be nanagement of four local unions of Nos. 7, 7, 46 and 95.

NT MCALPIN, of No. 60, writes union is making excellent progress, new members being admitted Janu-A prize has been offered to the three get the largest subscription lists February 28.

Union No. 23, at Evanston, Wyoopted resolutions thanking United ators Peffer and Call for their efforts ngress to begin the construction o and furnish work to the idle. also severely condemned Senhis opposition to relief meas

R from San Diego tells of the kinde Sailor's Union in giving, free of eir hall until the local union of the was in good running order. No. 84, letter, is growing at every meeting with good material, too.

CES from Trinidad say that the fact Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association point has surrendered its charter is by indicative of the status of organization A. R. U. is marching right along the procession,

> Rapids and are well reported by But some of them have an A. R. U. is similar to the central central body composed of deer railway orders. Of course is an organization of indiof brotherhoods.

## No Cause for Wonder

nigh Valley men are now joining the can Railway Union in large numbers .-

#### Seventeen at a Time

regular meeting of Union No. 60, on Friday evening, was largely The meeting was very interesting, new members being added to the makes 160 members. A visitor 64, at Colorado City, was present, ome interesting remarks. —Pueblo

#### At Pueblo.

ailding was crowded to the doors last and those present were the delighted of an address by George W. Howard, ident of the A. R. U.

Ioward is a self-made man who has d positions in all branches of railroad m handling a pick and shovel to the nsible post of superintendent. His ad-last night occupied about an hour and rell received. The speaker is clear and ble in argument, has a mine of statistics s finger ends and is evidently thoroughly iar with railroad work and the problem organization .- Pueblo Chieftain.

# Ball at St. Louis.

members of the American Railway on in St. Louis, who are getting up a d ball for the benefit of the Lake Ement Fund, to be given at Concordia 1441 Chouteau avenue, on the evening ursday, February 15, are working hard ake the affair a mammoth success. husiastic in their efforts to help the unoved workmen of St. Louis and to enlist same cause all other railway workers th whom they come in contact .- Globe

# Good Work at Livingstone.

F. W. Phelan, of the local union of Butte, spoke to a large audience of railroad men at Hefferlin hall, Tuesday evening. The speaker dwelt at length on the fact that the mission of American Railway Union was to promote rmony among and unite all classes of rail-d laborers. He thought that there were d to protect and promote the best interests of railway employes. He earnestly and elo-quently advised all railroad men to join the merican Railway Union. His remarks were ed to with rapt attention and it is proble that many new members will be added to the local lodge which was instituted in this city on January 5 by James Hogan.

# Debs at Effingham.

These ideas, and the great principles upon which they soundly rest, were brought out clearly by President Eugene V. Debs, who for two hours eloquently addressed a large body of the railway men of this city at Austin Opera House previous to the organization. Mr. Debs did not deal in buncomb or generalities, he did not appeal to prejudice by the wholesale denunciation of capital—he simply plead for a higher education among railroad men and a union of all their interests.

At the conclusion of Mr. Debs' remarks the

ing adjourned to the K. of H. hall, and seeting adjourned to the K. of H. hall, and regarized a subordinate union with fifty-one marter members, and the following officers: the J. Loer, president; S. S. Smith, vice-president; A. J. Cohea, secretary. Engineer rise and other Van boys in this city are enusiastic in the cause, and confidently expect a enroll all the railroad men of this city on the books of the new order.—Effingham Re-

# Howard at Trinidad.

Howard at Trinidad.

Knights of Pythias' hall, occupied on eaday nights by Trinidad Lodge, No. the American Railway Union, was with members and friends of the night to hear the address by George and, vice-president of the order. Mr. is now on a tour in the interests of worder, and will leave today for Raton her towns south on the Santa Fe line, it that there were now 140 branches of too, and the organization of these had deed since August, 1893. The objects and every railroad employs, no mitter employed. The principles of the control of the

Mr. Howard's address last night occupied about an hour and a half, and judging from the frequent applause was well received. Mr. Howard is a forcible speaker, has no end of statistics, and is evidently thoroughly acquainted with railroad life and the labor

Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, who was also expected to arrive and deliver an address, was unavoidably de-tained, but Mr. Howard so thoroughly covered the ground and occupied the time that nothing could have been added to convince his audi-tors that every railroad man should belong to this new union .- Trinidad Advertiser

# Birmingham Organized.

A local lodge of the American Railway n was organized here last night by Gen ral Organizer W. H. Seabring. Only thirty five or forty members were enrolled last night but it is proposed that seven or eight hundred shall be brought into the lodge. Employes in every branch of the railroad service are eligimembership in the order and the charte members say that they believe it will be an easy matter to work up a very universal inter-est in the matter among the railroad men.— Special to Atlanta Constitution.

#### Missoula Catches On.

Missoula Lodge, No. 107, American Railway Union, met, practically for the first time, last evening, at Odd Fellows' hall, a large number of railway men in all branches of the service being present. The officers of the local lodge are: W. B. Sutton, president; W. A. Stewart vice president: J. F. Competitions of the local lodge are: W. B. Sutton, president; J. F. Competitions of the local lodge are: W. B. Sutton, president; J. F. Competitions of the local lodge are: W. B. Sutton, president; J. F. Competitions of the local lodge are: W. B. Sutton, president; J. F. Competitions of the local lodge are: W. B. Sutton, president; J. F. Competitions of the local lodge are: W. B. Sutton, president in the local lodge are: W. B. Sutton in the local lod W. A. Stewart, vice-president; J. F. Comee, secretary and treasurer

The meeting was addressed by J. H. Cal-derhead, president of the Butte local lodge, who expounded a number of well-known populist ideas, and by James Hogan, of Chi-cago, organizer of the American Railway Union, who spoke at great length and in a forcible and pleasing manner, of the many ills to which railway men and railway organi zations are subject through a lack of proper organization, and contended that the purpo of the union which he represented was the betterment of the conditions of the railway employes throughout the United States and without respect to their respective vocations. The speaker's remarks were warmly refact that the new order is destined to popular-ity among the employes of the Rocky Mountain division .- Evening Missoulian

#### INDORSES THE UNION.

A contributor to the Memphis Daily Com mercial, over the signature of "Old Ope-rator," writes from Jackson, Mississippi, as

"I have read a great deal lately in your val-uable paper of the American Railway Union, an organization which I believe was founded in Chicago the past year. Being an old rail-road man I naturally take a great deal of in-terest in this new order, for I believe it is founded on good principles and by men of integrity and fair dealing. I believe that confederation of all branches of railroad work is the only solution for the railroad man to secure his rights. We, as railroad men, find secure his rights. We, as railroad men, find no pleasure in strikes, and hope to see the day when there will be no strikes, and when all differences between employe and employer will be amicably arranged by the executive board. From reliable information and from considerable experience I find that the railroad station agent and operator needs the sup-port of such an organization as the American Railway Union more than any other class of They do more work and receive less pay than any other men in the railroad They have to be intelligent and fair business men, and in most cases good opera-tors, to fill the positions satisfactorily. They also have to give a bond for the faithful performance of every duty, and for their services are paid in most cases a little more than the negro who works on the section at \$1 per day I feel confident in saying that less than 10 per cent of the agencies pay a salary of \$50 per month, and not one agency out of every hundred that pays as much as \$100. At the smaller places the agent is the operator, and has to do all the menial work without extra He cleans up his lamps both for the office and the switches, and puts them up every evening and takes them down in the morning carries baggage from train to depot, and vi versa. He is also required to carry the United States mail to and from the postoffices, and to exchange the same, and do a thousand other things, the labor to perform which no one can tel unless he knows from experience. And for this know of several agents and operators who are working for \$25 per month, and some of them with families to support. Most every othe too many different organizations of railroad class of employes have a good union, and this laborers, and that they did not work together is the reason they obtain better wages than the with that harmony of action which would agents and operators. The section foreman who goes out with his men and shows them what to do and then hunts squirrels or fishes in the stream hard by, is paid \$50 per month, and is furnished with a comfortable house to live in free from rent. Wages for agents and operators is twenty-five per cent lower than it was fifteen years ago, and unless they can get the support of the American Railway Union I can see no bright future for their honorable

# WANT HIM FOR GOVERNOR.

There is an uprising all over the state urging the nomination of E. V. Debs for governor on the people's party ticket. There is no paper, men or set of men who will pull off their coats, roll up their sleeves, work more bravely for E. V. Debs for the next governor of Indian than the Wabash Exponent. Mr. Debs is today one of the most popular men in the state, and has the confidence of the organized labor unions throughout the United States.— Wabash Exponent.

# EVERYBODY SAYS "GET TO-GETHER."

Governor Altgeld has added his voice to those who are earnestly advising labor to come

those who are earnestly advising labor to come together. He says:

"The lesson that I wish to impress upon you is that business in the industries, in government, everywhere, only those interests and forces survive that can maintain themselves along legal lines; and if you permanently improve your condition it must be by intelligently and patriotically standing together all over the country. Every plan must fail unless you do this. At present you are, to a great extent, yet a scattered force, sufficiently powerful, if collected, to make yourselves heard and felt; to secure not only a fair hearing, but a fair decision of all questions. Unite this power, and you will be independent. Leave it scattered, and you will fail. Organization in the result of education as well as an educator."

PRINCIPLES OF THE A. R. U.

George W. Howard, vice-president of the American Railway Union, passed through the city yesterday en route from Cincinnati to Chicago. At Cincinnati on Saturday night, he organized a local union of this association, with 134 members.

"There is no politics in this association side from using our influence to get honorable legislation for railway employes," said Mr Howard, "and when our organization is per fected, as it will be in the next few months there will never be another strike on a railway in the United States, Canada or Mexico. On of the objects of the association is to bring about intelligent arbitration. Our stronghold will be the union of all classes of railway men. When trouble comes up with the switch men, brakemen, firemen or any other train-men, and when a committee of arbitration of suppest a settlement of their grievances, the suggest a settlement of their grievances, the aggrieved employes must leave the matter wholly with the committee of the union, and they will take such steps as will settle all the misunderstandings. All railway officials favor the settling of any grievances employes may have by arbitration, provided the official is approached in a respectful, business-like manner. As the trainmen are now divided, to have a grievan recommittee from each orto have a grievan e committee from each or-ganization visiting railway officials, often on slight grievances, takes up too much valuable time of such officials. Transportation men have something to do besides listening to trainmen's grievances, and this association will so handle the whole question that the railway officials will approve their organization and methods of doing business. Already we have received letters from prominent rail way officials encouraging us in our work of concentrating complaints and simplifying the adjustment of grievances between the trainpartments. One of our foundation stones is intelligent arbitration of all questions arising between the trainmen and the railway officials."—Indianapolis Journal.

#### TRAINMEN INDIGNANT.

The two hundred members of the Brother hoad of Trainmen who went out in the strike on the Lehigh Valley road have waited for thorough, yet simple, organization of them all their pay since the strike was declared off, and have just received \$3 50 for each man. are reported to be very indignant over the ceived by the assembly and it is an assured matter, as they had been told by the officials of the organization that they would receive \$35 per month.—Indianapolis Journal.

#### HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Applications for charters are becoming so gesture numerous, many of them at distances far re-removed from headquarters, that our organizing directors are unable to promptly respond to calls, and in such cases applicants for a charter are given authority to organize themselves into a local union without the presence of an officer of the general union. Such authority is obtained by applying to the secretary of the general union, who furnishes the required blanks and reports, on receipt of which a meeting is called and the prospective members have their names enrolled by a tem-porary secretary. The list of names is then read, one at a time, for objections. If any objections be made to any applicant, the tem porary chairman at once puts it to a vote, and a majority vote decides whether the applicant shall be accepted or rejected. The union must consist of not less than ten members.

A president, vice president and secretary are next elected, and they should be authorized to act as a committee of three to secure a hall and arrange for meetings, which should be held as often as possible for a time until every available applicant has been secured to membership.

The secretary should at once examine the list of "Printing and Supplies" and order such forms, supplies and stationery as the

union may require.

Blank forms are furnished the secretary upon which to report to the general union the names of members admitted, which must in-clude the names of the three officers, as their names are placed on the charter, and a remit-tance equal to \$1 for each member must accompany the report, on receipt of which the charter and cards of membership, one to each member, are issued by the secretary of the general union and forwarded to the local secretary with a receipt for the amount of money remitted.

A blank form giving the names and ad-dresses of officers, date of organization, name of instituting officer (the temporary chairman),

etc., is also furnished. These blank reports should be accurately and plainly filled out in every detail, and promptly forwarded to the general secretary. The number of the local union is left blank in making out the report, as this is filled in by the general secretary who assigns the number next following the number of the local union

A canvass of the members should at once Times, the official paper of the order, and one or more agents should be appointed on each line of road represented.

For further information, address

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION 421 Ashland block, Chicago, Illinois.

# MEMBERSHIP BY MAIL

So many inquiries are being made about securing immediate membership in the AMER ICAN RAILWAY UNION, on the part of those who are not within reach of any local union that it has been decided to allow them to be attached to Local Union No. 1, of Chi

All railway employes, or ex-railway employes, of good character, are eligible to membership, as per Section 24, page 24, of the constitution, a copy of which can be had on application. Cut out this blank and send it, properly filled out, with the membership fee of \$1, to the American "AILWAY UNION, No. 421 Ashland Block, Ch...ago, Illinois.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

To Local Union No. 1, A. R. U .:

The undersigned respectfully makes appli-ation for membership in your Union, being

his residence being............

and if admitted a full observance of all the laws, principles and regulations of the order is faithfully promised.

nded by .....

New members will promptly receive hall their membership cards, and be admitted all the rights and privileges of the organition. They can at any time be transferred.

# WHAT THEY WILL DO.

The Midland Mechanic man may have been oliciting subscriptions on the "alow pay" santa Fe when he wrote this:
"There's mourning on the Santa Fe,
The boys are all 'dead broke,'
And some of them have put, they say.

And some of them have put, they say, Their overcoats in 'soak.'

The pay car is away behind
And every one feels blue—
A jolly face you cannot find
Among a single crew.
But when at last the checks do come,
You bet the boys will make things hum.

#### Too Smooth for the Detective

Sometimes catchers get caught. This hap-pened the night of the special election for mayor, according to the Evening Journal, and the chief of all Chicago detectives had an interesting experience with one of the class he has often run down.

"Well, how's she going!"

He was a genteel-looking stranger, and as he spoke he touched Police Inspector Shea and the detective's friend, ex-Judge C. W lames, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the shoul der with easy familiarity.

It was in Varnell's saloon, at 119 Clark

street, and it was just at that hour when ever one was anxiously awaiting the result of the election. The inspector thought the stranger was a friend of the judge, and he responded, cordially. "Oh, I guess she's all right."

The judge took the stranger to be one of the detective's numerous circle of acquaint-

ances, and he also made a glib reply.

The stranger looked pleased, and ordered "Got any money to bet on Swift?"

asked, while they "indulged."
"Oh, we're Hopkins people eurselves, said the detective and the judge in chorus.
"Good enough—shake!" said the genteel

Good fellowship was established immedi-ately. The drinks came round again. The inspector settled. The faces of the detective,

the judge and the genteel stranger beame with sociability. The g. s. told a funny story and the judge and the detective laughed. "The friend of the judge is a bird," thought

the detective chief.
"Shea's friend's a lulu," mentally ejacu lated the jurist from the Bluffs. The genteel stranger finally excused him self.

"Got to go over on the West Side," he said, apologetically.
"Oh, have another drink," said the in-

spector.

The genteel stranger made a deprecatory

"Yes," said the judge, "have just one more " No, no, I've reached my limit," protested

the stranger. Then he shook detective and his legal friend. Then he shook hands with the "Well, we'll have that drink anyway," said

the judge, after the stranger had gone. The glasses flashed on the bar. The judge put his hand in his trousers pocket. A strange look came into his face. Then his hand hurriedly dived into a vest pocket. The strange look deepened.
"Say, Shea," he said, excitedly, "I've been

touched. " Touched?" "Yes—some one's got away with a hun-dred dollars of mine"

A sudden look of intelligence flashed from the inspector's eyes.
"Say, judge, did you know that fellow?

"Why, no—did you?"
"No— Say, he's done you, and Great Scott!"— The inspector had put his hand on his shirt osom where a diamond has erstwhile flashed into the eyes of Chicago's evil-doers.

Great Scott!" the duck's got my stud, 400-page Catalogue nailed you for 10 cts

# Not if He Knew Himself.

Officer-" What are yez standin' here in to all points. Charges ine rain for?" Convivial Party—"I live two blocksh up er streetsh." Officer—"Well, blocksh up er streetsh." why don't you go home, then?" Convivial Party (in deep disgust)—"What yer take me for—think I'm goin' walk all thatsh dishance in thish hard rain?"—Puck.

Mrs. Goslick - Aren't you almost ready, Henry? Mr. Goslick — No, this razor is as dull as

Mrs. G.— How strange! It cut beautifully when I sharpened my pencil with it this morning .- Brooklyn Life.

# He Got Help.

An exchange tells this: Two German soldiers were talking one cold

day on the bank of a pond, when one of them fell in. He could not swim, and screamed for aid. The other, who was an officer, did not feel inclined to take so cold a plunge and calmly watched the struggles of the sinking man. All at once the man in the water began to sing the "Marseillaise," and the officer jumped in forthwith, for his strict orders were to arrest any person whom he heard singing that famous song. The unfortunate citizen was imprisoned for eight months, but that was better than drowning.

Chappie—Averted a twagedy just now.
Chollie—No! How?
Chappie—Man said he'd pound me to
mincement if I didn't give him a quarter,
and I gave him a quarter.—Truth.

Teacher—"Yes, children, when the war broke out all the able-bodied men who could leave their families enlisted in the army. Now, can any of you tell me what motives took them to the front?" Bright boy (triumphantly)—"Locomotives."—Good News.

Cholly—This is my grandmother's por-trait and I am thought to have some of her

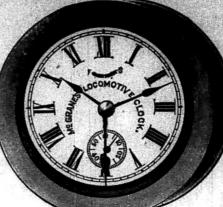
His Adored - Yes, I see a strong resem blance between her eyebrow and your mus tache.— Life.

The Lady — I want a little arsenic. "Yes, miss. Comp xion or suid Brooklyn Life. Comp' xion or suicide?"-

Caller—"I have a little bill here which 1——" Hardup (interrupting)—" The cashier is out." Caller—" Very well; I'll call around some other day and pay it. Good day." And Hardup requested the office boy to kick him six times.—Philadelphia Record.

In Answering Advertisements kindly mention The Railway To

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Eldon, Iowa, Dec. 10, 19, 20
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Please send me one of your seats for locomotive use. I find that they are the beat seat for engine use that I have seen yet. I want it 22 inches long and 20 inches wide. Weight 170 pounds. Send it C.O. D.
Yours respectfully, (Signed) W. T. BROWN.
(Signed) W. T. BROWN.
Engineer C.R.I.& P.R.S.

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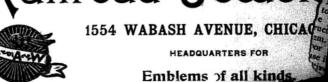
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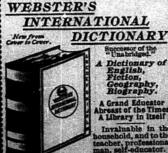
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The only Overalls made by a member of organized labor, and the best that can possibly made, too. Does any dealer sell them in

H. S. PETERS BROTHERHOOD OVERALLS B. L. F. No. 3. B. L.E. No. 419.

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A handsome, life-like portrait of President of the American way Union, suitable for fran will be sent prepaid to any addres

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### ECIAL ARTICLES

#### JUST TAXATION DESTROYS CIVILIZATION.

very civilized community must have a go ent and the community must tax itself to It could not exist with furnishes the blood that must flow throug that which alone can mainta should be made a subject of grave and

ice should be the underlying principle olling every thought, the fundamental law rning every act. In laying taxes strict ce should be rigorously adhered to. Not adow of wavering should sully its purity, taxation is equitable taxation. It is fair, could tax each the exact sum that it would ight that each should pay. Inequitable ation is the greatest evil with which a nacan be afflicted, and we of this nation experienced its terrible effects. the blight that overspreads this fair d, in which nature seems especially to have ided that plenty and happiness should

suffering from want. me say that rum is the cause. Undoubtrum causes greater want and intensifies misery. So does taziness and ..... So does laziness and improvi ly and willing to believe are woes are but eruptions of the body politic, effects of a fundamental cause, and until cause is removed, the prime evil abolished the lesser evils will afflict us. Equitable will remove the cause and abolish over wherein taxation is inequitable, and ind out how and where taxes must be laid be just. At present the system of taxation djusted that the only tax the wealthy re obliged to pay is out of all proportion to that they should assume.

If people will only study the subject of tax-

on they will find that taxes can be, and at sent are, so laid that the result must be the is which we so much deplore; or can be so to produce an equitable distribution of eath; in other words, plenty and happiness. to abolish all taxes on the products of government, would produce an equita-tribution of wealth. It would result in aving an equal opportunity to produce th. All have not an equal capacity to plate wealth, but equity is secured when ave an equal opportunity to produce

e rightful object of government and laws cure justice and happiness. Yet under sent social system they not only obthese, but in a great measure destroy. It is vicious to tax the products of the support of the government, begives opportunity to some, a few comunearned increment that

It is vicious rship of land. such that the largest part of so largely into but which is rt of the govern

rnment and the values of land are both the result of commun ity, and the revenues of one should pay the

Abolish present taxation and use the un earned increment for the support of govern-ment, and none would hold land they could not use. Adopt the single tax, take ground rents for public purposes, and those who pre-tend to own land would be forced to put it to some profitable use immediately in order to obtain an income with which to pay the tax Without a doubt there would be so much of this idle land put to use by its owners that in a very short time the congested condition of the labor market would be entirely relieved. There are vast tracts of land in the which those who are now holding would be compelled to relinquish, and thousands would rush to such lands, as our experience at Okla noma and the Cherokee Strip amply proves Many vacant lots in cities and towns, and idle land in their vicinity would abandoned, which would give opportunity to many wage-earners to make homes for them-

This system, and this only, can cure the rils. It is the only thing that can destroy eir root. For ages we have been applying lilatives and half-way measures, and the nation has steadily become more desperate The same causes that wrought enfall of Rome and produced the ich Revolution are actively must bring forth like results.

#### T A STANDING IN COURT. BY W. P. BORLAND.

ere ever was a time in the history of or movement when the forces of labor to stand together and bury out of sight sities within their ranks : who eded to rise up as one man, animated one thought and with but one object to that time is now. new line of attack that has lately been

ed to break the power of the labor or one is one that must be met on entirel

it grounds, and fought with totally dif weapons than have been employed in st. The restraining power of the courts the capitalists have brought to their aid ppressing labor difficulties is one that t be met by the strike, nor can the same ed as a counter-weapon against the capital-s, not, at least, in the present state of our laws. It seems now to be a well settled pol-icy that the courts are to take a hand in the settlement of labor difficulties, that they are to be called upon whenever possible to pass judgment on the respective rights of employ-ers and employes in the so-called interest of the public. The situation is such as to call for an entire resurrangement of labor's line of an entire rearrangement of labor's line of ile. If they are wise the labor organiza-is of the country will turn this weapon of pattle. If they are wise the labor organiza-tions of the country will turn this weapon of indicial interference into a boomerang with which to smite their enemies: they have the power if they only have the intelligence to use the property. In the present state of our laws labor has nothing but defeat and oppression to expect from the action of the courts; what is needed is laws strictly defining and limiting the duties and powers of the courts in such matters. Such laws are obtainable, but only by a thoroughly united and intelligent political effort on the part of workingmen.

The grounds upon which Judge Cox refused the petition of the Knights of Labor for an injunction restraining the Secretary of the

Knights, Judge Cox said that," The complain ants have not shown that they are property holders. They have no standing in the cour as taxpayers, and no legal right in the ques-tion as to a bond issue." "As taxpayers or "As taxpayers ners, the complainants have no sta

And this is all the satisfaction dealt out to

And this is all the satisfaction dealt out to the representatives of a great labor organiza-tion, who appealed to the court in the name of American citizenship; the respondent was not even cited to show cause why the injunction should not issue, because the complainants not being property-holders, had "no standing in the court." And this from one of our courts of last resort in free America! A country where we have been told there were no classes where the law protected all men alike, whe there were no distinctions of race, color, creed or "previous conditions of servitude." Ah but there are distinctions of property! Tha has been decided by the courts

that injunction business; it is my impression that they did have; it does not seem to me a though that was the proper way to go about it to stop the issue of bonds. But, entirely apart from the merits or demerits of the bond busi ness, the Knights have performed a great ser-vice for the interests of labor by compelling one of our h gh courts to go on record with plain and emphatic declaration that the para mount consideration of the courts is not to dis pense even-handed justice to all citizens alike ot to place all interests on an equal footing and judge between them, not to recognize no ns in the standing of citizens peal to them for justice, but to judge property-holders and non-property-holders as f their interests in the government were some now different, to place the property interes of the country above the labor interests in the of justice, to deny to working men the right to be heard in court on ground that they were not property-holders or taxpayers. The Knights were plainly told that they had "no standing in court" because they were not property-holders; which leaves were plainly told inference plain that if they had been prop erty-holders they would have had a " standing in court," and would have been entitled to

merits. If a half dozen of New York bankers had asked for an injunction restraining the issue of bonds on the grounds that such issue was inimical to the interests of Wall street, they would have had a "standing in court," be-cause property-holders, and the court would isidered their petition on its meritsno person can be in any doubt about that; but the Knights, who represent an immense body of workingmen whose interests it was claimed would be affected adversely by the bond issue, are bluntly told that they have " no standing in court" because they do not repre-sent a property interest and are not taxpayers. If that decision does not unite the forces of labor as they were never united before, and induce them to move forward as one man until it shall be well recognized that American citizenship is a sufficient qualification to give men a "standing in court," then workingmen deserve to be slaves just as certainly as they will be such if the present state of affairs i allowed to continue.

Workingmen have been often told that they were not taxpayers, but the facts have been shown to give the lie to that statement, and both scientific men and political time-servers have acknowledged its fallacy, have admitted the fact that workingmen are taxpayers. remained for one of our federal judges to use that fallacious statement as the basis for a decision adverse to workingmen's interests Now, when the politicians next attempt to coddle the workingmen into voting their ticket by patting them on the back and telling them that they pay over 90 per cent of the taxes, it will be in order for workingmen to retort that the fact itself is not sufficient to give them a "standing in the courts." I wonder if

The labor interests of the country need to devote attention now to acquiring the same "standing in court" as the property interests; no amount of political claptrap must be per-mitted to divert the army of labor from this well defined course, and all petty differences must be buried out of sight to the end that the forces of labor may present a united and un-broken front in their assaults on the enemy's position. There is a well defined tendency working now to unite the forces of labor so as to make their influence felt in legislative af fairs: it is much to be hoped that workingmen ill permit nothing to interfere with this tendency. American citizenship must be recog-nized as a sufficient qualification to give a man a "standing in the court," and a united polit-ical effort on the part of the labor interests of the country is the only force that will bring it

# TAXATION.

BY JOSE GROS.

In old times we used to say: The king car do no wrong, because he is the image of God on earth. In modern times we have assumed on earth. that our elected legislative bodies could do no wrong, because they were the lawmakers over the nation, as God is the lawgiver over the universe. The idea of any especial discre-pancy between God's laws and those of our own make; that was not to be even imagined, by any of us, anyhow, plain people working for a living. It was enough for us to obey, to be law-abiding people. Anything different would have been a dreadful reproach against would have been a dreadful reproach against our kid-glove sinners, who occupy the front seat in our Christian (?) synagogues, and fill up our legislative halls, our courts of justice (or injustice), and so on. A Thomas Carlyle, or a Wendell Phillips, would now and then arise to proctaim the iniquities in the realm of human legislation, but the masses below did not seem to pay much attention to this or that prophet, here and there, in this or that period, trying to awaken the people from their semitrying to awaken the people from the eternal slumbers under oppression in all forms Times have changed somewhat, not as mucl as we would like, to be sure, still en

have introduced some doubt, among the many about the correctness of our legislative contriv ances.

We live in an age of investigation.
pose we try to make an analysis on the ho
or dishonesty of past and present methe pose we try to make an analysis on the honesty or dishonesty of past and present methods of taxation. Because, why should all taxation be considered honest from the mere fact of its having teen approved by a lot of lawyers, bankers and monopolists in a legislative hall? We are born, live and die surrounded by imperishable natural elements, indispensable to human existence. Those elements are forever fresh. Their quantity is forever fixed. Space, air, sunlight, land with its oceans, lakes, rivers, mountains and valleys, all with their boundiese potentialities for the evolution of wealth through human labor, yet they are in themselves incapable of any increase or demease by human effort: while statement of the second of th

ies of increase in population. We can see, from that, that the presence of population imparts a value to natural elements, a value which has nothing to do with any individua effort, as it happens in the production of what labor creates through the use of natural ele-ments. We have then social wealth, totally distinct from labor-created wealth. The co lection of that social wealth by society for social needs, as represented by the annual use of natural elements, according to demand, is what we call the "single tax" in the absence of a better name, although it is not a tax at all It is simply a debt to society from each indi vidual or family group, or group of workers willing to pay so much for the annual use o this or that parcel of land, just the value that society has given to that and similar parcels of

and. That is what we call economic rent. Compare now that strictly honest process of public revenue created by the public away nothing that individuals may create, wit our past and present methods of taxation, taking a portion of what labor produces, and al lowing a few individuals to absorb all the values that natural elements may acquire

lues that natural elements may acquire There we have a double robbery of labor by private and public taxation of what labor produces, such double robbery being the result

f dishonest taxation. Shallow thinkers, timid minds afraid of nev principles, reformers apt to be jealous of ideas they have not first discovered themselves, the plutocrats and their pretorian guard, the mid dle classes; they will tell you among other things that the above process would bring no good, because the large capitalists would be the ones who could best afford to pay economic rent to society, and shift it on their trial slaves. One of the many answers to the above wild assertion is as follows: Economic rent is not determined by what large capital ists may see fit to offer for the control of land and land values in large blocks, but by what the mass of workers may be ready for small parcels, in choice or good localitie and for the purpose of making the best use of them. Therefore, under the single tax, bid them. for small parcels would always have the preerence, because they would bring the fu economic rent, and bids for extra large parce would never be accepted, because they would invite land monopoly, the very evil that single tax should and would suppress, if enforced single taxers and not by plutocrats.

would be of no use to establish the single tax unless men understood what it means and were willing to enforce it as the expression of the law of equal rights. That alone could give us a perfect civilization, with whatever retouchings experience would show us to be needed as complementary elements in all social

### SIMPLE TALKS .- II.

BY H. S. CHASE M.D.

It is the people who live in the state that give commercial value to the land, and there fore they create the rental values of the land people, together, create these values e people should take these renta the same people should take these rental values, and put the cash into the state, county

and city treasuries.

These rental values may be called taxes, and will be paid by the holders of land whether the land is used or not

These taxes would be abundant for all th necessities and luxuries of what we call gov-No other taxation would be nec-

Land being taxed according to its location and commercial rent, could never be held out of use, for it must be used in order to pay the rent or tax. "Land rent" would vary according

"Land rent would var, choice of locality. In a large city it might amount to \$200,000 per acre, while in some country localities it would be less than 50 cents per acre, or even to cents per acre. Under such a system titles of land may continue, as at present, and deeds and wills made in regard to it, but the land will be held

to tax and must be paid, or it would be," sold r taxes," as it is now.

It is just as "lawful" to tax land up to its

full rental value, and thus destroy speculation in it, as it is to give title deeds by "the gov-When railway men come to see this truth of political economy, and this political justice, they can easily bring about the solution of the

labor problem, the wage problem, the poverty problem. A protective tariff can never permanently labor. Free trade can never permanently

help labor.
Whatever only temporarily helped labor

would soon be taken by the landrobber. Landlordism has a sure trap for twenty per cent of all the earnings of labor. If "protection" could make the country

prosperous for five or six years, the landlo would get it. If free trade set business to "booming" in five years, landlordism would gobble it all. Then business would sicken, tagger, fall, as I have seen it do every fer cars since I was a boy.

Thus you may see that "protection," "free

trade," "money," are all small questions compared to the land question.

Every railway man out of a job might not wish to go to farming again, but many would do so unless good wages could be had in railway service. It will be readily seen that there would be no "glut" in the labor marke when men could easily find Nature's oppor

tunities in the country.

With this land value tax in operation great fortunes would cease to be made, and tramp would find profitable work, and cease to be

Land monopoly is the base on which rests all the great trusts and financial monopolies which destroying the prosperity and hap iness of the American people.

By taxing land values only, we can abolish

whole horde of robbers

# MORE BACKBONE NEEDED.

Editors RAILWAY TIMES:

The initial number of your bright journal has been received. Permit us to congratulate you upon the general make up of the paper. We hope before the year has expired it will be a daily. There never was a time when be a daily. There never was a time went the masses required education more than the present. Were it not for the lack of the proper intelligence among the laboratory present. Were it not for the lack of the proper intelligence among the laboring people the present state of affairs never would exist. There seems to be either a lethargy or lack of intelligence, or manbood, existing among the American workingmen that never existed heretofore. Never in the history of this nation have the American people been denied their rights as at this time. Political trickstem upon the one hand and monopoly on the other, are working together to subjugate a class of people who, if they had the manhood to rise in their might could hur! them from power and make the laws for the benefit of the whole people.

Galveston, Texas.

VULCAN.

A Victim of Circumstances.

#### WHAT TO READ.

MR. EDITOR,—I want to obtain a fair knowledge of the industrial problem, but I am all at sea as to where or how to begin. There are hundreds of books, but I haven't time to read many. Can you give me a helpful hint?
My present knowledge is from reading labor
papers only and I want something more systematic and fundamental than disconnected
articles. Will see that articles. Will you name two or three good books calculated to fit such a case as mine and where can I get them?

THOMAS E. MILLS. Burlington, Ia. [Answer .- If I were to name three boo

and three only, they would be, "Looking Backward," "Cæsar's Column" and "The Coming Climax." You may not agree with the author of either, but you will look at the world with a new pair of eyes after you have read them. Any book store will get them for you for about 50 cents each.—ED. TIMES.]

# YEARNING FOR SOMETHING

MR. EDITOR .- If you can spare the space I want to use a little of it to give my views about W. S. Carter, of Taylor, Texas, and an article by him under the head. Are the Broth-Failure?" that appears in the Fire

erhoods a railure? In that appears in the Puren's Magazine for January, 1894. I had the satisfaction of meeting Mr. Carter at Cincinnati, at the last convention of the B. of L. F. There was something about the man that attracted my attention. He seemed to have an official bug of some sort buzzing in his hat In looking at his hat and listening to the buz of the bug, I saw that Mr. Carter had wonder-ful ear development. I could not keep my eyes off of his ears—they were the strangest ooking ears I ever saw. They were monu mental, and as I studied them I thought, may be, they were designed for wings; now that, if not purely ornamental, their mis-sion must be to aid Mr. Carter's tongue. It appears that when Mr. Carter found him-

self defeated for grand secretary and treasurer, and that he would be required to return to Taylor, Texas, without being a "grand ome sort, he began scheming to be a "grand when the next "biennial" comes around.

Mr. Carter entirely passed out of my m until I saw his article in the Magazine once read it, in doing which his ears again came into view, and the more I read the bigger grew Mr. Carter's ears. I could not get "them ears" out of my mind. From Mr. "them ears" out of my mind. From Mr. Carter's ears it was natural that jack rabbits and their prehistoric sires should challenge my attention, and possibly they prevented me from discovering the beauties in Mr. Carter's article and the strength of its logic.

I notice he says that in railway labor organ

izations there is "a yearning for something new." I presume that Mr. Carter feels the yearning for something new," and the new thing he yearns for is to be a grand secretary and treasurer. In this he is "restless." Mr Carter evidently believes that if a rooster don' scratch he gets no bug; therefore Mr. Carter concluded to do some scratching with his pen, and produced the article in question.

Talking with some of the boys down here, the conclusion seems to be that Mr. Carter's "yearning" for office has made him too "restless," and that he is trying to get a "cinch" on something "grand" and that "cinch" on something "grand he is aiming at the treasury of th previously, and they say that if his letter shows the amount of steam his boiler can carry, he would go dead in less thanno time. I am not sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Carter to estimate his pulling powers, and presume that I am disposed to measure him by the lasting impressions his ears made upon

Louisville, Ky.

# CLASS ORGANIZATION.

MR. EDITOR,-In the January number of the Magazine one W. S. Carter, hailing from Taylor, Texas, endeavors to defend class organization and to discredit the efforts of Broth Debs, Howard and Keliher to introduce through the American Railway Union brotherhood of man.

• While his views on the points at issue are superficial, I shall not take it upon myself to answer them further than to correct statements he makes concerning the Brotherhood of Rail-As a member of Protective way Employes. Board, Winslow Lodge No. 1, B. R. E , telegrapher at Winslow during the stormy which resulted in the extermination of R F and a member of Division 201, O. R. T., I am certainly in a position to give Mr Car ter the "straight tip" on A. P. affairs.

In the first place, these very class organiza-tions which, in Mr. Carter's eyes, are the great remedial agents for the ills that afflict railroad mankind. were the identical organizations that made the B. R. E. a necessity. To make a long story short, the O. R. T., through its ac-credited representatives, could not secure justagement; this applies, also, to the B. R. T., the firemen, and, outside a select coterie, the engineers. Why did they treat their members engineers. Because they, the members, believe chedule meant something and required the corporation to take a similar view! Betrayed the grand officers the men, as a last resort, a new brotherhood which was to in department, allied with the shopmen. All ere yet members of their respective class organizations. Hardly had their declaration of principles been published to the world than the heads of the present "fake" federation conspired with the railroad company to kill

One night á passenger train was detained wo hours at Winslow by a number of en oloyes who wired the trainmaster that it should ot proceed until a brakeman whom, they asserted, had been unjustly suspended, wa stored to duty. They carried their point tem porarily, and I shall always believe it was ut-up job on the corporation's part to afford hem the pretext for securing the injunction which followed. This action was sanctione ated by the B. R. E., upon whom the censure for it was bestowed. Shortly after this episode, a committee of the B. R. E. requested the superintendent of transportation and general master mechanic to meet them at Winslow to discuss grievances. They came, and after a three hours' conference, signed a paper hinding themselves to right things, which they meant to live up to in a Pickwickian sense, just as most railroad schedules are regarded by the managements today. Two weeks after the conference referred to, the wires were one day grounded east and west of Winslow, and trains began to arrive, dumping off armed Mexicans, deputy sheriffs and U. S. marshals. Every bridge, water tank and coal chute had its quon of hired marksmen, and the road was patroled by armed men from end to end. All the hard characters of Arizons, New Mexican and California were enlisted in corporation uperintendent of transportation and general

t al., did the rest

You see, Mr. Carter, there was no strike, simply a corporation and class organization combining to kill a better labor organization, just as they'd like to throttle the A. R. U. to day, if they could. Aided by the O. R. C. and the inner circle of the B. L. E., the saw-mill hands, ham operators and tramps the company employed were "assisted" until the 'loyal" men (scabs) could be imported. Thus class organization won some of its scanty laurels and more desirable places for its members and a victory, the first, for the corporation. Both feared the prestige of anything organized Both feared the prestige of anything organized for business and something besides a mere intention of drawing fat salaries, parading a tubful of abdomen and a gnat's head of brains. Today the A. & P. has dropped back into the old ruts of a "stake" road and the "tools" who so ably assisted the corporation are carry ing harpoons for each other. A fitting seque ing harpoons for each other. A fitting sequel to a dirty, damnable outrage!! To rid itself of sober, industrious employes and find places for its creatures cost the command in the comman and several men their lives in wrecks caused and several men their lives in wrecks caused by incompetents. If you are searching for facts, Mr. Carter, I can drop a few more chunks in your vicinity, which, if you are sincere, will prove the utter rottenness of class organization. Are they a failure? Is a gravevard a failure? Yours for reform and the A R. U .- A. S. DOWLER, in Firemen's Magi

#### The Locomotive Fireman.

The passenger comfortably seated in the coach, reading his paper or enjoying the flying landscape, seldom gives a thought to the labor and skill on the locomotive necessary to main tain the high rate of speed at which he is traveling. A writer in Harper's Young People gives a very clever sketch of the fireman:

At least every thirty seconds he throws open without a false m the furnace door, and or the slightest delay hurls exactly three shovelfuls of coal on the fire. He knows just shovelfuls of coal on the fire. He knows just how to spill and spread it with a dexterous turn of the wrist. Before Albany is reached he must throw 6,375 pounds of that coal into the fire, or nearly 40 pounds a minute, or an average of 44 pounds a mile. Then, too, he exactly where he is along the road, and when to drop the shovel and seize the bell cord. He must ring the bell in pass-ing through all towns and villages. He must know the proper instant to vault into his seat when important curves are reached to watch for signals.

must see that the steam doesn't vary, He and he is proud to shout in your ear when you near Albany, "She hasn't varied three pounds since we left New York." He must watch the water gauge of the boiler, and is constantly kept changing the pumps that they do their work properly. All the time he must keep throwing his 44 pounds of coal on the fire every mile. It isn't long before he surprises you with another motion. He throws open the furna double-pronged furnace door and thrusts a long. twist he prods the glowing mass, and when he pulls his fork out its teeth are cherry red. Then comes the whir of the shovel again the sound of the hammer as Tompkins breaks up the larger lumps of coal.

When you approach Montrose, near Peeks kill, the engine begins to slow down. look ahead you will see a narrow trough be-tween the rails filled with water. The engine going to take on water at a flying leap. ompkins stands at the side of the tender with his hands on a lever. Engineer Foyle sud-denly startles you with a shrill whistle between his teeth that would put to shame the warning signal a New York newsboy gives to his gam-bling mates when a policeman comes in sight. ntly the lever flies back, and as you look at the wheels of the tender you see surging up among the trucks a torrent of water.

It splashes and roars, and as you wonder it you won't be carried away, two whistles from Foyle, sharper and shriller than the first, warr Tompkins to pull up the scoop, and that the end of the water-trough is near. Then kins goes back to his coal, his pumps, his pipe his water gauge, his bell, his watch for sig nals, and you wonder what new work he will do next. Before you are you upon the knee, and motions for you to raise your feet while he turns on a hose and wets the floor of the cab to keep down the dust, after which he sweeps up with a stubby

Next he is shaking down the grates with big steel lever that looks like the tiller of a large sailboat. You now begin to take in what it means to be a fireman Toward the end of the trip you tap his shoulder and shou

"This seems to keep you pretty busy." this work," is his response.

# TALKING OF THE "TIMES."

We have had the pleasure of reading THE Chicago Times is now catering a RAILWAY TIMES, the official organ of the to the common people. It devotes and its columns teem with sound logic which could be read with profit by all other industrial classes as well as by railroad employes.— Trinidad Daily Advertiser.

THE RAILWAY TIMES is the name of the new official organ of the American Railway Union. The officers of the association do not intend to publish a monthly magazine, but to gradually shorten the interval between publition days, until THE TIMES becomes a daily There seems to be some demand for daily, and THE TIMES proposes to fill that de mand. The union seems to be gaining lodge mand. The union seems to be gaining lodge and membership fast.—Locomotive Engineer

WITH great pleasure we add to our ex-change list THE RAILWAY TIMES, published at Chicago. The TIMES is handsome and able. We are glad to welcome it to the of reform journalism. The American Railway Union is a move in the right direction; unity, equality and the ballot box are the proper means to make use of in the emancipation of labor. With such leaders as Debs and Howard the American Railway Union is bound to become powerful — Tiller and Toiler. of reform journalism. The American Rail-

THE first number of THE RAILWAY TIMES the official organ of the American Rail Union, has made its appearance, and has ated a great deal of interest among rail men and the labor field at large. It is a f men and the labor field at large. It is a for page, six-column paper, and contains a nuber of articles from the pens of some of the leaders in the movement. The America Railway Union was organized in Chicago Jus 20, 1893. It already has gained a stronfoothold in all the western and souther states. New locals will be organized during this and next me 4 at Scranton Designation of the state of t

ABLE-BODIED laborers ar oygan for 40 cents a day.

THE striking bakers of th holding out and hoping spring.

THE boycott of the union against the St. Louis breweries usly pushed.

THE boycott against the pr George Munro arose through oressmen's union.

THE Journal of the Knights of L. out in an airy new dress, suggestive perity. But it can fight in anything

going back to Europe. They prol o getting below the level of paup

IT is said that shiploads of lab

A BILL has been introduced in providing that public buildings shall by day's work instead of the con

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

made in London-and then to a New York tailor who JAMES SMITH and James Stodda

employed miners, stole a lap-robe at Illinois, in order to get into jail and thing to eat.

"THERE is some degree of happ nell," declares a New York preacher. on the free list and bring some of United States

THE press dispatches state Pacific employes have compr receivers and will accept the slightly modified form.

THE Conn musical instru Elkhart is on the profit sha about \$12,500 was recently less than 150 employes.

THE impulse toward consolidation last seized the showmen, and they are o ized. Is the price of that staple article, circus ticket, to be tinkered with

IF Secretary Morton will sprinkle a

hayseed in his hair it will do more to cor people that he knows something ture than all the talking he has yet THE hard times is driving the

laboring men into the People's par ports of their proceedings are correct in the West. This is a good step-LAST week the unemployed to the

of several thousand held an open-air and were advised by the speakers to i the legislative halls, at Boston, dem

THERE is a general movement am rganizations to go into politics. Every it is being discussed and many of them the harness. Starvation is the moth hustle.

LETTER boxes have been attached to cars at Huddersfield, England, and they carry mail from the aburbs. If this co adopts the plan it may play an important in street car strikes.

THAT excellent journal, The People, is lishing some striking cartoons. Well-fed cap ital, sitting at the banquet, with the ghastly skeletons of labor scattered about, is truly descriptive of these sorry days.

GENERAL MASTER 'VORKMAN SOVEREIGN lectured in Chicago recently to an overflowing audience - from the point of both numb and enthusiasm. H. B. Martin, of Minne olis, also made a ringing speech.

THE Chicago Times is now catering strictly pace to the sine umns are defending the lowly. It is evident after a larger circulation—and will get it.

THE Chicago Tribune, peerless leader of plutocratic sheets, pays Master Working Sovereign the compliment of abusing him in a long editorial. It repeats what he says in order to show that he didn't say anything.

THE laboring people of Montana are in line. A state industrial conference was held in Butte recently and the principles of the People's party practically adopted. L. H. Calderhead and F. W. Phelan, of the A. R. U., took a leading part in the proceeding

THE controversy between Rev. Dow and the Labor Advocate still waxes warm Oshkosh. The Advocate thinks unio consistent with holy writ while the reve gentleman holds that God is against u Neither of them will have any difficulty pa ing their position from the Bible.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, boasts of several c operative societies. They seem to be on increase throughout the country. The which Century (New York city), leading reform journal of the United States making an effort to bring the scattered ments of the co-operative hosts t