Vol. I.

CHICAGO, MARCH 1, 1894.

SOME BRAVE WORDS.

A CHURCH PAPER DARES TELL THE TRUTH.

Says Our Industrial System is a Woful Failure - Sharply Rebukes Its Christian Defenders.

While the few ministers and church paper which are in sympathy with the labor move ment are in a hopeless minority, and do no by any means represent the Church, as an institution, they are doing good work and are worthy of unstinted praise. One of these lonely champions of truth is the Northwestern Congregationalist, and it talks in the following pointed and logical style to the Boston Congregationalist .

The Boston Congregationalist of last week commenting editorially upon the recent meeting of the Chicago Congregational Club when several labor representatives criticised the Church for its attitude on the labor question,

We notice with sorrow the confidence with which it is asserted by those who speak for labor—and many good people from whom we might expect better things appear to agree with them—that the present economical system is wholly wrong and should speedily be displaced by another.

And again:

We think our friends, the wage-earners, have forgotten that the present economic sys-tem is not the creation of any single individnal or set of individuals, but an evolution or development, the work of centuries, some-thing which capital can no more change than labor, the rich man than the poor man. That the churches should recognize this system is only natural.

We do not often have occasion to differ with our esteemed Boston contemporary, but in this instance we would most emphatically protest against the implications contained in the foregoing statements. In a sense, there is nothing that is "wholly wrong." Even the devil-to quote an ancient saying-must be credited with a good deal of commendable persistency. But a thing may be truly said to be "wholly wrong" when it utterly fails of the purpose for which it was designed. A watch may be constructed of very beautiful and very costly materials, but if it fails to give the correct time it is "wholly wrong" as a watch. The economic system under which civilized humanity has grouned for hundreds of years has had some valuable features; but in respect to fulfilling its end, in securing the greatest good of the greatest number, it has been woful failure. No man who has felt in himself or seen in others the fearful effects of the competitive system, or who has, in these latest times, been ground beneath the heel of an oppressive combination, can feel otherwise than that the present system is "wholly wrong," and must, if humanity is to make progress, be "displaced by another."

Nor is it any justification for the continuance of the present system to say that it is " an evolution or development, the work of centuries. The old-time feudal system was such a devel opment; but when men became enlightened as to its evils were they justified in continuing it? Indeed, the reasoning of the Congregationalist has a strangely familiar sound, and it appears all the more inconsistent coming from such a source. It was precisely this line of argument which we heard only a few years ago with respect to the system of slavery in this country: "Oh, slavery is an evolution or development, the work of centuries. As far back as the time of the Flood it was ordained that Ham should serve his brethren. You cannot expect to change it all at once." Surely, the Congregationalist cannot have for gotten how that argument was answered.

"That the churches should recognize this system is only natural." Another familiar note! It was because the churches "recognized" the system of slavery that it continue so long in the land. And it is because the churches have "recognized" the present economic system that its evil effects have so widely prevailed. It is by no means a far cry to the time when slavery was bolstered up by Bible arguments and preached and defended from Christian pulpits. And so, time and again, Scriptural justification has been sought for our methods of commerce and industry which have been, in their essence, nothing bu unadulterated selfishness. Adam Smith, to whose false doctrines in the "Wealth of No tions" so much human misery can be traced was a devout Christian. Malthus was a clergy man. These men meant well, but they wer as far from a true conception of things as were the ancient astronomers who assumed that the universe revolved around the earth.

We are not indorsing the charges which are frequently brought against the Church by labor ing men. We recognize that many tim se charges proceed from an entire m standing of the spirit and purpose of the Churc ince as to its con ion and actual work. But whose fault is it? We reply unhesitatingly: It is very largely the fault of the Church itself. If Christ ole has been half as anxious to reach the

erecting palatial houses of worship, so-called for their own comfort; if they had bee prompt in rebuking their own members for their avarice and greed in their ordinary business ness methods as they have in rebuking the thief and the adulterer; if, in a word, they had carried out the spirit of the Master who "went about doing good," who "had not where to lay his head," who was reproached with keeping company with publicans and sinners, who ministered to the unthankful and the evil, who breathed out his life in the agony of the cross, and who declared, " If any man serve me let him follow me,"-if that spirit had more largely prevailed, there would be no cause now to complain of the present econo mic system and Congregational clubs would not be asking laboring men to point out to them their shortcomings.

Yes, it is "only natural" that the churches should "recognize this system." And it is to their everlasting shame!

POWER OF A JUDGE.

The tremendous power resting in the Thands of a federal judge may be imagined from these words of a senator opposing the nomination of one of Cleveland's pets (Peckham) and an idea of the boodle methods of our government may also be obtained from his brief speech:

Senator White (Cal.) said that the selection of a supreme court judge was a matter which greatly interested the people of California There was now, he said, pending in the courts a suit involving the ownership of the water front of valuable property in the state, and estimated to be worth \$20,000,000. This suit would eventually reach the supreme court and be determined by that tribunal. He had observed that some of the friends of the nomince in the present instance were men who were interested in the result of these suits; and, while this might be a mere coincidence it was sufficient to decide him against the

CHRIST WAS A SOCIALIST.

The Christians may have a slow way of working toward a better civilization, but it is encouraging to know that some of them, at least, know the right direction to move in. Rev. Thomas Dixon recently said:

Standing before the great problem of m we ask ourselves the question: What will be its ultimate solution?

It is not a question that can be settled by nanipulation of a gold standard or a silver standard or a greenback standard of the me-chanism of exchange. The mechanism of exchange is a very small part of the commercial problem. The commercial problem is a larger question than the mechanism of exhange. The commercial problem is the problem of the organization of human so-

There are two schools of reformers who claim the field-the one destructive, the other constructive. The word socialist has grown to have a dangerous meaning to the conservative members of society, because of the wild lunatics who are in reality anarchists and who have masqueraded as socialists.

A socialist is simply one who believes in better social order than the present; who believes in the reorganization of society upon a basis of fraternal co-operation rather than the present basis of cold-blooded war.

Christianity is socialism. Jesus Christ was the first great socialist of the world. The work of Christianity is the construction of a new kingdom on the remains of the old. It is the building of a new heaven and a new eartii. It is this constructive socialism that must give to human society the true answer for its ills.

ARTHUR DENOUNCED.

The Washington Star, of February 13, ublishes this press dispatch from Milwaukee: Grand Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of ocomotive Engineers, was denounced last night at a meeting of the Railway Union The speaker condemned in unqualified terms the agreement of the receivers of the Northern Pacific and the representatives of the employes. The chairman of the meet ing, who is chief of one of the local divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said that the grand officers of the protherhood of railway men were equally responsible with the receivers that the just de nands of the 12,000 employes of the Northern Pacific had received no consideration.

SECONDS THE MOTION.

THE Wabash Exponent nominates Eugene V. Debs, president of the Railway Union, as candidate for governor of Indiana on the People's party ticket. So say we, all of us. Debs has all the necessary qualifications. Ex ecutive ability of the highest order; will sac rifice—and has—position for principle; is held in high esteem by those having the advantage of his acquaintance, and is politically pure Of course, it must be considered against him that he is not a politician in the sense that term is understood, that he will not truckle, whine and beg for votes. The man has made sacrifices for principle's sake. But there is no position high enough, nor enough money in any place in the people's gift that would in-

RIOTING FOR WORK

HUNGRY MEN SCRAMBLE FOR THE CHANCE TO EAT.

Proof that the Idle are Not Voluntary Tramps-Willing and Eager to Work.

During the recent blizzard, there was am ple proof that the unemployed of this city have been slandered by the papers, which claim that they do not want to work, and that the distress of the idle is exaggerated by the labor press. The scene at one point, the Illinois Central Yards, is thus de Chicago Times :

Four patrol wagons loaded with bluecoats rushed to the train yards of the Illinois Cen tral on the gallop early yesterday morning, to quell the threatened riot that half a hundred angry and hungry laborers were on the verge of starting in their efforts to get work at showeling snow off the tracks. Five minutes after the police reached the yards, the only lowering things in sight were the clouds overhead.

All day Monday Foreman John Phelar worked like a Trojan trying to shovel the blizzard off the tracks between the Randolph street terminus and the train yards at Sixteenth street. The ordinary force of vard men soon was literally snowed under, and, at the fore man's request, Chief Clerk Ackerman, of the roadmaster's office, promised to get a new in voice of labor, so that the supply should more nearly equal the demand. Chief Clerk Ackerman is philanthropic. His kindly heart bleeds for the unfortunates who are out of work; so he thought he would kill two birds with one shot by sending to the Randolph street relief quarters for the needed laborers About one hundred and fifty men responded They were shown the snow and shovels and told to make them both fly. By evening enough lanes had been cut through the drifts to allow suburban trains to run regularly once

When the newly employed unemployed returned to their lodging houses that night they spread the good news about the tons of snow the Illinois Central was going to shovel into Lake Michigan, and yesterday morning laborers went to the train yards at least five hundred strong. Inside of the yards, about opposite Fifteenth street, is a little wooder shanty, in which shovels and other tools are stored. Never did Moslem pilgrim rush more ecstatically toward Mecca than the unemployed did toward this dingy tool shanty. By the time Foreman Phelan reached the yards at 7 o'clock, he found the toolhouse almost hidden behind a large and turbulent crowd of men waiting for him to set them to work. Phelan realized that he could not employ all of the men. He didn't have shovels enough to go around. The crowd of hungry ones knew this, too. They also knew that it would be a case of first come first served. The lucky fellows nearest the door fought vigorously to keep their positions of advantage.

Those hanging on the fringe struggled to get into the inner circle. No one would jeopard his own place by giving way to let Foreman Whelan pass. Thereby the men hoisted themselves with their own petard Phelan could not get at the shovels, and the laborers could not get at them either until Phelan did

The men began to grow riotous and angry They were fighting for shovels and shovel meant bread. The hungriest and the roughest began to quarrel. Blows were struck. Phelan feared that the crowd of excited laborers would break loose and after smashing into the frail shanty get hold of the shovels. Thus armed they might attack the freight house near by.

Phelan rushed to the roadmaster's office and telephoned to the Harrison street police station for aid. Half-a-dozen officers were quickly bundled into the patrol wagon and the "blue buggy" rushed with clanging gong to the scene of the threatened riot. the wagon drove into the trainyard and the officers saw the size of the crowd they had to handle, they decided to take no chances and telephoned back for more police. Another patrol wagon soon galloped up, loaded with officers from the Twenty-second street station Details of police were also sent from the Central and the Cottage Grove avenue stations.

This imposing display of bluecoats quelled most effectually any evil dispositions the crowd may have entertained. Most of them simply wanted a chance to work. Part of the crowd scattered as soon as the reinforcements ap peared in sight. The officers rounded up th 250 men who remained and lined them in a row. Then Foreman Phelan unlocked the tool shed and distributed his shovels. The men worked quietly and industriously in small squads all the rest of the day. A few of the officers stayed until they were satisfied there would be no more trouble. Then they returned to the station.

"The trouble all arose among those sour house men," said Chief Clerk Ackern "Many are really destitute and worthy fel

AMERICAN PUBLIC LIFE.

BURDETTS, IN Twentieth Century.

The boodlers came down like a wolf on the fold, And they accoped in the silver, and greenback

gold;

From the town on the lake to the town by the sea,

They raked in the boodle from A unto Z.

The people stood stupid, and silly and green, And the boodlers, the checkiest thieves ever seen, In the street, in the office, by night and by day, They grabbed what they wanted and took it away. They laughed when the newspapers gave then

And they winked in the face of the judge as he

passed; For they knew, while this land should be peopled with men, boodlers who'd boodle would boodle again.

People put them in prison, but then, all the same, From Tweed to M'Gargle — who but believes
It's the fate of the land to be governed by thieves. Pickpockets and gamblers, thieves, drunkards

roughs,
Forgers, fences and liars, and confidence men.
We've elected to office again and again.

And we'll do it again; we'll let people see, There's a chance for the thief in the land of the fr Long live St. Barrabas! A pledge let us borrow — To the health of good Sodom, and righteous Gom

A VICTORY FOR LABOR.

It was the Denver News that trained its guns against the plutocrats in the peoples' movement in the West, and it is the Denver News that uses the above caption to speak of the Hallett-Riner decision on the Union Pacific case. The News is one of the few great daily papers that is not a loud-mouthed howler against the labor organizations. It says: The fact was very clearly demonstrated yesterday that the United States judges of Colorado and Wyoming are neither owned nor controlled by corporations. A signal victory for the rights of organized labor has been won on one of the indicial forums of the nation and it cannot but exercise a salutary, as well as a lasting, influence on the future relations between employers and employes. A history of the facts leading up to this triumph is necessary to a full under standing of its far-reaching import.

For many years there has existed an agree nent between the Union Pacific road and its employes in regard to wages, hours, promotions etc., which amounted to a contract. When the receivers took possession of the road this agreement was continued in force until about two weeks ago, when they filed a new schedule with Judge Dundy, of the United States Court of Nebraska, which swept away all the safeguards of the men, and reduced their wages in a material manner. Without consul tation with or notice to the men, Judge Dundy issued the order reducing wages, and enjoin ing the men from striking.

Fortunately Judge Dundy's order was er forcible only in Nebraska, and application was made to Judge Riner, of Wyoming, and to Judge Hallett, of Colorado, to make the same order for their respective districts. The Union Pacific employes asked to be heard on the petition of the receivers, and the request was promptly granted, Judges Hallett and Riner sitting together in this city to hear the argument. The matter was exhaustively presented by counsel, and yesterday afternoon Judge Riner delivered the opinion of the court as concurred in by Judge Hallett and himself.

The opinion was to the effect that the existence of such schedules and agreements was necessary for the proper conduct of a great ailway system; that receivers had the right to revise or modify the same; that the proper course to pursue was for the receivers to meet the employes, or their representatives, and in a spirit of fairness and justness to agree upon a new schedule, referring disputed points to the court for adjudication; and as this course d not been pursued by the Union receivers, their petition for an order to reduce wages was denied.

It would be impossible for the court to have given a more fair or just decision. It recognizes the right of the men to be heard by their employers, it recognizes their right to be heard in the courts as against their employers, and it is a rebuke of that class of judges who appear to be only too willing and anxious to affix their signature to any order which corporate power may demand.

WAGES STAY DOWN.

The Chicago Tribune prints this press disatch from Nashville, Tennessee, February 20: The representatives of the four railroad rganizations, trainmen, conductors, firemen nd switchmen, affected by the abrogation of the wage agreement by President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, finished their conference here today and the old agreement was practically renewed. The men, however, agreed to acc

a temporary reduction of ten per cent. COMMENDS "THE TIMES."

In reproducing an editorial from our last sone the Journal of the Knights of Labor

" THE RAILWAY TIMES is keeping up

A. P. A. DISRUPTION.

THE DESTROYER REARS ITS HEAD IN MILWAUKEE.

Success of the Politico-Labor Move Threatened - Disrupter Kicked Out - Capital Pleased.

One of the most cunning and effective tricks ever evolved by the subtle brain of capital to divide the ranks of labor into hostile camps was the establishment of the American Protective Association. It has already done in calculable harm to the labor movement and seems only to have begun its dreadful work Milwaukee furnishes the latest example of its baneful influence.

That city has an industrial reform movment in hand and it looked like certain victory for the wage-earners in the coming election until this monster of religious hatred reared its hideous head in their midst. The instrument in the hands of the destroyers in this instance seems to be one Joseph La Fleur, editor of the Industrial Register and member of the printers' union. That paper has mis represented labor for months. The central labor union was patient and long-suffering, but it acted at last and did it well. The Milwaukee News says:

" Joseph La Fleur, who, it is alleged by his opponents is engaged in the co-operative party movement for the sole purpose of injuring it and aiding the democracy, was kicked out of the Federated Trades' council last night. His paper, the Industrial Register. which was the official organ of the Federated Trades' council, was repudiated by the council.

"Yet the impression prevails that Mr. La Fleur has accomplished at least a part of his object. That he will disrupt the Federated Trades' council is extremely doubtful; but it seems likely that he has hurt the co-operative party by forcing the religious issue into its discussions. It was hoped when the third party was organized this winter that it would get the votes of all citizens, irrespective of creed or nationality, who were disgusted by the shamefully corrupt administrations given this city and county by the old political parties. It was believed that the election of clean, reputable men on the platform of the co-operative party would result in cleaner and nore economical government than this com nunity has had for a long time past. This desirable result, it now appears, is greatly jeopardized by the religious rancor it i alleged has succeeded in injecting into the movement. It is feared that, having been aroused to suspicion and bitterness against each other, the Catholic and non-Catholic factions of the co-operative party will adhere to their old party allegiances in the spring elections, most of the Catholics voting with the straight democrats and most of the non-Catho lics with the republicans. The leaders of the co-operative party may overestimate the strength of this feeling and may underestimate the loyalty of the co-operative party's members to its reform principles, but the fact remains that they are not nearly so confident as they were before the religious issue was raised."

It is not generally believed that La Flen has inflicted irreparable injury upon the politico-labor movement, but his work should serve as a warning for the future. The Journal savs :

"La Fleur said yesterday that if the council "La Fleur said yesterday that it the country that it did not declare itself against the A. P. A. he then get their government in that is alleged to Unw would leave the council, and three unions, in- that is alleged to Railway Union, would go out with him. He had fifty men, he said, who would join with him to form a new council. Mr. La Fleur said, also, that if the co-operative party did not denounce the A. P. A. it would go to pieces; at any rate, it would never hold a meeting in the third ward. The delegates of \$28,000,000, deliberat the American Railway Union in the council last night not only failed to withdraw, but denounced the attempt to bring the religiou question into the council. The delegates of the Lake Workers' Union did not go out and their president, Dolan, was elected a membe of the executive board. He will also become a member of the central committee of the cooperative party tonight. A. Hoffman, of the Electrical Workers' Union, was elected a member of the executive board.

The Boiler Makers' Union sent a co cation asking under what circumstances it could get representation in the council, and three new delegates were received from the Coopers' Union. The Iron Molders' Union, which has been out of the council, sent a del-

It would thus seem that the artful diss rithout followers in the council, and that nember of the executive board of the Wis-consin State Federation of Labor, and a leader

La Fleur was tion." It is to affairs at Milwaul boodlers and all rejoicing that the

THE LA

Journal of the K. How would it do tion to ask for an employer to prevent If it is good law to reference to going to to apply to men's wag

First Learn Twentieth Century: Life is too short and oo rapid to quarrel over

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will insure an i necessity of quathere is no possible method by ecure the fruits of another's

Companion Pieces Cleveland Citizen:

Congress is tinkering with the t millions are in need of the nece Quite a nice companion piece to the Nero fiddling while Rome was burn

Capital's Thumbser

From the People: The modern social system can be with nothing better than an "end crew." First, the method of leaves to the workers so little of products that they cannot purchase wealth their hands and brains broa nerchandise becomes a drug, curtailed, and the people starve capital lies idle; simply to co bring its idle owners to pos them to work; that won't

well, a la Vanderbilt, tat t This is the milk \$50,000,000 in order t investment to idle capi But all this is per

people will insist in p in power, they hav

Make Them Brother!

The Coming Nation: When men know they can labor as other men by jo assured they will all be on the in they are all in, that union can also tate the wages. Make your us society. Don't keep on your with him, if necessary. tions there will be no scabs bered as factors in cor be just.

TIMES AY UNION

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POLITICAL

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g forward between the two old n as the democratic party and n party, both lustily shout "reg the two great parties, necesthe other wins a victory, but attle has been fought all ideas of abandoned, and without regard on ners victory perches, the victims of oppression lie crushed and bleedth the vandal hoofs of the victorious here is no change except in the perthose who get office and grow sleek the public crib, and as for reform in ating to the enactment of righteous he abrogation of vicious laws, there enough of such legislation in the redeem public opinion from the ng weight of odium which has it for the past fifty years.

as truth that the "daily press, liars," create what is called "pubwhich William H. Vanderbilt when he said: " Public opinion But the correspondent of the wy wants an " analysis of the ed in making up the daily ttingly, perhaps, the writer are in the business to make e of them would, however, are " holding the people are being robbed" by the one of them would plead o steerers" or dealers in old bricks, or any other diss of robbery; they are enoney, honestly if they can, ey, and as there is little or no ing reforms, they let such alone. True, they talk of

within the party." As well might g tigers, or lamb-eating wolves, or hawks hold conventions and n a change of diet. Through the ties and the old partisan press of the bstantial reforms will never come expect to illuminate the world with rescent tails of firebugs and the

writer referred to in the Twentieth is not fully satisfied with the work by the "reform press" of the counap, he has expected too much m press." Peradventure, he flected that the daily newspapers entrenched with incalculable ney and of power-and that to ded reform would be to invite nd ruin. The rich, the corporation and syndicates, the combiin a thousand forms, do not want

either of the two old parties? Assur seither of these old parties can be ref a year, or in a hundred years, what should workingmen do, regardless of their former party affiliations? We think their course is napped out in a way that must eventually lead to their emancipation. If a reform party makes its appearance with men and meas answering all prudent demands, try it-make the effort to achieve legislation, bearing the stamp of truth and justice. In such a contest, defeat does not mean disaster to the principle ontended for. Fighting in a good cause, the hero may become a martyr, in which case his from sire to son the struggle continues. A half a century of agitation was required to shape public opinion for the culminating glories which cluster around the memories of stains of African slavery from the American escutcheon; and now that the two old political parties are in alliance with the United States courts, and the militia, and the standing army of the nation, to beat down white men to conditions in many regards worse than the old time chattel slavery, why should workingmen longer hesitate to cast their ballots when they have reason to believe the result, sooner or later, will be the enactment of the reforms they demand?

But in the even that no party offers itself pledging the reforms required, then, in that event, let workingmen select honest men, true and tried, as their standard bearers for political office, and by rallying to them send them to congress, send them to the senate, send cisely 60 cents a month for each one! And them to state legislatures. Make such men governors and judges, and keep up the fight, is why the hard times struck us, eh? This however dark the night - keep it up until the day dawns - keep it up until the sun arise, and amidst the shouts of the victorious hosts mounts to the zenith of hope and fruition

We have no faith whatever in the old parhas lived through many ties, as parties. They are wedded to their idols. The hope of the country does not converge upon either of them. They are in the grasp of men who care nothing for American toilers. Their professions are loud and luminous, but as deceptive as "dead sea fruit that tempts the eye, but turns to ashes on the lips." The time has come for a new departure. We tion plate for a larger amount - every penny assume no dictatorial role. We have sedulously watched promises and performances, until convinced there is nothing in either of the old parties upon which workingmen can rely for relief: we boldly declare for a new departure in political affiliations, and as we have ability, will champion justice, truth and right, regardless of old-time associations.

IN FAVOR OF THE EMPLOYES.'

With this caption the Railroad Telegraph nounces the conclusion of the trouble on the Northern Pacific. The press dispatches state that the grand chiefs accepted the reductions ordered, with slight modifications. Further advices from Milwaukee, where the final conferences were held, furnish the information that the concessions on the part of the company amounted to but ten per cent of the proposed reductions. In other words, the company made a cut of, say, ten per cent, and the grand officers accepted nine per cent. The company "conceded" to the extent of one cent on the dollar! And this is what the Telegrapher calls a settlement in favor of the employes. Quite in keeping with "the great victory" on the Lehigh.

STATUS OF THE .U. P. CASE.

Following up its initial step at Omaha, fully eported in our last issue, the American Rai way Union called a meeting at Cheyenne February 28. Delegates from the entire Union Pacific system will be present and the treacherous work of the receivers will be given the attention it deserves. As we go to press on the day the conference begins business it will be impossible to report any portion of its work in this number.

IT PUT THEM ON EDGE.

The attitude of the American Railway Union on the injunction question was something the plutocracy wasn't used to, after the tame submission of the older organizations and when Debs went to Omaha to have his say on the question, there was a great stir in the inner circles of the "powers that be." Mr. Debs fully expected to be arrested and the newspaper men were just as sure of it. The Omaha World-Herald says:

On the night when Eugene V. Debs was in Omaha the Chicago papers had the wires hot. Telegrams to Omaha correspondents rained in on the supposition that Debs and Judge Dundy were going out behind the stock yards to settle it with small clubs.

"Is Debs arrested yet?"

"Is Debs arrested yet? "Will he be arrested? What is Judge Dundy going to do about it?"

"Let us know at once if there is a riot and

Debs is rescued by the infuriated working men,"
"Do the authorities intend to raid the

neeting?"
These and all manner of like question were hurried to the Omaha newspapers, but the correspondents in this city were compelled in all sadness to inform their Chicago clients that whoever had spread the rumor that the two great men were to fight it out with axes was not well posted.

Nobody knows better than the American plutocracy just where to halt. Nobody keeps more sensitive finger on the pulse of public It felt the thrill of indignation used by Judge Dundy's order, and knew what it meant. The gauntlet was thrown squarely down to it in Cmaha, but it dared ot take it up.

WE call especial attention to the articl

A VILE SLANDER.

The \$9,000,000 spent in the saloons las year by Chicago workingmen alone are ca enough for all their misery.—The Interior.

This base slander of the workingmen is rom a representative church paper, which has the magnificent effrontery to assert that the Church is "the truest friend Labor has ever had!" Let us look a moment at the absolute falsity of the slander.

Let us suppose that \$0,000,000 were actually spent for liquor in Chicago last year. Let us assume that the workingmen drank every example inspires others to volunteer, and thus drop of it. Let us suppose, for argument's sake, that there are no \$3-a-day, \$5-a-day and \$20-a-day hotels where thousands of dollars' worth of it is consumed every week. Let us forget the countless banquets where liquor the men who began the battle to wipe the that costs its weight in gold is poured down plutocratic gullets. Let us leave out the vast sums spent in the gilt-edged saloons that Labor never sees the inside of. Let us close our eyes to the costly champagne uncorked by liveried butlers to tickle aristocratic throats at charity ball suppers. Let us set aside the barrels upon barrels consumed in private, and reverently close our eyes to the quantity quietly disposed of in the "secrecy of the closet" by good men who think best not to let their left hand know what their right doeth.

Now, allowing all this to help the slanderer

out of the mire, how does the case stand? Why, 1,250,000 people have spent \$9,000,000. That amounts to exactly \$7.20 apiece for the vear. That, further divided, amounts to prethis accounts for the poverty, does it? This 60 cents apiece a month would buy coal for the freezing widows, and coats for the shivering newsboys, and bread and meat for the starving multitude, would it? This 60 cents a month that has been "squandered" shows that wages are good enough if economy is practiced, that " Labor is Labor's own enemy," that Capital has not taken more than its share It puts the responsibility on Labor and relieves the conscience of the Church, does it? And, if 60 cents a month does make poverty, what moral right has the Church to pass its contribuof which comes indirectly from Labor? If this 60 cents a month accounts for poverty, what does gilded temples, and \$100,000-doors, and \$10,000-preachers account for? If the Church wears a crown, the "jewel of consistency" doesn't sparkle in it.

But even this pitiful 60 cents a month i false. Whatever the amount of money spent for liquor in Chicago may be, the workingmen, thousands of whom do not drink at all, repre sent but a small fraction of it. True, their numbers are large, but the beverages they consume are both cheap and mild. A barrel costs less money than a quart bottle of the stuff consumed by the elite. If the truth were known it is doubtful if Labor spends 50 per cent or 30 per cent of the total liquor bill. It may look differently on the street, for when a poor man gets drunk he is marched to the police court; but when a welldressed man becomes beastly he is put into a carriage and taken home

But the apparent facts are seized by the Church and dishonestly magnified. It seeks an explanation of human misery that will turn inquiry away from its own door. It invents a vile calumny against Labor. With the dagger of slander it strikes at the heart of decent reputation. It tries to discredit Labor before the world. It attacks its character - its moral standing - an act that should arouse the righteous indignation of every honest man. But it is the best friend Labor ever had, is it?

NEW LABOR CHURCH.

The "Modern Church" has been established in Chicago and the first session held in Bricklayers' Hall. The motive seems to be to provide some place where Labor can feel at home in a pew. This movement ought to settle the controversy about Labor and the Church. If it is true that the want of better wages, or the luxurious surroundings, or any minor cause, keeps Labor away from the churches, then the workingmen will surely flock to this one. But if there is, in the labor world, a general and deep-seated impression that the institution of the Church has become useless adjunct of our civilization, then this attempt to supply it in a less objectionable form will be a failure. The ministry, the laity and the religious press persistently refuse to believe that labor editors have their fingers on the pulse of sentiment in the labor world, on this particular question. Let us see what the life of the "Modern Church" will prove. The Times will faithfully report its success or failure.

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT.

Retrenchment is now the cry of the rail oads all over the country. In some cases it appears both in the reduction of wages and the dismissal of men; in other instances, men are discharged and the reduction of wages of hose who remain is brought about by the reduction of hours constituting a day's work the wages being in proportion to the hour schedule. In some cases trainmen are exempte while the reduction applies to all other ployes. The policy is, whenever possible, to equire one man to do two men's work, or two men to do three men's work, and state are made of the monthly net savings to the corporation. The harrowing feature of th oad business is, that no one can tell who relief will come, or how it is to be broad lied thousands of de reduced to povert are solvent, they carry forward if refuse to loan money

restoration of confidence by financial legis lation. Here, again, all is at sea, be the doctors disagree in diagnosis and remedy. It is doubtless true that all classes feel the bad effects of the panic, but only labor is prostrated by its crushing force. Mills, factories, forges and mines are closing and all are reducing their force of employes or are working on short time. The indica tions are that the evil days of labor have come, but how far they are to extend into the future no one can tell. It is to be hoped the weary march will soon be over.

SOUND INSURANCE

The first duty of every man is to protect his nome. The strongest desire of every man is to secure his wife and children against future poverty in the event of his death. For these easons the business of life insurance in the United States, in fact in the civilized world, has grown to gigantic proportions.

We live in an age in which it is possible to ecure such protection, but which is utterly heartless to those left unprotected. By force of the unjust economic conditions which surround us the strong and unscrupulous frample upon the weak in the scramble for wealth and none of our wretched social inequalities are more pitiful than that of the widow and her helpless children struggling for daily existence. It is not strange, then, that life insurance has become so very popular as a partial remedy and that its patrons are the best classes of our citizens.

It is the misfortune of the railroad population - the great army of railway employes that they are discriminated against by the insurance companies and have, in the past, been practically barred from the benefits of life and accident insurance. This is alleged to be because of the great risk involved in such an occupation, but in truth it is largely on account of the tremendous profits desired by the companies. It is a well-known fact that the life insurance companies are the richest corporations of the world, and since they have become the subject of legislative regulation the publi- the neglect of this all-important prerogative of cation of their reports have astonished all readers.

To avoid this robbery and yet secure the benefits of insurance some classes of railway employes have instituted insurance organizathey have been constructed upon theories derived neither from practical experience nor ousiness principles. It has been whether a ompulsory or voluntary part of the various brotherhoods, simply a banding together with the agreement to pay a certain moderate sum in the event of the death of a member. No account was taken of the age of the member. of his state of health, his general physical condition, or of the degree of risk in his calling. Young and old, active and feeble, sound and deceased were assessed alike after they had once passed the easy and careless medical examination, or failing in that had gained admission through the sympathetic vote of the

Of course the result of this method of doing business must sooner or later be disastrous. The assessments get higher and higher. They start in as young men and they grow old. As the average age increases the death rate must necessarily increase. Everybody knows that more men in a given number will die every year when their average age is forty years than when it was twenty years. In the old style brotherhood insurance there is no provis ion for this. There is no reserve fund earning compound interest to help carry this risk as i gets heavier and heavier. It must come direct from the pockets of the survivors. So the assessments grow heavier as time passes. If it were not for the thousands of members who pay in their assessments and are expelled before getting any returns, the whole thing would go to smash in short order. What will happen to such insurance when its present members reach the average age of fifty, sixty or seventy? It is out of the question to get in enough young members to balance the increas ing risk. The average age must increase until the death rate becomes appalling. And what then? Why, you simply lose your invest

ment and have nothing To remedy these evils the insurance department of the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION is founded upon the rock of business principles. It offers every advantage and every safeguard of the old line insurance companies, but instead of robbing the members in order to secure enormous profits, it furnishes these benefits at actual cost. It also leaves the matter optional. It says to its members, "There is is, both life and accident. You can take little or much and pay actual cost for what you get or you can let it entirely alone." It has neithe an army of agents in the field who must be paid from "profits," nor a yawning treasury to fill for corporate greed.

For the first time in the history of organized ailroad labor the employes have an opporunity to secure the benefits of a sound, relia le and economic insurance. There is no doubt that thousands of them will eagerly welome the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION for this feature alone. To protect those he loves from the possibility of future want is the noblest impulse of a noble soul.

In reciting the the trials of a profitless 27 aile railway in Kansas the Railway Age omplains that when the owners sold the rails and ties the people secured an injunction and revented the removal. It says there are any pieces of railway not paying oper spenses, and asks: "If their security ho e of throwing good money after bad to ke em running, can they be prevented from rasing the operation?" Well, if injunc-ons can prevent employes striking, we answe

LABOR AND THE BALLOT.

The ballot is the remedy for nine-tenths of

the ills of which labor complains. An intel-ligent ballot is the last hope of working-men. As long as labor is divided at the polls, ional politicians, the tools of corporate apital, will rule, and the people, that is to say workers and producers, will be slaves. The covert enemies of labor advise labor or ganizations to "keep out of politics." That s the old cry that has done plutocracy such excellent service during the past quarter of a century. "Don't go into politics, it will destroy your union," has been the warning of the minions of the corporations, and many unions, and not a few "leaders," have heeded it, thus not only submitting to slavery but helping to forge the fetters. The time has come for a change of programme, and in so far as the AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION is concerned the change will be inaugurated. THE TIMES, voicing the policy of the order declares it to be not only the privilege but the solemn duty of railway employes to take active part in the political affairs of their country The old parties, that is to say the corporations have ruled long enough, and their rule has brought the great Republic to a state of social and industrial wretchedness well calculated to thrill the nation with horror and alarm.

What is needed is an independent ballo vielded by independent workingmen. We would have every member of the American Railway Union divest himself of his party tag, stop following brass bands, do less shouting and more thinking, and on election day go to the polls and vote his individual sentiments as becomes a free man.

As a matter of course we do not discuspartisan politics - we care nothing about parties and wardworkers and packed conventions. We take the higher ground that politics is the science of government, and as our institutions have their source and foundation in politics, we would have every citizen a politician in the sense of participating in the administration of governmental affairs. To citizenship may be ascribed the industrial demoralization that has fallen like a pall upon our once fair country.

Who can estimate the servility, the venality of our federal judiciary? Who can measure ions of their own, but up to the present time its demoralizing, debauching, enslaving tendency and power? Decision follows decision with such amazing, startling rapidity that we stand bewildered, paralyzed, helpless, while we are stripped of our liberties, and the manacles, fit emblems of our federal courts despotic power, are riveted upon us. Only through the ballot can we reach the ermined scoundrels whose debauched decisions strike down our constitutional right and reduce us to the slavish level of corporation chattels.

Let all unite who are opposed to the onopoly rule of the old parties, which have become the fawning creatures of an arrogant despotic plutocracy, and let them march for ward in one solid phalanx, clothed with the conquering power of a free and independent ballot, and, as if by magic, the body politic will be purged, antiquated evils will disappear and the vitalizing power of equality, liberty and justice will be enthroned amidst the joyous acclaims of an emancipated people.

All hail to the ballot -A weapon that falls as still As snowflakes fall upon the sod, Yet executes a free man's will As lightning does the will of God.

LESSONS OF THE HARD TIMES

Such is the caption of an article in the Laster, published at Lynn, Massachusetts, in its issue of December 15.

The editor points out how "cold weather" with implacable ferocity seeks out the poor and unfortunate in all of the great centers of population, and seemingly gloats over the misery it produces. The Ice King and Hard Times, in alliance, are the relentless foes of the poor - and the query is, is there some other enemy of the unfortunate in the country equally inexorable - equally deaf and equally pitiless? We think so - and if so, what is he name of the monster? Can he, she or i be impersonated?—invested with a personality so that the people will know the hideous monstrosity when it walks abroad and aids Winter and Hard Times in their work? What is this work? Well, the Laster says: "Every day the newspapers tell the pitiful story of thousands in every large city who at night flock to the city buildings and the rooms of charitable societies for places to sleep. How they manage to secure food is a mystery. Man do not and cannot get food, and the daily accounts of suicides of men who prefer a quick death by their own hand to a lingering death by starvation shows the depth of despair to which thousands have fallen." Is the Laster's picture overdrawn? Did it draw on its fancy for facts? Did it try to out Dante Dante, in painting an Inferno? By no means. The Laster neither in foreground, background, center nor border colored tor highly. On the contrary, not a half of the horrors were told. Willis wrote of Parrha sius, the painter of Athens, who sought to paint a very old man, a slave, when dying by torture, that he might express upon canvas the pains and passions of his Prometheus he contemplated painting. The old man was in his last agonies, when Parrhasius exclaimed:

"So-let him writhe! How long
Will he live? Quick my good pencil, now!
What a fine agony works upon his brow!
Ha! gray-haired, and so strong!
How fearfully he stiffes that short moan!
Gods! if I could but paint a dying groan!"

the Laster could not paint a hi

onld not paint a mother's yearnings over her rishing child, nor a father's agony as he aed for the last time upon his offspring be-re he took the suicide's leap into the dark.

great centers of population. without a shelter. They "flock to the city buildings and the rooms of char tions for sleep." Is there anyone to the open the doors of the sanctu church edifices to those starving, h wanderers? Not one - Gods! what a mentary upon Christianity! An edifice dedicated to the worship of Jesus Christ, standing closed, and silent as a tomb wh within its dark shadow, men, women and children perish in the grasp of Winter and Hard Times, and another monster equally In all of the centers or population there is

alarm. The hungry and the homeless are crowding together in streets and parks, and demanding work and food. The wires flash the tidings, and the papers confirm the statements. In the city of New York the estimat is that 100,000 men, willing to work, are idle and that upon these men 400,000 persons are dependent for food. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, in addressing a meeting of trustees of thirty-five hospitals, said: "I have been through all the panics of the last thirty years, but I have never seen one in which the distress was so widespread and reached so many people who previously had not been sected this panic of \$1893. It has thrown over 2.000,000 people out of employment; and calculating five persons, which is a small estimate, to a family, that means 10,000,000 people with no breadwinner among them and no possibility of winning bread. From every state in the Union, where there are large industrial enterprises, the most dismal accounts are given of the condition of working people. A writer in the National View asks: "What is to be the outcome of the present financial condition? Is it possible that we have reached a point where the masses must starve because there is too much to eat to go clad in rags because there is too much clothing, cold because there is too much fuel and houseless because there are too many houses?" It is easy to ask questions, but it would seem to be eminently proper just now to make suggestions looking to the prompt relief of the suffering. If it be true, and few there be who question the assertion, that legislation is largely responsible for present conditions, then legislation should be invoked to relieve the consequent distress. Let legisla tures be convened and plans devised for raising money to prevent starvation and freezing. Money can be had. Months must interven before business resumes normal conditions In a land where there is a superabundance of food, to intimate that there is starvation suffer ing and death from cold, is awful beyond description. Yet it is so, and it is a crime that involves our boasted civilization and our Christianity. It blackens the good name of the nation-it is a foul blotch upon its character-towns, cities, counties, states and the United States are all involved. Individuals are doing something - much, indeed, to relieve distress-but not enough, nor the quarter of enough. We are in the grasp of a great national calamity, such, all things considered, as the world never experienced and the nation throughout all of the civil subdivisions should rise up with the one purpose in view of mitigating the woes of the unfortunate, visited upon them by a soulless gang of conspirators, who created the panic and industrial depression that they might profit by the disasters. To attend to these pirates, their aiders and abettors, will come later. Now the demand is, provide food, clothing and shelter for the unfortunate.

THE question of engineers joining the American Railway Union is attracting much attention. The Milwaukee News, of Feb. ruary 12, reports P. M. Arthur as saying :

The rank and file of the order know my sentiments in this point so well that it isn't necessary to give them again. We have a clause prohibiting our members from joining any other labor organization, and if they see fit to repeal it, all well and good. But I can't see the necessity of another organization of railway men. They have all been organ-ized in different orders, and they now co-ope-rate on all questions affecting their welfare. Of course, our members are at liberty to leave join any other labor organization they see fit.

Indeed! It will be interesting to the engineers to learn that they are really " at liberty to leave" the B. L. E. The next thing we know Mr. Arthur will be graciously giving the engineers permission to change their residence without consulting him.

THERE is unusual activity among the friends and enemies of the American Protective Association, and this religious war cloud is growing rapidly. Many Protestant clergymen, who members, are denouncing the Catholics, and they in turn are paying it back with interest. Workingmen who are for or against it are coming to hate each other intensely and are rallying about the leaders on each side Meantime the plutocracy, whose motto is "Divide and conquer," stands by chuckling over the inevitable outcome. How much worse is no religion at all than one that makes von hate all others?

In spite of the fact that a Kentucky train recker was hanged last week the dastardly work of train wrecking goes on. It is one o the most heinous and cowardly crimes known to civilization. But there is a worse one which is quite as common. The criminal who hurls a train with a couple of hundred people aboard to destruction is bid enough, but the dastard who wrecks a bank, and thereby a and women ruin, despair and suicide—is so much worse that he should be looked upon as the murderer he is and dealt with acc

LABOR has no quarrel with the Church lping plutocracy make a hell on earth

WAGES, thy name is McGinta

WHAT MUST WE DO TO BE SAVED?

BY CHARLES E. RANDALL.

at must we do to be saved? I do no mean in a theological sense, but from an economic standpoint. That we must do something and do it at once is a proposition few of the readers of this journal will deny. At the present rate of descent it will be but a few fore the workingmen of America will each a point in the scale of poverty below which they cannot go and maintain life, some millions of our countrymen have already reached that stage and a few thousands of them have died of starvation. Stories of dreadful suffering, misery and destitution are so common as to be given but little space in the great dailies, and so callous have the masses become that these things excite little comment and are taken as a matter of course Business is paralyzed; employment is not to be had; ten million free (?) American citizens are without means of decent livelihood, or prospect of getting any, and the future is black with a heavy fear which renders their days

hideous and their nights one long nightmare.

And what is being done to succor these unfortunates? Are those who possess the land and the machinery and the railroads and nature's storehouses doing anything for these nature's storehouses doing anything for these starving millions who made their weal'h pos sible? Yes, they are; they have established quite a number of soup kitchens in the larger ities, and after three hours work on the streets permit a man to eat a couple of cents of liquid hash and point out a place or the floor where he may sleep. Are they do ing anything to prevent a future recurrence of these bitter times when strong men's lives go out in anguish and despair for want of bread women are forced to sell their souls and weak women are forced to self their sours that their earthly existence may be prolonged? Oh, yes, assuredly; they had Mr Grover Cleveland, a well-known gentleman who oc-cupies the Presidential chair in Washington, call the national legislature together in special and repeal the silver-purchase clause the Sherman law. To be sure the people dn't want it repealed, but the gamblers of Vall street were quite sure that the country ould speedily resume its previous state of people have no money to buy. This, it is cted, will once more start the wheels of herce and infuse new life into stagnant try. Well, perhaps it will have some ht influence. Il continue to have them just as long as y is organized on the cut-throat principle of competition—the planless, haphazard, systemless nightmare we call civilization.

I shall not attempt here an analysis of the diseases which afflict our body politic nor the remedies therefor. The tendency of the time seems to be toward some form of socialism and I am quite satisfied to have it so. There is a general disposition on the part of labor organizations to try the ballot as a remedy for our grievous wrongs. This movement can hardly fail to commend itself to anyone who is conversant with the methods so successfully employed by the plutocracy all these years, to intrench themselves thoroughly behind the bulwarks of the law. But of the ballot, as matters now tand, is not going to accomplish any reat amount of good. The process of law-naking is too roundabout and too far removed from the people. Republican government, hat is, government administered by elected ntatives, is a failure. We may vote for nachine. We may be doubtful whether they re good men, but the nominees of the other rty are no better. At best it is merely a

choice between two evils.

Suppose our man is elected, what then? Why, thenceforth we have nothing whatever to do with him. He goes to Congress and exercises his own sweet will. If he chooses to take the money of the plutocracy and assist in the enactment of laws favorable to that class he can do so. His constituents are powerless and can only gnash their teeth in otent rage. Suppose by some chance a in our interests does get through the house; there is then the senate gauntlet to choolbo And the senate, as every vs, is made up almost exclusively of railroad attorneys, corporation hirelings, million-aires of the Brice, Sherman and Quay stripe, any of whom can be depended upon to kill any measure likely to injure their interests or of their clie

ose of their clients.

Let us assume that our measure has successfully passed both house and senate; it must still receive the signature of the President before it becomes a law. There have been Wall street; exercising the vast prerogatives a new want makes them again useful.

of his office—greater than those of any king an awful revelation to the toilers! The to coerce Congress into doing his will; ap shyster lawyers to places in st court of the land that he may gratify his hatred of a political enemy; look at Grover Cleveland, millionaire twice over, and tell me what hope the poor man has at his hands! And, lastly, there is the supreme court with power to declare unconstitutional any law which Congress may enact, and from

Als decision there is no appeal.

Could any system possibly be devised better adapted to thwart the will of the people than all this? Popular government, indeed!

The people of the United States have no more in the making of their laws than they have in regulating earthquakes. What we need is direct legislation. There, my brothers, is something worth working for. Make it a part of the constitution of the United that no measure shall become a law until it has first been submitted to a vote of the whole people and received their ap proval. Make their decision final and superio to the supreme court or the constitution itself,
And, as the legislators cannot be depended upon to introduce such measures as we de-sire, let us have the initiative as well as the referendum. Let ten or twenty per cent of the voters possess the power to command—not petition—the Congress to submit any measure to the people for decision. Give us direct legislation and see what becomes of class laws and special privileges. Incorporate the initiative and referendum into the constitution and at one the property of the constitution and at one the constitution and the constitution are the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are the constitution are the constitution are the constitution and the constitution are the constitution are the constitution are the constitution and the constitution are the tution and at one happy stroke you make engress a simple committee, reduce the esident to a mere executive, curb the power the surreme court and restore to the second of the supreme court and restore to the people the power to govern themselves. And when we do hat it will be short shift to Wall street and the coal barons, and the oil magnates and the railroad wreckers, and the thousands of other bloodsuckers, who hold the plant of labor in chains by means of our inquitous

SPECIAL ARTICLES. have succeeded in wresting from our repre tives, who do not represent, the power to pass finally upon all legislation, we shall see such tremendous interest aroused in law-mak-ing that all these plans of relief will be thor-oughly canvassed. And may the best plan win. The American Federation of Labor, with 1,000,000 votes, is with us and it is all but certain that the next people's party plat-form in 1896 will make direct legislation one form in 1896 will make direct legislation one of its leading principles. The American Railway Union represents the latest and strongest addition to the reform legion. Shall we lag behind in this great movement?

MY LITTLE BLONDE.

Don't chide me now, and say "for shame" Because I am in love again. I am a married man, 'tis true, But can't a man at once love two ! And you'd forget the marriage bond Were you to see my "little blonde."

She has blue eyes and fairest skin A rosebud mouth, and dimpled chin; With tiny foot and dainty hand-The fairest creature in the land. With buoyant heart, like sunlight free, She ever has a smile for me.

"How can I thus deceive my wife?" Well, you don't know this "married life."

I) li hie me home when work is o'er, My wife will meet me at the door. A lovely scene with double charms My "little blonde" is in her arms CHICAGO, ILL. J. P. DELANEY

THE MARCH OF TIME

* BY MARIE LOUISE. With a contingent of about 4,000,000 toiler unemployed in our republic, and several mil-lions of beings depending on their labor for sustenance, suddenly launched into privations and hunger on the one hand, and another con-tingent of individuals who swim in wealth and luxury on the other hand, we may well pause and seriously reflect.

Fortunately for the prospects of the human race, the time is no more when the awful truth of the existence and extent of an epidemy of hunger were kept a secret from each individual sufferer, such as w * the case in the silver states was ruined. But no good sulted from that measure, and now Congress at work on a new tariff bill which will ghtly lower the prices of some articles which rulers and capitalists rejected a proposal to the source of the famous plebeian Tribunate and culminated, the ghtly lower the prices of some articles which rulers and capitalists rejected a proposal to the source when the sum of the proposal to the famous plebeian Tribunate and culminated, the ghtly lower the prices of some articles which practically discriminate the slaves by a peculiar habit, for it was justly apprehended that there migh some danger in acquainting them with their own numbers." (Gibbon's "Fall of Roman influence. But these panies are period. We have had them under high tariff and wise and efficient a policy on the part of rulers. n there was no tariff at all; under free and capitalists has become impossible. The tage of silver and on a gold basis. And wide-spread ramifications of social intercourse throughout the civilized world has relegated that ingenious policy to days gone by. With the circulating press, the railway, the telegraph, the steamship, a city or a country can no longer remain in ignorance of the calamities that visit the other parts of the earth.

Nevertheless, as great dangers suggest great means, those whose possession of wealth and authority depends on the ignorance, weakness and disunion of the sl-- toiling classes, readily found means to sever the current of sympathy and love which ought to animate those people whose very lives lie in the power and the whims of a portion of their fellow-men. Sympathetic affection ought to link the workers closely for a united and irresistible resistance to powers that degrade by asserving them. Trades unions and other labor organizations have done good work by bringing the toilers together, by uniting and centralizing their forces on a point, thus mak-

ing concerted action possible.

Capitalism with its argus eye soon detected the wrecker ahead and lost no time in throwtain candidates duly nominated by the party | ing around labor's fortress its subtle web and ing around lands forties its audit for the encompassing it. Centuries ago men were hanged for belonging to labor organizations. Today legislators and monopolists grow hoarse in singing the praise of trades u move on the part of the capitalists is not a change of ethics—it is a change of tactics. The respective attitude of the capitalist and the toiler remains unchanged - save the kill-

ing by the rope.

When it becomes insecure for the slave holder to lash his slave, he changes tactics and appeals to his feelings, good or bad, espe-cially to his superstition. A brutal man read-ily kicks with his foot a poor, starving, mongrel dog, but when his kicking instinct comes face to face with the dull, aggressive eyes of a bulldog, he quietly steps down the sidewalk and takes to the street rather than engage in

arguments with his canine majesty.

The suddenness of the crisis by which a few months ago our huge industrial machinery came to a standstill, and the far-reaching effect of the catastrophe upon the working classes, reveal with one stroke the morbidness of the present economic system. Beyond the shade an awful revelation to the toilers! The chattel slave and the horse do not occupy so mean a place! In slack time they are fed in order to be preserved for future work. They are classed, not as implements of production, as capital.

A few days since, I heard Professor Gunto (a writer and speaker on economics, whose tender solicitude for the working class would draw tears to your eyes, were it not for the fact that his greater love for the capitalist class cozes out of everyone of his words), say that the present crisis comes from political condi-tions, from the blind action of the people in electing to power men utterly unfit to legislate (the professor is a republican), but that the crisis does not impeach our system of industry. I am loath to question the veracity of the learned professor, but I am compelled to question his intelligence. What matters the question his intelligence. What matters the hand which tore open the veil of our industrial system and revealed to us its true substance and imperfectness? The system was not created by the political coup de main of last summer, it existed and operated prior to the shock. We may just as well say that the sinking of a ship not seaworthy was due to the action of the water and not to the imperfect condition of the ship. To us it is sufficient to know that our present industrial system, when tested by adversity, causes million ducers of wealth to starve, while the capital ists and the social drones live in plenty. It is not the extraneous influences that call for our immediate notice, it is the body itself, its substance in the capital is to be substance. stance, its capacity, its possibilities. Let

stance, its 'capacity, its possibilities' stance, its 'capacity, its possibilities' workers see to it.

The rapidity with which corporations, trusts, combines form and consolidate, the astounding proportion which the process of centralization, political, social and economic, has attained in our day, indicate that this cycle, the third of our civilization, is about to round its course. All epochs of systematized order in the history of the human race begin with a condition of comparative equality among free men. A new epoch, being born of the deat, struction of the preceding one, is a reaction of the sumultuous elements that brought about the death of the one and the birth of the other; it is the prostration that follows the

battle-it is the silent order that reigns amid

battle—it is the silent order that reigns amouthe graves.

Evolving gradually out of its torpor, society then begins to recognize itself and show signs of active life. Soon it looks around for avenues to spend its young and buoyant activity, and a race for material benefits is inaugurated among its members. Eventually, a line forms which divides one portion of the racers from the other. The line grows wider and wider, cleaner and cleaner cut, until a time when all the wealth and social powers are on one side the wealth and social powers are on one side of the line, and destitution, hardship on the of the line, and destitution, narosing on the other. On one side, property concentrates and consolidates, on the other pauperism spreads and solidifies. With those symptoms, not of inequality, but of dissimilarity of social positions, the last term of the upward course of the cycle is attained. Already the germ of the cycle is attained. Already the of dissolution sends its shoots above the

of dissolution sends its snoots above the surface, and, like the handwriting on the wall, at the banquet of Nebuehadnezzar, they trace mystic signs of disasters.

The three epochs we have undergone is our civilization coincide remarkably with the three first ones of the Roman civilization of which ours is the successor. The foundation of ours is the successor. The foundation of Rome in 752 B. C., though environed by a mist of legends and fiction, becomes never-theless intelligible when we bear in mind that it was the formation of a large community composed of elements more or less hetero geneous, brought together, perhaps, from the four winds. To take a firm footing on the soil, they moved and tossed and struggled, one ousting the other to take his place and being ousted in his turn, resembling the pebbles on ousted in his turn, resembling the pebbles on the seashore which the rising tide lifts and rolls, and, on retiring, posits in fitting natural order, pebbles uppermost and sand beneath. The corresponding period in our civilization

was the barbarian invasion in the fourth cen The invading hordes swooped western Europe, capturing men and booty, dragging them behind in their incessant peregrination. In the seventh century, the wan-derers had at last pitched their tents, and a

new era, that of feudalism, was ushered in.
The chief characteristics of the second epoch of the Roman civilization were the ascendancy which the class of patricians or nobles obtained over that of plebeians or burgesses, and the obstinate struggle of the latter to secure political rights of which they were, at first, en-tirely destitute. Bloody civil wars were destitute. Bloody civil wars were In 494 B. C., a tremendous uprising divided the political authority between the patricians' consulate and the plebeian Tribunate. During the fierce contest between the cian rank embraced the cause of the plebeians infuriated men of their own caste, notably the judicial murder of Spurius Cassius.

But while the patricians and plebeians met in bloody strife, a class of human beings as numerous as the two orders combined, and that of a snake cut into a number of perhaps more, groaned in chains of bondage, and the legend inscribed beneath, "Join or unnoticed, unpitied by patricians and plebeians alike. They tolled like dumb animals and were treated as wild beasts. All manual labor was performed by them. Yet they were not wittily: "We must all hang together or we nes oes, they were white men and women, prisoners of war, conquered princes and nobles as well as common people.

The second period of our own civilization bears exactly the same characteristics; the only difference being in its duration. That of the disposal of the burgesses and the im-mense wealth they were enabled to procure from the incessant conquests of Rome, for machinery and their conflicts with the ruling feudal lords, are also the main feature of our second epoch. Charters, equivalent to the Laws of the Twelve Tables, were wrenched and the contention dragged slowly along until the latter part of the eighteenth century, where a great insurrection, culminating in the great French Revolution of 1789, admitted burgesses and the people to the exercise of political rights.

With us as with Rome, grand souls among the ruling nobility embraced the cause of the oppressed — notably the Comte de Mirabeau. And with us, also, there existed an immense er of slaves—serfs, they were called — neither the feudal lords nor the burnumber of slavesgesses, in their long struggle, had ever noticed. But in 1789, the serfs were seized with the sudden idea of throwing themselves in the midst of the fight and they made one step toward feeders. toward freedom

The third epoch of the Roman civilization opens with the same economic condition as were our own after the great French outbreak which birth to our present epoch, the third in still receive the signature of the President before it becomes a law. There have been before it becomes a law. There have been beneated presidents, of course—but not lately. Look at the specimen we have now, using his official position to feather his own nest; issuffigured by the production which in time of dull trade have no place but the lumber room until wall street; exercising the vast prerogatives and deadly contention. Too long has the plebeian class grew in wealth and influence, that brutal, devilish idea prevailed in the official position to feather his own nest; issuffigured by the plebeian class grew in wealth and influence, that brutal, devilish idea prevailed in the official position to feather his own nest; issuffigured by the plebeian class grew in wealth and influence, that brutal, devilish idea prevailed in the official position to feather his own nest; issuffigured by the plebeian class grew in wealth and influence, that brutal, devilish idea prevailed in the official position to feather his own nest; issuffigured by the plebeian class grew in wealth and influence, that brutal, devilish idea prevailed in the world. Unity wipes all factional hatred out.

It is but natural not to be interested in the ginning of our century. In Rome, the land welfare of those organizations and unions of became the property of a few individuals and whatever kind to which we do not belong. the agrarian laws were scoffed at. All the wealth was monopolized by the ruling classes and the masses belonging to the plebenan order self-immolating selfishness we do not care. were plundered by the rulers of their own class as well as by the patricians. Poverty in-creased and the conditions of the army of toilers, slaves and others, became terrible

Such was the condition of Rom: after the conquest of Greece had thrown the last spark of national glory on that vast empire of the world. On the social ladder, the first step world. On the social ladder, the first step above and the first below were occupied - the Rome was crowded on the top and it broke, it collapsed on the millions of slaves below. In our present time, the land and wealth are

also monopolized by a few individuals. In-dustry-is concentrated and our capitalists are as powerful as were those of Rome. Our social ladder is beavily loaded on the top and well filled at the bottom, but the center

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

We are frequently asked by some unfortu-nate person who has suffered the loss of a leg or arm, for the address of a reliable manufactu of artificial limbs. We hesitate before assu of artificial limbs. We hesitate before assuming the responsibility of recommending any special manufacturer, as the future happiness of the wearer of one of these appliances depends almost wholly upon its proper construction and application. From all we can learn, however, we feel justified in stating that George R. Fuller, United States Government Manufacturer (Dept.), of Rochester, New York, is one of the best known manufacturers, and can be relied upon to do thoroughly first-class work in this line, and at extremely low prices. His business has been established for over thirty-five years, and his financial standing is such as to make it perfectly safe to enter into a contract with him. Mr. Fuller also manufactures crutches, trusses, elastic stockings, etc., and we are assured that any who advent the summer of th luable inform

NECESSITY OF BROADER OR-GANIZATION.

Is may be trite to say the federative object of the American Railway Union is noble, but it is none the less true. And it is more than that — it is philanthropic, it is needful, it is

right.

The word "federal" is derived from the Latin word fadus, which in general means an alliance, league, treaty, union, compact, agreement, or covenant. "Federal" then means a interests or purposes united ment, or covenant. "Federal" then means states, or men, or interests, or purposes united for a definite object; as the union of the United States, the Sonderland of Switzerland, and the association of labor. From this definition it is now understood what "railway federation means, as used and designated by railway employes. It is a union of purposes and forces—using this latter word in its broadest sense—for the betterment of wage interests and the preservation of labor rights. It is an old fable, taught as far back as the traditional period of the human family and appearing today in the school-boy's "Principia Latina," that in union is strength. It is a

that in union is street basic truth, as out any or fable, is that an old farmer, upon his death-bed, called his sons around him. He produced a bundle of sticks and had each son attempt to break the fascis or bundle. They could not. Naturally he separated the sticks and had each son break They could then break them easily. And in this way he taught them the invalua-ble lesson of unity. The corollary to be de-duced from this simple, old, axiomatic truth is that division means opposition and contention, and therefore weakness and inevitable failure. In union is strength. In the classic book, the soul and life of our modern Christian civiliza-tion, it is written: "Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand. The lesson of union is very plain. It is written in all the histories of human failures from the very beginning of the As soon as nations began to contend within themselves they fell beneath the superiority of another united people. Though Rome was three hundred years in dying, yet her internecine contentions weakened her and paved the way for her overthrow by Attila, the scourge of God. It is claimed that Pope was defeated at the second battle of Bull Run because jealous generals would not come to his aid, though within sound of the deadly cannon for two days. Armies we see are and obey one head - unite their forces for one grand, irresistible maneuvre, mobilize for

In the infancy of our republic, when those grand, sturdy Americans were separating from the mother country, it was one continual, general appeal to all, of whatever rank or condition, to stand firmly together. One vi singular and striking device, calculated arouse an everlasting sentiment of unity, was will hang separately."

Denominationalism in the labor world is no

more likely to attain masterful power and force than denominationalism in the religious world. Churches grow jealous, and humanly and natonly difference being in its duration. That of Rome lasted but sixty years, ours lasted from the seventh to the eighteenth century. This is easily accounted for by the means of war at the burgesses and the important of the burgesses are the burgesses and the important of the burgesses and the important of the burgesses and the important of the burgesses are the burgesses and the important of the burgesses are the burgesses and the important of the burgesses are the burgesses and the important of the burgesses are the burgesses and the important of the burgesses are the burgesses and the important of the burgesses are the burgesses are the burgesses and the important of the burgesses are the burgesses are the burgesses and the important of the burgesses are the burgesses and the important of the burgesses are the burgesses are the burgesses and the important of the burgesses are the burgesses are the burgesses and the important of the burgesses are and power is in conjunction of aims and interests.

How long would this nation survive if all they alone formed the army and accomplished the conquests of the Republic. The struggle of the burgesses for admission in the political It is the union of states alone that makes us a proud and respected people. Divided we would soon fall, and then what would become of us as a nation and a people it requires no prophetic vision to see. Our glory and strength would be gone—shorn of our manhood as was Samson when his "heifer" cut off his hair.

All the past organizations of labor teach the student of sociology that even in their partial but denominational union, so to speak, they have accomplished much. With a broader union, embracing all men in any one class of service at least, more good might have been secured as easily, or perhaps more easily, than what was obtained. It takes an idea or an experience a long time to percolate through into the everyday lives of the people. The history of the human family proves this platitudinous fact. But the idea of union is becoming a living one, in the sense that the masses, the base and foundation of all society, have finally imbibed it and made it their own. It has become an inspiration with them. Hence, today, labor, the churches and capital are more philosophi-cally uniting in brotherly feeling and hospital-ity than ever before. It is no longer such

So, if a union goes to war, it is little matter to a labor contest, from general principles, all ought to go to war. Fraternity is an expression of the universal brotherhood of man, solidarity of gain and loss, of victory and defeat, of honor and dishonor — a solid phalanx on the Marathon of bread and butter. "The injury of one is the concern of all" then takes center was empty. Then commenced the pro-or a fuller and more practical meaning. If all gress of dissolution to which the barbarians do not pull together, how can the injury of one gave the final stroke. The social ladder of be the concern of all? In the multiplicity of comes one or more hold orders in the same system or branch of v when a time of need aloof—the injury of one is not *their* concern—no brotherly affection in their action—no feeling of fellowship in their hearts.

Why unionis n is needful and imperative nay be briefly summed up as follows: It is a power.

Power always commands respect. It is able to give and take

It is the only legitimate way to main prescriptive and legal rights of labor.

It is the only sure way to obviate fra

nd robbery.

7. It will secure fair settlements of all

8. It will arbitrate.

8. It will arbitrate.

9. There is wisdom in the multitude.

10. It is a republico-democratic plan of etaining the right of petition, guaranteed by he constitution in public affairs, and extending it into the private affairs of life.

11. It is a hopeful promise of peace.

12. It approaches, in fact, universal brother-tood.

t, it seems to me, the American Railway has the right purpose deeply laid in experience, which is the only sure of reason. It advocates unity and harmon sequential strength. of reason, sy, both necessary to consequent proposes to look into the lab-general interests, both very wo at it is not an organized rest the in help, would appear it

than the triumph of militant and puissant power. Destiny is always written in the very elements and nature of a thing itself, and the American Railway Union is destined to suc-ceed, for it bears these seed germs within itself.

NEWS ABOUT THE UNION.

VICE-PRESIDENT HOWARD organized good mions at Des Moines the 25th, and at Du-suque the 27th.

THE American Railway Union continues to lourish in the West like a green bay tree. Cleveland Citizen.

ADDRESS business communications to the ousiness manager, and those relating to editorial matters to the editor.

IF you fail to mark the article you wish the

to see, it is liable to be overlooked

among the large number of papers received. "LIKE a prairie fire," the American Railway Union is sweeping over the land, organ-izing all branches of railroad labor under one head.—The Carpenter.

Don't ask your local paper to exchange with THE RAILWAY TIMES, but send the editor a marked copy when it contains an item about American Railway Union affairs.

EDITOR SANBORN, of the Wonder, deserves the thanks of union men for good work toward the establishment of a local branch of the American Railway Union at Sacramento, California

FORT WORTH UNION, No. 51, American Railway Union, has passed resolutions de-nouncing the bond issue by the gentlemanly rascals at Washington. Our people are thinking as never before.

In our advertising columns will be found the advertisement of the Winkley Artificial Limb Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. These gentlemen have the reputation of making first-class limbs, and purchasers will be sure of fair and honorable treatment.

REFERRING to the interview in which Debs denounced Dundy just previous to going to Omaha, the Carpenter says: "President Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union, has the virtuous habit of speaking his mind strongly on labor affairs. He is no mind strongly on labor affairs. He is no trimmer nor timeserver, and this he proves all the more by that newspaper interview January

THE American Railway Union has requested the Detroit Trades Council to assist them in organizing local lodges. This is a compara-tively new railway organization and it aims to embrace all persons employed on railroads. Its constitution is liberal and the aim of the founders is rather radical in comparison with the exclusiveness of existing railway orders .-Detroit Tribune.

THE American Railway Union is increasing marvelously in branches and membership, having in six months organized one hundred and thirty unions. The plan of system organ ization has proved to be weak. The late de ization has proved to be weak. The late de-feat of the brotherhoods in the Lehigh Valley, which cost \$105,000, points conclusively to the necessity of one great combination of railroad workers.—The Painter.

Election at Milwaukee.

The following officers in the American Railway Union were elected in executive session: President, F. W. Archibald; vice-president, Michael Callahan; delegates to the trades' council—C. S. McAuliffe, M. E. Hutchinson. -Milwaukee News.

Lining Up at Macon.

J. I. Davidson, writing to the Macon (Ga.) News, says: "We have already about thirty for membership in the new union, and expect the number to increase to fifty to start with The organization will be the first meeting of the American Railway Union ever held at this point. This meeting will be of much interest to the future of the railroad men in the South. It is desired also to extend a special invitation to the clerks of the differ-ent railroads in all capacities, as they have no order to represent them. One and the most objects of the American Railway important employes together for the interest of all.

"Our Dick." Postmaster.

One of our prominent and popular members, Dick Dodge, of No. 84, has been appointed to a very important office. The San President Cleveland vesterday forwarded

to the senate the name of R. V. Dodge as postmaster of San Diego. The news was received here by press dispatches and by Mr. Dodge in a telegram from Senator White egram from Senator White General satisfaction was expressed with the appointment, and no doubt is expressed that ie senate will immediately confirm Mr. Dodge His appointment was a foregone conclu weeks.

Hogan at Grand Forks.

General Organizer James Hogan, of the new railway employes' protective association known as the American Railway Union, or ganized last evening a strong branch of the union for this city. He was assisted by Ray union for this city. He was assisted by Kay Goodwin, president of the Kalispel, Montana, local union; C. D. Phillips, president of the Devils Lake union, and Free Parker, literary agent of the Devils Lake union. The rail-way union's hall in the Odd Fellows' hall was crowded and considerable interest was mani fested. Mr. Hogan made an extended address fested. Mr. Hogan made an extended address, giving the plans of the organization himself. The union was organized with a large membership and the following officers: President, J. M. Hamm; vice-president, O. H. Ballard; secretary, Charles I. Gill; literary agent, A. A. Osgood.—Grand Forks Herald.

The St. Louis Ball.

The St. Louis Ball.

The grand ball given by Lodges Nos. 7, 8, 46 and 95 of the American Railway Union for the benefit of the Lake Fund at Concordia Hall last evening was a highly enjoyable as well as a very successful affair. The cold weather and the fact that it was Lent only served to reduce to comfortable proportions the throng of merry dancers that would otherwise have filled the hall to overflowing. About 9 o'clock the gallant railwaymen began to arrive, the older members accompanied by their wives and daughters, and the younger ment sometimes by their sisters, but more fre-

NEWS NOTES.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT says Judge Dundy ng and will be overruled

THE Indianapolis News contains an illus trated two-page write-up of The Am Railway Union.

A TWENTY-FIVE per cent reduction of the wages of all lake-faring men is expected, and will be resisted in all probability.

GEN. JAMES B. WEAVER made a sh speech at the Des Moines meeting of the American Railway Union last Sunday

THE Industrial Register, formerly official organ of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, has been repudiated by that body.

GLADSTONE has kneeled to the House Lords and the employers' liability bill is loss When will labor stop clinging to milk and water advocates?

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN SOVEREIGN declared in a speech at Des Moines, February 25, that he would violate the Northern Pacific injunction when it pleased him to do so

THE Chicago carpenters, whose strike was backed up by the Building Trades Council, came off victorious February The strike was to prevent a cut of was

THE machine woodworkers of Chicago active. Thomas I. Kidd is chairman of a committee that has arranged a series of open meetings to boom the work of organization.

RECEIVER Wilson of the Santa Fe is said to have declined the use of a private car-a course as commendable as it is unusual. But doves never die of old age among vulture

THE Chicago Building Trades Council ordered a general strike February 26, to resist the proposed heavy cut of wages, which began with the carpenters and will, of course, if successful, be promptly extended to all trade

THE Chicago Tribune says that the ave wage reduction so far reported is from ten twenty per cent, and that without a do after this adjustment becomes familiar to the men another one at least as heavy will go into effect throughout the country.

THE amount of the income of the King of Bavaria has been reported over the cable, That country would just about make a respectable county in Texas and so great economy necessary. The peasants eat black bread an the king manages to struggle along on a salary of \$1,412,000 a year.

THERE is practically no difference between the merits of the carpenters strike, just here, and the case of the Union Pacif ploves. There was no excuse for a The price the contractors get was in ner affected by the hard times; neith price per ton and per mile by the railway.

An A. P. A. lecturer at Milwaukee openly announced that Chauncey M. Depewis a member of the A. P. A. Considering the manner in which the A. P. A. has played upon the passions of railway employes until they have reached the point of open hostility to each other, it would not be surprising to learn that Depew was the founder of it.

THE federal grand jury recently investigating in this city certain lawless acts of railway companies in regard to freight rates ran against a snag in the shape of a couple of officials who flatly refused to jestify. This would have been "contempt of court" had it been employes. But these gentlemanly anarchist experienced no inconvenience in defying the

THE cheerful news comes from Englar that a British prince, by way of physical co ture, has sawn a cord of wood. In the ev of that country becoming a re royalty losing their stolen estates, this you nobleman would still have the dime mus open to him for a livelihood, "Walk a gentlemen, and see the only living nobl who has performed useful labor."

THE annual meeting of the Associated P was held recently at the Auditorium He where most of the great dailies of the were represented. The tremendous that rests in the hands of about a hu men is worth pondering awhile. Seventee them had not yet contributed to the "d fund," but when attention was called to oversight they threw a trifle of \$184,5 the contribution plate.

THE Rev. George Frederick Howard, who has just got comfortal in the Ohio penitentiary, is said to be o smartest as well as the most aristocratic bers of the plutocracy. His method of mone making was the old "fortune in England swindle. He got a little too careless, Uncle Sam will entertain him for 15 ye George Frederick should have kept with law as most of his class continue to do.

DO YOU WRITE?

Space is limited, and short, pointed co utions are given the preference. On ides, simply clothed, is more acceptable a long article covering many points. I busy world it is the short article that is r

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161.	Ottawa, Kan. Z. L. Simmons, 130 Locust st Secretar
162.	Breckenridge, Minn. J. A. Mallison
163.	Des Moines, Iowa. Fred L. Barnett, Box 164Secretar
164.	Dubuque, Iowa. Jno. W. Howe, 42 Schiller stSecretar

MEMBERSHIP BY MAIL.

So many inquiries are being made about securing immediate membership in the AMERICAN 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 become attached to Local Union No. 1, of Chi-

cago.
All railway employes, or ex-railway employes, of good character, are eligible to mem bership, 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 RAILWAY UNION, No. 421 Ashland Block, Chicago, Illinois.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

To Local Union No. 1, A. R. U .: The undersigned respectfully makes application 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.

..... Applicant.

New members will promptly receive by mail their membership cards and be admitted to all the rights and privileges of the organi-zation. They can at any time be transferred to any local union should they desire to do so.

In case the applicant is an ex-railway employe he must give the name of the road on which last employed and his occupation there.

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

Applications for charters are becoming so numerous, many of them at distances far re-removed from headquarters, that our organiz-ing directors are unable to promptly respond to the calls, and in such cases applicants for a charter are given authority to organize them-selves into a local union without the presence of an officer of the general union. Such authority is obtained by applying to the sec-retary 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 temporary secretary. The list of names is then read, one at a time, for objections. If any members have their names enrolled by a temporary secretary. The list of names is then read, one at a time, for objections. If any objections be made to any applicant, the temporary 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.

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 include 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 addresses of officers, date of organization, name of instituting officer (the temporary chairman), etc., is also furnished.

of instituting the control of the co 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 last instituted.

last instituted.

A canvass of the members should at once be made for subscriptions to THE RAILWAY 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.

He Denled It.

A pretty Mexican lady recently purchased some yards of "material" at one of our large drygoods stores. At the time of her visit she drygoods stores. At the time of her visit she was not fully conversant with English, and an American friend made her purchases for her. Last week, happening to be in the city and in need of "gingham," she went to the same establishment, this time alone. "Have you ze jimjams?" she inquired. Of course the gentlemanly clerk was much astonished. "No," said he, "never." "Vy," exclaimed senora, earnestly, "you had 'em ven I vas here last, and you had 'em bad, too. Zey ripped out."—Truth.

Reward.

When a man has done his best, And stops to take a rest, And to listen while the world may have its

say, It is dollars big to dimes That he'll hear a thousand times How much better would have been another way.

PRIZE-FIGHTER CORPETT is evidently an expert on the tariff. He imported the Englishman as "raw" material and sent him back as finished" product .- Non-Conformist.

OH, woodman, spare that tree; It has a nightly use.
'Tis all the tree that Tom can climb When Pa turns Towser loose.

HE named his laying hen Macduff, And when at early dawn, She cackled loud he cried in glee, "Lay on, Macduff, lay on."

THAT Nicetown man who named his hen Macduff has a neighbor who called his rooster Robinson because he crew so.—Philadelphia Record.

HEROES OF PEACE

They are Greater than the Heroes of War and Deserve Praise.

How the Devoted Lives of Railroad Engineers are Beset on Every Side and How to Escape Some of the Worst Dangers.

It is a mistake to suppose that heroes only die upon the battlefield.

The daily battle of life sees more heroes, is full of more pathos, has things more terrible than the greatest struggle between the hosts of war. In the patient suffering, cheerful resignation, fidelity to duty, we behold heroes as lofty, as lovely and as worthy as any everexhibited by the soldier.

We are here reminded that among the fighters in the battles of peace, the engineer stands forth prominently as the embodiment of the heroic. We read, only the other day, of the engineer of a wrecked train mutilated and in great sectors, and in interest devines crawling.

torth prominently as the embodiment of the heroic. We read, only the other day, of the engineer of a wrecked train, mutilated and in great agony, and in intense, crawling along the slippery track, lantern in hand, to warn an approaching train against danger. Such instances of devotion are innumerable, but the thoughtful recognize the spirit of heroism which is made manifest by the stories and understand how terrible is the mental and physical strain with which the relief day. with which the railroad man has to deal.

Is it at all wonderful that with the constant jar, the irregular hours, irregular meals, the

care, the responsibility, to say nothing of the labor itself, many men break down? Is it at all wonderful that they look for help which will relieve their nervous system of its cares, which will place life and health upon a sure foundation?

Hundreds of engineers and railroad men have found a remedy which is precisely suited to their needs, which will counteract the evil effects that the constant jarring and jolting has had upon their kidneys, and which will tend to keep them in health, in strength and prolong their lives. A few of the names of those, who have discovered this secret are given herewith:

MR. A. G. DINGWALL, of Saft Lake City, says:

"I do not hesitate to recommend to locomotive enginemen or others, who may suffer from the effects of hard riding on any kind of rolling stock, Warner's Safe Cure. Have had trouble of this kind myself and know that Warner's Safe Cure is most efficacious in its action on the kidneys. I know of other railroad men who have great faith in it for any of the inconveniences resulting from riding long distances on rough riding engines, and have always resorted to its use for cold in shoulders, back or side. I carry a bottle of it in my engine with me all the time, and my faith in its power to give relief has never yet been shaken. My advice to enginemen and my faith in its power to give relief has never yet been shaken. My advice to enginemen who may occasionally be afflicted with any of the ills that arise from riding in hard riding engines is—try Warner's Safe Cure, and persevere with it, and the result will be most gratify-

engines is—try Warner's Safe Cure, and persevere with it, and the result will be most gratilying to you."

GEORGE F. ANDERSON. 624 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., says:

"I am a conductor on a Missouri Street Railway. Before coming to this work I was a brakeman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and had to give up work because I had kidney trouble. I was so bad at times that I could not walk the length of the car without having to sit down and ease the pain in my back. I was obliged to give up my position and look for something that would not be so tiring. A couple of weeks after I accepted my present situation, I found the jolting of the street cars was about as bad as the others, and my kidney trouble returned. An old conductor on the line told me to use Warner's Safe Cure. I stuck to the medicine faithfully and managed to hold my job. I have not had a day's sickness this winter."

A. COLEMAN, Buffale, N. Y. (N. Y. C. & N. R. R. E. Engineer' declares:

"Some six years ago I was afflicted with neuralgia and constant pains in my side and back. I commenced using Warner's Safe Cure. I had finished two bottles with marked improvement in my case, but kept at it until I had used over twenty bottles. I was so bad at one time that I could not bend my knee to pick up anything. I am sure that without the use of your Warner's Safe Cure I would be in my grave today. I can daily attend to my business on the road now free from pain, and am a well man."

AMES M. DUNDEN, Fleshurg, Mass., asserts:

"I have been an engineer on the Fitchburg railway for two years; was fireman on the same road for three years. About five years ago I was troubled with my kidneys and bladder, so bad that it was almost impossible for me to urinate. I was so bad that I had to stop work a number of times. I saw Warner's Safe Cure advertised, got a bottle, commenced taking it; I continued its use and am now in perfect health."

My having the model of the same of the pain of the perfect health."

My having the model of the same of the pain of the pain of the p

A POWERFUL INFLUENCE.

The American Railway Union, an organization of railway employes, having for its principal object the protection of railway laborers of all classes, and working in unison with all organized labor associations, was organized in this city last November and their ranks have been increased by new members at almost every meeting since that time. This organization seems destined to exert a more powerful influence than any other labor organization in railway circles has ever been able to do.—Fort Scott Lantern.

Monday night over two hundred People's Party agitators met at the courthouse and elected delegates to the state, district, county and city conventions. Judge B. E. Rhoads presided and addressed the meeting. Speaches were also made by Mort Rankin, E. C. Sweth, of the Expenses, W. R. McNabb and others. Petitions were formulated for circulation for signatures denouncing the income tax, issue of bonds, and in favor of free silver and gold. The members of the party are strongly agitating Eugene V. Deba se candidate for governor at the next election, and also propose to put a man on the ticket for mayor of Terre Haute.—Terre Haute Express.

In Answering Advertisements kindly mention The Railway Times.

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Eldon, Iowa, Dec. 10, 93.
Dear Sirs:

Please send me one of your seats for locomotive use. I find that they are the bestseat for engine use that I have seen yet. I want it 24 inches long and 20 inches wide. Weight 170 pounds. Send it C.O. D. Yours respectfully.

(Signed) W. T. BROWN. Made only of finest tempered steel spiral springs, heavy band-steel bottom. Engineer C.R.I.& P.R.R. frame, and tempered woven wire fabric. Any size or shape desired. Usual size, 18 x24. Price for seat not over 24 inches long, \$2.00. Terms C.O. D. or cash with order. Please give your weight.

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We refer by permission to the following users: D. J. Crowley, Engineer S. F. & W?, 15 Jones Street, Savannah, Ga.; Jno. Horton, Engineer, Grand Junct., Colo.; Wm. Malloch, Engineer G. T. R'y, Belleville, Ont.

Let me introduce you to



"The President" Watch Movement UNITED STATES WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.

This is the only 18-size, 17-jeweled double roller, lever setting movement on the market. It is most highly and accurately finished throughout, and is especially adapted to men in railroad train service. Each movement is accompanied by a time rate certificate, and the price is within the reach of all Purchase no other until you have seen it. If your jeweler does not handle it ask him to send for it.

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