

## STRIKERS NOT GUILTY

### NOT THEY WHO DESTROYED THE PROPERTY.

#### Officers and Reporters Swear Hoodlums Did It—Positive Proof That Roads Ran the Government.

The main object of the prosecution in the contempt cases now being tried seems to be to show, if possible, that the accused were in some way to blame for the lawlessness during the strike. The work of the government commission in this city recently has thrown much light upon this subject, and some of the sworn testimony is here reproduced. Superintendent of Police Brennan went on record as follows:

Mr. Kernan—What percentage of railroad men do you think were concerned in the acts of violence and destruction of property?

Mr. Brennan—Only a small percentage.

Mr. Kernan—Who did it?

Mr. Brennan—A lot of hoodlums and vicious people, mixed with women and children.

Fire Marshal Fitzgerald was sworn and examined:

Mr. Kernan—Did you attend all of the fires in the period named?

Mr. Fitzgerald—Nearly all; I was on duty at all the fires of any magnitude.

Mr. Kernan—Please state if there was interference with the firemen in the performance of their duties, and what, in your opinion, was the cause of the fires.

Mr. Fitzgerald—There was no interference with the firemen at any time.

The cause of the fires was due to the action of youngsters, who lighted waste and other inflammable material and threw it in cars and wherever it would catch the woodwork. I stopped a number of boys whom I saw doing such work.

Mr. Kernan—You have a large acquaintance among railroad men in your district?

Mr. Fitzgerald—Yes, I know a great many of them.

Mr. Kernan—Was any interference attempted by railroad men that you know of?

Mr. Fitzgerald—No.

Mr. Kernan—Did you receive any aid from railroad men?

Mr. Fitzgerald—Yes. On one occasion a number of railroad men helped the firemen pull an engine into position at Forty-fifth street and the Fort Wayne tracks. I did not ask aid at any time during the fires.

Among the many reporters who testified was Miller of the *Tribune*.

Mr. Kernan—Have you an extensive acquaintance among railroad men?

Mr. Miller—In the course of my work I have learned to know a good many of them by sight, at least.

Mr. Kernan—Did you see anyone whom you knew to be a railroad man engaged in violence or encouraging others who were so engaged?

Mr. Miller—Never except once. That was when a meat train was being cut in two and switches were being turned. He was not doing any of it, but the general tenor of his talk was in the nature of advice to do what was being done.

Most of the trouble was by hoodlums and toughs. In my reports I characterized them as hoodlums. Many of them were boys.

Mr. Kernan—What was your observation as to the sobriety or otherwise of the strikers at their meetings?

Mr. Miller—I scarcely remember seeing one under the influence of liquor. Sobriety was the rule and drunkenness the exception.

Mr. Kernan—Did the speakers at these meetings advise against violence or did they encourage it?

Mr. Miller—They advised against it.

Mr. Kernan—Did you think them sincere in this advice, or was it simply a cloak?

Mr. Miller—I believed them sincere, particularly the brainier men among them.

The testimony of the other reporters was in the same line. Harding of the *Times* was examined:

Mr. Kernan—Did you ever see anyone whom you knew was a railroad man engaged in any violence?

Mr. Harding—I never did. The stock yards furnished the most glaring example of the false and exaggerated reports of riots and disorder made by the newspapers in the recent strike. This district has for years been made to bear the burden of the crimes committed in this region of the city. There was comparatively little disorder at the stock yards during the strike, but the newspaper reports contained accounts of fights and shooting affrays and riots almost every night. Captain O'Neil, of the stock yards police, told me that the reporters and the militia were both responsible for this. Volleys of shots fired by the soldiers or the militia were to be heard, he

said, every day or night, which on investigation proved to have no cause other than the desire to create excitement.

The militia men, he said, were in the habit of firing merely for the sake of making a sensation. A crowd would naturally gather, reporters would flock around and there would be something to tell and brag about. I know this is so from talks with the men themselves.

They intimated that they were getting tired of doing nothing and were desirous of creating some excitement. One night Captain O'Neil said he heard a volley of ten shots. He went to the spot and found the shooting was done by a lot of sentries. They said they had fired at a Polak—the common name for the Poles—who was seen crawling under a freight car. The soldiers said it was dark and the man was at a distance and they did not hit him. Yet they knew he was a Polak. Equally absurd stories in explanation of the shootings were given the police captain on other occasions.

Mr. Debs was on the stand an entire day, and among other interesting points the following was brought out:

Commissioner Kernan—If it should be shown that when government ownership of railroads has resulted in poorer service and more expensive management, do you think it would be a good thing?

Mr. Debs—Government ownership of railroads is decidedly better than railroad ownership of government. The time is coming when there must be government ownership of railroads. Strikes cannot be averted otherwise.

Commissioner Worthington—Will government supervision answer the purpose?

Mr. Debs—I do not think so.

Commissioner Worthington—Will arbitration answer?

Mr. Debs—I fear not. No good can come from compulsory arbitration. That is a contradiction in terms. Even if some means of enforcing the decree could be devised, those against whom the decree was rendered would not be satisfied. The basis must be friendship and confidence.

Commissioner Kernan—You give government ownership of the railroads as a remedy for railway strikes. You doubtless see that except they are confiscated outright it must be a long time before all of them could be acquired. In the meantime do you not think that government supervision would be at least a palliative?

Mr. Debs—Not, judging by the experience of the past. Take the interstate commerce law for instance. It was passed to prevent unjust discrimination among shippers. Yet there is not a railroad in the country that has not persistently violated every provision of the law. Take the Santa Fe for instance. The accountant for the receivers says that \$7,000,000 has been diverted in rebates, \$2,000,000 of which cannot be traced.

Commissioner Kernan—Is not your principal trouble that railroad managers are inaccessible to committees seeking redress of grievances, and thus aggravate the difficulty, and so would not courts of some kind where both parties would be on an equal footing do some good?

Mr. Debs—They might. But since railroads do not obey the decisions of the inter-state commission I do not see much likelihood of their obeying the decisions of a court of arbitration unless it suited their convenience. With the power of the railroads to control the press, and through it public opinion, and all the forces of government I do not believe they could fail in the end to control such boards. It is the perfect confidence with which the railroads depend on the forces of society and government to come to their rescue that inspires them to do many things they would not do if left to fight their own battles.

Commissioner Worthington—You give government ownership of railroads as a remedy for railroad strikes. What about strikes in other industries?

Mr. Debs—The replacement of the wage system by the co-operative commonwealth.

Commissioner Wright—Another name for state socialism?

Mr. Debs—Not as I understand it. My views are substantially those of Laurence Gronlund. Things must grow worse instead of better while the wage system continues. As long as a man is dependent on another for work he is a slave. With labor-saving machinery, which term I consider a misnomer, as it is really labor displacing machinery, unrestricted immigration, and ten men bidding for one job, wages are bound to go lower and lower. With unrestricted immigration and unrestricted competition things have got to get worse. All forms of capital instinctively feel their affinity. I want labor to feel the same way. In the late strike we did nothing to interfere with the operation of the Chicago Herald's business, for instance. Yet the Herald felt its affinity as capital

with the railroads which we had attacked and made unmitigated war on us.

Commissioner Kernan—If such a unification of the railway men as you suggest were accomplished would it not have a dangerous power?

Mr. Debs—A little power is more dangerous than great power. If you have 100 switchmen working in a yard and ten or twelve of them are organized you'll have a strike on your hands in fifteen minutes. The unification of labor would mean the abolition of the wage system.

Commissioner Wright—Isn't the militia always called out to protect property independent of who owns it?

Mr. Debs—Not in the face of General Miles' statement that he had broken the back of the strike.

Chief Deputy United States Marshal Donnelly was one of the very interesting witnesses because his testimony proved that the roads ran the government:

Mr. Kernan—How many men did you swear in?

Mr. Donnelly—We had a regular force of between 1,400 and 1,500, and then we swore in between 3,000 and 4,000 for the railroads. The government armed and paid the regular force, or will pay them. The railroads armed and paid the others.

Mr. Kernan—What class of men composed your regular force?

Mr. Donnelly—The first lot we got were a pretty poor lot. We had to go out on the street and get such men as we could. The better class of men said they wouldn't serve against the strikers.

Mr. Kernan—Did you require any certificate of character or fitness?

Mr. Donnelly—At first we didn't; we had to take what we could get. Later we made some inquiries, and frequently the men came in with some sort of certificates or letters.

Mr. Kernan—From whom did you receive your instructions to hire deputies?

Mr. Donnelly—From Attorney-General Olney. He told us to hire all we needed. The number we needed was decided on at conferences between Mr. Arnold, Mr. Milchrist, the district attorney and Mr. Walker, special assistant district attorney.

Mr. Kernan—What were your instructions to the deputies, and were they written or oral?

Mr. Donnelly—Our regular men I would generally tell when we were going out to move trains engaged in inter-state commerce and mail trains. There were no written instructions.

Mr. Kernan—Did you give instructions to the railroad deputies?

Mr. Donnelly—I didn't give them any instructions. The railroads would send in a batch of men, saying they were all right, and we would swear them in. We gave the stars to the railroads and took their receipt for them.

Mr. Kernan—Did these railway deputies report to you or were they under your orders?

Mr. Donnelly—No sir. They didn't report to anyone except the chief detectives of the roads.

Mr. Kernan—They had derived all their authority from the United States, had they not?

Mr. Donnelly—Yes, sir.

Mr. Kernan—You required no certificate of character from them?

Mr. Donnelly—Ohly that the railroads said they were all right.

Mr. Kernan—And they did not report to you?

Mr. Donnelly—No, sir.

Mr. Worthington—Do you know whether the railroads operated all trains with deputy marshals or whether they were carrying mails or not?

Mr. Donnelly—I don't know that.

Mr. Kernan—Did you ever receive reports of drunkenness or violence among the deputies?

Mr. Donnelly—Most of the reports of that kind were from among the railroad deputies. I have one in my pocket now I received a few moments ago.

Mr. Kernan—Did you see any violence committed by men you knew were strikers?

Mr. Donnelly—All the violence and car burning I saw was done by boys, tough kids. Some of them were pretty well loaded up with drink.

Mr. Kernan—Were there any of your deputies who were not citizens?

Mr. Donnelly—We had one that I know of.

Mr. Kernan—Was he a regular or a railroad deputy?

Mr. Donnelly—He was one of our regular men.

Mr. Kernan—You don't know whether any of the railroad deputies were citizens or not?

Mr. Donnelly—I do not.

Professor Herron, in the course of an address at the University of Nebraska, remarked that the judiciary of this country is thoroughly corrupt, and that both houses of congress are under the influence of the money power. Coming from the quarter it does, this statement is deserving of attention.—*Advance Era*.

## MODERN CRUCIFIXION

### FIENDISH WORK OF A REGULAR ARMY OFFICER.

#### Pullman Sufferers Are Kept Starving With Cash in Hand—Given Their Money Only on Surrender.

The last act in the tragic Pullman strike embodies a chapter of human atrocity rarely equaled in the sad annals of labor's heroic struggle for honest wages. To the Chicago hussars belongs the shame of the infamous incident, and to Lieutenant Quincy, in particular, is due the distinction of conceiving an atrocity that would immortalize a cannibal among the man-eating tribes of the South Sea jungles. To hold a well filled purse before the eyes of a man whose children are starving and offer to exchange it for his resignation as a labor leader is a refinement of cruelty not often heard of. A local paper says:

Several days ago the Chicago hussars advertised an entertainment at Tattergall's for the benefit of the Pullman strike sufferers. The public generously responded and the entertainment netted about \$500 for the strikers. The committee, of which Lieut. Tom Quincy, of the hussars, is chairman, has refused to give a single cent of the sum so raised to the relief committee or to the sufferers unless the labor unions at Pullman declare the strike off.

The committee also refuses to expend the money so raised for any other purpose than in buying railroad tickets and in sending the strikers out of town.

All of which leads to inquiry and not a little unfavorable comment.

Since raising the fund mentioned—a fund which the public contributed without exacting any conditions concerning its disposal, the hussar committee has been actively engaged in demanding of the Pullman strikers that before they can receive any assistance out of the fund they must declare the strike off. To such an extent has the committee carried its conditions that five of the eighteen local unions engaged in the Pullman strike yesterday signed documents declaring the strike off, and these declarations were placed in the hands of Lieut. Quincy, who still has them in his possession. Lieut. Quincy also persuaded Chairman Thomas W. Heathcote, of the central strike committee, to resign his chairmanship and declare the strike off as far as his own union—No. 208—was concerned. Chairman Heathcote and the officials of four other unions were forced to take the action they did in order that the suffering families of Pullman might receive the benefit of the hussar fund.

Lieut. Quincy called at the city hall yesterday afternoon and boastfully exhibited what he termed "the surrender of the strikers to the Chicago hussars." One of the documents was Chairman Heathcote's resignation, which is as follows:

PULLMAN, ILL., Sept. 5.

TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC: I have on three or four occasions called mass meetings at Turner hall, Kensington, for the purpose of declaring the strike off at Pullman. All local unions represented agreed to send representatives for the purpose of calling the strike off today. Failing to meet me for that purpose I hereby tender my resignation as chairman of the central strike committee, and as president of local union No. 208. I declare the strike off.

T. W. HEATHCOTE.

Lieut. Quincy also exhibited the following notice which had just been received by him:

PULLMAN, ILL., Sept. 5.

TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC: We, the undersigned, representatives of local unions heretofore mentioned, do hereby declare the Pullman strike off. Nos. 191, 279, 196 and 356.

WILLIAM COCHRANE, President 191.

W. G. HISLOP, Secretary 191.

THEODORE ROIDE, for 196.

J. W. JACOBS, for 279.

OTTO KLEIN, for 356.

"You see, I made these officials of the unions they represent sign this notice declaring the strike off before we would give up a cent of money," said Lieut. Quincy. "Then we decided that we would not give up any of the fund except in the purchase of tickets for those who wanted to leave Pullman. After we received these notices which I hold, declaring the strike off, I bought eleven tickets for strikers who wanted to leave Pullman, but we shall refuse assistance to any man whose union has not declared the strike off."

"Why have you made such a condition?"

Lieut. Quincy hesitated and stammered a moment before replying. "Oh, well, the people who contributed to the fund made it on those conditions. Beside that we want the strike declared off. Old Tom Heathcote has reached bed-rock. He is dead broke and we easily persuaded him to resign. I went to him myself and got his resignation, then I went to the presidents of the other four unions and got their signatures to the order declaring the strike off. I told them we wouldn't give the sufferers a cent unless they did. They signed the

order and then I bought the tickets. Some of the tickets are for Michigan, some for Kansas, and some for Canada. One fellow wanted me to buy tickets for himself and sister to Butte, Mont. I refused to do it and told him to go and work in a ditch for the money. I won't give a cent to any man whose union has not declared the strike off."

The announcements of the hussar entertainment for the benefit of the Pullman sufferers contain no conditions as to how the fund should be expended, so it appears that Lieut. Quincy and his committee have arrogated to themselves the right of attaching conditions to the distribution of a fund which they hold in trust for several thousand starving women and children.

In Reverse ("Oh, Blessed Charity.")

[Written for THE RAILWAY TIMES.]

BY E. E. EVANS.

I read the words with trembling heart,  
Penning by Charlotte Perkins Stetson,  
Oh true conceiving of an art  
That works such dark deception.

I wish but to reverse the scene,  
On which they sit to climb to reach it:  
The lesson has been needed long:  
But no way found, as yet, to win it.

The smaller boy with wits more keen,  
(The larger one is not far sighted),  
Proposes now they fix a scheme  
By which their hearts will be delighted.

They build a fabric far from strong  
On which they both may climb to reach it:  
The lesson has been needed long:  
The small boy's mission was to teach it.

He clambers up—the smaller one—  
Assisted by his trusting brother,  
And grasps the treasure that belongs  
As much to one as to the other.

But now he thinks it all his own,  
And hugs the wealth unjustly gotten;  
Forgetting that the tottering throne  
On which he sits is weak and rotten.

What "blessed charity" is shown  
By this ill-treated larger brother,  
That he break not the fabric down  
And build one stronger than the other.

Value of the Railway Strike.

The railway strike has shown conclusively that the ballot-box is the only proper and effective way to remedy the many serious evils we all experience. If the workmen, who suffer most from our present anarchical, competitive system, would vote the populist or socialist ticket this fall every state in the union would be carried by large majorities against the two old parties, and a majority for the new forces would be assured in the congress which meets in December, 1895—and which, in a real republic, should meet in December, 1894. It is not likely that the president will call an extra session of congress for March 4, 1895, when the congressmen elected in November are entitled to seats, since it is probable that there will be fifty or sixty populists in it—if the people were sufficiently intelligent, populist and socialist congressmen would be in the majority. Then such legislation would speedily be had as would solve all these difficulties; the only solution lies in the collective ownership by the whole people of all the means of production and distribution.—*The Commonwealth*.

Criminals and Corporations.

A convicted criminal is often made a criminal for life, because, after having served a term in the workhouse, jail or penitentiary, he at once becomes a marked man by those who knew him in his innocence, and his just punishment made to become unjust and to continue on and on to the end of his natural life. In fact, he is often made to live the life of a criminal when his heart's desire is to walk in the paths of innocence and uprightness. So with many a woman who has but once listened to the siren song of the tempter; she longs for the family love and recognition which should be found in the brotherhood doctrine.

There is no such doctrine found to govern the ways of corporations and trusts. The servants of these soulless and bloodless institutions of man's creation regard it as a cardinal virtue and first-class commendation to their superiors to be able to make money for the company—make it honorably and honestly if they can, but never to forget that they are to make money for the company—their promotion depending upon their ability to make money.—*Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*.

Just a Prediction.

The *Virginia Chronicle* says a prominent citizen of California, who was a resident of Nevada during the flush times, and foremost among the writers and thinkers in the early history of Nevada, writes to a personal friend in Virginia City as follows: "It looks as though the strike was practically broken and that the railroads would have things their own way again for a time; but the day of reckoning for them is not far off. If the powers that be do not bring them under the law there will be some power that will. I think a political landslide is impending. Republicans and democrats alike are coming over to the populist camp. To judge from the people with whom I have talked, there will be little more room than the skeleton of the old parties left after the next election."

## JUDGE TULEY CAUSTIC

### GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTIONS WILL NOT DO.

#### The Government Sharply Criticised Fearless Attack by a Judge—No Hope of Impeachment.

Judge Murray F. Tuley contributed an article to the Labor Day edition of the *Chicago Times* that is of especial interest now that the trial of the strike leaders is on. Judge Tuley is one of the ablest as well as oldest men occupying the bench and the opinion of this venerable jurist is of great weight. He says:

When violence and disorder attended the late strike President Cleveland declared that there was no time to discuss the means of suppressing the same. He was right, but now as the strike is over the time for discussion has arrived.

Cleveland is receiving the plaudits of the multitude, particularly of the republicans, for bringing federal intervention to the suppression of the strike in a new and hitherto unheard of manner. But the rightfulness of that action and the effect of it as a precedent has yet to be submitted to the sober second thought of the people of the United States. Will the verdict of the public, uninfluenced by self-interest or by apparent necessity of meeting the particular emergency, be the same as at present? I apprehend not.

The labor element, chagrined at the failure of the sympathetic strike caused unquestionably by federal intervention, is clamoring for the impeachment of Attorney-General Olney, by whose advice the peculiar method of resorting to a court of chancery was undertaken.

This matter of impeachment raises two questions—first, was the advice given and the course pursued sound law—and if not was the attorney-general honest in giving the erroneous advice; for if he was he cannot be impeached.

The labor people urge that it was a strange act for a president elected by the democratic party, which has heretofore been the party of the people—of the masses against the classes—to appoint a railroad attorney to such a position. He was the solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at the time of his appointment. They also point to the fact that Olney in selecting local counsel for the legal campaign of the United States government selected the leading railroad lawyer of Chicago as his assistant. The labor people not only believe that Olney was appointed attorney-general at the instance of the railroads, but also believe that his action and advice in the late strike was in the interest of his former employers and not dictated by any desire to serve the general public.

Olney's scheme was this: To cause to be filed in the United States courts at the different points where the strike existed a bill in equity under the interstate commerce law for an injunction to enjoin the officers of the American Railway Union and every other person on earth from interfering with railroad cars and trains engaged in inter-state commerce or in carrying the United States mail upon the alleged ground that the American Railway Union officers and other persons unknown were engaged in a conspiracy to prevent inter-state commerce and to obstruct the United States mail; to present this bill to a United States judge and obtain, without notice to anyone, an ex parte injunction; to attempt to serve this injunction upon the mob or rioters, and, as they were sure to treat the injunction with contempt, to call on the United States military to enforce this negative prohibitory injunction. That was the new device of this railroad attorney-general. Call on the United States judiciary to enjoin a mob or riot and then upon the military to enforce the injunction upon the mob or riot.

It was certainly something novel for the executive power to seek to make use of the judiciary as a tool or instrument for suppressing a mob. It was the first instance in our history. The duty of the legislative power is to make the laws, and of the executive power to enforce the laws, and of the judiciary to declare the laws.

Who before Olney conceived of the idea of calling upon a court of chancery to put down a mob or quell a riot, or who ever before used it for such a purpose?

While it is admitted that as a rule a court of chancery can not be used to enjoin violence, disorder, or a mob, yet it is contended that under the inter-state commerce act the United States government is expressly given the right to apply to a court of chancery for its aid in enforcing that act, and to restrain parties from violating its provisions.

[Continued on third page.]

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CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1894.

**Watch It.**

The date on the address label shows the time to which subscription is paid. See to renewal before it expires.

**Notice to A. R. U. Men.**

Regular meetings of Local Union No. 212, at O'Callaghan's hall, corner Lincoln and Indiana Sts. T. J. GARE, Secy.

**Notice to Local Unions.**

The ten-cents-a-week assessment ordered by the convention for the support of the Pullman strike has been declared off by the Board of Directors. S. KELHER, Secy.

**THE TRIAL.**

Sofar as the trial of the officers of the American Railway Union has progressed it is a tiresome farce. A minute examination is made into the most trifling details. Several days have been consumed by the government in thrice proving inconsequential nothings and it is said to still have on hand an endless number of witnesses who saw some unknown man pick up a stone, or heard some strike leader urging the men to quit work. The constant objections of the defendants counsel are met by Judge Woods with the remark that this is not an examination to be hindered by technical points, and so the weary trial goes on.

Unless the special counsel for the government is anxious to make a pretense of earning that alleged fee of \$50,000 by consuming a great deal of time, why not cut this child's play short off, announce the verdict and have done with it? Nobody denies the main issue. It involves the principle of the right of free speech. It is a question of whether a citizen of the republic has a right to advise another citizen to act peaceably for his own best interests, to the detriment of the labor-robbing corporations. This question should be kept free, and unshadowed by the cloud of trifles. The government, during the strike, went into partnership with the corporations and sent them its army to crush the strike. We are now to see whether the courts can be used to imprison the advocates of strikes. So let the issue be unclouded. If the plutocracy has decided to throttle free speech let the verdict rest upon that issue alone.

**THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.**

For the first time the producing millions are fully aroused and the first real effort to take legal possession of the government will be made this fall. The recent great railroad strike more than anything else is responsible for this. It very clearly demonstrated the fact that the strike can not protect labor from the robbing corporations now solidly united. To this fact it added the absolute proof that the machinery of the government is the means by which the corporations triumphed.

There is, then, but one thing to be done—take possession of the government. In no other way can labor be protected from wage robbery. The laboring people see this, and in every section of the country they are rushing into the ranks of the People's party.

It is true the People's party is not perfect. Tens of thousands of those who will vote with it are not fully agreed to all its propositions. But if there are some flaws the main issue is right. Beneath the cloud of imperfections is the great principle of a government by the people. Upon this all the countless factions agree and to this they will cling until the People's party has done its work—reconstructed the government.

Rally, then, to the People's party. It should receive every labor vote. It is the only party uncompromisingly opposed to the government as it stands. It is the only party which is the deadly enemy of trusts and corporations, and the steadfast friend of the producers. Labor can be true to itself only by voting for the People's party.

**Raises Wages and Lowers Fares.**

What effect will the government ownership of railways have? How can we tell? Simply by looking at the result of it in other countries which are further advanced than we are. The following figures are going the round of the reform press:

In Austria you can ride a distance of 1,000 miles across the country for \$6.50, first-class, too, while workmen can ride six miles for two cents, twelve miles for four cents, and thirty miles for ten cents.

In Hungary, where roads are owned by the states, you can ride six miles for one cent, and since the government has raised the roads wages have doubled the sum tells the same story. Fares

and freights have been cut down one-half and wages doubled.

In Germany you can ride four miles for one cent on the government-owned railroad. Yet wages are 123 per cent higher than they were when private corporations owned them, and during the last ten years the net profits have increased fourteen per cent.

In Victoria, where the government owns the railroads, fares are not half as high as in this country, and the net income is sufficient to pay all federal taxes.

The Prussian government has operated railroads so successfully that a surplus of \$1,000,000 has accumulated, and it is now proposed to reduce fares still lower.

**Egan's Admission.**

While undergoing the fire of cross-examination before the strike commission, General Manager Egan, who was at the head of the managers association during the strike, was forced to admit that the purpose of that body was to crush organized labor. The letter from Debs to the managers proposing a settlement was under consideration. In the presence of his testimony the assertion that the general managers combination was merely a defensive one goes to pieces:

Question—Now, was not this letter courteously composed and looking to a settlement of the difficulty?

Mr. Egan—We didn't need a settlement; we had 'em beat already.

Question The soldiers, marshals, sheriffs, and police remained on duty some time after that, didn't they?

Mr. Egan—We needed the soldiers to protect our property.

Question If a settlement could have been reached at that time between the railroads and the strikers couldn't the soldiers and marshals have been dismissed? They wouldn't have been needed after an amicable settlement had been reached, would they?

Mr. Egan—It was their intention not to recognize the American Railway Union.

Question Then it is true, is it, that the reason this communication was not received was not because it was not courteously worded, or because it was discourteous or insulting, but because the general managers would not recognize the American Railway Union?

Mr. Egan—Well, that's as I understood it.

Question What would there have been out of the way for you to have talked with Debs and Howard when they asked a conference with you?

Mr. Egan—I didn't have any authority to talk to them.

Question—Then your authority extended to this: You had authority to contract, at the expense of the railroads, for all the force necessary to crush the strike, but had no authority to settle it by peaceful means?

Mr. Egan—Well, yes; I suppose so.

**A Uniformed Scoundrel.**

The people who recently patronized the "military" performance at Tattersall's because they wished to help the Pullman strikers and not because they cared to see the monkey tricks of a few tin soldiers from Gen. Miles' circus brigade, have been confided out of their money.

In the shape of admission fees they placed several hundred dollars in the hands of a fellow named Quincy, to be turned into bread and meat for the hungry people at Pullman. They did not suspect that Mr. Pullman himself was to be the beneficiary, but a careful reading of the article on the first page of this paper will undeceive them. Lieut. Quincy may not have been employed by Mr. Pullman to manipulate the whole thing in his favor, but there is not a notorious rascal in the country who could have more successfully done it for hire.

**"Blessed Charity."**

A month ago the TIMES contained a poem by Charlotte Perkins Stetson, bearing the caption of this article. The clever lines of the satire ran as follows:

Came two young children to their mother's shelf  
 (One was quite little and the other big),  
 And each in freedom calmly helped himself;  
 (One was a pie.)

The food was free and plenty for them both,  
 But one was rather dull and very small,  
 So the big, smarter brother, nothing loathe,  
 He took it all.

At which the little fellow raised a yell,  
 Which tired the other's more esthetic ears;  
 He gave him here a crust and there a shell  
 To stop his tears.

He gave with pride, in manner calm and bland,  
 Finding the other's hunger a delight;  
 He gave him pity, his full left hand  
 Hid from the right.

He gave and gave, O! blessed charity,  
 How sweet and beautiful a thing it is.  
 How fine to see that big boy giving free,  
 What was not his.

One of our readers sent in as a reply the verses to be found on the first page of this number. Of themselves they are excellent. Read in the light of those above they are still more interesting. Truly, the real charity is found in the forbearance of the starving giant—Labor.

One of the echoes of the strike brings the information that the deputy sheriffs who worked for Cook county "during the war" have formed an organization to enforce the payment of their claim of \$6 a day for their services. Setting \$6 a day for helping to force others' wages down to six cents a day is in harmony with the whole roaring farce.

**AN APPEAL TO LABOR.**

**MEN AND BROTHERS:**—The Pullman strike, under the auspices of the American Railway Union, has created an issue which, while it has resulted in the arrest and indictment of the officers of the American Railway Union, places on trial, as never before, organized labor of the country. In other words, the trial of the officers of the American Railway Union is as absolutely the trial of organized labor.

**The Necessity for Funds.**

In the coming trial every thoughtful member of labor organizations will appreciate the fact that labor will be confronted by organized railroad capital, representing billions.

Against this formidable array of money, and the power of money, stands organized labor on trial, because the organization known as the American Railway Union unfurled and flung to the breeze the banner of resistance to wrongs, which, the more they are contemplated, the more monstrous they appear.

The defense of the American Railway Union officials, which is but another way of stating the fact that organized labor is to be defended, requires money and a large amount of money to enable organized labor to grapple with organized capital and maintain successfully its standing before the tribunals, where, by the fiat of the court, it is to plead.

**The Amount Which Should Be Raised.**

In making this appeal to organized labor, and the friends of organized labor throughout the land, I do not hesitate to aver my belief that ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS should be contributed. The amount, at the first glance, may seem large, but it dwindles to insignificance when the magnitude of the issues involved are considered.

**What Are the Issues?**

I answer: The eternal right of workmen to organize; to demand their rights; to resist oppression; to confer together in all matters relating to their welfare, and finally, as the last resort, to strike. These unalienable rights are in peril. The American Railway Union voiced them and championed them, and when they were attacked, corporations cheered and sustained by the money power, the American Railway Union protested, proposed peaceable adjustments, and, failing in all propositions, finally gave its indorsement of the strike, which is impressing upon the national mind the fact that wrongs must be redressed if peace and prosperity are to succeed the storm.

For this defiant and patriotic attitude of the American Railway Union, in the interest of organized labor and the welfare of the country, its officers have been indicted, and with them there will be a trial of organized labor. In the contemplation of ultimate verdicts, the few men who have been indicted, as compared with the thousands whose interests are involved, are of comparatively little consequence. If the verdict of the jury stays the hand of vengeance, if corporate power is humbled by the fiat of justice, if the indicted defenders of workmen's rights go forth free to proclaim that law and liberty are still in alliance, then in that case organized labor will take on new strength and courage, drooping hopes will revive, and faith in the perpetuity of free institutions will stretch forth its hands to grasp the fruits of labor redeemed by the genius of justice. If, however, the money power of corporations shall be able to debauch jurors, if the verdict dooms the men to prison who dared, when labor plead for the reinstatement of its rights, to stand forth, regardless of consequences, in the van of the conflict, then in that case the doom of organized labor is sealed.

**The Battle is On.**

The corporate enemies of organized labor, with all the appliances and equipments of war, are scheming for strategic advantages, and the preliminaries of the battle are seen in every direction. To meet them and thwart their schemes money is required. In making this appeal for contributions to the defense fund I am not playing the role of mendicant. I simply say that, in the persons of the indicted officials of the American Railway Union, the rights of organized labor are indissolubly linked. No power can disunite their destiny. Hence, such contributions as may be made are for the emancipation of organized labor from aristocratic, plutocratic and corporate thraldoms, the contemplation of which fills the mind with alarm.

Only those who are deeply imbued with the conviction that the rights of organized labor are in peril are asked to contribute, and if these give a fraction, even a tenth of one day's income, I do not doubt we shall be able to send out, all over the width of the land, Perry's immortal dispatch, "We met the enemy, and they are ours."

**EUGENE V. DEBS,**

President American Railway Union.  
 [Friendly papers please copy.]

**Texas Labor.**

That organized labor in Texas is alive to the necessities of the times is evident from the fact that a great union meeting of all local labor organizations of the state is called to assemble at Ft. Worth, September 24. The object is to "consider the condition of labor" and take such action "political and otherwise" as the situation seems to warrant. The call is signed by President James Scott,

of the State Federation of Labor, and by the chief officers of many railway and trades organizations.

**Circus Rider Miles.**

When a general of the army and the mayor of a city combine in the management of a spectacular performance all the world admires. The Chicago Times seems to believe that Gen. Miles and Maj. Mann have done this, and it describes the partnership with playful sarcasm that is calculated to annoy the dignified general who is conducting the grand and protracted military maneuvers at Evanston:

"Miles & Mann's military tournament, limited, continues to play to exceptionally large business, and the management takes pleasure in announcing that owing to the generous patronage the public has extended to this unrivaled combination the engagement will be continued for another week. Hourly performances will be given as in the past, and patrons will see the usual grand exhibitions of trick riding, sham fighting and all-around warfare daily, rain or shine.

"Miles & Mann's monster military circus and stellar aggregation of grizzled veterans is now bigger and better than ever before. It has more horses, more men, more wagons, chariots, and more of everything calculated to instruct and amuse both old and young than any other combination now playing in the tented arena. Prices remain as before. The small sum of 25 cents, a quarter of a dollar, admits to all and includes a seat in the grand stand.

"All performances are given under the personal direction of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., commanding the department of the Missouri. Gen. Miles' long association with Col. William F. Cody, better known to the American public under the name of "Buffalo Bill," insures the best stage management obtainable.

"The business staff of this stupendous combination is headed by O. R. Mann, at present mayor of the city of Evanston. Mayor Mann has obtained the exclusive grand-stand privilege for this engagement, and in view of the extremely good thing he is making out of it has generously consented to give 5 per centum of his winnings to the soldiers' library at Fort Sheridan. At the close of every performance courteous agents will pass among the audience with copies of Gen. Miles' great book, entitled 'How I Led the Dedication Day Parade; or, the Story of My Popularity.' This entertaining volume contains complete accounts of Gen. Miles' campaigns among the Indians, his friendship with Col. Cody and Maj. Burke, his triumphal career as leader and manager of the last charity ball and his heroic defense of the city of Chicago during the late labor disturbances. It is copiously illustrated with sixteen half-tone portraits of the general in uniform, civilian's costume, evening dress and bathing suit.

"To the young man who aims to dress well and who does not? these illustrations alone are worth the price of the volume. It is a book for the parlor table or boudoir, and during the present run of the Miles & Mann combination may be obtained for the sum of one dime."

The performances now being given on Evanston commons are under the direct patronage and support of the United States government, the government, in fact, paying the freight. Messrs. Miles & Mann are, in fact, acting in only a managerial capacity, the one as stage manager and master of the ballet; the other, the mayor, is on the gate, takes tickets and does the elegant to the people with passes.

The original idea and intention of all this fuss and feathers now waving on Evanston commons was to establish a summer school of war there for the benefit of regular army officers unfamiliar with the moving of large bodies of troops. From the foregoing carefully worded announcement it will be seen that the school of war idea has been badly side-tracked. The fact is that Gen. Miles has turned the school of war into one big military tournament and hippodrome in which he is the leading figure, playing daily for the plaudits of a grand stand full of school girls and college boys.

In a quiet way a whole lot of the officers on duty at Evanston commons are poking fun at their brave general. They have been kept there and will be kept there for another week on the plea that they are pupils in the school of war! The spectacular part of the business is much more pronounced than the school idea. It is granted by all patrons of the Miles & Mann combination that they provide daily a beautiful series of living pictures.

In the history of war there is nothing finer than the thrilling effect Gen. Miles produces as he draws his men up in division formation after battle and rides slowly along the lines bowing and lifting his hat to the yelling boys and dear girls in the gallery. Then he wheels his horse abruptly and dashes down the lines amid storms of applause. Col. Cody never did anything finer, and it needs only a calcium light, a band to play "The Arkansas Traveler" and a whirling dervish to complete the resemblance to the colonel. Gen. Miles has not been Col. Cody's friend for no purpose. He has learned well the colonel's skill in utilizing spectacular effects, but he is badly handicapped for the want of a whirling dervish.

Gen. Miles always routs the enemy, too, though sometimes only after terrific slaughter of his own men inflicted by his own men. The other day he formed his own lines opposite the position held by the alleged enemy. The cavalry held the center and made a gallant dash into the enemy's center. The enemy, as was natural, was cut in two, but also, as was natural, the enemy's left flank swung round and cut off Miles' cavalry from his infantry on the rear. While the enemy's left was doing this their right engaged with the cavalry and awful slaughter resulted. Miles' right went to the aid of the cavalry, while his left engaged with the enemy's left, which had cut off the cavalry. Miles' left in firing on the enemy wounded its own cavalry—shot right through it, in fact, and practically annihilated them. The veteran officers shook their heads gravely over the result of this maneuver and declared that had it been executed on an actual battlefield their commander would certainly have been court-martialed for needless slaughter of men.

But it was pretty and made a lot of lovely blue smoke.

**LAWLESS CAPITALISTS.**

An American Railway Union committee waited upon Gov. Nelson of Minnesota the other day to ask his aid in securing the reinstatement of some 2,500 men who had gone out on account of the Pullman boycott. The committee stated that they expected and asked nothing for themselves, because they knew they were blacklisted, but they desired to get those men reinstated who had quit work because the vote of their local unions so decided. The managers, the committee claimed, were making it very hard for the men to get back their old places, every man being required to sign an agreement to have nothing to do with any labor organization for a certain period and not to vote the Populist ticket this fall. The governor replied that he did not believe the railways were trying to influence votes, and added that the railways of Minnesota could not, under the laws of the state, pledge their men to remain out of labor unions.

Is Gov. Nelson as innocent as he seems, as ignorant of what a corporation agent, a railway manager, a wicked boss, can do and will do to chastise a rebellious workman? Does he really think such men care what the law says they may or may not do?

We do not believe he does. In evidence of what a railway manager will do when he seeks vengeance, we quote the following from the San Francisco Examiner, August 9:

General Superintendent Fillmore, of the Southern Pacific, was asked today whether the company was preventing members of the railway union who engaged in the strike from getting employment of any kind. Mr. Fillmore said:

"We have no use for men who engaged in the late strike and will not encourage them in any way."

"Suppose these strikers should obtain other employment. Would your company go out of its way to have them discharged?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Fillmore. "If I know that a man was not true to this company, and if I find out that he has got a job anywhere, I will pursue him and use my best efforts to get him discharged. These fellows shall never earn bread and butter in California if I can help it. Against those men who did not take any active part in the strike I have nothing to say. I have no bitter feelings against them. When we need their help we will hire them again, for we do not consider that they were altogether to blame, but for those who led the strikers we have no such consideration. I have no use for fellows of that kind and do not intend that they shall make a living so long as they are within my reach."

The tigerish cruelty of these utterances was never excelled by any tyrant's ravings. The sentiment is one, however, to which many a magnate fattened on the toil of others subscribes. The indiscretion of saying what they think is General Superintendent Fillmore's point of difference.

Another illustration of the lawlessness of capital, one not directly connected with their workmen, is furnished by the books of the Santa Fe road, which show seven million dollars paid to shippers in rebates in the last four years, in direct violation of the plain provisions of the inter-state commerce law. Concerning these repeated acts of lawlessness the Chicago Times pertinently asks:

Will any of the officials of the railroad be indicted for this colossal law-breaking conspiracy? Is the matter to be brought to the attention of the federal grand jury? Will that eminent counsel to corporations, the attorney general of the United States, take action against the insolent violators of the law? The attorney for the Santa Fe took a prominent part in the proceedings against Debs and others for violation of the inter-state commerce law. Did he go into court with clean hands or had he guilty knowledge of the way in which his corporation was violating the same act?

And of this same road, in its relation to its workmen, the Kansas City Journal says:

It is claimed by the strikers that the Santa Fe Railroad Company has begun to blacklist those of its former employes who joined the American Railway Union and took part in the recent strike. It is said that four of the Santa Fe men applied for places with two other roads and were refused on the ground that the Santa Fe Company had announced that their records were bad. The strikers claim, too, that the Santa Fe Company has notified the present Argentine employes that they must withdraw from all labor organizations within thirty days or forfeit their back pay and consider themselves liable to discharge.

The cruelty with which striking miners have been treated, and the lawless use of force to which their employers have resorted to drive them back to work, would startle out of their supineness every ignorant upholder of and believer in our present industrial system if the facts could only be made known. It is the misfortune of the oppressed, that only the oppressor's side of every story reaches the eye and ear of our too thoughtless, too selfish people. "The destruction of the poor is their poverty," always. Now and then a truth or two concerning these things becomes public, and so horrifies that public that men straightway forget it as fast as they can. For this reason bear with a repetition of a portion of the appeal of the Alabama miners, as it appeared in the New York World on May 31st.

A reduction of 25 per cent was offered at the Johns mine, where it is all negro labor. The miners refused. Then the superintendent, Llewellyn Johns, sent the bank boss into the mines to call a meeting inside to intimidate the men into accepting. They still refused. The boss went out and fastened up the entrance to the mine, saying that the men

would have to come to terms before they got out. The miners knew nothing of this until they came to the top of the mainway at knocking-off time, and they were forced to return to their places of work to get tools to break the barricade. About that time the miners' wives had found out what was going on and they collected in force with tools and made an egress for their husbands. The miners never retaliated in any form, but quietly accepted the indignities heaped upon them.

The next insult was an individual canvass among the men. In several instances if a man refused he was beaten with a black snake whip, and if he ran away he was fired at. These things are spoken very lightly of by the press, but we will refer you to the executive board of the United Mine Workers of Alabama, at Birmingham, for substantiation.

The company now have agents scouring the country for colored laborers to take the place of the regular miners. They have over 200 of them and are advertising for 1,000 more. They have some working at the Pratt mines heavily guarded by so-called men with Winchester. The miners had a meeting at Pratt today, having their wives and children with them. These guards notified them that they must leave in five minutes or they would fire into the children. Of course they had to go. We have no redress.

While we do not object to peace officers in their proper capacity, we certainly do not like the way all the armed force of the state are used for the benefit of the coal operators only, nor the flooding of our mining camps with the scum of the earth, acting as deputy sheriffs—the same class of thugs that Pinkerton took to Homestead—for they break into people's houses at all hours of the day and night to see that the strikers are where they want them."

Doubtless many of our good, kind hearted people, they who like to sleep well o' nights, will say with Gov. Nelson these things are not so, for slavery has been abolished in Alabama, and "under the laws of the state" the mine bosses could not pen their men in mines, could not lash their backs, could not employ guards who, on order, would shoot down women and children.

But we say these things are true, and many more things like them are true, not because the law permits or prohibits them, but because lawless capitalists order them, and a supine, cowardly people permits them.

Did not the Pennsylvania militia fire, upon orders of a mining boss, into a crowd of striking miners, killing and wounding scores of the poor wretches who were fleeing before them, as the death shots—all in the backs of the victims—proved?

Did not the regular troops of the United States army shoot and kill unarmed, peaceful citizens and helpless women in and around Chicago in this last July? Even one woman was shot as she sat singing hymns in her own house, at her organ. The files of the daily papers of the city preserve these stories.

Gentlemen who cry "Peace, Peace!" when there is no peace, the sooner you realize the daring extent of the lawlessness of these capitalists now engaged in "subduing labor" the better for all of us.

**Our Unbiased Courts!**

Some months ago a workman was sent to prison for taking a pickled pig's foot to eat. Judge Dundy, of injunction fame, went that court one better and sent a man to the penitentiary for life for stealing one cent from a United States mail carrier. Not long since a Swede was sent to the penitentiary in Wisconsin for stealing about a dollar's worth of groceries. The Prison Mirror relates this:

An Indiana court recently sentenced a poor devil to two and a half years in the penitentiary for stealing a ham, notwithstanding his plea that he stole it for his starving family. The same court sentenced a defaulting county treasurer to three years imprisonment for stealing \$82,000. That is the kind of "justice" which builds up anarchy and brings courts into contempt with the American people. Such a judge is a greater menace to America than the most blatant anarchist, and should be dealt with accordingly.

As the winter comes on the hungry and freezing unemployed will naturally become more and more desperate. Men who are strictly honest under ordinary circumstances will give way to the keen pangs of hunger and steal something to eat.

Will the judges before whom such "criminals" are tried consider the mitigating circumstances or will the jails and penitentiaries be filled to overflowing with the unfortunates? Without a doubt the lines will be drawn more closely than ever, and the pitiless lash of the law will fall with greater severity as the powers that be instinctively feel the danger of the encroachments of miserable humanity. "Away with the wretches to the dungeon! The sacred rights of private property must be maintained at all hazards."

The News-Reporter, of Omaha, has out its annual holiday edition, making a magnificent picture gallery of railway officials of 180 pages. The volume will be of especial service as a book of reference, and the enterprise of the News-Reporter is to be commended. One dollar sent to Arthur Brown, box 470, Omaha, will secure the book.

**Where the Ax Didn't Fall.**

Extract from report of Strike Commission:

Mr. Kernan—When the general cut in salaries was made was your salary reduced?

Mr. Pullman—No. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kernan—That of officials or superintendents or foremen?

Mr. Pullman—No.

JUDGE TULEY CAUSTIC

(Continued from first page.)

While Judge Cooley and ex-President Harrison express their approval of Cleveland's acts, neither of them refer to this new contrivance of suppressing mobs or strikes by injunction. Both of those gentlemen are known to be so strongly in favor of corporations as to detract very much from the weight of their opinions upon this matter.

There are four articles upon the federal intervention in the late strike in the current number of the North American Review, but only one of them touches upon this question of the federal use of the judiciary in putting down strikes under the inter-state commerce act. The first is by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who looks at the use of the federal troops from an army officer's standpoint, and can see no reason why in any case of a domestic mob, violence or disorder the United States troops should not be called into action.

Wade Hampton, United States commissioner of railroads, forgets all about his former state-rights doctrines and kisses the hand that appointed him. He, however, ignores the inter-state commerce act and argues that while congress could not under such circumstances call on the United States troops, yet it did and could confer upon the president such power under a section of the United States statutes evidently intended for the suppression of the southern ku klux.

H. P. Robinson, editor of the Railway Age, can see in the strike nothing but "organized rebellion," "revolution through which the labor organizations proposed to obtain control of the government," etc., and as the action of the United States government enabled the railroads to triumph he also sings the song of praise.

The other contributor, Mr. Gompers, although not a lawyer, strikes the keynote of the problem, when, in speaking of the regular army being marshaled in to the field by order of the president to enforce the injunctions, he says:

Is it not strange that the provisions of the inter-state commerce law, passed by congress in compliance with the demand of the people of our country to protect them against the greed and outrageous discriminations of the railroads, can be distorted to such a degree as to appall its authors and promoters and made to do service as an instrument to oppress the parties to whom it was never intended to apply—workingmen engaged in a contest to redress grievances?

Mr. Stead, who also is not a lawyer, sees the point as the people see it, and says in the current number of the Review of Reviews:

On no strained construction of the law of conspiracy ought Mr. Debs or his associates to be treated as criminals. The inter-state commerce act was, in fact, not enacted to restrain labor. Its object was to bring railway management under control in the public interest, yet the railway managers have notoriously and habitually violated its provisions. It would, therefore, be a strange reversal of the purpose and spirit of the law if the federal courts should join hands with the managers to use it as an instrument to destroy labor organizations.

Attorney-General Olney has made the federal government join hands with the railway managers to destroy labor organizations. It remains yet to be seen whether the United States courts will sanction such a prostitution of the spirit and purpose of this remedial act intended to protect the people against the railroads.

There can be no question that this inter-state commerce act is being used for a purpose that the lawmakers never thought of.

It is true that the act refers to trusts, unlawful combinations and conspiracies, and gives the United States government the right to sue at law or in equity to punish and restrain them, but such general words should be construed with reference to the evils sought to be remedied and should not be applied to matters and subjects wholly foreign to the interest of the lawmakers.

No one can suppose for a moment that it had been suggested that under the terms "unlawful combinations and conspiracies" the law could be used to suppress strikes it could ever have passed the house of representatives.

Sedgwick on Statutory Construction lays down the well-known common sense rule that "a thing which is without the letter of the statute, is not within the statute, unless it be within the intention of the lawmakers" and gives a number of instances where the rule was applied, among them the following:

An act of parliament provided that "every person who shall appraise any estate, real or personal, shall be deemed an appraiser within the act." Yet it was held not to apply to one who made an appraisal, but did not follow the business of an appraiser, and in Massachusetts where a statute of wills provided that "any person of sound mind might make a will," the court held that married women did not come within the statute, on the ground "that it was not the intent of the legislature to alter the relations between husband and wife, or the legal effect of that relation."

The writer of this believes that when the United States courts—certainly

those of last resort—uninfluenced by popular excitement, bring this question to the calm, cold logic of judicial consideration, the final judgment will be that workmen engaged in a strike are not engaged in a "conspiracy" or "unlawful combination" within the meaning or spirit of the inter-state commerce law.

Conceding that the law is applicable to a strike combination which may effect inter-state commerce, yet the use that has been made of it in the injunction cases has been oppressive and harsh in the extreme.

Several attempts have been made to enforce this act against trusts and unlawful combinations of capital (not, however, under our present attorney-general), and the courts have uniformly refused to issue any preliminary injunction or any restraining order prior to a final hearing of the cause. Why, in this case, should a preliminary injunction issue, without any hearing and without any notice? Is it not, on ex parte affidavits, to adjudge a party guilty of a penal offense without notice and without his day in court?

It is true that as to that part of the injunction which ran against the unknown mob no notice could have been given, or if given would have been of no effect, as a mob has no sense, reason, or discretion; but as to Debs, Howard, and other named defendants, notice of the application for an injunction could have been given and they heard before condemnation.

The proceeding was also unduly oppressive in issuing the writ of attachment for contempt prior to making and serving upon Debs, Howard, Kelher, and other named defendants a rule to show cause why such a writ should not issue.

The making of a rule to show cause, and hearing the defendants upon the service of such a rule, has been the established practice of the United States courts for Illinois. Why did not Olney direct application be made for the rule? To issue the attachment for contempt arrest and imprison the known defendants without any notice given, and without the parties having their "day in court," while it may be legal was certainly unnecessarily harsh and oppressive.

Workingmen appear to be peculiarly unfortunate in being made the victims of a false construction of conspiracy laws. In England, in or about the reign of Elizabeth, an act of parliament was passed imposing heavy penalties upon persons who should combine or conspire "to falsely indict any person or to maintain false pleas." The courts of England for more than 200 years held workingmen combining in trades unions or other combinations to obtain better wages or otherwise better their conditions as laborers were subject to the penalties of that act, and it was not until late in the present century that the courts reversed their absurd ruling. This led to recognizing trades unions as legal and regulating them by act of parliament.

Now, in the United States an act of congress intended and passed to punish trust, railroad, and capitalistic combinations and conspiracies to the oppression of the people is diverted from the original purpose of the lawmakers and by judicial construction is sought to be used as a club to punish workingmen and break up their unions.

Attorney-General Olney by this court proceeding has done more to bring the administration of justice into contempt than all his predecessors from the beginning of the government. He should be awarded a patent for this scheme of "government by injunctions."

It is no use to impeach him, as he must be tried before the monopolistic, sugar-trust senate, but let the fight be made in the courts, even to the supreme court of the United States, with the confident hope that they will not sanction the prostitution of the inter-state commerce law to a purpose so foreign to its original intent and purpose.

The People's Right To Rule.

"Let all be free," said Jefferson "And all of equal rights! Who draws his sword with Washington For his own freedom fights. Not for another tyrant he Takes arms against misrule; He strikes for all men's liberty, The people's right to rule!"

The test of real patriotism Is loyalty to this: Whoso denies it, worketh schism And the true traitor is. Let every child of man be taught In every public school: For this our brave fore-fathers fought, The people's right to rule.

Not the rich only—educated— The English-speaking—no! But "all men" equal are created— Our sires proclaimed it so. Was Jackson cultured? Lincoln rich? Was LaFayette a fool? Nay, nations flourish ever, which The common people rule.

Establish this, whate'er you do: The rights of property Like other rights, are subject to The people's sovereignty. There are no rights but rights of man; The thing is but his tool; No right can be more sacred than The people's right to rule. —Miles Menander Dawson.

Short contributions to THE RAILWAY TIMES are acceptable. They should be upon the live questions of the day, and their length should never exceed a column and a half. Those less than a column preferred.

The Single Taxers and the A. R. U.

BY JOHN RUBENS.

The great strike of the American Railway Union, being a cause of such mammoth proportions, has had many effects; but there are two which stand out above all the others. And though the strike was a very costly one, both to the men engaged and to the country at large, the fact that these two points have been made clear to the thinking men of the land is well worth all it cost. The first point which has been made so plain is the necessity for the government ownership of railroads. The single taxers have been advocating this for fifteen years, but the week's strike of the American Railway Union and the consequent tying up of the railroads, made more converts than our whole fifteen years' work. It was then apparent to the most stupid citizen that the railroad business was entirely different from the grocery business or any form of manufacturing. The grocer might quit work, or the manufacturer might quit work, while the rest of the country could go on with its duties. But when the railroads quit there was an end to all business. And when people realized how dependent they were upon the railroads it dawned upon them that it was as easy for the owners or managers of railroads to regulate the charges for traffic when the roads were running as to stop traffic when they stopped. And many people have been wondering since the strike how they could have failed to see all this long ago.

The other point which has been made clear by the American Railway Union strike is the fact that labor and labor organizations must secure their rights at the ballot box, and not by the strike. Never did a strike take place under such favorable circumstances as this. The leaders were unquestioned in intelligence and integrity; all that any men could do they did. And the men were as staunch and true as any patriots who ever fought for home and country. The mere fact that so many men were ready to give up their jobs at a time when so many idle men were ready to take their places showed to what extent their devotion to the cause of justice went. Men talk about the bravery of soldiers, and poets sing of their heroic deeds, but the man who leaves his means of livelihood when times are hard and work is scarce, when idle men stand ready to take their place and wife and little ones are dependent upon him for their daily bread, is far more deserving. We had all this in the strike. We had the most heroic devotion to the cause, the best possible organization, and unquestioned leadership and yet the strike failed—failed miserably. The men who willingly left their work have since felt the heavy hand of the General Managers' Association; the men who thought to make life more tolerable for their loved ones now realize the terrors of the blacklist. In China certain crimes are punished by putting the culprit's head through a hole in a board which is wide enough to prevent him from getting his hands to his mouth. He is free to go where he pleases, but he can get nothing to eat unless some one chooses to put it into his mouth. Such is the position of the blacklisted men in this country. They are free to go where they like, but the blacklist prevents them from getting anything to eat; it prevents them from earning a livelihood for themselves and families at the only trade they know.

Now that the struggle is over, the vanquished can calmly go over the various phases of the strike and profit by the experience. The striker should take Mr. Debs' advice to buy and study Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." In that great work he will find the whole situation carefully analyzed, and the strong and weak points carefully set forth. The strike is nothing more nor less than a contest between physical forces, between dollars and dollars; the contest at the polls is between ideas, between men and men. How foolish then it is to pit the few dollars of workmen against Pullman's millions, when they can wage the same battle at the ballot-box where they can pit their million votes against the millionaire's one. The only advantage which Mr. Pullman has over any other citizen is the privileges granted him by law, that is, granted him by the voters—by us. For us to give him the franchises, patents, and other special privileges and then attempt to control him by means of force is as absurd as for the United States government to furnish its wards, the Indians, with all the modern appliances of war, and then turn them loose to raid the frontier settlements.

Men are apt to be impatient of the slow results which follow elections. But they must not be. It is better to be the slow but steady gain there than to strike and lose your job. If there is anything in the whole realm of truths which should not now be disputed it is that the labor problem cannot be solved by means of the strike. After generations of strikes, strikes involving the greatest sacrifices on the part of the men, and the highest intelligence on the part of the leaders, strikes carried to the very point of starvation in many instances, the laborer is as much a victim of injustice today as he was six hundred years ago.

The ballot-box is the place to strike. Study the questions thoroughly; know your men. Do not support candidates because they are honest though stupid, or wise though dishonest. Pick men who are both wise and honest. You will make many mistakes. You will elect many unworthy men, men who will turn their backs upon you when elected and serve the enemy for a mess of pottage. But do not be discouraged; if one man fails be more careful next time. Beware of the perpetual office seeker. Beware of the man who gives all his attention to your individual wrongs—he is flattering you for selfish purposes. The only men who can serve you are broad minded men who see that your trouble is the trouble which afflicts all labor, and that permanent good can come only through the common cause of all producers.

The Last Straw.

This needs no comment: OMAHA, NEB., Sept. 5. The Union Pacific issued a notice to all employes to in future abstain from any participation in politics, the discussion of any subject tending to that direction being prohibited. All men who are not willing to keep out of politics are requested to resign. —Associated Press Dispatch. The laboring man who still votes the republican or democratic ticket ought to be visited by the fool-killer.

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THE RIGHTS OF STATES

DEFIED BY THE AUTOCRAT OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Powers of Governor and President—Early Attacks on Free Speech—People and Corporations.

One of the most entertaining and instructive articles called out by the recent strike was that written by Gov. Waite, of Colorado, to the Chicago Times, reviewing the course of Cleveland in sending troops to Chicago against the protest of Gov. Altgeld. He says:

The adoption of the constitution of the United States in 1789 was the result of a compromise between two contending parties. Alexander Hamilton of New York represented the strong government party, which desired a centralized government patterned after that of Great Britain, and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia represented the Democratic party, then called Republican, which insisted upon the general government exercising those national rights and powers only which should be specially ceded to it by the states. The contest was long and doubtful, and finally a compromise was effected, not giving to either of the contending parties all they wanted, but creating a government whose duties and rights were supposed to be at least well defined. If there is anything undefined or which may be considered as unsettled it is as to whether or not the government has the inherent power to take all necessary means to preserve its own existence or as to the right of secession, although that matter was not discussed by the framers of the constitution. This issue first arose under Jackson's administration when Calhoun insisted that South Carolina should nullify the revenue laws of the United States or practically secede from the union. It was settled by Jackson in favor of the union, but came up again after Lincoln's election and was again decided against secession by the civil war. But there is nothing in the statement often made, and by many believed, that the doctrine of the superiority of the constitutional rights, or the complete supremacy of the national government, was established as the result of that civil war. There were additional amendments made to the constitution of the United States, and so far as those amendments clearly and legitimately change the relation of the states to the general government or of the citizens to the general government, they are entitled to and must be allowed their full effect. But I maintain that those constitutional amendments, instead of making our constitution more monarchical or centralized, threw new guarantees around and enlarged the sphere of civil rights. All the provisions which Jefferson and his coeppers insisted upon and compelled to be adopted before the United States constitution was permitted to go into operation, exist in the amended instrument, and distinctly mark the boundaries which define the powers of the general government and of the states, and declare each sovereign in its appropriate sphere.

It is true that the national government under President Cleveland within the last month has sent its armies into different states without notice to or request of the governors of those states, and has actually levied war, in some cases taking the lives of citizens without declaration of war or any riot or insurrection known to the state authorities. Of these war measures of the government are without precedent in our history, and as a free people we have a right to inquire, and ought to inquire, as to the constitutional right of the general government to use or usurp any such power.

President Cleveland has exercised these remarkable powers; it is but just that we should hear what he has to say in justification or excuse. When Gov. Altgeld protested against the state of Illinois being invaded by United States troops until such time as he had invoked federal assistance the president replied: "Federal troops were sent to Chicago in accordance with the constitution and laws of the United States, upon the demand of the postoffice department, the destruction of the mails should be prevented, and upon the representation of the special officers of the United States courts, the execution of the ordinary laws of the United States should be maintained, and upon abundant proof that the laws of the United States were being violated against commerce on the states."

The above is the position of the Democratic party as represented by the president of the United States, and sustained by the democracy. The following is from Gen. Harrison, late the president of the United States, and entitled to speak with more authority than any other person in the United States for the Republican party. He says, speaking of the action of the president sending the army into Illinois without notice to or request of the governor: "I do not think the president has exceeded his powers. On the other hand, I believe that there is no spot in the United States where the United States troops may not go under such orders without asking anybody's consent, and that the enforcement of the laws of the United States is the sworn duty of the president, and the army is an appropriate instrument to use in the enforcement of those laws where they are violently resisted and the civil officers are unable to deal with the situation."

As usual Gen. Harrison speaks as a special pleader and not as a statesman. The issue was clearly defined. Gov. Altgeld protested against the president sending United States troops to Chicago to suppress domestic violence, without notice to the governor or request from him, upon the ground that the state authorities were abundantly able to suppress any riot or insurrection, and that the federal officers had no authority in the premises until the state had attempted itself to suppress domestic violence and failed or had called upon the general government for assistance. And President Harrison agrees that in such case notice to or demand from the governor of a state is necessary, but that the president of the United States upon a request from his own officers to suppress domestic violence and himself the

judge as to the existing emergency may invade a state at his pleasure with the military of the United States and even over the protest of the governor.

I maintain that this is a clear usurpation of power by the president and that there is not a single clause of the constitution of the United States which warrants such a use of the national troops. Certainly there is nothing in the late constitutional amendments, the thirteenth, fourteenth, or fifteenth, which adds one tittle to the power of the president of the United States in this matter. President Washington had precisely the same powers under the constitution that President Cleveland now has, and besides he was a member of the congress or convention which made the constitution of the United States and therefore may be presumed to have had knowledge of all the rights which that constitution was designed by its framers to confer upon the president. The only clause of the constitution on this subject is as follows:

"Art. IV. Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened against domestic violence."

The above in connection with Art. X, constitutional amendment, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people," confine the power of the president in all cases of domestic violence in the states to the specific authority mentioned in Art. IV, Sec. 4, above quoted.

A case much more critical than the present arose in Washington's time. There was an actual insurrection against the United States government, and the mountains of Pennsylvania resisted by force the collection of the revenue tax on whisky and drove the revenue collectors from the state. They organized in large numbers to resist the national government. The strikers in Chicago had not risen against any law of the United States nor organized for the purpose of waging war upon the national government. Whatever obstruction of the United States mails there may have been was a mere incident in a state riot.

Washington dealt patiently with the Pennsylvania rebels. He issued his proclamation to them, and finding it unheeded he decided to act. Now observe, he did not order federal troops into Pennsylvania, and he did not ignore the governor of the state. On the contrary he acted in concert with Gov. Mifflin of Pennsylvania and made a requisition upon him as governor to call out the militia of Pennsylvania. He made a similar requisition upon Gov. Lee of Virginia and upon the governors of Maryland and New Jersey. The governors (excepting the governor of Maryland) appeared in person, leading the militia of their respective states, and the governor of Virginia was made commander in chief.

Shay's rebellion, or the "whisky rebellion," vanished before this army of state troops, which numbered 15,000. Not a federal soldier was sent into Pennsylvania by Washington.

Contrast his procedure with the hasty and inconsiderate action of President Cleveland. Washington, a military man, respected the law and the constitutional rights of the state. Cleveland ignores the law and humiliates the governor of a great state.

During the administration of John Adams in 1798 an attack was made upon the freedom of speech and of the press to accomplish by act of congress purposes similar to those now sought to be enforced by the United States judiciary and military power.

The act relating to the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, or, as it is called, the "sedition law," provided that "any persons unlawfully combining or conspiring together to oppose any measure of the government of the United States or any of its laws, or to intimidate or prevent any officer under that government from undertaking or performing his duty, and any person with such intent counseling or attempting to procure any insurrection, riot, or unlawful combination, were to be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and by imprisonment not less than six months nor exceeding five years," and, at the discretion of the court, they might also be held to find sureties for their good behavior.

But the provision deemed most objectionable was the seventh section, which declared that "any person who should write, print, utter or publish, or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous or malicious writing against the government, congress, or the president of the United States, with intent to defame them or to bring them into disrepute, or to stir up sedition within the United States, or to excite any unlawful combinations for opposing or resisting any law of the United States or any act of the president done in pursuance of any such law, or to resist or defeat any such law, should be liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years."

But this act of congress did not ignore the constitutional amendments securing civil rights to the citizen. It provided that no person should be arrested without a warrant from the president or some judge; when arrested he was entitled to a jury trial, and the jury was to be the judge of both the law and the fact. And the act further provided that any person prosecuted for writing or publishing such libel in his defense might give in evidence the truth of the matter contained in the publication called a libel, and the jury had a right to determine also as to the libel both the law and the fact. This was essentially a mitigating provision of this obnoxious law, for at that time the English law of libel was the common law of the United States, or the unjust principle prevailed "the greater the truth the greater the libel."

This act by its terms was to continue in force until March 3, 1801, and no longer. The alien and sedition laws were passed by a majority of both houses of congress, and were supported by Washington, by Patrick Henry, and other good and patriotic men. Some of these offenses were then punishable at common law in the state courts, and besides similar laws had been enacted in some of the states during the revolution, when unrestricted discussion at all times was not considered compatible with national safety.

But the alien and sedition laws, however carefully drawn to keep within the

letter of the constitution, violated its spirit. The act was instinctively recognized as a means in the hands of bad men to muzzle the press and free speech, and the federal party which adopted it, notwithstanding the great name of Washington and the hosts of other patriots who had rallied around that party, went to its everlasting doom as a political organization, and John Adams' administration was succeeded by that of Thomas Jefferson and by the Democratic party.

Said John Quincy Adams in 1836, thirty-eight years after the period of the sedition law, and when all local party rancor had disappeared: "The prosecutions under the sedition act did but aggravate the evils which they were intended to repress. Without believing that these laws were an infraction of the constitution, it may be admitted without disparagement to the patriotism of Washington and Henry, or of the congress which passed the acts, that they were not good and wholesome laws, inasmuch as they were not suited to the temper of the people."

Rights of the People and of Corporations. In speaking of the question of the rights of capitalists or corporations and laborers I wish to do equal and exact justice to all, but there is a principle which underlies every man's relation to society which merits our consideration, and perhaps may dissipate some of the fog which envelops the question. This principle is that "no man should exercise his own right to the detriment of another."

Years ago it was said by the railway companies: "We have built and are the owners of our railway lines. They are our property. We may use that property as we please. If we see fit to say that we will charge one man \$10 a ton for freight between certain points, and charge another \$20 for the same service, it is nobody's business but our own"—and so indeed for some years many courts decided, but when a number of such cases reached the supreme court of the United States, and were considered and decided as the "granger cases," that court decided that railway companies were common carriers and railways were highways; that there should be no discrimination between patrons; that public policy required that the rates should be uniform, and that the state legislatures in every state had a right to fix the fares and freights. The inter-state commerce law was passed to accomplish that very desirable end. This law has been openly violated and disregarded by the railway companies, but at the present time some of its parts, never intended to apply to labor, have been wrested from their true meaning to apply to labor as "hindering commerce."

If congress were half as anxious to legislate for human rights as it has been to legislate for property it would not be difficult to provide that the franchises given to railway corporations should be used to protect and not to destroy the rights of the laborer. If we go to Europe and the old world we find the common people reduced to industrial slavery by just such a commercial and financial policy as is in operation here.

The freedom of mankind requires that railway companies should not have the exclusive control of the public highways as to fares and freights, and this principle has been established in our courts, although it may never be carried out to benefit the people, except by governmental control of the railways. So the rights of labor can never be justly determined while the employers may unite and organize and the men may not; while employers may dictate wages of labor and the men must submit to these terms or fight the military and the courts. If only the employer and employee were concerned they might be left to fight it out, but even this would not be just; but when the question involves the subsistence of the great mass of laborers and their families—engaged in a business in which the employers or capitalists have peculiar rights and privileges legislated in their favor, as is the case of the railway companies and manufacturers through their right of way and eminent domain and by the United States tariff—then the public have acquired such an interest in the question of wages in these concerns of public interest that a right to arbitration exists, which should be compelled by law. Pullman said he had nothing to arbitrate—that his property was his own, and he should use it as he pleased. This is true to a certain extent, but the millions he has made have been acquired by a special monopoly which the government gave him in the patent of his invention, and the very contracts with the railway companies which the United States government is using all its power to enforce under the pretense of carrying out the inter-state commerce act contain the provision, in direct contradiction to the inter-state commerce act, that the road shall use no other sleeping car but Pullman's.

[To be concluded in next number.]

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BY MAIL OR EXPRESS FOR 75 CENTS. We are large wholesale manufacturers of Overalls and Coats bearing the "Carhartt Brand." These goods are designed and made especially from suggestions made to us by prominent Railroad Men. To introduce them to the many to whom their excellent qualities are unknown, we will for a short time send (all charges paid) to anyone who will show them and help us increase their sale, one or more garments made of the best blue denim, upon receipt of the following prices (provided your clothing dealer does not keep them on sale): OVERALLS (any size) \$ .75 OVERALLS (with apron) .85 APRON OVERALLS (with elastic in the suspender) 1.00 SACK COATS (perfect fit to match) .55 SACK COATS AND OVERALLS (made of blue and white Amoskeag check) .75

In ordering, give waist measure and inseam (crotch to heel) for overalls, and for coats the breast measure under arms, saying whether regular or long sleeves are wanted. Address all letters plainly to

HAMILTON GARHARTT & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

479, 481, 483 AND 485 MICHIGAN AVENUE

Samples of cloth and self-measurement blanks sent free to any address, provided this paper is mentioned. This also includes linen tape measure. No Goods Sent C. O. D. If you prefer, any Clothing Dealer will order these goods for you. Correspondence solicited with dealers who desire to obtain control of these goods in their respective localities.

High Arm MY HUSBAND. \$500 Sewing Machine for \$25.00. \$200 Sewing Machine for \$12.50. Standard Sewers \$5.00. \$11.00. \$15.00. and 27 other styles. All unknown makes. We pay freight ship anywhere on 30 days free trial, in any home without asking one cent in advance. Buy from factory. We save large profits. Over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and testimonials Free. Write at once. Address in full, CASH BUYER'S UNION, 158-164 West Van Buren St., B. O'2 Chicago, Ill.

H. S. PETERS' Brotherhood Overalls

THE BEST. OFFICIALLY INDORSED BY THE B. L. F. at Cincinnati, 1892. R. L. E. at St. Paul, 1894. R. of H. R. at Chicago, 1894. American B. Union, Chicago, 1894. SOLD IN CHICAGO BY

LITTLE JAKE, 12th Street and Ogden Ave. B. NIGGEMEYER CO., State and 39th Sts.

Marks' Artificial Limbs

WITH RUBBER HANDS AND FEET. THE MOST COMFORTABLE, DURABLE AND NATURAL.

Although a man may lose both of his legs, he is not necessarily helpless. By having artificial legs with rubber feet applied, he will be restored to his usefulness.

The engraving is from an instantaneous photograph of a man ascending a ladder; he has two artificial legs substituting his natural ones, which were crushed by a railroad accident and amputated. With his rubber feet this man can ascend or descend a ladder, balance himself on the rungs and have his hands at liberty. He can work at the bench and earn a good day's wages. He can walk and mingle with persons without betraying his loss; in fact, he is restored to his former self for all practical purposes.

With the old methods of complicated ankle joints, these results could not be so thoroughly attained. Over 15,000 in use scattered all parts of the world. Many of them have been supplied without presenting themselves to the maker, simply by sending measurements on a formula which any one can easily fill out. Received the Highest Award at World's Columbian Exposition. Indorsed and purchased by the U. S. Government. A Treatise of 430 pages and formula for measuring sent free.

A. A. MARKS, 701 Broadway, (Established 41 years) NEW YORK CITY.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale by all Druggists. 25 Cents a bottle.

Of Interest to Railroad Men and Their Families

U. S. CENSUS, 1880, REPORTS 35,000 DEATHS FROM CANCER

The IOLA SANITARIUM is a institution thoroughly equipped for the treatment of Cancer, Tumors and all malignant growth without the use of the knife, and effects a permanent cure where the circumstances are at all favorable for treatment. References on application. Address DR. GEO. DALE, Iola, Wisconsin.

TO THE OPPONENTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

You judge our organization without complete understanding of our principles or our position on current questions. There is ONLY ONE authorized organ of the General Order of the Knights of Labor, and that is the

JOURNAL OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR. The best reform weekly paper in America. Subscribe for it, read it, then criticize us. Price, \$1 per year.

814 North Broad St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"PULL YOUR LEG"

Is less to be feared by R. R. men than to LOSE YOUR LEG. In the latter case, you surely want to replace it with a PATENT ADJUSTABLE SLIP SOCKET. Warranted Not to Chafe the Stump. Received the Gold Medal and the Diploma at the World's Fair. Received the Gold Medal, the Bronze Medal and the Diploma at the California Midwinter International Exposition.

LARGEST FIRM IN THE UNITED STATES. The Inner Socket seen outside the limb in cut, is made over a plaster cast of the stump, giving an exact fit, being held permanently upon the stump by elastic fasteners to lace over above, and in act of walking moves up and down in the Outer Socket, bringing all the friction between the two sockets instead of between the stump and the socket, as is the case in all single and wooden socket limbs. With our SLIP SOCKET the most tender and sensitive stump can be fitted and limb worn with perfect ease and comfort. Indorsed and purchased by U. S. Government. Send for our New Catalogue with illustrations.

The Winkley Artificial Limb Co. 323 Nicolet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. BRANCH OFFICE: 24 Adams Street, Dexter Building, Chicago. 114 Jones Street, San Francisco, Cal.

ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain, Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head. Apply into the Nostrils.—It is Quickly Absorbed. Soc. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

KRUPP'S No. 1 WHEEL

Patent Wrought Iron Coil Disc Center. Fitted with Steel Tire and Retaining Ring. This wheel is no experiment, their being over 150,000 in use, and after a thorough test it has been demonstrated that they are the best, safest and most economical wheels in the market. The centers of these wheels are made by taking a strip of iron, wider at the ends, and coiling it around the mandril and then forging it into shape by means of hydraulic dies, so that all centers of given sizes are interchangeable and indestructible and can be retired in any railroad shop, and it is the only wheel in the market, the center of which is made of ONE piece of wrought iron.

Parties intending ordering rolling stock would do well to insert in their specifications, that Krupp's No. 1 wheel will be used, and thereby obtain a wheel which will give satisfaction.

THOMAS PROSER & SON

15 GOLD STREET NEW YORK

Let me introduce you to "The President" Watch Movement. Just finished by the 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 it especially adapted to use in railroad train service. Each movement is accompanied by a time rate certificate, and the price is within reach of all. Purchase no other until you have seen it. If your jeweler does not handle it ask him to send for it.

JOHN J. McGRANE, Jeweler in American Watches, 107 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.