

THE RAILWAY TIMES

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TERRE HAUTE, MAY 15, 1897.

JUDICIAL RAPE.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in what has become widely known as "the Arago case" is in some respects the most important and far-reaching in its application to workmen ever rendered by that tribunal.

Four seamen accepted service on the Arago, agreeing to perform certain duties on that vessel during a voyage from San Francisco to Knappton, state of Washington, and other ports.

The work of Socialistic education is tireless, aggressive and conquering. There is scarcely a city in the United States where even now its potentiality is not recognized.

SOCIAL EVOLUTION.

The People's Voice, of Winnipeg, remarks that "of all the foolish arguments (assertions) that are used against socialism, the worst is the stereotyped utterance that 'you want to divide everything.'"

try the wealth producer is forced to divide."

Manifestly, socialism has for its supreme purpose the redemption of society from conditions of degradation, which antedate the building of the pyramids.

To accomplish its purpose, socialism begins with units, not with millions. In theory and in fact, one live man is of more value than all dead men since time began.

Take for instance one man: A. earns \$3 00 a day, contributes that amount to the wealth of the world—of this, he secures for himself \$1.00.

The wage slave system, which is simply a wage robber system cannot be uprooted in a day, nor a year, and if ever destroyed it will be by the conquering efforts of socialism.

It should be remembered that ignorance and liberty are never in alliance, and if, therefore, the great mass of intellect represented by the people cannot be vitalized, the epitaph of Socialism and of every other reform need not be postponed, because all the histories of the human race bear testimony that the fiercest despotisms in the world have appeared amongst the most ignorant and vicious of mankind.

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SPECIAL CONVENTION.

Official notice has been issued to local unions of a special convention of the American Railway Union to be held at Chicago, beginning June 15th and continuing in session until the labors of the convention are concluded.

No organization of workmen has ever been so persecuted as has been the American Railway Union. Some of the methods employed by the railroad companies to disrupt it would put the crimson of shame in the cheek of a Hottentot.

method that sneaking ingenuity could devise has been employed to pry into the order, to hound its members and at every possible opportunity to stab it and them to death.

To the Pullmans and the railroad corporations we say, you have done your worst and we despise and defy you. You have polluted every fountain of liberty, you have reduced our government to a brutal policeman to club the people upon whom you perpetrated your piracies and between you and us there is an irrepressible conflict.

We are prepared for the conflict and the A. R. U. will never order a retreat. Daily our army grows stronger and our men are battle-ried and will not flinch when the hour for action strikes.

CARTER H. HARRISON.

In a certain important sense the election of Carter H. Harrison as Mayor of Chicago is a triumph for the American Railway Union. He was in charge of the Chicago Times at the time of the Pullman strike and the Times was the only one of all the great dailies that opposed Pullman and the railroads and supported the A. R. U. and the strike.

A STRIKING OBJECT LESSON.

The city of Roubaix, France, containing about 100,000 inhabitants, has a socialist city council, whose members are mostly workmen. The mayor is a weaver, who suffered two years imprisonment for his vigorous propaganda in the cause of socialism.

And yet there are socialists in this country who proclaim as foolish and visionary a plan which contemplates control of a state, and then another, and so on until the national co-operative commonwealth is established.

Suppose there was government ownership of railroads in the United States, is it probable that Pennsylvania miners would suffer for bread while western farmers were burning corn for fuel for want of transportation?

Ruskin knew all about England's policy, and he said, "Though England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die of cold; and though she has sold her soul for grain, they die of hunger."

HUMAN PROGRESS.

IT IS A MYTH, BECAUSE LACKING IN THE MAIN ESSENTIAL.

Humbly in the Claims Made For "Free" Education and "Rising Levels"—Will Some One Point Out Evidence of Man's Advance, Collectively or Individually?

In conversation with his friends of high degree the writer is now and then confronted with a certain question approximately as follows: Grant that not enough is yet being done for the classes down toward the social pit.

Free education which does not teach men how to be free, but how to accept oppression as all right or inevitable! Free education which compels every brother to get the best of some other one, lest he himself go down to the bottom and live and die in that bottom, with his wife and children!

Corporations! Trusts! What are they? Governmental abdications of public duties. That which the individual or a group of them cannot do without begging for favors, "laws of privilege," from kings or legislative bodies, that is a public function, to be performed by the municipality or the nation under officials to be nothing but the clerks of the respective voters, the latter to decide in annual elections the basic, businesslike principles on which the officials should preside over this or that function.

Our education, whether free or paid for, has not yet taught men one of the most important truths in life. It is as follows: Any mixture of clear water with dirty water makes a combination totally unfit to drink.

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Take human history from beginning to end. If you condense all its lessons into one, in the life of nations as well as in the personal life of every man, wise or ignorant, poor or rich, demon or saint, what do you find?

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AFTER A DAY'S RUN



PARTICULARLY DURING THE HOT SUMMER MONTHS EVERY RAILROAD MAN NEEDS A TONIC THAT DOES NOT OVER EXHILARATE.

Pabst Malt Extract

Be Sick? Get well by using Pabst Malt Extract, The "Best" Tonic.

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Rubber Hands and Feet. New Patents of 1895.

Mr. W. W. HARRIS is station agent and baggage master at Parkville, Mo. In 1884 Mr. Harris became the victim of a railroad accident which necessitated the amputation of both of his legs.

Over 17,000 in use, scattered in all parts of the world. Received 26 Highest Awards.

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NEW OCCASIONS.

The May number of New Occasions is unquestionably the best specimen of a reform magazine yet produced in this country. With it the size of the magazine is enlarged and it steps into the front rank not only from a literary but an artistic standpoint.

Sixty-four pages are devoted to topics of lively popular interest and there is not a dull paragraph in the magazine. The editor, Frederick Upham Adams, presents the opening chapters of a sketch which will add much to his fame as a writer and satirist.

We are indebted to Chas. R. Martin of Tiffin, O., secretary of the I. O. C. of L., for a copy of the Handbook recently published by that organization.

INDUSTRIAL HANDBOOK.

We are indebted to Chas. R. Martin of Tiffin, O., secretary of the I. O. C. of L., for a copy of the Handbook recently published by that organization. It is printed upon superb paper in clear type, is embellished with the portraits of the officials of the order and is handsomely bound.

A New Rubber Foot.

An improvement has been made recently in artificial feet which seems to leave nothing more to do in order to produce as nearly a perfect counterpart of the natural member as it is possible for human ingenuity to secure.

The original rubber foot with stiff ankle joints was a vast improvement over the old style of wooden feet with articulating joints.

Subsequently Mr. A. A. Marks, the original inventor of rubber feet, introduced an improvement which while very simple was of great value.

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

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

By this improvement the foot is also lightened and now weighs from eight to 16 ounces less than any other made, varying according to the weight of the person wearing the limb.

PROGRESSIVE EXAMINATIONS

OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN. By JOHN A. HILL, editor of Locomotive Engineering. For ten years a Bureau and office of the author have been in operation, and he has compiled a large amount of material, which he is now publishing in this book.

PAPERS.

AWAKE, MY PEOPLE!
Air of the Marchioness.
BY RUDOLPH MARSHALL.
Awake! arouse yourselves, my people!

Thoughts From the Workshop on Pious Frauds, Etc.

BY J. R. ARMSTRONG.
The outward rite, the old abuse,
The pious fraud, the ancient ruse,

"dead and gone?" What doctrine is better and sounder than money? Can a man be honest who touches the "single gold standard?" Can his soul be linked to heaven when his fingers slide into his neighbor's pocketbook?

crucifixes and the grinding out of dead languages may tickle the savage tastes of an ignorant, but it is not a horrible nauseating to the Supreme Intelligence!
Such ungraceful idolatry in this presumably enlightened age ought to be severely broken off and God's message to mankind be heard, not from brazen and subsidized throats, but from the voices of the sea, the wind, the catarrh, the rustle of the nodding grain, the whisper of the trees, the breath of flowers and the minstrelsy of the "winged choir."

To my mind our nation would be just as well off if we had neither an ounce of gold or of silver in the country. Of course I have heard that old gag about keeping up the honor of the nation, but I fail to see how our honor can depend upon keeping up a custom which is surely degrading and robbing our citizens. If we must have bonds let them be non-interest bearing and legal tender.

THE MACHINISTS.
Extracts From the Biennial Report of the Grand Master.
In his address before the biennial convention of the International Association of Machinists, which met at Kansas City, May 8, Grand Master James O'Connell said:

LAWYERS.
[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE]
ism," sees in the tagging, numbering, and otherwise degrading individuals by corporations, the "evolution of mankind" and something to make him believe in God.

KILLED AND MAIMED.

WORKERS' AGITATION FOR EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LEGISLATION.

Uncertain and Inadequate Redress for Criminal Neglect of Employers—Courts Under Corporation Influence—Specimen Cases Cited.

[Special Correspondence.]

The problem usually designated under the term of "employers' liability" is of distinctly modern origin. It has its deep roots in our system of industrial production, which has been so thoroughly revolutionized by machinery that old things have passed away and become new.

In the United States, in spite of our feverish industrial activity, we have so far no systematic gathering of accident statistics, except in the railroad branch, where the Interstate Commerce Commission has for some years done good and useful work along this line.

A superficial reader of Professor F. J. Stimson's book on labor law in the United States might receive the impression that we have already taken up the problem thus presented and dealt with it in a rational and satisfactory manner.

If documentary evidence were wanted to demonstrate the chaotic condition in which this matter remains, the March bulletin of the Department of Labor should convince the most doubting Thomas.

The first important fact which these reported cases force upon the reader is that the decisions are usually judge made law, based on general principles of the common law.

Another regrettable fact is that even where favorable decisions are obtained the long delay brought about by litigation must result disastrously to the innocent victims.

A few quotations from the judicial decisions in the above mentioned report will show how some courts apply the law.

In the case of Brewer versus Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway company it was plaintiff's duty to stop all cars loaded with ore at a certain place on a trestle about 25 or 30 feet above the floor.

The plaintiff lost his suit. The supreme court of Tennessee decided against him. Chief Justice Snodgrass delivered the opinion in which the following piece of judicial wisdom is of striking force:

This Tennessee decision recalls to the writer a case which happened about 20 years ago in that part of Germany

where at that time the code Napoleon was still in force. In winter time a brewery laid in a large supply of ice. The workmen had to carry the blocks from the carts to the cellar over a temporary plank road about eight or ten feet above the level of the street.

In a large number of cases the defense is that the accident was due to the negligence of a fellow servant, and that the common law does therefore hold the employer free from responsibility of any kind.

The issue of employers' liability is now up for discussion among workers and their friends, and it will never down until settled, and settled according to the demands of justice and humanity.

WAS NOT BULLDOZED.

A California Journal's Opinion of the "National" Typographical Union.

In a recent number The Argonaut commented upon the fact that the National Typographical union claimed that it had defeated Colonel Harrison G. Otis of the Los Angeles Times, for the post of first assistant secretary of war.

The Argonaut looked upon these statements with a certain measure of doubt, but printed them none the less, expressing its doubts at the same time.

This information comes to us from the inside. We would not like to believe that this Republican administration could be bulldozed in its incipency by walking delegates of labor unions.

An Important Decision.

The following is an extract from the dissenting opinion in the case of Robertson et al. versus Baldwin.

"Even if it were conceded—a concession to be made only for argument's sake—that it could be made a criminal offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, for such employees to quit their employment before the expiration of the term for which they agreed to serve, it would not follow that they could be compelled, against their will and in advance of trial and conviction, to continue in such service.

Conclusion today logically leads to the conclusion that such a power exists in Congress. Again, as the legislatures of the states have all legislative power not prohibited to them, while Congress can only exercise certain enumerated powers for accomplishing specified objects, why may not the states, under the principles this day announced, compel all employees of railroads engaged in domestic commerce and all domestic servants and all employees in private establishments within their respective limits to remain with their employers during the terms for which they were severally engaged, under the penalty of being arrested by some sheriff or constable and forcibly returned to the service of their employers?

The Rev. Leighton Williams, pastor of Amity Baptist church, 310 West Fifty-fourth street, New York, said in a recent sermon:

"We need to pay more earnest attention to the growing alienation of the workmen from the church and to ascertain the opinions of the manual workers themselves regarding this alienation. Their views are entitled to far more respect than is usually accorded to them. In any event, the churches must be weak as long as this element is not more largely represented within them."

A WORNOUT THEORY.

SHAM ECONOMISTS TALK OF MACHINERY'S COMPENSATORY ACTION.

However, There Are Some Who Would Be Teachers Who Are 75 Years Behind the Times—We Are Beyond the Point Where Machinery Benefited the Workers.

[Special Correspondence.]

The persistence with which theories and the institutions which have been built upon them tend to outlive their usefulness is well illustrated by the frequency with which the old economic theory of the compensatory action of machinery in industry appears in current discussions of the problem of the unemployed.

This theory as promulgated by economists in the early part of the century, holds that all machinery which displaces workers in any field of industry necessarily sets free an amount of capital adequate to employ the displaced workers in the same or some other field.

On account of the eagerness of the freed capital to employ itself productively a new field of labor will at once be established for the displaced workers, and because of the vast increase in demand brought about by the cheapening of products and the multiplication of new employments created to satisfy this increased demand, all the result of the introduction of machinery in the first instance, the workers will in the long run find themselves not merely as well off as they were before their displacement, but much better off.

This very comfortable theory held the boards until it was exploded by the searching economic analysis of Karl Marx. I very much doubt if any economist who values his reputation would care to build much of an argument on it today.

So far as economic knowledge is concerned this editor is 75 years behind the times, and there are thousands like him whose knowledge of the living facts of today is of no use to them because they strive to make those facts fit in with theories once taught as economic truths, but which have been proved to be false.

When this compensation theory first made its appearance, industrial conditions were such as to give it a semblance of truth. It was a time of great industrial activity, important changes were being made in modes of production and distribution, and the opportunities for profitable investment of capital in the new labor processes were very numerous.

Among recent applicants for enlistment in the United States army at the St. Louis recruiting station is a young man whose story is a sad recital of enforced idleness.

"It is the only way I know to get something to eat," Williams said to a reporter for The Post-Dispatch.

Again, machinery at first did not attack the whole of any given industry, but only one or two of its subdivisions. For instance, the first application of machinery to clothmaking was to the spinning of yarn.

then the hand loom weavers were forced out, the strife for technical perfection in the industry as a whole began, and the ratio of workers employed ceased to be commensurate with the expansion of the industry.

Throughout the allied and interdependent industries the same process operates from one to the other. Thus, the cheapness and abundance of clothing materials produced by machinery caused the number of those engaged in the making of clothes—tailors, seamstresses, etc.—to greatly increase, and this increase continued until the appearance of the sewing machine, when the period of actual decadence set in.

W. P. BORLAND. Bay City, Mich.

GREAT LORD, HOW LONG?

Conditions in Mining Towns That Disgrace the Age and Country.

A special committee appointed by the legislature of Pennsylvania has been investigating the conditions in the coal mining towns of the state. Following are some of the horrors they encountered:

At the pits of Morgan, Moore & Bain at Banning the committee was horrified. The miners there, it was stated, average 20 cents per day when they work. The company houses are simply shanties. There is one long one story shanty, leaky and unstable, which is built on stilts over a pool of stagnant water.

The committee walked to adjoining mines and found conditions almost equally bad. The personal inspection seems to have convinced the committee of the truth of statements made by witnesses.

At Moon Run the miners have subsisted for some weeks largely through charity. Many families were found living on bread and coffee and glad to get that.

At Shenandoah the committee examined 23 shanties. The hearing elicited no facts of importance in addition to those brought out by the examinations at Mahanoy City, save that much destitution exists among the miners.

Justice of the Peace M. J. Lawler was an interesting witness. He said: "Full time will not give employment to more than three-fourths of the men here, which is due to the increased and improved producing capacity of the coleries. They are working at least 30 per cent below their producing capacity, and they can produce in about eight months all the coal required for a year's supply in the markets.

After tramping the streets of St. Louis since Oct. 27, 1896, searching vainly for employment, Robert A. Williams, 25 years of age, a machinist by trade, has decided that as a last resort he will join the army, if his application is accepted.

"Last October I was thrown out of employment," he said, "for the reason that my employer had no work for me to do. I am a skilled machinist and never dreamed of remaining idle more than a few days. I commenced walking about town immediately after my discharge, in search of work. I can do any kind of work in that line, consequently I made application in almost every department of the machinery business.

"I estimate that I have walked an average of 30 miles a day since I lost my place last October. Some days I know I have walked considerably more than 30 miles. At times my feet grew sore from constant contact with the sidewalk, because the soles of my shoes have worn thin."

To Railroad Men.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfils every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages.

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

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If you don't wear overalls, you MUST WEAR PANTS. You should wear Shirts, and you should wear Sack Coats. They are all the Best that can be made. Our Brand is on all INSIST upon our goods. If your local dealer don't keep them, then write to:

SWEET, ORR & CO.

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

BREVITIES.

Some men are like hogs, when they get into a tight place they squeal.

Franklin Pierce, once President of the United States, is to be honored with a statue to cost \$9,000.00.

Chicago boasts that "its population speaks nineteen languages," to say nothing of the several dialects which cannot be classified.

A rich man of a city in Maine spent a day sifting ashes to find a lost nickel, and being disappointed in his search became insane and spends all his waking hours hunting for his nickel.

The people of Great Britain are fond of ham, and last year purchased from the United States 103,000,000 pounds. Such statistics do honor to the memory of Lord Bacon, the philosopher, and James Hogg, the poet.

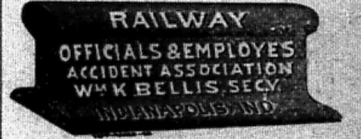
A sort of a census has been taken of the number of elephants still at large in Africa, and the outside figures are 200,000. It is thought that the demand for billiard balls will very soon require the last task of the noble animals.

Iowa farmers now have a labor-saving machine which will separate the corn from corn stalks at the rate of fifteen acres a day. This machine enables thousands of farm laborers to sit on the fence and contemplate the coming of the millennium.

The Duke of Marlborough being advised that he ought to have a library, fenced off a room in his palace, and gave the following order to a London bookseller: "I have sixty feet of shelving, and I want ten feet of poetry, ten feet of history, ten feet of science, ten feet of religion, the same of novels, and fill up the rest with any kind of books."

An irate Squire out in Nebraska brought an attorney to terms, who had been "poking fun" at him in a way that established a precedent in his court. Having endured the rasping ridicule of the attorney until his patience was exhausted, the squire said: "The court will now take a recess. Mr. Attorney, you are a d-d liar and a scoundrel. The court will now come to order. Mr. attorney, if you open your head, I'll fine you for contempt."

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.



MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A. R. U. Badges

HANDSOME SOLID GOLD MONOGRAMS.

Each Member Should Have One.

Just The Thing For Delegates.

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