UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI. FEBRUARY, 1891. No. 1.

THE LABOR PRESS.

The expression "free press" would have no significance if its right to exist was not utilized. It could not exist if some of those at least that desire it did not support it. Only those parts of mankind get the benefit of a free press that create and support one or who get the benefit of the efforts of others with like interests.

Free press and free speech have the same significance; the press is but the medium of conveying speech beyond its local limits. One cannot exist without the other, and they are factors necessary to human progress. Thought must be conveyed from one mind to another in order that the unison of thought necessary to progress can be brought about.

The workers of the world would never have remained the "mud-sills" of society so long if they could have conveyed their thoughts from one to another surely and quickly, but the means of conveyance was for years entirely in the hands of those who profitted by their conditions, and is still to a great extent, they were careful that it benefitted only themselves. To them there was free conveyance, there was no need of their demanding free speech or free press. Therefore free speech and free press had beneficiary significance only to the workers of the world—the plebian producers, the under dogs in human existence, the doubters in the justice of established customs. Consequently labor press and a free press are synonimous. It was the result of effort made in the name of the labor movement, the needs of which created the demand for it. If there was no labor movement there would be no need of it, and the possibilities arising from the use of free speech means everything to human progress, for the questions the labor movement has to deal with are so broad that it includes every phase of social conditions and has every established custom to take into consideration. It invades all things that are human and generally considered sacred; it means universal agitation. A free press to convey free thought is absolutely necessary to this. Results will depend on how well we are able and do make use of it.

The acquiring of money has been made the leading thought of the age. It effects everything in a greater or less degree. The size of the salary possible to receive has a decided influence on many of the teachers of Christianity. The same influence is seen at work on those who make the press a business. With a press controlled by those who can put up the most

money the interests of the workers of the world stand a poor show. The agitation for the recognition of their rights, for the abolishment of customs that degrade and hold them servile cannot be expected to be aided through a press controlled by those opposed to their efforts. The cry about the "prostitution of the press" is a misnomer. The press is not prostituted, it is simply created and used by those who have a right to for the purposes they wish. If such a press deserves condemnation it deserves suppression but if anyone can take on themselves justly the right to do so then any press can be rightfully suppressed and there is no such thing as a free press. The cry, if carried to its logical conclusion would prove a boomerang. It is directed generally against those controlled by the monopolists of the country. There would be no occasion for such complaint if the masses would create and properly support a press of their own. What they lack in means they make up in vastness of numbers. The support they now give to those they have occasion to complain of, turned to their own, would be all that is necessary. Such is gradually resulting but it is coming slow and at the cost of a hard struggle for its individual promoters and the sinking of many under failure. To support such by the backing of organizations seems the most feasible at present.

Too few have yet awakened to the vital necessity of having their interests supported by a press, of making the fullest use of it. They satisfy themselves by condemning the press of their opponents and indirectly boycot ting their own; They show lack of business talent. Their opponents often put a large percentage of their capital in working up sentiment in their own behalf and they invariably find it a paying investment. But in spite of the difficulties to contend with the masses are building up a press of their own. They are building slowly but substantially. They have had to acquire the knowledge necessary to run it and from within their ranks to supply their opponents, for they are quick to take advantage of all talent they can buy, causing it to be necessary for the masses to do, for their own benefit, what is generally taught to be disasterous, the creation of an over supply and the glutting of the market. They have not succeeded well at this yet.

When the people realize the necessity of controlling the means of telegraphic communication, putting its use on equal terms in the hands of all, the possibilities arising from the free press will be multiplied many times. The truth will then be sure to find its way over the country as quickly as a lie and the opportunity to falsify and suppress news reports will be greatly reduced, but the masses are pushing for this boone as slowly as they are utilizing the right to free speech and free press.

The need of a free press is why this MAGAZINE is in existence. Five years have now passed since it came into existence and with this issue it begins its sixth year. Comparing its term of life and present support with the history of other publications its promoters have reason to be proud. It has succeeded in existing and in keeping in the line it started on—a free lance. It cannot be said to have done all that the labor interests need in a free press but it has been a powerful factor in that direction. How near it comes to all that is required of it in the future depends on how well it is used and supported by those in whose interests it must work. It can be

nothing more than a conveyor of thoughts and it is our intention to keep it in a line that will cause men to seek the truth in all things, believing that truth will ultimately lead men to the ideal in all their relations; to lead men to take pride in their own achievements; to seek to be the peers of men. With the increase of the number of such will come improved social relations.

We have no war with existing conditions but with the causes that lead to them, though it is necessary to expose the abuses and follies of existing conditions, that the need of changing causes may be more generally realized and acted on in concert. In doing this it will necessarily make enemies, but if no enemies were possible its existence would be unnecessary. It is as ready to give credit as often as it is to condemn, but as it is in existence because of evils it will naturally be seeking the evil doers that they may be checkmated in their work, and, as an evil is against the general good to lessen the possibility of its commitment promotes the general good.

Each year of its existence the MAGAZINE has opened with better prospects before it. It asks for the support of all justice-loving men. It seeks to get their thoughts for the benefit of all. It has been a power in the past in promoting the welfare of the employes of the Union Pacific, a large organized body of whom own it. In promoting the welfare of the men it sees no need of injuring the legitimate welfare of the employing company. There is enough to occupy the attention of all at present in improving conditions that would be a boone to the employes and a positive gain to the company. Questions of a higher economic order will be kept in sight on which time alone is required to work out the solution.

PROGRESSIVE AND RETARDING INFLUENCES.

The forces that are at work in the minds of men are not all in one direction. There are retarding as well as progressive influences, and to those who are anxious for advance, restless under the restraint they see exerted on those around them, it seems to them as if the forces were in equilibrium, and it is common to hear some exclaim that mankind is worse off now than it used to be; that there is a question whether the race is better off now under the most favorable phases of what we call the civilization of the nineteenth century and those we call savage races who have been conquored by it.

Such comes from minds that see beyond the average, and realize what can and should exist if all would see as they do, and become morbid from waiting for the masses to reach their point of view. They for the time lose sight of the intellectual desire that has led them on and consider man in the animal sense only, as such the savage surrounding would be as acceptable as any, "ignorance is bliss." But men who make such expressions would prefer not to exist than to exist in animal bliss. The progressive influence is too strong within them, yet, apparently unknowingly, they direct a retarding influence on those who have not gained their point of view and because of whose backwardness they have become morbid. They cause others to dispare, to lose faith in mankind, to drop into the sordid plodding disposition of the hopeless, to consider mankind only as a generation, and such is the greatest of retarding influences. It creates the impression that man owes nothing to predecessors and should therefore do nothing for posterity, that they

will exist some way and let those in the future look out for themselves as they believe they were dealt by.

Nevertheless, the progressive influences have been greater than the retarding influences as history plainly shows us. Those who have set their hearts on a formula for all mankind to exist by are anything but pleased when that formula is not regarded or is seen to be losing followers. They lose sight of everything but the formula, and are convinced that the whole world is running to destruction. They would block the whole of progress that it might be adheared to, and as history gives us abundant proof, when they could command the power, have resorted to the extremest measures to compel men to do so. Such is a retarding influence.

At each step that mankind has taken there have been those that have demanded a halt there, and have made every effort to fortify that position and endeavor to shut off that light reflected ahead that might show what would induce others to take further steps.

Each generation reaches certain conclusions which it terms truths, which it teaches the rising generation, and these can be better called conventional lies, because succeeding generations so often discover their falsity. Columbus proved one of them when he sailed westwards. Franklin another when he bottled lightening. Likewise have those handed down to us regarding our social relations. Yet, early impressions and teachings are lasting. They are not removed without great effort. They are a retarding influence. It can be seen at work on all sides, against it the great social movement of the present generation — the labor question—is raging. Those who would chain mankind to a formula *accepted by some* have lost some of their power. Free speech and a free press sprang over their barrier, but they still have prejudice and bigotry to work on their followers with. It is used to keep the masses apart, to prevent them from considering jointly, issues that are for the common good. That old lie that God created men in the station in life that he intended them to live in is brought before them, occupations of labor are classified in degrees of height and class prejudice kept in sight. If the progress made in spite of these efforts seems to reach a point where to make further progress it appears necessary to tear down or drop what has been accepted as a truth, then ancestral pride and bigotry are brought into play as a retarding influence. It is the point where many halt between two opinions, whether to accept the new and go ahead or the old and stagnation.

Mankinds advances can be likened to a community starting out on a voyage of discovery loaded down with all their possessions, composed principally of accumulations of rubbish from the earliest antiquity, continually adding new things discovered; the great mass reluctant to drop any of the old that they may carry along the new; many stopping in the road that they may enjoy the new while they still remain near the old. As it is necessary for all to keep within communicating distance, the advanced ranks are forced to wait till the rear die or change their minds. The advanced ranks by continually advancing hopes, are the progressing influence, the rear the retarding influence, the middle ranks indifferent, and changes in the ranks are continually going on, those in the front ranks at times stopping till the rear reaches them and there to remain till they take renewed vigor or cease to exist.

There is no cause to wonder

that it has taken centuries for the workers — the producers of the world—to get to his present, not to be boasted of, position. All the retarding influences have had full play at him. Starting cursed because he had to work or made to believe he was so cursed; the slave of those who did not, to this added also the curse that he had no soul, this taint resting on all his posterity; there was nothing to expect from effort, nothing he could do would remove it; could a better lie have been devised to keep him in subjection. Every modification of that teaching has been reached only after a desperate struggle.

Man inherits much of his disposition, and later surroundings crystalize it as it is found in the modifications seen. The old taint of the mind has not been entirely bred out of the race. The readiness that many grovel in the presence and at the command of those they consider masters is an indication of its presence. It is but the natural cropping out of that taint that is seen at the prostitution of the right of the ballot at the bidding of another, a selling of a right of mankind legated to them and intended to be inalienable. Children are taught, indirectly in some cases perhaps, that there are masters in the world. Do they not see the parent recognizing such —that wealth gives power, and is to be sought above all things? Do they not see those parents giving homage to those that roll in luxury because of the possession of wealth?

The man is as the child was taught. Does not the average school teacher advance the possession of wealth as examples of success in life, regardless of how it was acquired? Why do we wonder that the child grown prostitutes all things to gain it? That honor and integrity that is necessary for the general progress is considered a rare virtue, has it not been made a secondary consideration to the acquiring of wealth, the first thing to be thought of?

A million of men are idle and in need of what their labor stands ready to produce, with nature bountifully offering what is necessary for them to apply it to, why not go at it? Because they have been taught and their ancestors before them that it is necessary for some one to tell them to do it, and to direct their efforts, and they still believe it, yet they can reason out no sensible conclusion why it should be so. They waste their time trying to compell someone to set them at work and in regulating the amount that he shall allow them for doing it. Property rights have been allowed in natural opportunities and taught as proper. He could not in most cases apply himself if he would without violation of that. Property rights have been made paramount to human rights. Such are some of the "truths" that have chained mankind which time must destroy as lies. They are retarding influences that are carefully guarded and nursed by those who profit by the ignorance and indifference of the masses.

Tracing back the history of the world to the earliest known periods we find that there has there existed a labor question, that it has been from the agitation of some phase of it that has caused all the advance that has been made by man. Many of the retarding influences of the early periods have been removed, the progress the last half century has made was possible because of those removals. Future progress can be made still more rapid if we consider what are the retarding causes. Education is needed but we must be careful that it is an education that will cause the possessor to seek after the truth, no

matter whose air castles it may cause to vanish or demand an investigation of; that social economy is not an exact science but a proposition that is seeking a demonstration and solution and which solution is of far more importance to man than anything else. Any education that causes man to accept as fact unnecessary of demonstration past traditions is simply a stumbling block to progress. The apostles' advice to "prove all things" must be followed. When we are instilling this into men's minds we are doing a work necessary for progress, we are removing retarding influences, we are setting the mind free, and man with his mind freed will work out his own salvation and the best possible existence. A fallacy will not exist long before exposed. He will willingly unburden himself of the old to enjoy the new; old beliefs will not stand in the way of his accepting new ones.

He who labors will always be the under dog so long as he labors as the servant of another. The idea that he can make any permanent improvement through efforts of coersion on the master simply acts as a retarding influence through attracting nearly his full attention away from the real issue. He simply follows the old formula that has proved so satisfactory to man's oppressors instead of seeking the truth regardless of formulas.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

On February 1st, if there is no change in the program, the machinery department of the Union Pacific is to have a new head—quite a common occurence during the past few years. It is an occurence that attracts more than ordinary attention from the employes, for *the majority* of them are under that department and there is more at stake in the management of it than in any other part of a railroad system. It is where a large amount of the running expenses of a road are laid out. It is, consequently, the place that receives the most attention from the management when reducing expenses. It is where waste through poor management can arise easier than in any other department. It is where good results can be had only when a practical man is in charge; an office man or college bred theorist will be out of place; an extraordinarily good civil engineer, dispatcher or roadmaster would invariably make a botch of it, their advice is even good for nothing. A supply department, on which the machinery department must draw so heavy, is a drawback to success without a practical man as purchasing agent. No matter how efficient the master mechanic in charge, if he has to use the material that the average office bred man will furnish, he is handicapped.

It is therefore of special importance to employes, who, through feeling permanently located in the service of a company, take a deep interest in its affairs to see the best possible results from the mechanical department and to have confidence in the head of it. It means much to them. For some months past it would be difficult to prove that the machinery department of the Union Pacific had a head; it seems to have run itself on what its predecessor supplied and set in motion. There has been nothing of a good, bad or indifferent nature introduced to improve it, and all who are at all posted certainly know that it was not because it was not needed. It has had to stand a severe curtailment which is severely felt by workmen, and at a time too when their services seemed to be most

needed to keep things running. Therefore any changes in its management will be looked to with more than ordinary interest and hope. It does not seem reasonable that it could be worse and disappointment follow.

To many of the old employes J. H. McConnell, the man that is to take charge, is not a stranger. His record when a division master mechanic is familiar to them, and it inspires confidence that it will now appear over the whole system, but all recognize that it will necessarily take time, that system out of chaos cannot be brought about in a moment, and, that a superior set of division lieutenants than the average at present, will have to be brought out that are in accord with a better system and know what it is.

The effects of the ideas of "cheapness" of some of them is now being experienced. Paint and varnish may make a car or locomotive look pretty but it alone will not keep it on the road. It may cover up "cheap" work by "cheap" men and make the average director, on a tour of inspection, look happy and prevent him ever knowing what makes him swear when a year's expense account is inspected, but that is about all. There was never any economy in doing work poorly because it makes the temporary cost low. There is a great deal in knowing what a capable man can and should do in a day and in keeping him up to that standard. A machine tool represents considerable money and is capable when properly handled of turning out a certain amount of work; it is not economy to keep it in the hands of an incapable man simply because he represents a few cents a day less in wages, but it seems to be the belief with many, with the result that expenses are higher than they should be and the reaction comes on the rank and file.

It is therefore of more than curious interest with the thoughtful when a change takes place in the management. Whether the new will try and make a record in seeing how little he can pay the men for their time, or by showing how, by properly directing their efforts, improved results can be seen, and, by putting a premium on skill and efficiency, show where the losses were from putting a premium on mediocracy.

McConnell, when at North Platte, was credited with turning out of those shops the best work on the system, and the cheapest, when the test of wear and tear was shown. He was also credited with maintaining a standard of pay by insisting that a man should show a standard of efficiency to receive that amount; if he could not show that he was not wanted at all. This was what caused much of the successful record. If he does this as general superintendent of machinery he will do what many expect and hope for. If not they will be disappointed and he will meet with certain failure. He certainly has a big undertaking before him. F. Mertzheimer, who is to be assistant general superintendent of machinery, will be no drawback to good results. He is a mechanic himself.

The New York State Board of Arbitration has recommended to the legislature of that state the passage of a law making the employment of railroad servants an enlistment, similar to that of the army, for a specified number of years. It of course would make it a crime if they quit suddenly, and provides against the summary discharge of men. Its object would be to prevent strikes, not that it would ensure greater justice to men, for it would take a great

stretch of the imagination to think that the penalties would fall with the same force on the company as on the men. It would be, judging from the law product of the average legislature, best entitled "an act to allow corporations to do as they please with their employes."

The demand for the state to enact statutes of that nature demonstrates that the state should own and operate what they are trying to control. The people are evidently not ready for such a step, but they will only make a mess of it if they attempt to regulate the employment of men by the plan proposed by the New York arbitration board. Better by far encourage the voluntary organization of the men employed by large corporations, and there will be no complaint of strikes; thorough organization on business principles with sentiment made a secondary matter promotes reasoning qualities on all sides. Thorough organization insists on its members recognizing reason in their actions if they get support, and the power created by the organization makes the factor necessary to cause the other side to listen to it and themselves act with reason.

That is all that is necessary. If a mutual agreement cannot be reached at a meeting of representatives of both sides, the same causes that brought about the meeting to consider the matter will cause them to devise a means to arbitrate it.

There has never been a strike yet on a railroad where there was anything near like thorough organization of the employes of that road. Strikes have come where a part or trade was fairly organized and believed they could carry the point, when the larger number would be obliged, indirectly at least, to oppose the strikers by keeping at their work, a fact that caused the corporation to take a different view of the original matter than if they would have had to meet all the employes.

A contract or agreement made between a company and its employes should be made as binding and its violation dealt with as severely as a contract in the commercial world. Thorough organization of the employes creates a responsible party and with the company makes the two parties necessary to an agreement. The organization is then obliged to aid the punishment of its members for the violation of it and local strikes would be of that nature. Few corporations would be so foolhardy as to violate an agreement and then contend against all their employes, besides the legal aspect that it would carry, and their financial responsibility would make it a serious matter.

Railroad men are not yet prepared to be enslaved, any worse than their necessities force them into now, by a law such as the arbitration board proposes. All that is necessary is to create a power that will cause the corporations to recognize that the men have rights, that they have the right to protect, and that among them is pay, treatment, and the conditions of their employment.

Rumor has it that several parties who think they have a pull with the new management are pushing to get the position of chief surgeon of the hospital department of the Union Pacific system. The management can afford to go slow in this matter. It is a department that pertains entirely to the employes. They have seen it rise from a miserably inefficient affair in 1884, to what is now the best managed system of the kind in the country and all under its present management. Its

great improvement is all that makes it endurable. The assessment plan is wrong at best in principle, but under present conditions it is an expedient that seems necessary to resort to. It is a question whether a hospital system can be made so perfect that it will work to the satisfaction of every one under it, but so long as it is kept in the lead of the best known it is coming close to it. In 1884 when the employes asked for a statement showing what was being done with the money received from them by the hospital assessment, it was found that there was no way of furnishing the information. Nothing of that nature is wanted again. Better not have any at all.

Old line politicians are beginning to get uneasy; their grip on the people seems to have been loosened. They will soon understand that the majority of them will soon be keeping company with Ingalls, and God speed the day. They are ridiculing the idea of farmers and workingmen filling the places of honor in the government. They delight to refer to "sockless" Simpson, but it would be impossible to pick from the ranks of the workers of the country a set of men that would do worse for the people than the politicians that have controlled affairs at Washington the past twenty-five years.

The ridicule is simply to induce the weak-minded to keep up their worship of aristocracy and hold to the idea that blood recognized by them as aristocratic must flow in the veins of those given honorable position — an idea brought over from monarchial governments and which has been growing with dangerous rapidity the past generation, until the possessors of wealth alone have representation in the senate. Kansas has broken the ice, let the good work spread. The old line politicians are doing all they can to detract the people from it, as shown by the rows they are kicking up in some of the state legislatures, done simply to get the people to forget what they have been demanding and take sides against themselves. In time they may get desperate enough to throw the country into a war. They are none too good for it. The people should keep their eyes open.

DEAD IN THE STREET.

Under the lamp-light, dead in the street,
Delicate, fair and only twenty,
There she lies,
Starved to death in a city of plenty.
Spurned by all that is pure and sweet,
Passed by busy and careless feet;
Hundreds bent upon folly and pleasure,
Hundreds with plenty of time and leisure—
Leisure to speed Christ's mission below,
To teach the erring and raise the lowly,
Plenty in charity's name to show
That life has something divine and holy.

Boasted charms, classical brow,
Delicate features, look at them now;
Look at her lips—once they could smile;
Eyes—well, nevermore shall they beguile;
Nevermore, nevermore words of hers
A blush shall bring to the saintliest face,
She has found, let us hope and trust,
Peace in a higher and better place.

And yet, despite of all, still I ween,
Joy of some hearth she must have been,
Some fond mother, fond of her task,
Has stooped to finger the dainty curl;
Some proud father has bowed to ask
A blessing for her, his darling girl,
Hard to think as we look at her there,
Of all the tenderness, love and care,
Lonely watching, and sore heartache—
All the agony, burning tears,
Joys and sorrows, hopes and fears,
Breathed and suffered for her sweet sake.

Fancy will picture a home afar,
Out where the daisies and buttercups are,
Out where the life-giving breezes flow,
Far from these sodden streets, foul and low;
Fancy will picture a lonely hearth,
And an aged couple, dead to mirth,
Kneeling beside a bed to pray,
Or lying awake o' nights to hark,
For things that may come in the rain and dark,
A hollow-eyed woman with weary feet,
Better they never know
She whom they cherished so
Lies this night lone and low—
Dead in the street.

—Selected

LET THERE BE NO STEP BACKWARD.

It now nearly seven years since the employes of the Union Pacific System perfected the first organization in existence that embraced all classes of workers on a railroad. The causes that led up to this advanced theory of organization, were, first, a knowledge born of experience, by the failure of the old Trades Union by reason of its individualism, and consequent weakness to right a wrong, or prevent an injustice. Secondly, the lesson learned from the corporations themselves, and the tactics they invented to control the labor and the wealth of the nation. To the largest of the monopolies do we owe our knowledge of the boycott. They, knowing the power they wield by concentrating the various industries of the country under one management, proceeded to form a "Trust," and invented the boycott to force every industry into the combine or "boycott," which means "bust" them. In this they were successful, and today they stand a solid united phalanx, masters of the situation, and this by reason of the *concentration* of their forces.

Their next step like, like the good generals that they are, was to send their couriers into the camp of the masses, their enemies loaded with false dispatches designed to mislead, divide, and break up their forces. Whether they will be as successful in breaking up our forces as they were in concentrating their own remain to be seen, and it is of this part of the question that this article proposes to treat.

It will be remembered by old employes of the U. P. that during the period embraced by the years 1872 to 1884 there had been several reductions in pay on the system. There was then in existence the machinists' and blacksmiths' union, composed of 182 lodges, in the United States and Canada, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, also the moulders' union, and, I think, a boilermakers' union, and each had thrifty lodges in Omaha and at other points on the road at the time that these reductions in pay took place. Yet, notwithstanding this, not even the faintest remonstrance was made by either organization against the several reductions that took place. They simply recognised their isolated position, and in consequence their powerlessness to right a wrong or prevent an injustice even to their own craft.

Shortly after this the machinists and blacksmiths' union dropped out of sight, and it was not until 1884, when the Knight of Labor appeared and took up the lost link of organized labor, but on a broader and more intelligent basis than had ever existed before, for as we are aware, it embraced all classes of labor, and proposed to abolish all distinction and craft pride, and unite all workers in one common bond of unity for the common good. Therefore it will be seen that while the "trades union" was as narrow and selfish as class itself, the new order is as broad as humanity, which is unselfishness. The new organization signalized its advent upon this road by a demand for the reinstatement of the pay of all the employes who had been cut one year previous to the extent of ten per cent. That they were successful in having restored what was unjustly taken from the employes one year before is now matter for history, nor has a reduction in wages been attempted since that time.

Thus did the Knights of Labor organization prove its claim to superiority by demonstrating what a union of all workers could accomplish, as compared with the individualism practiced by the trades union.

In the face of these facts, we notice that there is an attempt being made to have us give up the advantageous position we have gained, and divide our forces as of old, so that we would again be at the mercy of our employers. That an attempt of this kind should be made at this time is significant, and should not fail to carry its own warning with it, to be on our guard against it, so that the schemers who have been hired for this work of destruction shall

meet with a warm reception wherever they appear.

As has been said above, we have learned a lesson from our enemies (the corporations). It is the *concentration* of our forces.

To ignore this lesson is what we are asked to do. To divide our forces so that the capitalists union can attack each section in turn and gain an easy victory over each.

No! We will have no division of our forces. Cavalry may look better on parade than infantry, yet the cavalry are none the better soldiers for their trapping. They have their place in action. They could not win a battle alone, but must be supported by their fellow soldiers on foot, else they would be demolished. All branches of an army must work in union and on a prearranged plan. To insure success, the more perfect this union the more certain will victory be, and what is true of an army of soldiers is also true of an industrial army.

Common sense would teach us that if our enemy throw up a breastwork, that we should defend ourselves with another; or if they fire at us with gatling guns, it would be folly on our part to use a musket to oppose them, when we could just as easy send back as good as they gave.

But these facts are now too patent to need discussion, so we will proceed to another and more important branch of the subject and ask what is the object of these new advocates of the old worn out doctrine of class interest, and where do they come from? These schemers who would lead us into the hands of the Philistines. Are they working for pay if so, who pays them? One suspicious looking fact is that certain master mechanics and foremen highly endorse their movements. Some of this class, by the way too, who never served an hour to a trade, and who are unable today to tell you the cut of a file if they were asked. Yet they hold positions that demand a knowledge of the trade they boss, and what are the excuses and reasons offered for separate unions.

A mechanic (?) was heard to say that that this union was for the preservation of the "skillful" practice of his trade, when we know that he could not fit a joint that would not leak did he get half the earth, nor fit a bolt did he get the other half. This I have heard given too by a blacksmith (?) save the mark; who could not make a decent bolt. Yet these are the kind of men who would persuade us to exchange something for nothing. Persuade us to play into the hands of the enemy, that a few schemers who believe they are too smart to work might have an occupation.

The first class the schemers worked on were the machinists, and not meeting with the success they expected, they now turn their attention to the blacksmith, proposing a blacksmiths' union. With this class, as blacksmith, the writer is interested, and would warn every blacksmith to be on his guard for the schemer who comes along talking union. We have a union now, not of machinists, not of blacksmiths, but of men who are workers. Examine the schemer closely when he comes, and ten to one he is a fraud on the business he proposes.

If these schemers find any who think they are of better clay than their fellow workmen, they are welcome to them, but such a union would not command even the respect of a Pinkerton.

To a close observer of past events there is the best of reasons for believing there is a deep laid plot to break up and divide our forces on this road. That any should be found to enter the service of a corporation for so nefarious a purpose is to us more a matter of disgust than surprise, for of late the traitor has become a common article on the market.

It is evident that there is a crisis at hand, and it behooves all to be on their guard, as closing up of the ranks is what is needed, and that too, without delay if we would retain the advantage we have gained in the past six years. We have the best organization in the

country, a magazine second to none, and a bulwark of strength in itself. The corporations know this, hence the scheme to divide us before making their contemplated attack. Let no man be deceived, but close up for the fray, it is close at hand, and a united whole, only, can win it. Give the schemer a cold shoulder, and prove to our enemies that we are "on to them." Onward and upward must be our watchword. If the Knights of Labor is not all we wish it to be, it is in our power to make it so, this being the case we cannot nor will not take any step backward. As we stand we are in the lead and propose to stay with the advantage we have got. Our banner floats proudly on high, inscribed, not for a section, not for a class, but for all mankind. Who dares to pull it down proclaims himself an enemy to progress and humanity.

BLACKSMITH.

THE "BIG HEAD" AGAIN.

In December's issue of the MAGAZINE there appeared an article relating to the "big head." The writer gave his views upon the cause and effect of the same, and later there appeared an editorial upon the same subject, and both writers clearly express their opinions, presumably to the best of their knowledge. Now to the best of my opinion there are two kinds of big heads known to the present generaeration; whether they existed before our arrival or not is a matter of which we can only imagine, or form a dim outline of their character. But since the human family is so slow in casting aside the odium of hypocracy we will admit that such a thing did really exist before the present era. Let us see what those two kinds are.

First, we have the natural big head, or in other words the head that grew to an enormous size. They are often seen in hat stores vainly endeavoring to find something in the shape of a hat to cover the largest portion of their body; and after several unsuccessful attempts the hatter in utter discomfiture and disgust, presents the would-be purchaser with a band-box or a hat that has been stretched at least twice its usual size. The person in possession of such a head as I have endeavored to describe cannot be blamed since he had no say in the construction of it; if he had it is reasonable to suppose he would have made it one or two sizes smaller. At all events experience has taught me such. Although a natural big head on rare occasions displays an ordinary amount of knowledge I would not deem it proper to say that they had more than their share since a person cannot upon all occasions have a surplus of all the gifts of nature.

We will leave No. 1 to take care of himself and pay our respects to No. 2 whose head has expanded in an unnatural way, caused mostly perhaps by a shallowness of brain or through the efforts of some individual friend who took pity upon the unfortunate lick-spittle in human form, and caused him to be elevated from the slouth of despondency and enabled him to see beyond the threshold of his birth and misrepresent a position originally occupied by man.

This ever detested and lothsome critter is not confined to a petty boss or foremanship in railroad shops or in any other capacity where he has charge over men. You can find him in every calling in life and among all nationalities, sects, breeds, colors and descriptions, and at last you can trace him to the sanctuary of the assembly halls, not only the young, but those whose hair had turned gray before they knew of the existence of a labor organization, and once he has secured a foothold *he* all of a sudden presumes to display qualifications that he never did nor will possess. Instead of profiting by mistakes of the past he continues to grow ignorant in spite of experience. After being placed in a position of trust by his description of those he misrepresents. He poses as a leader fit to be trusted with matters of which he

is entirely ignorant and never had a desire to learn. He weaves his subtle web around his unsuspecting victim who has listened to the song of the siren until matters are in a hopeless condition. As has often been the case in the past, he will in a confidential way call the most important aside, pour his tale of audacious deception in their ear, and tell them that the M. M. or foreman said he was the right man in the right place, when he knows way down in the bottom of his heart that he would be the first to submit to the whims and dictates of the one he refers to. He reminds me of the inside of a bellows in motion—he is full of wind and nothing more. He is continually telling what he will do and keeps piling up his work from time to time without ever accomplishing anything. He has been tried; "he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting." "By their deeds ye shall know them. Give the same person charge over a gang of men and their anxiety would know no bounds. They would become the most despictable despots in Christendom. They would swell up like the small boy who ate a pound or two of dried apples and drank a half gallon of milk immediately afterwards. They shake their heads and try to look wise just the same as the shyster lawyer does when he imagines he has made a point. Or like Judas Iscariot they would betray their brothers in the hour of distress.

You will also find the self same persons trying to perform mechanical work and claiming they are mechanics, when really they cannot write their name. They will waste a ream of paper and a half gross of pencils in a vain attempt to multiply 2½ by 2. And yet they will have the audacity to say that Mr. —— said that all will be well as long as they are here. "I am a mechanic!" you will often hear them exclaim, when their helpers are often compelled to keep them from putting their foot in their mouth when they open it to dispose of a portion of their surplus wind.

A LABORER.

CONSERVATIVE PROGRESS.

* * * A nation is a living thing, all its component men constituting one great national man. Being thus a living person, a nation, like any other person, passes through all stages of growth — infancy, youth, manhood. Ever growing in volume, it must necessarily outgrow, successively, the the draperies suited to the various stages of life. And a nation's constitution, whether unwritten, like the English, or written, like ours—what is it but a nation's drapery, vesturing the body politic? As the nation grows, then, so let the constitution grow. Not that we are to be forever tinkering in a mechanical way; but let it take on naturally the nation's growing size. It may well be made of iron; but let it have the malleability of wrought iron, not the inflexibility of cast iron; otherwise it may suddenly snap. What a terrific illustration of this in our own day! Our nation, in growing, outgrew the barbaric institution of slavery; but the nation declined to be wise, refusing to adjust the Constitution to the growing doctrine of human brotherhood. What was the result? A million of graves and a billion of debts. The skin burst, and nothing less than God's providence saved the wine. But another gigantic peril confronts us; it is the question of labor and capital. Nothing but the most consummate statesmanship, and this only under God's benison, can save the ship of state as she sails along this stupendous reef. And how shall it save us? By

> "Large discourse,
> Looking before and after;"

with the one hand clinging to past and approved foundations, with the other seizing and incorporating new materials. Let the nation, then, be wise, and discerning the signs of the times, adjust legislation to growth; in such matters, for instance, as monopoly, reciprocity, civil-service reform, counting a quorum, temperance, education, arbitration, and disarmament. Other-

wise appalling revolutions await us. Lord Macauly said, in his speech in behalf of parliamentary reform, July 5, 1831:

"The great cause of revolutions is this, that while nations move onward, constitutions stand still. The peculiar happiness of England is that here, through many generations, the Constitution has moved onward with the nation. . . . The English have been a great and happy people because their history has been the history of a succession of timely reforms. . . . A liberal government makes a conservative people."

* * * Let us not take it for granted that everything is settled. If we are really pupils in the school of the Master, we shall never cease learning from him. Here is the real secret of humanity's progress. Advance as it will, it can never touch the horizon; ascend as it will, it can never touch the zenith. This ever-receding horizon is the world's beckoner forward; this ever-ascending zenith in the world's beckoner upward. While, then, we must look backward for counsel, we must look forward for mainspring. The achievements of the past and the possibilities of the future—these are the world's majestic inspirations. But while the past is a heritage, it becomes available to us only as we convert it, so to speak, into a promissory note, and invest it for compound accumulation in the ever-multiplying ventures of the future. Accordingly, the leading thinkers in the various sects could pursue no wiser policy than to gather together occasionally, to compare discoveries and to adjust symbols thereto. As the growing vine of truth keeps yielding perennially new wine, let us take care to put it into fresh skins. If we put it into the old, the ever-growing truth will sooner or later burst the skins, and the wine will be lost. The consequence will be either merciless bigotry or ribald infidelity. But by adjusting creed to truth, form to life, skin to wine, both will be preserved; we shall be progressive conservatives and conservative progressives.

Yet, at this very point, let us learn a lesson of tenderness from our Master; for in his parable of the skins he immediately adds: "And no one having drunk old wine desireth new; for he saith, The old is good." The allusion, of course, is to his countrymen who were still clinging to the institutions of Moses. It is a fine instance of the Master's beautiful gentleness. It is as though he had said: "Yes, I have come with a new and better form of religion. Yet I do not wonder that you prefer the old form; it was the religion of your fathers; it is hard to give up inherited convictions, to tear one's self away from the old homestead. No one, having drunk old wine, straightway desires new; for he says, The old is good enough." Be it for us to follow our exemplar. Let us be considerate in our freedom, gentle in our reforms. Let us fraternally propose whatever we deem are improvements, but let us be patient with those who cannot readily fall into line with the proposed advance. Time and grace work wonders.

Conservatism and progressiveness illustrate moral statics and dynamics; these being the opposing, yet equipoising, forces of physical and spiritual mechanics alike. The centrifugal force of the past, tending to move on in the straight line of precedent, and the centripetal force of the future, tending toward time's gravitating center, are in the way of resultant a curvilinear force, rolling humanity in the everlasting orbit of duty around the sun of righteousness. The secret of life is the equilibrium of diastole and systole; the secret of locomotion is the counterplay of opponent muscles. How exquisite the laureate's insight into nature and humanity when he sings of the "grooves of change:"

"Not in vain the distance beckons; forward, forward let us range;
Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change."

Heaven help America to conserve progress, alike retaining the past and mastering the future! So shall be fulfilled the Master's saying, "The sower and the reaper shall rejoice together."—*George Dana Boardman in The Forum for January.*

A NEW DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

* * * We believe in the governmental control of all monopolies, (industries that in their natures deny the equal rights of all men), such as privileges in the streets, water privileges, right of way for railways, wharves, and in general, any private or corporate right in land. (Every man is a monopolist just to the extent that he possesses land to the exclusion of others, at the last analysis.)

Under the single tax these monopolies would not be owned or necessarily run by the government in all cases, but they would be obliged to pay the entire annual value of the special monopoly they held, into the treasury of the state or city. And here we are nearly in accord with the Nationalists. Here is our point of agreement,—that all industries in their nature monopolies should not be left in private or corporate hands,—at least not without governmental control.

But a cotton mill is not a monopoly in itself. If it appears to be a monopoly it is by virtue of special privilege and not by virtue of the power to produce. Free competition among cotton mills would only result in more cotton and better clothing. The trouble is, there is no free competition in any industry to-day. It is a war between special privilege on one side, with capital and labor quarrelling among themselves on the other. Out of privilege the trust is born.

Suppose conditions of freedom. Suppose every laboring man in the United States to have the choice of two jobs. Suppose every cotton mill to be stipped of its special monopoly of land and water. And then suppose these mills competing among themselves, and what is the result? Each miller says, "I'm going to produce more cloth and better cloth than any other man." What happens?

Wages rise, because to produce more he must employ more men, and to get men he must bid for a man already with a job. The price of his product will fall, because he cannot control the price. Others are as anxious to sell as he. He can't take his profits out of his men, for they have other and equally as good jobs open to them. He can't recoup himself out of unearned increment. He is placed on a level with every other business man. A free field and no favor. That would be free competition.

How is it now? What gives the millers of Lawrence, for convenient example, their enormous power? What makes it possible for them to crowd out smaller firms? Their privileges in land and water, first of all, and second, their despotic power over their men and women, from whose hands they take every year a larger per cent. of wages, so that less than fifteen per cent. of the product of their hands remains to their own use.

What gives them this power over the men? Simply the unnatural, forced competition among laborers to find employment, because all over this broad, generous land, men and women wander, seeking work, because there are too many men, and not work enough to go around. A million and a half of men out of work! This eager, pitifully-meek crowd of jostling men and women at the employer's gate, allows him to fix things to suit himself.

Their desperate need makes his majestic and lordly arrogance. Their meekness is the making of his insolent greed or paternal patronage.

The socialists beg the whole question by constantly speaking of "labor" as if only the digger or chopper were labor. Labor with them means evidently a common hand without tools. Labor with the individualist means men and women as they are to-day, with all the producing powers, all their skill, thought, *fraternity* and *high* purpose. Labor is the producing cause, producing all capital, all wealth —all things but nature. To suppose that unaided capital can oppress labor is to suppose the shovel capable of knocking its user down. It is land-monopoly wearing the mask of

capital that oppresses. Capital has no "divine right." It wastes, decays, but the land owner never fails to get the bargain. In the air of freedom the trust will die.

Under free and equal conditions no millionaires can rise and no laborer be forced into poverty, because men do not differ so greatly in powers as would seem to be indicated by the vast fortunes of our day. In the eyes of science Mr. Gould varies from one of his engineers very much as one grasshopper varies from another, just as one blackbird develops a longer wing or a larger wing than another. Stripped of his advantages—the privileges with which a superstitious age endows him—and Mr. Gould would become what he is, a rather smallish man, differing slightly from the type. His wealth, the product of an unswerving law, himself the chance owner, because, so long as land remains limited in amount and population increases, somebody *must* be enriched without labor, and the greater the invention, the intelligence, the morality of the people, the higher will the price of land go, and the deeper and broader will be the gulf between the man enriched and the man impoverished by landlordism. It is of no value to point out here and there an apparent exception. Somebody in a sale of land, always gets what he has not earned, and it is the worker, the user, who pays all the bills.

This must continue as long as the value of land due to the pressure of population is allowed to go into private pockets. It has all the effect of an inexorable law. All inventions, freedom of commerce, ownership of railways, education, fanitation are powerless to fulfil their mission in enriching the average man, so long as speculation in land continues. They will only result in raising rents and ultimately in enriching the landowner. Freedom, equality, and fraternity are impossible under such conditions, because the whole struggle to live is so bitter, so ferocious.

Now to destroy monopoly, establish justice, give fraternity an opportunity to bloom, and bring about free competition in fact, we offer the single tax. We offer it as a practical, gradual *method* of restoring social equilibrium. We take taxation as a means to do this, because the right to tax is generally admitted, and forms the best instrument possible to readjust conditions.

How would the single tax destroy speculation, free labor, and establish justice? Is it not absurd to say that so simple a measure will do so much? Its simplicity is its magnificent virtue. It is not a new law nor a set of laws. It is not a new restriction, nor an extension of the powers of government; it is a vast stride toward freedom. It argues results from proved tendencies; its influences can be tested by reference to the motives of men now. It does not require the transformation of greed into gratitude.

Its partial application as fiscal reform would begin at once to produce the most important effects.

Let us note a few of these effects. First the effect on industry has been noted. Being released from tax, production will everywhere receive a new impetus. This does not need demonstration. This activity in trade and manufacturing will cheapen the price of products at the same time that a greater demand for labor tends to raise wages. This would not mean that the increase of wages should come out of the business man, but that it would come out of the landlord. A mine-owner for example would be taxed as a mine-owner, not as a mine-*user*. His tools and shafts would be untaxed, his privilege would be taxed just the same whether he used it or not. Result, he would use, or sell to someone who would use. Our coal-barons are taxed but a few cents per acre upon their vast holdings of incalculably valuable lands; this is why they can regulate the out-put of coal and "pluck" the helpless miner. Tax them according to the value they hold, tax them to the full of the annual value of each acre of

mining land, and the coal-barons would give way to a thousand co-operative mining companies. Miners would have higher wages and steadier work, while we in Boston would get coal cheaper.

The naked facts of our mining regions are so ghastly, so horrifying, that it seems impossible under the stars and stripes. A frightful advocation at its best; when joined with low wages, uncertain employment, miserable living in a tenement home in a desolate region, it reaches the heights of tragedy. These coal-barons standing there above the great seams of coal Nature has put there for all men, collect from Americans untold millions of tribute, while the miner who toils in the darkness and damp gets just pay enough to live and produce children to take his place when he dies.

In the face of one of these men the boasted American civilization fades into mist. This measureless wrong we call freedom—freedom to toil like a slave and die like a dog!

The effect on wages. Not only would the single tax raise wages, it would free labor. On this point alone it rises above a fiscal reform to become a peaceful revolution. The slavery of labor consists in its dependency upon the employer. In the vast increasingly complex machinery of society, the artisan feels himself more and more a cog, without power to move aside from his place. The employer fixes wages, buying his labor as he buys his lumber, at the lowest market rate, a rate which labor has little or no power to alter.

The laborer is not only powerless to fix the rate at which he will work, but powerless to keep down the rising rent that is ready to swallow him up. He says, "Please, mister, can't y' give me a job?" and he huddles his family into two or three rooms in a miasmatic alley. The employer could not stir a wheel or move a car without him, and yet so abject is labor, the employer knows he can set the price of a day's work. This spectacle of the producing agent of society begging for the chance to create wealth for the opportunity of receiving back fifteen per cent. of it, is a pitiable result of a hundred years of "freedom."

To give labor the power to make a free contract with the employer will amount to a complete revolution of the wheel. "Free contract, he has it now," someone says. "No one forces him to take a dollar and a half a day." No "one" does, but society and the sinister shadow of want and suffering do. No slave ever had such relentless overseer. There is no lash so cruel as hunger, no subduer of rebellious hears like the gleam of a tear on the cheek of a hungry child. Free contract? How can there be free contract where a man has a wife and children depending upon his daily labor at any price?

This is why all strikes are so futile. Great as protests of labor, they fail because "while capital wastes, labor *starves;*" because the supply of men eager to work is limitless apparently—men so eager they will take their lives in their hands to get the place left by the striker. The whole theory of labor organization from the times of Chaucer to the present has been, "there are too many men—too little work. We must keep the number of workmen down." This is the feeling lying at the heart of the opposition to emigration, the opposition to labor-saving machinery and the opposition to women in trades. "Keep the number of hands down. There is only so much work. There must not be too many men."

But in the single tax a new idea appears, *Why not increase the number of jobs?* How! By taking speculation out of existence, and releasing all industry. By bringing mines, forests, lots, into the market at low prices, by putting raw Nature into the hands of industry and out of the hands of the speculator who employs no labor.

The more men the less work, is not true, necessarily. Under the single tax the more men the more work; two men working together can produce more than twice as much as one man, a hundred men more than a hundred times as much as two men. The

trouble is the landlord comes in between and shares the wealth but not the toil.

Not work enough! What is work? It is the application of a living hand directed by a creative brain, upon matter. It creates nothing, it destroys nothing. It simply takes from the vast ebb and flow of Nature a portion of her abundance—a modicum of matter—fashions it, transports it, puts it to use, and then at last, sooner or later it is reabsorbed into the endless cycle. Men and the things they need are only forms of matter, and Nature is inexhaustible, generous, and impartial. How comes it that work is scarce, hunger plenty, and nakedness common? Not because work or food is scarce, but because to support himself, the toiler must support the family of his landowner first, because he is not free to take and fashion the indestructible material that lies just at his hand. The opportunity for labor is illimitable, but a despotic law bars the laborer out.

We call upon organized labor to turn its attention to the speculator as the "scab" to be driven out. Free Nature and labor is free. Give each man the choice of two jobs at equal prices, have two employers bidding for his work and you have a free man to make a free contract. When the employer sends out on the street for men (as I have seen happen temporarily in in western towns), then there is no cringing of labor, no appeal, "Please, mister, give me a job." It is man to man and face to face, a free contract.—*Hamlin Garland in January Arena.*

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

Are we going to commence railroad-again, was the question asked of each other when it became known that the new superintendent of motive power was to be J. H. McConnell. It looks like it, was the answer, and the prediction we had made that S. H. H. Clark would set things to right again *is v[illegible] of all the* men we know there is no one better fitted to bring order out of chaos than the man just selected for superintendent of motive power and machinery.

But here is the rub. No man ever had a bigger task before him nor entered upon his duties under greater difficulties than does this man. The mismanagement of the last five years has left the power in such a worthless condition that it will take ever "Little Joe" with all his well known skill a long time to make a showing. But make the showing he will. The assistant he has selected show he is on the right track. He, like himself, knows every foot of the road; knows every man, and know what their predecessors did not, that a cheap man is not generally a good man. Experience and worth will not now be considered "chestnuts," and there will be no reaching for "anything, so long as it is green and verdant." Such a fullness have we had of this "early" kind of management that it has brought about the same effect upon the road that "early" fruit brings to the stomach of the small boy.

It is useless now to comment on the different superintendents brought on the road of late for some purpose not quite clear. Suffice it to say that if any of them possessed mechanical ability their salaries must have been paid them to hide it, for there is no evidence that either of them disclosed any while here.

The only few good engines on the road to-day are those that were built by the company before the "freshmen" era began.

But now we will have a mechanical era and we rejoice at this prospect for the reason that we believe now as we have always, that if the company prospers we must prosper. If there is mismanagement we suffer as well as the company. All that is wanted now is patience by the directors and '92 will show the U. P. to be one of the best equipped roads in the country as to power, instead of being one of the worst, as it is to-day. OBSERVER.

LABOR'S PROGRESS.

How we progress. A few years ago there was neither state nor national bureaus of labor, free employment offices nor workingmen's holidays. Now we have them all, and in the good time coming, labor will have more—an equitable share of the wealth it produces. This is the ultimatum; whether it is reached by the Henry George theory, the Nationalist's propagonda or other roads. Labor is forging steadily ahead with this beacon light for a guide, that the earth is their's and the fullness thereof, as much as it is the property of millionaire corporations. The future is bright for the toiler, because humanity is advancing to that higher civilization when all will acknowledge the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

The influence of the Knights of Labor and all other labor organizations is to restrain from impulsive, misdirected action. The tendency is to appeal to reason and the sense of right.

The success of last year's eight-hour movement has fully justified the anticipations of its promoters. It has made room for thousands of additional workmen. Wherever workmen have seen fit to resort to strikes it has been after full deliberation. Their conduct afterward has not only been orderly, but their efforts have been especially directed toward the preservation of law and quiet. While active in asserting their demands they have exhibited good sense and a willingness to listen to the other side. — *Rocky Mountain Celt.*

"This perpetual conflict between the existing conditions of the world and our secret convictions, has a most tragic re-action upon the inner life of the individual. We seem to ourselves like clowns who set others to laughing by the jokes, which to them are so flat and stale. Ignorance is easily combined with a kind of animal sense of comfort, and we can live happily and contented if we accept all our surroundings as necessary and right. But as soon as we recognize the fact that the hitherto cherished institutions have lost their vitality and are all out of date, that they are empty, foolish phantoms, partly scarecrows, partly theatre properties, we experience the horror and longing for escape, the discouragement and disgust, which would fill the mind and heart of a living man locked in a vault with the dead, or of a sane man imprisoned with lunatics, obliged to humor their vagaries to escape physical violence.

"This perpetual conflict between our ideas and all forms of our civilization, this necessity for carrying on our existence in the midst of institutions which we consider to be lies—these are the causes of our pessimism and skepticism. This is the frightful vent that goes through the entire civilized world. In this insupportable contradiction we lose all enjoyment of life and all inclination for effort. It is the cause of that feverish sense of discomfort that disturbs the people of culture in all countries to-day. In it we find the solution of the problem of the dismal tone of modern thought." — *Max Nordau.*

"Monarchy is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I would be scarcely justified were I to omit exercising a warning voice against returning despotism. There is one point to which I ask attention: It is the effort to place capital on an equal with if not above labor in the structure of the government. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering a power which they already possess, and which, when surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement to such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all liberty shall be lost."—*Lincoln's Message to Congress, 1861.*

The town formerly known as Eagle Rock, Idaho, will hereafter be known as Idaho Falls, Idaho.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

The principle of negligence is construed against the employer as well as employe. If a negligent and unusual act of a railroad company contributes to an injury they must be held responsible. Thus where a company suffered a pile of ashes to be left on the track at a place where ashes were never suffered to be dumped or left, whereby a switchman was thrown down and run over by a car, without any fault of his, the verdict for the injured employe was sustained. (Southerland vs. Railroad Co., U. S. C. C. [D.] Minn., Oct. 13, 1890.)

An important ruling in the interest of railway employes has been recently made by the New York Supreme Court (Graham vs. Chapman, receiver), wherein it is held that a railway company cannot escape liability for injuries to its employes owing to over work or over task required of them, in the spirit of economy, in the hiring of insufficient number of employes to operate and keep the road in repair. The fact that a company is not making expenses will not justify its placing additional hazards in the line of employes, on the ground of forced economy. (See also Durkin vs. Sharp, 88 N. Y. 225).

RAILWAY EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY ACT. There is no subject pertaining to the legal and humane rights of railway employes of more concern and importance to them as a class than the law known and enacted in many states as "The Employer's Liability Act." The law in several states and the bills now pending in current legislation in a score of states, is a law to make railway companies liable for the actions of its employes. Under the provisions of this law, if a railway employe is working with another employe whom he believes to be incompetent, it makes it his duty to notify the company, and then if he is hurt, crippled or killed through the negligence of the person or employe complained of, the company is responsible. It simply makes the company responsible to an injured employe for the negligent and incompetent acts of his fellow-employe. Doubtless many readers of the MAGAZINE will marvel to know that the contrary has long been the law and is still in many states. The old rule of law which declares that no recovery for damages growing out of or by reason of the incompetence or negligence of a fellow-servant, is either being modified or wholly repealed all along the line. It has resulted in the employment of a more reliable class of servants and the use of better, safer and modern, improved machinery. Courts construe the law—but do not make the law. Hence, it has been the unpleasant duty of judges many times to deny crippled and permanently injured complainants compensatory damages, simply because he had assumed the risk if any, growing out of negligence or incompetence of his fellow-employe. It should be remembered that under this progressive relief in the shape of law it is made necessary and incumbent upon an employe to give notice in case they have cause to apprehend serious results from the negligent acts of another, and this, it is claimed by the railway companies, has a tendency to break down dicipline and engender enmity because one employe would be continually complaining of another. New York was perhaps the first state to test the objection, and it cannot be said that such results have been experienced, on the contrary numerous investigations grew out of the notice and charge of habitual negligence and incompetence to the betterment of the service and safety of the employes.

Our readers are warned of the fact, that in order to make this modern rule of law available in case of injury, negligence or incompetence must be established, after due notice, upon the part of the employe complained of, for it is now well settled upon principle and authority, that negligence of a servant does not excuse the company from liability to a co-servant for an injury which would not have happened had

the master performed his duty after notice. The degree of incompetency and negligence of an employe complained of has been considered by several court of the highest respectability; but, like continuing to work with known defective machinery, if an employe continues to labor by the side or in a given and common employment an unreasonable time with a notoriously incompetent and negligent employe, a cloud is thrown upon his right to recover in case of injury. One other fact of importance to a complaining and injured employe is to be able to establish that no carelessness or negligence of his contributed to the injury. In Illinois, however, the law recognizes comparative negligence; and, where an injured employe suffers an injury by reason of greater or gross carelessness of another as compared to the carelessness of complainant, the latter can recover.

The lamentable number of cripples made and deaths occurring each year in this department of labor throughout the country is appalling, and the employer's liability law which is likely to become general in both state and national code, is a hopeful effort to arrest in a measure the many hazards heretofore assumed under compulsion of law and hiring. A secondary benefit is that an employe can more successfull prosecute his complaint and seldom fails under sufficient compliance and proper evidence to obtain judgment. The recent cases tried under the law have for the most part resulted favorably to complainant.

Thus, the Supreme Court of New York, in the case of Coppins vs. Railway Co., on Dec. 2, 1890, held, "that the fact that an injury to a servant was caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant, does not excuse the company from liability in damages therefor where it appears that the accident and injury would not have happened had not the company been negligent in hiring and retaining in the service a person who, by reason of his failure to perform a particular duty because of his absence from his post, where the evidence showed that the company had been notified of this negligent habit, and might have exercised reasonable diligence in correcting the evil which occasioned the injury."

Neither can an employer escape liability by reason of placing the operation of the work in hand, in charge of a contractor. Hence, where an employe complained to, or gave notice to the contractor that certain of his co-employes were negligent, and that their work was negligently done, and it appears that complainant suffered injury by reason thereof, it was held that the company and contractor were jointly liable, notice to the one was notice to the other. (C. I. M. & C. Co. vs. Kiefer, Ills. S. C., November 5th, 1890.)

So, where a brakeman was directed to uncouple cars from a train which was moving too swiftly to enable him to make the the cut as they passed him, and he ran after them, intending to get upon the platofrm of the car to do the coupling. It was dark, and he collided with a switch stand which stood near the track, but was unlighted. It appeared that the switchman had been complained of for his repeated negligence and failure to light the stand. The court ruled that notwithstanding a yard brakeman and a yard switchman were fellow-servants, under the employer's liability act, the company could not escape compensatory damages. (Smith vs. N. Y., etc., R'y Co., Sup. C., N. Y. City, Nov. 3, 1890.)

Where a brakeman had been duly alarmed by reason of coming in contact with numerous defective cars and complained to the company of the incompetence and negligence of the inspector of such cars, but no remedy seems to have been effected. An injury resulted by reason of the inspector passing a foreign car badly out of order into his train, *held*, that the injured employe could recover because of the negligence of his fellow-servant. (Railway Co. vs. Kreenan, Tex. S. C., Oct. 28, 1890.)

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

D. M. W., THOS. NEASHAM, Denver, Colo.
D. W. F., GEO. C. MILLER, Ellis, Kans.
D. R. S., J. N. CORBIN, Denver, Colo.
D. F. S. & T., W. L. CARROLL, Denver, Colo.

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E. V. Debs, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and editor of the *Firemen's Magazine* announces in that journal for January that he is about to resign from his position. Mr. Debs has demonstrated that he is possessed of the qualifications necessary to fill the dual position, and we trust the Brotherhood will select a man equally as qualified. Mr. Debs has our best wishes for success wherever duty or inclination may call him.

The contribution from the pen of H. Breitenstein entitled "5,000,000 Men Wanted," published in our last issue, is reproduced in the *Journal of the Knights of Labor* of January 15th without credit—an oversight which the *Journal's* editor will probably correct sometime in the future. He evidently appreciates the efforts of Western Knights but dislikes to give them credit for it.

The Idaho legislature has under consideration bills to establish the Australian voting system, to make eight hours a day's work for state and municipal employes, prohibiting the employment of aliens on state and municipal work, and creating a bureau of labor statistics, all bills in the interests of labor. An anti-Pinkerton bill has been passed and signed by the governor.

The sewing machine offered to the agent that made the best proportionate increase in subscription list, goes to Geo. Ranson, Hanna, Wyo. The third machine will be given in July next.

Lodge No. 77 B. of L. F. will give their 14th annual ball at Coliseum hall, Denver, Friday evening, February 13. On their handsome invitations Tim Fagan has written:

"In the joy of the years that have past
I see but the joys that were thine,
And the hopes that were brightest and last,
Are the hopes of my own valentine—
(If the other don't show up on time.)

"Awhile rest the "scoop" in its measure
And hasten the dance that is thine,
For this night will be one round of pleasure
With your love and your new valentine—
(Should the 'caller' not find you to sign.)"

The UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYE'S MAGAZINE for January is before us, filled with interesting discussions of industrial topics; published by direction of District Assembly 82, Denver, Colo.—*Junction City Tribune.*

Livingston, the man that came to Topeka, Kans., during the senatorial contest, representing the New York Farmers Alliance in behalf of Ingalls, is the John Livingston, "president of the railway shareholders," fame. He is sporting under a new guise.

Railroad strikes have been common the past two months, and the "striking Knights of Labor" have not been the cause of them either. The telegraphers have stepped into the ring as fighters now, and the press reports of their strike reads very much like the reports did when the Knights of Labor were at it. Boycotting! Cutting wires!! Attacking those who took their places!!! And special guards called out against them!!!! And ordered to withdraw from the organization!!!!! Humanity will resort, after all, to the same means under similar circumstances, and no organized men who work for wages can truly say, "they are the Lord's chosen people."

"Too much much reading, and too little thinking, has the same effect on a man's mind that too much eating and too little exercise has on his body."

LITERARY NOTES.

"The Origin of the Aryans."—An account of the Pre-Historic Ethnology and Civilization of Europe.—By Isaac Taylor, M. A., Litt. D.—Two double numbers (130 and 131) of the Humboldt Library.—Price 30 cents each.—The Humboldt Publishing Co., 28 Lafayette Place, New York.

The last ten years have seen a revolution in the opinion of scholars as to the region in which the Aryan race originated, and theories which not long ago were universally accepted as the well-established conclusions of science, now hardly find a defender. The theory of migration from Asia has been displaced by a new theory of origin in Northern Europe. In Germany several works have been devoted to the subject, but this is the first English work which has yet appeared embodying the results recently arrived at by philologists, archæologists, and anthropologists. This volume affords a fresh and highly interesting account of the present state of speculation on a highly interesting subject.

The publishers are to be congratulated on the new cover which is truly artistic and durable.

Under the auspices of the Public Library a series of lectures will be delivered in the Assembly Hall of the High School on the local history of Denver and Colorado by six of the early settlers. Few are now living who are qualified to speak from actual experience of Colorado life in the early 60's. Jan. 16th, Hon. Sam E. Browne; Jan. 30th, Hon W. F. Stone; Feb. 13th, Hon. L. B. France; Feb. 27th, Hon. Horace M. Hale; Mar. 13th, Hon. Amos Steck; Mar. 27th, Hon. H. M. Orahood. Tickets for the course $1.00, at the Public Library.

The demand for the January *Arena* has been so great that a second edition was called for in less than ten days after the appearance of this number. Among the leading contributors are Alfred Rusfell Wallace, D.C.L., LL.D., Rabbi Solomon Schindler, Felix Oswald, Ph. D., Hamlin Garland, Moncure D. Conway, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Professor Josheph Rodes Buchanan and Wilbur Larremore.

A father can give his young son no better present than a year's reading of the *Scientific American*. Its contents will lead the young mind to the path of thought, and if he treads there a while, he'll forget frivolties and be of some account, and if he has an inventive or mechanical turn of mind, this paper will afford him more entertainment, as well as useful information, than he can obtain elsewhere. Copies of this paper may be seen at this office and subscriptions received. Price $3 a year, weekly.

The body of the human being is credited with having 165 bones and 500 muscles. Of blood a full grown person has about 30 pounds; that means one-fifth of the total weight. The heart is about six inches long and four inches in diameter. It beats 70 times in one minute, 4,200 in one hour, or 100,800 times in a day, and 36,972,000 times in a year. Whoever reaches the age of seventy years had over 2,565 millions of heart beats. On the average we breathe 1,200 times hourly, whereby take in 600 gallons (one gallon being about 225 cubic inches) in a day. The average weight of the brain of a full grown man is three pounds and 8 ounces, of the female slightly less. With the brain are connected the nerves either direct or by the spine. If all nerves were counted they would assume a number greater than any heretofore known army on the battlefield. Every square inch of our skin contains 3,500 pores, which in truth are little tubes of 1¼ inch length each, or in the aggregate 201,166 feet; more than 38 miles. M.

"The ambition of youth looks forward to the triumphs of age, while sated age turns back a wistful eye along the rosy path of youth."

WYOMING SENATORS.

Since Carey and Warren have been elected senators from Wyoming, and since their constituents are beginning to get a good peep behind the curtain of their senatorial career, we can hear many of those who shouted, electioneered and voted for them, now express themselves quite the reverse from what should be expected of them as friends of these greet statesmen (?). They seem to think there has been too much incense wasted on idols that are so undeserving. Especially is this true in Senator Warren's case. That he is a man of ability they do not deny; they also admit that he has an uncommon courage, to invade the rights and insult the intelligence of a people well qualified to judge of public affairs. They further admit that his actions have required an audacity unacquainted with shame. The cheeks of his supporters are already beginning to turn the color of the setting sun for situation.

Wyoming's senator should be warned to beware of the fury of these unsuspecting and patient Republicans. But why this nervous exhibition among them? Why not give him a chance? He is a Phœnix, but young in his nest, and has hardly had time to clear his wings of the ashes that gave him birth.

Our American house of lords is full of men who are possessed of all the negative qualifications that constitute merit in a statesman. They obey the Mathusean law; they multiply with the means of their existence, and the means of existence of knaves is the credulity of their dupes.

To do them justice, they have talent for talking in public. They can speak with great precision—I have heard some of them—with a solemn and plausible eelivery. They have thoughts, or rather words resembling thoughts, which may be applied indefinately. Whenever a question comes up that is of great concern to the masses, they remind me of an old can- [illegible] was seldom used for fear of bringing down the fortifications for whose defense it was intended. Since elevating this great tower of intellect to his present giddy height, there has either been a complete change of heart, or an entire change in the "Babel of Tongues." Instead of pelting him with roses, reproach and contempt seems to be the universal language of the state. When the vast army of suck statesment loom up before us they become an indefinite absurdity in the presence of one real just man. No wonder that the instinct of self-preservation and the light of intelligence is narrowing their dark careers.

I shall waste no sympathy on the dupes, for we have had sufficient time and opportunity to learn that the great men of any age are not those who are feasted, toasted, and run after by the crowd. They are usually the patient pioneers who with giant blows, persevere in clearing the way for reform regardless of an ignorant rabble. —*H. Breitenstein in the Laramie Boomerang.*

Eternity is a long time for cogitation.

A woman is in bad shape when she has to lavish her affection on a poodle dog.

A bad conscience and a sleepless pillow are infatuated with each other's society.

Men do not succeed by reason of moral infirmaties—such supposed cases of success being pointed out—but they succeed in spite of them.

In moments of silent reflection, the snap of a lightning photographic apparatus on our minds might disclose something unworthy

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Little brains and suave manners can always get to the front when a big intellect and a brusque disposition must take a back seat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Jan. 13, 1891.

Editor Magazine;

We have now fairly started on the new year, but in many respects poorly. The laying off of so many poor workingmen in winter time, when cost of living is more than in summer time, is a great set back to many a one, and over a week's holiday through Christmas time, but it may be a good lesson to a great number, it may teach them to strive to lay by a dollar for a rainy day instead of putting it on the faro table.

Times are very dull, so the merchants and saloon men say. They find that it is the workingman that supports them, but very seldom they will support the workingman. They claim they have a right to buy goods where they feel like it whether it is boycotted or not. We have protested against the Star tobacco being handled here. We have explained the trouble between Legett & Myers of St. Louis and the K. of L. why we did not wish them to handle it. We had it advertised in our local papers for months, but they were doing a good business and did not care for a few workingmen's opinion, and they continued to handle it, except Mr. James Campbell. He would not have it on his shelves if they would give it to him for nothing.

How easy would it be for the workingmen of Pocatello to make these would-be better than us people to come to our terms if we only tried. Listen to them now—they all claim to be the workingman's best friend, each and every one of them are after your individual trade.

We are now hoping for better times which everybody thinks will come about the 15th. Maybe so and maybe not so. Time will tell.

We had a splendid union meeting last Saturday night with the machinist's union men. After this we will devote the first Saturday evening of each month for that purpose.

I would advise all delinquent members to hurry and get reinstated as we have a great surprise in store for the assembly. The new officers I am told are going to put new life in the assembly. I am glad to hear it, although we have been a pretty lively body of late.

Bro. Ted Nichols says he has been sick two weeks in the hospital at Ogden and just returned.

By the amount of talking he did last Saturday evening one would not believe he had ever been sick in his life. We don't miss "Cater" much now that we have Ted. The blacksmith shops seem to be pretty windy at times.

Bro. Thomas Hallgreen has been down in Salt Lake and left his surplus in real estate. That's right, Tom. We all ought to do that. Who ever saw Bro. Hallgreen in a saloon?

Bro. Warmsley came near losing his little finger recently. It got caught in the machine while he was wiping it. Glad to see him at the machine again.

Bro. Adamson is getting ready to go to Anaconda and work for the M. U.

I have nothing to say about the Indian scare. You know more about that than we do here.

Federation proved a failure ln our late strike Who talked loudest? P. M. Arthur's men. Who went to work the next morning saying nothing to anybody? P. M. Arthur's men. The switchmen said, "I told you so!"

CHUZZLEWIT.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Looking over the past year and comparing it with the preceding one we find considerable difference in regard to the time made by the men employed in the shops. While 1889 may be considered a steady one as regards the number of men employed and the time worked each week. 1890 will long be remembered as one of changes both in number of men employed and the time each one made.

But if rumors are true, on Feb. 1 we will lose these great economists who have been at the head of the motive power department for the last six or eight months. While they may not be entirely to blame for the short time, it seems strange that the motive power department is the first and sometimes the only place where it seems necessary to reduce expenses.

The men here sometime ago thought they were entitled to quit work on Saturday at 4 o'clock (the working time being changed on Friday), and did so. The officers here thought different and to get even, I suppose, cut off the Saturday afternoon ever since, and intended last Saturday to cut off the Saturday entirely, working only only five eight-hour days per week; but before Saturday came it was rumored a new superintendent had been appointed, and the notices were not put up, and by virtue of the change we were allowed to make another four and a half hours which is considerable to men with small pay, although nothing to those drawing pay, work or not.

It is generally understood that J. H. McConnell, or Little Joe, as he is familiarly called, an old employe of the company as master mechanic at North Platte and Omaha, is to be superintendent of motive power on Feb. 1, and I guess it is so for the McConnells who have managed to stay on the road here since Joe resigned find they have become pretty good fellows lately, whereas a short time ago they could hardly visit the shops without being chased off by the watchman, if I am correctly informed, and I believe I am.

It makes considerable difference with some folks how near the throne you are when they form opinions. A short time ago McConnell record was n. g. Now it way up.

It is impossible to form any idea as to who will be who under the new organization. I hear they had the following slate made up at the shops the first day and managed to get some of it in the paper (but slates break sometimes): J. H. Manning, M. M.; J. E. O'Hearne or Wm. Mulchay, general foreman; Thos. Daily, private secretary to J. H. McConnell; James Conners, head clerk for M. M. office; Reddy Burk, clerk in general foreman's office. Others say maybe Spencer Ottis or L. Sprague may come in as a dark horse for M. M., but if I mistake not things will be changed considerable.

There have been a great many men in the shops laid off this last month, but more especially the last two weeks, over fifty molder and helpers having either quit or been discharged this month in the foundry alone. The night gang has been taken off and several blacksmiths and helpers discharged.

I am informed they have introduced a new system of loading and unloading cars for the store department. There is a man here from Kansas City who does the work by contract. that is, when there is any money in it, and when there is no money in it he does the work by the day, which, by the way, must be a good contract,

He like the rest of the newcomers introduced himself to the men by laying off a lot of men.

This man from Kansas City claims that two men in Kansas City can load oak sticks weighing from 600 to 800 pounds, while it takes at least four Omaha men to do it. I think one man is still home with a smashed foot as the result of trying to do what they claim for Kansas City.

The wonderful men from K. C. are nothing new here. We had them here ten years ago when they came and taught the machinists all about their business, but they say they all improved by coming here. Maybe this contractor will do the same. A man who doesn't weigh 200 pounds is of no use to him now. New men always seem to want every thing big to correspond.

Talking about the store department I understand that J. Lehmer is considering an offer to come back again and take charge. The company have moved into the new freight depot this week and I have no doubt the employes are pleased with the change. The old department has been sold and will be moved to accommodate new tracks for the yards.

Building on the new union passenger depot is stopped pending litigation in regard to the title to the ground and the payment of the bonds voted by the city towards the construction of the viaduct completed and opened for travel January 1, 1891.

I understand that the passes given a week ago to the employes who were to be transferred to Cheyenne headquarters. have all been taken up and the office of superintendent of motive power and car department will be located in this city.

The new engines still arrive with about the same regularity that they have for the last month or so.

J. B. J.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Jan. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

I see by the last issue that Evanston or L. A. 3274 was well represented.

We are still on 8 hours per day and no work on Saturdays. It seems strange that we should be on short time and so much work and so many dead engines in the round house needing repairs.

I notice by looking on the train board that all the regular trains are running and some days extras and specials.

And yet on short time engine 989 rolled out looking well, Wm. Murray taking her out for a trip.

Engine 604 will be out in a few days.

Mr. C. E. Wurtele, superintendent of the Wyoming division, and Mr. F. Mertzheimer passed through the round house and all the shops, and they seemed to be surprised at the amount of work on hand. We were very pleased to see them come and see what was going on. All the employes are pleased to see Mr. Wurtele again.

We are all happy today for it is pay day. The engineers and firemen are all getting their back pay this time all right. We would like an earlier pay day.

We are pleased with the prospect of having the round house, back shop and machine shop lighted by electricity by the 1st of February, which will be a great benefit to the company and a blessing to the employe. There will be no danger of falling in the pits or falling over blocks of wood.

We are pleased to see Mr. P. J. Reddy back again as chief dispatcher, and Wm. Berry back after a visit to his folks in the east.

Some of our old time firemen are promoted to hostling,

Wm. Berry and Reese Jones go to Green River, Andy Scallan to Ogden, C. Fisher to Echo, Josh Kirkman and Z. Dickey at Evanston.

Moroni Ener is appointed Magazine agent for Evanston, and he is a rustler.

Sorry to report the death of old John Allquist. He died very suddenly on the 10th.

L. A. 3274 is still increasing in numbers and our meetings are interesting and well attended.

EMPLOYE.

ALBINA, Ore., Jan. 20, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

We have one thing here of which we can feel proud at present, viz, fine weather. But the shop is just the same as far as work is concerned. We

have an occasional rest, and some of the boys are making good use of the the time as it is almost impossible to get them to do an hour's work upon such occasions.

While more look around
With their lips hung down
And grunt and whine
For longer time.

There has been no change in the management yet, but some are shivering since it is known that Mr. Middleton must go as they are not certain where or when the lightning will strike.

Poor Josh and Jim
Both sit and sing:
"Alas, my job! my job! my job!"

Herman Gerbing, well known in Denver and to those that worked at Eagle Rock, an old blacksmith in the employ of the U. P., lost his right eye a few days before Christmas. He is slowly recovering and we hope to see him at his post again soon.

Last month was a poor one for some of the boys as several of them got but few hours over half a month, while the repair gang got full time and some as much as 36 and 38 days and still kick for more, while engine and train men were run almost to death. Some of them boast of 45 and 48 days last month, and extra men are laying around and not making board money. Are such men in any way connected with the human family? This is a question that's now open for remarks.

John Chinaman is the white man's successor on the section again, but when the weather is cold and snow covers the ground the wiley Chinaman he no savey. "Belly much cold. Me no work."

Consolidation of Portland, East Portland and Albina is the principal topic of the day. It would be good enough for the former as it would ease her burdensome debt by throwing a portion on some one else's shoulders.

Our law makers are now in session and judging from the number of bills introduced so far we will have law in abundance. But if they make as many blunders as their predecessors, Oregonians should hide their heads in shame or drive the legislature in a body to the Frigid zone of Mt. Hood, and snow ball them into sensibility. If they give us one forth of what our governor recommends in his message, we will hold up both our hands and exclaim, "Well done, thou good and faithful servants."

Our governor's message is a corker and has the proper ring from start to finish. I wish it was possible for every voter in the land to read it. Oregonians should feel proud of thesr executive, a man of dauntly courage and bravery who deserve snot the taunts or ridicules of any man or set of men.

His clarion notes rang loud and clear
O'er hills and valleys far and near,
And despots quake lest their yokes
Be shattered by his powerful strokes.
And the fair Columbia flowing down
Sings praises to him, through her Sound.
Each Oregonian, all and one,
Bids his noble work go on;
And the Eagle proud that protects our host
Bids more like him welcome to the coast,
And when '92 comes around to hand
Put him at Washington in full command.

—TERMINAL.

ALBINA, Ore., Jan. 18, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

As I was invited by "Observer" to come again I thought I would call around and give you a few items,

The master car builder seems bound to play the game of freeze-out with his men to a finish, if it takes him all winter, as he has made no attempt to warm up the shop where he has control, although the machine shop, pattern shop, paint shop and every other place is quite comfortable. Even his own office had to be ceiled making it double walls although it is built inside of a brick building.

The Michigan brothers are still on top having a pretty good time of it, although they have lost one of their best chums who got a situation in a broker's office in Portland, and has quit hard work. But then they still have the Antedeluvian with them who is still making it red hot for the saws and the men that have to use them.

On the 24th of last month a bulletin was put up to the effect that the shops would be closed until Friday, Jan. 2d, which was carried out to the letter with the majority of the employes, yet there was a few of the beloved who had work all the time just the same as if there had not been a lay-off

The checks for the pay of the month of November did not arrive until after dark on the evening of Dec. 24th. Some of the men stayed and got their checks that night; and others went home mad, cursing the man who held the checks, whoever he was.

There were several mistakes made in the men's time for the month of November ranging from one to four days. And as the men in Oregon seem to have a great deal of human nature about them, they did not like to donate that much to the company just because someone had made a mistake. So trusting in the much-boasted-of liberty of an American citizen they went to the timekeeper and stated to him that he had made a mistake of so much time in their account. After some time he made good the mistakes for November, and then gave them their time for December and informed them their services were no longer needed by the company. All the same as the NewYork Central.

There has been quite an excitement here among the shop men owing to being drawn into a trap

of some land sharks through the influence of a man who seemed to be held in very high esteem by the management of the shop, the man in question holding the exalted position of sweeper in the machine shop and being a very glib talker, and his occupation taking him into all parts of the shop, this man was just the one to do the boys up in fine style, and he played the game for all it was worth He received $5 commission on each man he could persuade go over to Portland and deposit $25 each for 160 acres of timber land, and he was doing a good business until the 27th of Dec. when an officer came into the shop and arrested him and put him behind the bars.

He was subsequently bailed out on $1,250 bonds for his appearance before the grand jury, and with all the evidences of guilt in assisting those land sharks to rob his shopmates, he is put back in the shop among us just as though he were the best saint in the land. Verily, verily moral worth is at a discount in the Albina shops.

Before I close I would like to give the supply department a passing notice. Mr. Moxie, the man who claims to hold the entire supplying of this division under his control,—I was going to give a description of his personal appearance. He looks more like the "E" string of a violin than anything else. only he has a very heavy mustache, which makes him look rather fierce.

In unloading lumber from cars he was having wide boards thrown from the cars in a very care-careless manner, which caused a good many of them to split. When his attention was called to it he said he didn't care, he had the lumber and the company had to buy it whether they liked it or not. Moxie, come down off your pirch; you are roosting too high for a bird of your age.

And there is his man Friday that wears the greasy canvass coat and the cow boy hat and tries to scare everyone he thinks he can, but he has not succeeded very well in that line so far.

There are a good many more things that need attention around here, but I fear I have made this letter too long already. So I will have to defer farther compliments until some subsequent time.

MoGinty.

North Platte, Neb., Dec. 28, 1890.

Editor Magazine:

I promised when I wrote you last to let you know of what I met in my western tour. so what I have to say must be here and there along the western part of the road. I could give my letter no particular part to direct from for much of this comes from a month's changes—notes by the way; and one does not feel much like doing things only when he is obliged to, if he has been living on the hotel fare he gets from the small towns west of Kearney, along the main line and through to Denver over the cut-off. Had I not fallen in with an old friend or two and got a Christmas dinner. I *do not think I would have made the attempt at present, or until I could have taken a day off and* got my digestive machinery better regulated. A hungry man cannot write or think, and at some hotels he wants but little to eat.

Business at these small western towns in Nebraska and Colorado does not amount to very much now. Merchants complain: "We can make but few collections. Homesteaders have but very little to buy with. Some we must carry along, others we dare not." More than one-half will have to be helped by charity from places that have been more fortunate this past year.

The few notes I have taken here and there are badly mixed up, so I must give them without regard to order.

The work on the new depot at Kearney, which had been stopped, is fast being completed, and will be a help to Kearney as well as the traveling public.

Reaching North Platte in the morning after such a comfortable night's sleep in a luxurious reclining chair bed. Oh, shades of rest! who invented thee! Every triangle in my body ached. I did not get the kinks out in an hour. I had some business to attend, then I spent a few hours with some old K. of L. friends, talking over the lights and shadows of the order. I had a walk about the city. I heard much talk about coal stealing. I took note that several new blocks had gone up which are a credit to the city. I learned that about 20 were arrested for coal stealing.It found that it would be hard to make a case against them though perhaps all were more or less guilty.

Going on west I found that it was the cry at every town, from those that were able and willing to buy as well as those who could not buy: "No coal to be got." "The company will not fill orders for the dealers and rather than freeze we will help ourselves,"—or as we call it, "rustle it." We can't blame them for I think myself if I had the money and was willing to buy coal, and the company would not give me a chance to buy it, I would take it rather than see my family suffer from cold, and plenty of coal going by every day. I'd have it if I had to ditch a coal car to get it. What good will it do the company to get up a case against them for this taking of coal? There is not a jury they could raise that would find these men guilty under these circumstances. Yet there are cases that should be punished. Bankers and lawyers out stealing coal—and if they don't want to soil their robber hands they hire some one to steal it for them. This is no imaginery case. One fellow told me he was hired to rustle coal for a certain banker, and in another town I was told of a man who lived a little way out who had taken a contract to keep four school district school houses in coal for the winter, and he has so far and has not bought a pound of coal either.

Several car loads of clothing and provisions from different towns in eastern Nebraska, and also several cars of coal and corn, have been sent to be distributed among those who are really needy, and who if it were not for this little help would suffer, and many will as it is.

I saw cases where those who were most needy

were more timid in asking for this help than those who could help themselves.

I was told of a case near Julesbnrg of a man named S——n, who owned one and half sections of land and a dwelling house as fine as any west of North Platte, the house costing over $2,000. He has good barns, horses and cattle—but he came with tearful eyes to the county commissionor when he was giving out the charity coal to get some of it, and did succeed in getting 500 lbs. There are lots of this kind of men in these towns —but there are many who are worthy of help, even if some who do not deserve it should seek for some too.

Well, I must shorten these notes. I saw fine new tanks at Athias, Bushnell and Big Springs where they were burned last summer, and new ones at Lodge Pole and Chappellin place of the old ones.

The country is very dry and unless there is a heavy fall of snow this winter they will raise no crops next year. The homesteaders tell me they have raised little or no crops through this region for the last four years, that nearly one-half of the settlers who could prove up have done so and gone away, and many told me that if the prospects for a crop did not improve greatly that nearly all that remained now would go in the spring. This will mean the death of all of these small towns.

I found at Cheyenne they had laid off nearly all the men in the shops until after New Year's. At Denver it was the same, but the men said that they could not see how the company could stand it, with the amount of repair work that was on hand now and with the increase that would come before the first of the year, it would require more men to catch up.

The section house at Paxton burned on the afternoon of the 26th from a spark from a locomotive. They are digging a new well at Paxton.

Getting back to North Platte I saw there had been a mill between the train dipatchers and some conductor, the dispatcher having his eye done up, but on inquiry I learned that it was a low-lived, cowardly attack on the part of the conductor because hc could not lay off and take some woman to a dance, his own wife being sick at home. But it seems that the dispatcher dispatched the conductor with one eye shut and minus one-half his ear. Also a loss of his job, and a bounce from the conductor's association.

And here I will leave you and take up my notes from this point.

ITINERANT.

HANNA, Wyo., Jan. 19, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Nothing appearing in the Magazine from Hanna the past few months, a few items may be of interest to its many readers.

Work has been very dull here the past few weeks as far as mining is concerned, with the exception of a few. The few are those who are working entries. Entries are narrow work. It seems as if entry men are able to fill the trade. Men who are working rooms must lay idle and allow them to do so. Such discrimination is unjust and should not be tolerated. But it seems our local management cannot see how it can be done otherwise; *i. e.*, keep one half of the mine working steady while the other is in comparative idleness. All are entitled to an equal share and it would be an easy matter to make an equal division of the work in times like the present if our local management cared to do so. There is an object they seek to attain by using the present method, but men are so blinded by their own selfish interests they cannot see it. Those that are reaping the benefit will sooner or later have to suffer the evils that follow such systems.

There was a time in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania when every miner had a laborer, in many instances the laborer being the best workman. But he received his pay from the miner and must take whatever he could get, sometimes less than half the pay the miner received. When reduction and strikes occurred the laborer did not hesitate to take the place of the miner. Hence the object in keeping men divided.

Mr. Lidel has resigned his position as mine foreman at No. 2 mine and left for his home in the East. Jimmy is respected by all that know him, therefore we wish him success. John Battle is the man who fills the vacancy. John is the right man in the right place.

L. A. 2188 is in a health condition and bids fair to be as good an assembly as any in the state. The twenty-five copies fail to meet the demand. It seems we will have to double the number.

Our meetings are made very interesting by discussions on the causes that have enslaved the masses and the remedy we must apply to establish the great brotherhood of man.

It is our intention to have a public library in the near future. The Journal, our national official organ, will ever by a welcome visitor. It is an educator in itself and should be read by every man and woman in the land. Then there is our Magazine, it will always find a place in the hearts of those that love good solid reading matter.

Hanna has at last been supplemented with a longfelt want, that of a constable. Richardson is the man. Tom is a big fellow and no doubt will make the boys toe the mark.

MINER.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 24, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

I see by the last issue that someone else has interested himself in writing up this place. I hope he will keep it up and others follow his example.

Forty hours per week is regular working time here, as we understand it is all over the road. A few seem to be able to get overtime enough to make up for this.

The Ft. Worth shops are closed and the machinery taken out, the men having been given places here and out at the new shops which are now getting the machinery put in. It looks now as if we all, including the South Park men, will be out there in a few weeks.

The change that will take place on the 1st in the charge de affairs of the machinery department has caused considerable talk, and of a hopeful nature. The news that Mertzheimer was to again be attached to it was well received by old timers, and many wished he was to be at the top. He had the reputation of treating all alike when here, and that offsets a multitude of faults, and no one could say he was not a mechanic.

Pat Touhey is also welcomed back here as superintendent. Being superintendent never makes Touhey so austentations as to not be acquainted with his men.

The steam hammer is still a dangerous thing for the blacksmiths. There is a bill before the legislature that should become a law. It would remove the cause of much danger to workmen by making the employer responsible for acts of co-employes, and consequently more care would be taken in the selection of men for responsible positions. Cheapness then would not cut so big a figure.

The assembly here is keeping up its usual activity. TIM.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Jan. 23, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

It has been some time since I last wrote you, and from all appearances the fox and David have been congratulating each other on my supposed dismissal. I have been keeping quiet to see if they would mend their ways and act as men should in their positions. I see the folly of silence.

Things at this point have been going on the same as usual, and when I say "as usual" I mean that engines have been coming in for repairs and going out with none. For example, an engine came in and was rushed out as usual by the fox, minus eccentric work and a great many other things needed. After making one trip she was in for a general overhauling. This is not the only case.

It often amuses me as I am going about the shops doing my work to see the way the fox stalks about under hyperdermic pressure of greatness.

The other morning passing through the yard I noticed our David, and immediately concluded that something desperate was about to happen. Securing myself from danger I waited and watched. There was evidently danger in the air, our modern giant slayer being fully couscious of it. He buttoned up his coat, puffed out his mammoth chest, and throwing back that wonderous head, with clinched fists like his namesake of ancient time, started on the trail of some invisable Goliah. I was non-plused, and changed my position in time to discover the danger of a small boy who was gathering small bits of *e coal from* along the track and placing the *in a small play wagon.*

The child was in the direct line of the great chieftain's awful march and I was about to warn the little fellow of danger when to my intense amusement the now savage conservator of the U. P. interests himself descended with an awful crash upon the frail little fellow. Alas for my dreams of a David and Goliah conflict. Men's conception of a conflict can differ so. The child surrendered without a blow being struck and between wails of fear-stricken anguish confessed his name, while "the greatest man of North Platte" kicked and hammered the poor little fellow's wagon into smithereens.

The community is paralyzed with fear; odd pieces of coal can fall from cars without fear of molestation; mothers with blanched faces have hurriedly hid the toys wagons of their children lest the detectives of the great man should find in them evidence of coal stealing. The interests of this great corporation are concerned and David's intrepidity is admired by none so much as by himself.

In the boiler shop things are not going as smoothly as they should. David has been showing them the power of a M. M. by hiring new men who never saw a boiler shop before, and paying them 20 cents more than some of the old tried and true men are getting.

Another thing that the fox and our modern giant slayer have been doing is to put a helper on a lathe that heretofore has been run by a machinist. The helper doesn't want to run the lathe, but has been given to understand that if he does not do it there are men who might like to get the chance. I heard fox say the other day as he was after beating an apprentice out out of his rights by not letting him finish a job on his machine but put another man on it, "Let them come to me if they don't like it." I suppose he meant the machinists by "them." Come to you, fox? Why, don't you know that you are only a mark, represented thus (?) ?

There are many things I would like to speak of, but space forbids.

For instance, to show how carefully the interests of the great corporation are looked after, a small apprentice boy has to come over every morning and build about eighteen fires in the shops, and for all this work in the cold morning he is awarded the great amount of one hour or 10 cents, where heretofore a man was paid $1.65 a night for doing the same, but our great man must make up in some way the loss he incurs in building engines twice.

We are all much pleased to learn of the good fortune of our former M. M., Mr. Joe H. McConnell, and hope that under his skilled management the mechanical department will resume its former standard of excellence. The only thing we fear is that he will not be able to recognize these shops, for when he left they were the cleanest in the country, but now I am sorry to say they are about the dirtiest.

Work on the road is very dull and 17 firemen were let out yesterday and 8 engineers put back firing.

The shops are not run on Saturday and we have lots of time on our hands, in fact a little to much for the welfare of the most of us.

The very latest that dame humor has is that down in Omaha they contemplate changing David's name from David to Dennis, with a big D. The fox's phis wears a down-hearted sort of expression that seems to say, "What fools we mortals are!"

SELAH.

ARMSTRONG, KAS., Jan. 23, 1891.

Editor Mayazine:

We have had a mild winter so far. The first snow of the season fell on the 24th ultimo about 4 inches deep, but soon disappeared under the heat of a warm sun. Several snow storms occured here since, merely covering the ground and purifying the atmosphere, as the efflux of effluvium and noxious vapors from the packing houses which are in close proximity to the shops, was injuring the health of the men employed there and the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity.

L. A. 3694 K. of L. had their seventh annual ball on New Year's eve, which was a grand success in point of numbers and socially. As lovers laugh at locksmiths so did the lovers of the Terpsichorean art laugh at the heavy rain and inclement weather that prevailed that night and about 150 couples indulged in the light fantastic to the musical strains of Professor Kendig's band of Armourdale until the "wee sma' hours of the morning." The music was superb. Some members of the order made themselves very conspicuous by not appearing at the ball or supper. Roses will bloom again.

On January 16th an order was issued from the company that the men's services were not wanted at the shops on Saturday until further notice, to the consternation of a good many men employed here. What is the matter with your McKinley bill and better times in America.

During the great strike of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad company last summer, it was generally supposed by the K. of L. and their immediate friends that the state board of arbitration and mediation did not do their duty in not compelling the railroad company to arbitrate matters between the Knights of Labor and the company. The statute creating the board of arbitration and mediation which provides for the amicable adjustment of labor controversies contemplates that the functions of the board shall only be invoked by the voluntary action of both of the parties to the dispute. Either party may decline to accept the intervention of the board, and for such refusal there is no remedy or penalty prescribed by law. The theory of the statute seems to be that the state simply creates a fair and impartial tribunal which is always at hand and to which the parties to a labor controversy are at liberty without any expense to themselves to voluntarily submit their differences for amicable adjustment. But no method of compelling such submission is provided. Corporations are the creatures of the law, and their management and actions as well as the conduct and relations of their employes can to a large extent be regulated by statute and the enforcement of arbitration practically controlled thereby. The desirability of compulsory arbitration in such cases if the same can be successfully secured, is a subject which invites discussion and is worthy of your careful attention.

There is no express statute in our state which prohibits or regulates the employment of private detectives during labor strikes. On such occasions employers, whether they are corporations or individuals, have a lawful right under existing law to employ Pinkerton detectives or any other detectives, persons or organizations, even though armed, uniformed and organized, and no matter where their residence may be, to assist in the preservation, protection and keeping possession of their property, and this right is not affected by the fact that neither the state authorities nor local officials have any direct control over the actions of such detectives. This is the law and the desirability of its modification is the question suggested.

It is alleged that experience has demonstrated that the use of the services of such detectives at such times becomes naturally a source of irritation, and irritability provokes violence and disturbance which otherwise would not occur. It is true that such detectives are liable like all other persons for any infraction of the law including unnecessary violence which they commit, but being generally strangers and uniformed the difficulty of their identification and detection where disturbances occur usually operate to defeat justice and renders their employment more odious to the people. It is contended by many good citizens that the protection of property and thepreservation of the peace in such emergencies may always more safely be intrusted to the constable, the policeman, the sheriff, or other public official, and if these instruments prove inadequate then the reputable citizens constituting the *posse comitacus* of the conuty, and ultimately to the military if necessary rather than that resort should be had to an organized, armed, uniformed, unofficial body of non-residents. Private detective organizations are comparatively modern institutions and it is urged with much force in the absence of existing laws upon the subject that it is the true province as well as the duty of the state through its legislature either to prohibit the employment or to define the functions, regulate the duties, and restrict the powers of such organizations.

In framing such a remedial statute care should be exercised not to unnecessarily infringe upon the inherent right of citizens and property owners, but while relieving the people from the abuses now complained of the just, the just prerogatives of all classes should be recognized and respected. This is the full test of Governor Hill's seventh annual message to the legislature

of New York state which was delivered to that august body on January 6th last, in relation to the powers of the state board of arbitration and mediation and governing Pinkerton thugs, as interpreted by him with his recommendation on the subject. Read and think for yourselves and act accordingly.

AU BOUT DE SON.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Jan. 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

If time were money we would all be millionaires. Some claim they have more time than they know what to do with and others say they never enjoyed life better. Some are wishing the days were as long as they are near the North Pole, where the sun is said to shine for six months and then darkness reigns for the same length of time. This would be nice when the merchant came around to collect a bill. You could tell him to come around day after tomorrow.

Our last notice read five 8-hour days and no work on Saturday for the balance of the month. Many claim they are running behind with the present wages, and even the board of trade has been behind in trying to boom the town. Business everywhere is ruinously quiet.

Our legislators are all home again, and I would suggest that some one of them, who has the courage, write an article for the Magazine telling us what the legislature has done. as our opportunity for informing ourselves has been limited and life is short.

Chas. Tilman has returned from the hospital at Denver where he had been for some time with an injured foot.

Another machinist whose name I cannot recall, has also returned. He was off on account of the loss of part of his pistol-trigger finger. So our force is again two larger.

E. B. Davies has resigned the position as round house foreman, and Wm. MacDonald, formerly foreman, is again holding the fort. Mac has the faculty of getting rid of his enemies by making them his friends.

We are having some snow and a great many are praying for more. I don't object to prayers unless they are too long. When Peter was endeavoring to walk on the water to meet his Master and was about sinking, had his supplication been as long as the introduction to some of our modern prayers, before he got half through he would have been fifty feet under water.

Our assembly is having a good attendance and some animated discussions on various topics. We have had a meeting with quite a number of citizens for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing an independent party. This will undoubtedly be done and the sentiment in future will unhesitatingly be against fusion with either of toe old parties which are fast decaying, hence fusion would as surely kill the new organization by becoming infected with the poisonous systems of the old dying bodies. No fusion in mine.

There will no doubt be a great turning of political somersaults among the old wire pullers who are always ready to undertake to do different things at the same time. But as the Italian organ-grinder said, "eet ees no trouble to turnee de cranka and keepa time, but to keepa time witha de cranka and watcha de monk, eet require an arteest."

We have a new set of officers in our L. A. All are well fitted for their positions. L. E. Sealey, M. W.; Geo. Harris, W. F., and Thomas Fitzpatrick, secretary—for information to those who wish to do business with us.

With thanks to your many contributors who are ably assisting in making the Magazine interesting and instructive, and hoping the same spirit may conrinul to move them, I remain,

CIVIS AMERICANUS.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have learned that the report of Mr. E. B. Davies resigning the position as foreman is false. He only took a week's layoff. A part of this time he has been sick, but he is again on duty, and Mac will shoot the man that started the report with a newly invented gun if he ever gets onto him.

THE CHILD.

[FROM THE GERMAN.]

On death's cold bier the mother lay
  In garments pure and white,
Her little child comes full of play
  And wonders at the sight.

Those roses in her golden hair,
  The child, with joy do fill,
On bosom cold, the flowers fair
  Do please it, aye, more still.

It calls in tones caressing, mild,
  "Mother, dear mother, pray
A flower give thy darling child,
  But one, from thy boquet!"

But since no sound the silence breaks,
  It thinks and whispers low;
"Dear mother sleeps, when she awakes
  She'll give it me, I know!"

On tiptoe then, in quits the bier,
  Her slumber not to break,
And comes from time to time to know
  If mother's not awake.

—F. HEBBEL.

—*Translated for the Magazine by* R. C. CORDES.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI. MARCH, 1891. No. 2.

THE INDIFFERENCE OF SOCIETY.

A person aroused to a sense of impending danger is naturally astonished at the indifference shown by those around him and subject to this danger. The danger may be only in his fancy but to him it is real, and what he suffers in mind from anxiety is real; but it is not often fancy. The mass of humanity has always been indifferent to their future interests. It has only been when they have been suffering enmass under catastrophe that foresight and earlier activity might have prevented, have they been aroused to activity. Heedless of the rapids that are ahead of them they sail along, "we laugh and quaff all things delight us."

It may be as well that all are not given up to the serious thoughts and conditions of life, but the welfare of all certainly demands that all give some portion of their thoughts and attention to it; the result from it would be that the average pleasures of all would be increased, that there would not be so much of the feast and famine conditions shown. Society—which means mankind, and not the broth paraded as the "four hundred" in our populated centers—certainly has cause to be alarmed for the future, for rising generations. Where will the concentration of wealth that has been taking place in this country the past twenty-five years end? Is it possible for anyone to imagine? Will the oppression that has arisen from it increase in the same ratio? We can reason from cause to effect and from effect to cause and no other conclusion can be reached than that it will increase in an increasing ratio. Then what is the increasing knowledge of the masses amounting to if it is not directed to their own and their posterity's interests, in checking it? Why should not then those who realize this danger be alarmed at the indifference they see all around them which extends to the most immediate and simplest affairs? Are we estimating this increasing knowledge of the masses greater than it is? If this indifference injured only the indifferent it might be well to let it pass unnoticed, letting the punishment fall where it justly should, but it will not; it comes on the innocent and those yet unborn.

A man is supplied with work each day, receiving for his share a sum that satisfies his daily wants—wants that he has schooled himself to from past limited returns, and which wants are not excessive. He has had experience in periods when no man went to the market places to employ him,

and when they did. When they did not his daily wants were not satisfied, still he appears indifferent as to why he is supplied with labor or to take any steps to guard against a loss of it. He becomes interested when not employed only in cursing someone for not keeping up the supply of work and in guessing to whom his idleness must be charged to, the hitherto indifference of himself and predecessors not being thought of. The enforcement of some law that is thus called to general notice as oppressive or unjust causes him only to curse it and wonder why it is so. His indifference at an election or two previous, if he would consider it, might give all the light necessary. From like causes he will repeat it again if the continued cry of alarm from the few does not succeed in stirring up his contented, plodding intelect.

And why are men indifferent to their own interests when they suffer so much from it? Why do they not profit more from past experience? Because the masses have not as yet bred up to that intellectual plane that makes it possible for them to do so. It is a very small portion that takes the slightest interest in these questions. The ratio of organized to unorganized points is proof, but it is far worse than that shows for the reason that a large part of the organized have regard for only local, temporary affairs. What an immense amount of educational work has yet to be done.

A man that has risen no higher than to be satisfied so long as he sometimes gets enough to eat, cannot be expected to be anything but indifferent for the morrow, still less for the surroundings of his children. The man who considers politics as being the election oi defeat of some one to a *fat office cannot be* expected to care what laws are enacted and enforced.

We see on every hand those who are the under dogs in life's battle, who must bear all the burdens and submit to condition that are for the benefit of only the few and arranged by that few; who compose such a great part of the whole that it astonishes all who give it a moment's thought to realize that such a condition could continue for a moment, that numbers count for nothing, that those whose strength produces all, should still be so weak, so helpless. There certainly must be a cause for it, and it must lay with the sufferers and common with all, and resting entirely in their mental faculties. If discoverable it must be by observation of social movements, removal coming through the individual paying more attention to the part he plays in such movements, for none are so humble but that they must be considered an important factor in all social movements. What we see we call indifference, but—the cause of this indifference? What are we doing to discover and remove it?

It is said that men of this kind are better off in America than elsewhere; that they have the same right to voice and the same power to enforce it as those who are the best provided for but so indifferent to its value that they care nothing for it, it all being sold for a mess of potage. Humanity values all things in proportion to their cost. To the great mass these privileges cost nothing, and are valued accordingly. The value will be seen only when they realize the loss of them. The sudden loss of them would therefore be the best method of ending their indifference, as the sudden loss of employment or reduction of wages always removes the indifference to organization, but the greatest

losses possible come so gradual that they are not noticed; indifference grows with it. The great stateman's words, "Eternal vigilence is the price of liberty," is not understood.

It is a hard thing to admit, but the facts force it on us, that the great mass of mankind enjoys more than the price they have paid entitles them to. It is well for them that charity is abroad and comes where justice should naturally go; charity should because it is the sins of the parents generally they suffer under, reaching generation after generation back. The indifference is inherited, but the freedom of the nineteenth century should remove it faster than it is. This cause for charity can be made too prominent and increase indifference, as numerous almshouses always increases the number of applicants.

No workman in America to-day is outside of the sound of an alarm, continually sounding, "arouse yourselves in your own behalf and that of your posterity." None can plead ignorance of what is possible to befall them. Examples are presented to them on all sides. Who does not know of the privations and sufferings of the poor in large cities. surrounded on all sides by plenty, and this too while they labor incessantly, proving that it is not because they have not work or do not work hard enough, but because they do not receive a proper return for it; and who is there that can say with truth that they are in no danger of like conditions; will not the same forces that brought these unfortunates to that condition, bring them? If not them is it not more likely their children in whom they pride themselves now? Yet indifference in the face of it is seen. If modified at all, satisfied to contribute a mite in a charitable way to relieve; not an act or thought to prevent it. It is a question if charity is to humanity the most beneficial grace; it relieves effects but increases indifference to causes.

Government through state is intended to perform for man, in preserving his interests, what would be a hardship for him to do alone. Carried to extremes he loses all sight of the necessity of self-effort, the few that thus do reaping all the benefits, the results showing that too much government is as bad as no government. As the infant looks up to the parent for sustenance and is indifferent as to how it is obtained, and if kept continually thus and taught no self-reliance, it would continue thus to live, even though it increased in statute; so does the infant of the state and society remain indifferent to the source of its supplies so long as it is supplied. Indifference therefore arises in a measure from being overcared for and the non-cultivation of self-reliance. The adoption of some of the views of our extreme state socialists would consequently not tend to elevate the race unless other factors can be brought into force to offset the indifference it would breed.

THE DUTY OF CITIZENS.

The Declaration of Independence says:

"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, *to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men*, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

That Declaration had in view "a government of the people, by the people, for the people." The powers therefore of such a government are in the people, and to

the purpose of securing life and liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If it fails the people have not done their duty. The duty must involve on all alike, therefore, whatever is necessary for the maintenance of a government is necessary for a citizen, who is a part of that government, to aid in performing, and if he avoids it he commits a crime. A government that is not of the people we are not considering. A government that denies to anyone it rules the right to a voice in it, cannot justly demand service from them. Those without voice cannot truly be called citizens.

Governments are a necessity that the weak may be secured against the strong, that the common wealth may be properly cared for, and that the means may, through it, be provided for the performances of those services that are for the common good. The causes that led to the Declaration of Independence as stated in that document are sufficient to establish the necessity of separate governments, and for the maintenance of them by those who establish and hold them. Being a human necessity under present enlightenment, the duty to maintain them is imperative on the citizen. If it does not perform what is intended it is the duty of the citizen to correct it. If each thoroughly understands the result that should come from the government he will certainly be watchful that it varies not the slightest from the line intended.

Our government — the United States of America — has not secured to all citizens life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and the failure is entirely chargeable to the citizens. This implies that they have not fully performed their duty. In what way have they failed? In not properly *taking personal interest* and part in it. In thoughtlessly drifting into that monarchial condition of depending on some one else to perform it for them—slothfulness. If it be true that man is naturally lazy, then a monarchy would be the natural form of government. Modifications would come only as the masses became active. A thorough republic is possible only when the people are thoroughly active, and there is a truth in this. Our government is theoretically a thorough republic. If it is modified in practice the cause is plain. It is the duty of the citizen therefor to be active, which means at all times, to be posted in all things pertaining to the government, to be interested in every public act, and to see that the public servants do the public will at all times or be punished for not doing it.

It is plainly demonstratible that with the present average degree of education a thorough republic is not possible, and that it is the duty of each to help raise this average that the possible may be greater. Our common schools are preparing the foundation and their effectiveness should be increased, but this foundation work may be destroyed if the youth sees but utter carelessness on the part of the parent and others in the performance of the citizen's duty.

Politics is the science of government. Political parties, theoretically, have a good intent in view—the welfare of country, and the better performance of government —because of the laziness of the citizens they practically do the reverse. The citizen becomes the party slave. It has been because there have been some that are independent that results have not been worse than they have been. Therefore, if none had been slaves of party the results would have been good. It is therefore the duty of the citizen to at all times

be a party unto himself, and realize that it is the success of government, not of party, that is to be sought. He can know this only by a close study of passing events. It is consequently his duty to study. When it is seen that there is no distinguishable difference between two parties except that one is in power and the other is not, and the results are bad, it demonstrates beyond a question of doubt, that the good citizens should unite and correct the evils by forming a new party; otherwise the destruction of representative government is sure.

It is the duty of the citizen to do all in his power to make government what he would have it to be; and to defend it with his life, should its destruction be threatened or its honor infringed; and to be ever watchful that none of these conditions are ended in appearing through any failure of duty on his part. The proper performance of government is not only of importance for present purposes, but for millions yet unborn who will bless or curse our efforts.

The good citizen cannot cast a vote without that vote is based on a principle. Any other vote comes from a bad citizen. It would be better for the good of all if such had no vote.

IMPROVING THE RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.

It is impossible to picture a condition surrounding the employes of a large corporation, such as a railroad system, that would be an ideal to all, but it is possible to conceive a condition surrounding the servants of a corporation that is far preferable to what is commonly seen and which would be the best possible under our present social *system, and* which would aid evolution toward a higher and more ideal state of society.

In promoting improvements in this line, it is necessary to establish, to make success possible, some degree of confidence between employer and workman. If this confidence does not exist, relations cannot be said to be good, no matter how much it may appear so on the surface; they are liable to disturbance at any moment. There must be some work done of a mutual nature; both sides must have a high regard for their honor and integrity; no slight appearance of a breach of this on the part of one should be made a pretext for immediate hostilities, at least not till the question raised has had thorough consideration. It must be made an object to both sides; it cannot be all onesided. It should be regarded as an axium that it is right and proper that an opportunity should always be had to meet and discuss differences and misunderstandings. Both sides should maintain that and strengthen it by acts of a mutual nature. The judgment reached by either, after such a meeting, is always safer to follow then that reached on the spur of the moment.

The day is passed when it is necessary to discuss whether workmen have rights that the employer is bound to respect, or the right to question the act of the employer in relation to the conditions surrounding their employment. If there is a question in this respect, it is whether any man or combination of men have a just right to set themselves up as the employers (masters) of other men.

The question is, in its immediate consideration, confined now to how best can employer and employe arrange those questions which are of a mutual interest, so they can be taken up jointly without unduly disturbing other relations or those of a personal inter-

est to the parties. It is a simple matter when the field is covered by a single employer and a few workmen all engaged in a particular line of occupation and all situated in one place and meeting each other daily, like a building contractor and employes, or a small manufacturing concern; but it becomes a question of a different nature when a railroad corporation and employes are considered, with lines extending through many states; men in every occupation scattered over thousands of miles of road, a few of each class at each place, the outside influences varying from place to place.

No plan can be considered with favor that has not for its basis the uniting of these men through organization and the concentration into the hands of a general head the questions that arise in daily life that are of a general nature and from their character attract a general interest, so that thus employer can meet employe practically as one man and thus discuss one question and settle for all what might otherwise be made a multitude and create anything but a settled state of affairs from the employer's standpoint, and nothing staple for the employe. The general treatment of men cannot in justice vary according to line of occupation. What are rights of one are rights of another. What would be called an unjust discharge of one man would be of another. What would be unjust discrimination against one man or set of men would another. All such questions can be regulated by a general understanding covering proper rules and providing for the quite adjustment of any differences arising under them, which are rare when the intention is, by all, to be fair and to keep in view the reciprocal feelings that brought about such an understanding.

Questions of wages are simple questions as compared to these others, and to a great extent govern themselves if the others are properly regulated. There is no way of avoiding the fact that under our present industrial system the man with skill will receive more than the unskilled, but it makes all things work more in harmony if a minimum rate is agreed upon that skill must correspond with. It is more satisfactory to those with skill and is encouraging to those seeking and ambitious to acquire skill, that the return for their labor may be increased, and no man should be so situated in life that he is not in line of promotion when his own effort makes him worthy of it, or that his ambition to improve his surroundings, could not be reasonably satisfied, and any degree is within reason if it is not at the expense of others. Every man has the right to learn and reap the benefit of increased knowledge, if he in no way infringes on the equal right of another. Nor is he ever too old to learn. Nor should he be obliged to acquire knowledge at any particular source; the fact of his having it should give him the benefit of the use of it.

The confidence necessary between employer and employe for the best relations can never be established as long as one is seen to take advantage of the other or allow the representative or constituent parts to. Many a penitentiary rule governing the conditions surrounding the employment of men can be traced to the disposition of a few workmen to take advantage of a more liberal rule, making an excuse to place all under the same restrictions, and the disposition of employes to take advantage of employer can often be traced to the desire to get even for advantages he has taken. In both cases the worst possible way is chosen to establish confidence; it only leads

from bad to worse. If in the first instance the honest workman had taken steps to have guarded the employer's interest by making the act of the fellow-workman more hazardous, they would have acted in their own immediate interest and aided the establishment of confidence which would have helped them in questions of future interest. The same can be said of the other side of the question. If one take the step, he can with better reason ask the other to, and, as matters now stand, it is employes that are seeking improvements, their present condition having evolved out of the conditions of chattel slavery. Employers still have a lash over men in the shape of their necessity for employment, man not as yet having reached that point where through union of forces and resources they could do away with the employer by making themselves their own employers.

Where the communications between employe and employer covering questions of their relations take the form of demands implying the backing of force, it cannot be said that confidence exists between them, that their relations are as good as they might be, or that even the appearance of harmony is to remain long. A demand does not imply mutual consideration of the question; the right of it is settled as to one side; if complied with, does not leave things settled. It tends to close the road to future questions that might not be desirable or possible to formulate into a demand, and the demand of an unjust thing does not make it right, even if granted, and a just thing is just as just if it comes through some other form than a demand, and certainly indicates a more hopeful condition in other respects. It cannot be shown that which has been gained by *demand exceeds that* which has been gained by the reasoning method. The "bully" gains only by a demand on the timid, but the timid are not the only ones to deal with. What the "bully" gains does not as a rule, last long, and when his character is discovered his chances are lessened.

Improved relations between employer and employe can be best and most permanently established by reciprocal methods, creating confidence between each other, and with organization as the medium. A railroad corporation, as an employer, is an organization consolidating many interests; the employes must work from a similar standpoint.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNION PACIFIC.

The Nebraska legislature has passed a resolution demanding that the national government press its claim on the Union Pacific company to the foreclosure of the mortgage it holds and the closing up of the company's business. This is received with applause by anti-monopolists and reform advocates generally, evidently because they believe that it will be the taking of a long step towards what they are working for, a conclusion that we believe has been jumped to without any reflection and to a great extent actuated by a desired to have revenge on corporations in general without regard for the question of whether any good will be accomplished by it.

Some undoubtedly have in view the pleasing idea that for the government to foreclose means for the government to take and operate it as a government road, and thus make a beginning and open the way to the government finally operating all railroads.

If there is any grounds on which

to base this belief we are ignorant of it. It will, we believe, require a special law to impower the government to do anything of the kind, and this would be equally true for the government to buy and operate any railroad, regardless of whether they had any claim on it, and, therefore the question is, will congress do anything in that line with the sentiment of people as it now is? It seems to us that it is anything but favorable to it, judging from the disposition shown by congress towards many simpler questions that have been more widely agitated.

If congress would not do this what then would be the most probable result expected? The government would stand as any private creditor in pressing its claim. A receiver would be appointed by the U. S. courts, and it cannot be generally believed that in doing this the court would be biased towards the people. Theoretically it would be seeking to get plain justice between a debtor and a creditor, and finally would have to order the road sold at auction to the highest bidder, and the government, unable to bid on it, government ownership would be apparently just as far off as at present. The government claim would be only partly satisfied and and the rest lost forever, for it would not sell for the amount of its claim under forced sale. A competing line might be the purchaser and thus strengthen its own position, or the present stockholders bid it in, reorganize and go on as before with a heavy burden lifted from them. Adverse legislation can be urged by monopolists with effects in their favor, and anti-monopolists may be unwittingly assisting those they would oppose. Simple desire for revenge might prove another case *of cutting the nose off to* spite the face; besides, the extensive lines of roads shown on the maps as the "Union Pacific System" is not what the government would possess if foreclosure placed a railroad on its list of property. The feeders, equipments and terminal facilities that would pass into its hands would be decidedly limited.

The government relations with the Pacific road is not the most favorable for the government to utilize to begin the operation of railroads. Those who are urging that step can well afford to keep up the agitation until education extends to that degree that the will of the people for it finds expression in the congress, and let the present question of dealing with the Pacific roads work its way to a solution without undue pressure; the good results hoped for will come just as quick if not quicker.

The article in our last issue entitled "Take No Step Backwards," written in support of the efforts made by Union Pacific employes in their own behalf through organization, during the past six years, has raised the passions of some because it was directed against their views, and they question our right to publish anything of that nature. If such a policy was persued by us the MAGAZINE would have no value. Not a step for progress can be advocated without running counter to some one's ideas. The writer of the article in question supports the union of the masses as against the classes, because the former is as broad as humanity, the latter narrow and selfish. He cites the results that have been accomplished on the Union Pacific as an example of the results from the broader method, and cautions men against a division among themselves on class basis by calling attention to re-

sults from similar acts in the past. In doing this he does not suit those who would have men rally to the support of class pride, protection of skill and numerous caste ideas that have hoodwinked labor and kept the masses enslaved for ages; as if the rights of one man were greater than the rights of another, no matter what their station in life: that the rights assumed by one man can be justly sustained by suppressing the rights of another; that there should be a monopoly in skill or in knowledge, for skill is but knowledge; that knowledge should be limited, for that is what apprenticeship restriction means when carried to its logical conclusion; that the just rights of one man cannot be jointly considered with the equal rights of another simply because their occupations are different.

The Knights of Labor are for the advancement of humanity by assisting every branch to a higher moral and industrial standard, to take the hand of every toiler and unitedly gain justice and right. In that degree its principles oppose those who would classify men and weaken them.

"Hate sets the soul on edge as vinegar does the teeth."

"It is only necessary to rally your friends for a struggle; the enemy can be depended on to be there."

"Who trifles with his conscience does a thing that neither enlarges his manhood nor increases his selfrespect."

"The man who stakes his fortune on his friends, as friends go nowadays, might as well build a house on the sands."

FACTS (?) WORTH REMEMBERING.

Look where we will, and we see the people suffering from the effect of a surplus of success.

Through labor saving inventions our nation has been so prosperous that millions cannot find employment.

Victory has been so great that the masses have been defeated; we have had so much happiness heaped upon us that a great portion of our population are in distress and misery.

Eastern farmers have raised so much wheat, western ranchmen have raised so much beef, that thousands cannot afford to buy bread and meat; with labor saving machineries we have manufactured such an abundance of clothings and shoes that millions are ragged and shoeless, courtless others are half frozen with the winter winds, because nature has provided an abundance of coal and wood.

There is an over production in all the necessaries and comforts of life, therefore the greater portion have not what they actually need.

The price of labor is so high they cannot afford to buy the products of labor.

Houses can be built so cheap, everybody lives in a house of his own. land is so plenty, many of the nation's citizens and numerous others who are not citizens own thousands of acres, the rest don't want land.

Everything is regulated by the law of supply and demand, the demand of the half clothed and half fed is regulated by the supply of goods, the merchant finds no sale, for everybody who is able to work has the ability to purchase, because this ability originates from the brain and muscles of the toiler, labor being the only creator of wealth, all labor can accumulate wealth.

Every now and then we see new countries with unbroken forest transformed into wonderful cities, this is the rich ripe fruit of money; holding money is the chief end of man, money feeds and clothes the world.

When labor is well paid, everything is cheap, when poorly paid everything is dear, business is active and booming.

The prosperity, the social status of a nation can be accurately measured by the amount of necessities and comforts of life a day laborer can purchase with his labor when employed.

The most servile labor produces the greatest amount, the South Sea Islanders imported by the man from San Francisco who bought an island in the Pacific ocean are the greatest producers.

J. H. Morse who bought the island for $5,000 and now owns the island but not the people, is the happiest man in the world, gold is the best money in the world because it costs less than paper, its intrinsic value, the decree of a legal tender act, makes it a measure of values; those who don't believe this should prove it by taking a five dollar gold peice, place it under a steam hammer, strike it a heavy blow, and convince the people that any merchant would give a $5 government coin for it.

Diamonds would be better, because they could be divided in smaller pieces and still be the same measure.

Gold is better than paper, because it costs the government more to make a paper dollar. Gold costs nominally nothing, if I lose a gold dollar, I lose, and the government makes a dollar, because gold cost nothing to make it; but if I lose a paper dollar there are two dollars lost, one to me and one to the government that spent more than 100 cents in making a paper dollar.

In Wyoming it is estimated that it has cost about one dollar for every twenty dollars' worth of gold mined. There are other mines that are not so rich. Consequently the cost of digging gold is less. Those who do not believe this have not studied the science of money. Gold is so abundant that it constitutes not over five per cent. of the circulating medium. This is the reason it is used as a basis to protect paper dollars. Paper money could be redeemed with gold, and if necessary to redeem it in this way, it would enhance the value of paper at least 95 per cent. At one time in the history of our country it enhanced the value of greenbacks from 38 to 60 per cent. for the benefit of soldiers and American labor, but the ungrateful anarchist does not appreciate the amount of money the Wall street and other bankers lost by this scheme.

All writers on political economy and especially on the science of money use the plainest of language. They are not like the M. D.'s and D. D.'s, who talk Latin to women, use Greek characters, Arab words, and Latin abreviations; so all can understand them, and therefore have a better opinion of them.

Money is of recent origin. In the year A. D. 14 they used shells as a medium of exchange.

Labor is wealth, therefore all laborers are rich. Time is money. Millions of unemployed have time, hence money to pay interest on the nation's debt. Money capital has no time when invested in government bonds. It is never idle and always busy drawing interest. To pay interest is not a part of its function.

If the volume of money was $50 per capita instead of $5. It would be a sad state of affairs for the massess. If all carpenters had just exactly the same kind of a jack plane, they would all want to borrow each other's planes. It is just the same with money. If everybody had plenty of the same kind, they would still want to borrow at a high rate of interest.

The volume of money is keeping pace with advancing population, and if the same pace is continued money will be as profitless as idle labor.

Stockholders of railroads through the decreased volume of money reap a harvest, on account of the shrinkage of the value of their property, the volume of traffic and rates of transportation. This forces them to increase their operating expenses to the highest points, and compels them to send the different brotherhood and other intelligent employes' delegates to the Kansas

capital to stop "hayseed legislation," for if the Alliance legislators are successful in enacting laws to regulate the rates of transportation, the wages of employes must be reduced, *just as sure* as commercial freedom would reduce the weges of American labor, and *just as sure* as the McKinley tariff bill increased the wages and employed all the idle.

Labor co-operates with the forces of nature, and *not* class legislation is the source of poverty. A day's labor lost is so much capital gained. If the labor of the unemployed were estimated at $1 a day it would in a few years amount to sufficient to pay the national debt. The more unemployed the sooner the debt could be paid, and the easier for the employed.

The laborer, pauper and tramp are not interested in the currency question. It matters not to them whether money is plenty or scarce; only the merchant, manufacturer, railroad operator, and land owner are interested.

In a horse race the load which each horse carries is weighed, and all advantages equalized. In the race for life monopolists equalize the advantages with combines, thereby becoming free competitors.

Nature has without the invention of labor furnished us the air we breathe, the same as the land we cultivate. The air is just as useful as land, but not worth as much, because we don't pay for it; it would be better for all mankind if we could live only by breathing one of the gases of which it is composed. We would not have to pay for hydrogen gas because that is everywhere at our disposal. But it would require a great amount of labor, material, and apparatus to disengage it, therefore another demand for labor; those who were unable to buy enough for decent breathing purposes would not be fit to live.

If it were possible to screen the sun more labor would be required to furnish light—labor is wealth — more wealth would be added to the world.

Labor is the second cheerful end of man; the more hours we labor the nearer we are the end.

To compel man to work over hundreds of tons of rock to get an ounce of gold, increases the labor, consequently their wealth. If after performing this labor they haven't money enough to buy bread, let them buy cake. If they haven't money with which to pay rent, they might own a house of their own. Archimedes might have repeated, "with a lever and fulcrum I will move the world," but his industrial folly, and short sightedness was exhibited in his not making the lever.

The different organizations of labor who keep aloof from each other, have each got the lever that Archimedes failed to make. When the blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers have completed their respective unions, and get a lever, something has got to come or break.

The world is already on a pivot ready to be moved in any direction. I imagine I see the levers applied with everybody on the outer end pulling in an opposite direction. In such union there is strength.

The result like the above facts (?) are open for debate.

Is it not time that reason trained in the school of experience should assert itself?

If all men are born with an equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit happiness, why not make the state of society conform itself to this declaration?

H. BREITENSTEIN.

SHOULD THERE BE NATIONAL LINES?

[An argument in favor of national lines, delivered before an open meeting of the L. A. 3218, K. of L., Denver, Colorado.]

"What constitutes a country" the question we have before us to-night, was started a month ago, and drifted at that time from the lines many supposed it would take, and the drift it has taken is a natural one because the side issues brought in become necessary of ventilation that the main question

may be reached in a plainer way. By knowing why a thing exists gives us a better idea of what constitutes it, for its composition will be in keeping with its cause. The question now would be more in keeping with the line of argument that has been followed if it were stated should there be national lines?

At the last discussion, I advanced the statement "that self-preservation was the first law of nature" and that because of its effect on human minds, States had been organized that self preservation might be made easer, and the best and most perfect government will make self preservation the easiest possible, or "that an injury to one is the concern of all," that in "union there is strength," that strength of body and mind are necessary factors in self preservation and that the advance of civilization was simply making the strength of mind the leading factor and to ultimately suppress and surplant the brute strength of man in our efforts at self-preservation.

The argument that I advanced that "self-preservation was the first law of nature," was attacked. If it is not a natural law, then a state has no natural right to exist, consequently the main issue rests on that point, or whether state lines are necessary, I shall hold that they are and in order that I may be rightly understood; shall base what I have to say in supporting the following propositions.

That a state or country is a collection of people believing in certain forms of social relations, and who create such laws, or allow some one of their number to do it for them, that they may believe, will best promote their immediate relations and for the welfare of their posterity, that all just laws have in view the preservation of society and man, that they all spring from motives of self-preservation.

That state lines are necessary so long as people exist in different degrees of civilization, the necessity of the lines existing demanding that the citizens of such state or country preserve them *that they may better carry* on the advance they wish or retain what they may wish to hold, and in so doing have a right to exclude all who they may judge will retardy the progress they have united to promote, that in doing this they do not infringe on the equal right of all beings to a place to rest on the earth. To say "The world is my country" sounds lofty and noble, but it is too sentimental and impracticable to be in force at present.

That it is the result from a man's use of a natural thing that must decide his title to retain it and use it as he does.

That it is natures command or divine command, as you may prefer, to improve the world, replacing old methods and structures with new as the new proves superior to the old, that state lines are necessary as means to that end, or that society cannot exist without the cooperative strength formed by the organization of the state, from this, there necessarily arises what, from its importance, may be called the second law of nature, "The preservation of society," some may consider this as first; for this countries are formed and it gives us the answer to our question for discussion — what constitutes a state?—a collection of people for the preservation of society, being the better method of self-preservation, the preservation of the race being so closely allied with it they are indistinguishable.

Race lines have no weight in the formation of a country when those races entering have one general characteristic of advance; if otherwise then their advent is a matter of concern to those that would advance as does the advent of weeds in the grain we have sown.

I imagine that anyone that may oppose the propositions I have advanced will cling to the question of the truth of the natural law advanced, consequently if proven that self-preservation is not a natural law it is no law at all and not being such a state should not exist, its object is gone and nothing should exist that has no use, therefore to prove the right of a state to exist,

the law of self preservation must be proven and anyone who may oppose the law of self-preservation must, to be consistent, also oppose the existence of any state, even though there be but one state including the whole world, and necessarily in opposing the existence of the state the existence of government for one cannot exist without the other.

Sentiment can play but a small part in this discussion, our existence is a practical effort. The sentiment that we are to enjoy eternal bliss after this life, if it had predominated in human minds would have depopulated the world long before this. Natural laws are unchangeable, nothing can stay their execution. They will rule in spite of anything attempted to the contrary and punish us for every violation. Prayers and supplications will have no effect except to relieve the mind somewhat of its suffering. The secret of improving our condition is to learn those laws and rigidly observe them. The best possible existence will then result. All our sufferings arise from a violation of them now.

Some one may raise the question whether any race can lay claim to civilization, but that comes outside the question at issue. We are becoming civilized by learning natural laws and observing them; some things may have been dropped in our savage state that we may have yet to take up; if so it was caused by not understanding the alliance of different laws; their interposition, we can judge now by cosidering things as a whole. We would not wish to exchange places with the civilization carried on under the Russian plan of government, still they have some laws that if added to what we have would greatly improve our condition—namely, regarding the ownership of land. But it does not lay to them the claim of superior civilization. Examples of the same nature may be sighted in the Chinese and other savage or half civilized races. It cuts no figure in reaching out ourselves and laying claim to a higher average.

We are becoming civilized, it will yet take generations to reach even our present ideal. We are gaining by learning natural laws, we know what we have. It is to preserve this and add more that we are working for. We must not destroy what we have till we can replace it with better.

If self-preservation is a natural law it will be found shown the plainest where all the conditions are the most natural. Man is but a developed animal, with the characteristics of the animal; the degrees we see of development rates the difference between barbaric and civilized. It takes but a few days for man to drop back to the barbaric, while it has taken ages to develop out of it.

What animal is there that nature has not provided with the means of self-defense? What animal does not use it at the first intimation of danger? Mankind is provided better than all other species, through brain power. Our domestic animals show it in a less degree than those in the wild state, the fact of their being domesticated has caused that, they have learned to rely on man's protection and do not so readily fear danger. The domesticated cat is but the offspring of the wild one; the wild one flees or attacks on the slightest intimation of danger. The domesticated cat we can approach with the fiercest intention of destroying it; its teaching teaches it not to realize it, but as soon as it does nature asserts itself in self-preservation.

Man acts the same under similar circumstance; will he pass cautiously along the street as he does when passing through a jungle where he understands that danger lurks in every step?

A speaker at the last debate advanced the fact that a mother will sacrifice herself for the child and did so as a disproof of self-preservation. It is the best proof of self-preservation which means also the preservation of the race. Look again to the wild animals for proof. Where is greater ferocity shown than in the defense of the

offspring? and always in the animal that would fight the hardest for its own preservation should it realize that only its own life was in danger, in preserving the offspring it is preserving self. This law may rule so strong in some minds or instincts (as some say an animal cannot think though I do not believe that way), that it will reach to self-sacrifice for the preservation of another's offspring. But invariably under natural conditions it will be confined to the same species.

I imagine someone jumping to the conclusion of a speaker at the last meeting who advanced the fact that he had known of a dog risking its own life to save a child, an occurence that is common with the highly-bred, domesticated dog. He would invariably find the reverse with a dog of the same family in the native state; no wild dog was ever known to save or risk itself for the life of a child, though the opposite is known and would be commonly expected. With the domesticated dog it is but the result of training and protection given by the master, that has removed the fear of danger to self. There is nothing to show that it realized its own danger while there is plenty to show that it did not. Let the same dog realize that its offspring is in danger and see how quick it will risk its own life, knowing the risk, to save it.

Take man in his most natural state—a savage—and the conditions I have shown in the dog or other animal are plainly developed. The plan the buffalos persue in the protection of the herd is on a level with that of the most undeveloped man. Preservation of self—preservation of offspring, interlinked, they are inseparable.

Some one may raise the statement to-night as it was a month ago that the idea of self-preservation is raised by the monopolist of the world to "hoodwink the masses and enslave labor." Such a statement I hold as false and misleading and inconsistent with what monopolists would do and *have done.* The monopolist has been made possible only through the degradation of the masses. The oppressed working man of to-day is but the result of false breeding, of being taught he was an inferior, incapable of self-sustanance, but who must look to some one to protect him and provide for him what is necessary for him to work on to sustain life, who takes the lion's share for having performed that service for him, and to counteract the fact that he is not thus cared for properly taught to seek for that protection in the supernatural that they might more readily over-look these failures of the past and still be held enslaved and no better proof of this is needed, than in the fact that those who have lead in human emancipation have been those that did not believe in the supernatural, and it has been in the destruction of the beleif in the supernatural that every step in emancipation has been gained. God helps those that help themselves.

Men have been taught to sacrifice themselves for their King, not that it was natural or that he had more claim than others on them, but that the King and his surroundings might enjoy life; in the same line we have been taught to sacrifice ourselves for the property rights in land of another, placing his claim above that of the right of our own existance, but for that one common recognition no monopolist, could exist and it is all founded on ideas diametrictly opposed to the law of self-preservation, it is because we have not followed that law that a monopolist, King or tyrant now exists or that a man suffers in a land of plenty or where nature bountifully offers the means necessary for him to apply labor to gain his sustenance.

That venerated book, that has some good things to say has also some bad ones and one is: "Servants obey your masters," this implies his preservation as against the servants. It is pleasing to know that this was never intended as the teaching of christianity but it has been bred in the race with many other bad features and which we are

organized now to root out even though it is necessary to destroy the whole structure in replacing a new. Feeling that the very existance of ourselves and children is in danger is why we have organized, it is the motive power behind us, the law of self-preservation acting in us, that has been smothered so long by false teachings. It has cropped out of our natures and has made the Knights of Labor.

The idea advanced at the last debate that selfishness as we generally accept it and object to it, is synonimous with self-preservation, is as false and misleading as to declare that to kill a mosqueto that was biting our hand, was murder, there is a vast difference, extremes are possible in most things. In fact good things carried to extremes are bad things, the old saying that we cannot get too much of a good thing is a false saying, too much of a good thing is always bad.

Eating is good for the body, glutteny is a crime, the laws of nature we follow in our daily life if carried to extremes would do the opposite to what is intended, instead of aiding life would destroy it. It is common with man to condemn a thing because when at an extreme it fails to do what is just or wanted. It is what makes the anarchist; government not having as yet been held and caused to do what it was intended for, he would destroy all forms of it and have none, equally as foolish as to say that because there is selfishness in the world we would do away with the possibility of recognizing self-preservation, that because a supper did not agree with us, we would forever afterwards not have suppers. It is what makes the prohibitionist, crime has been caused by drink consequently it should be abolished, that because an extreme was bad no degree should exist, if it was possible for such to be accomplished man would soon have nothing left and he would pass away from the earth. Selfishness like all other extremes is bad enough, it is caused, however, in a great measure by false breeding in other things and because we are suffering under the penalty of the violation of natural laws.

I imagine that some one may wish to raise the fact that the instinct in the Indians did not cause them to destroy the first settler in this continent, as a refutation of my arguments in behalf of self-preservation, that if it was inherent in all life they would have exercised it. Self-preservation had no occasion to act in this extreme in their case, they had no realization of their danger, it was something different than they had ever experienced, and when they did realize it, if they ever did, it was too late. There is no better argument to show the superiority of the races. Brain was here pitted against numbers.

Some one is sure to raise the point here that this must be as false as the saying "the fittest survive" or that I am upholding the law of the survival of the fittest. This as commonly accepted I will not do, the contest has rarely been fair, we are hampered too much by other false ideas that gives us but little to show that it is really the fittest that survives. If we were living under natural laws in our relations each having the equal benefit of them then I would willingly undertake to show that the fittest survive, as I would that under similar circumstances, there is a natural aristocracy shown among man and that under natural laws alone the same would show and be recognized, to go into it as things stand now would be too long and complicated an undertaking, but the disposition is seen every time when one of us does a good act or shows superior strength, does an unusual or good thing, we all respect him or her in that increased degree, it is plainly shown among children, stifled as they are by inherited wrong and false ideas, the boy that can throw the fartherest, run the fastest has the place of honor by common consent on the play ground.

I raised the proposition that the use a thing was put to by men as a possessor based his title to it, this I hold

is true and is in support if our act in taking from the Indian what he had occupied and used badly for ages, the race demanded it for a better use and that more could enjoy it, and took it and have the right to do so, the Indian had the right, to have cleared off the buffalo, that the land might be put to more complete use in supporting what would be better for man. They did not and they forfeited their title to it. If that proposition cannot hold then we as men have nothing to stand on to show that we have the right, to cut the forest that it might give room to cultivate what would give life greater scope for what placed the inferior race on a land placed the trees and if we have no right, from a moral standpoint, to remove one we have no right to remove the other.

Abuse of these rights I claim for man is wrong, but the abuses must not be raised as proof that the right does not exist no more than as stated before, the abuse of eating should not deprive us of the right to eat properly, and if we have unjustly and too harshly forced the Indian back and off it is but an extreme the man is liable to run to in anything, just as we now are suffering because of the rapacity shown in removing our forests for their commercial value. Floods and droughts are natures punishments, the water has not its natural protector. As we have forced back the Indian so have we removed other obstruction and are continuing it by killing mountain lion, bear and other similar animals to make room, and we are as justified in the one as in the other, and we are justified.

A nation exists in obediance to the laws of self-preservation its rights take the right of the individual to self-preservation and does for him what he would have to occupy too much of his time to do, they are necessary for the continuation of the race, and whatever tends to make the right of the individual, on a fair basis, is right in sustaining the government. Extremes in nothing related to our *natural* relations can prove the medium wrong. Extremes in what is *not* natural will prove their false basis, as our present system of land holding is proved wrong by showing it in an extreme case, as it is possible for one man or family, under the present system, to own the whole face of the globe and for trespass order all humanity but themselves off the earth, this is contrary to what we know is a natural right to all to live here and therefore is proof of the falsity of our present land system.

A NEW DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

[CONTINUED FROM FEBRUARY ISSUE.]

The American workman does not need protection, paternalism. What he needs is absolute equality as regards "a chance" and then freedom. I suspect the reader will begin to think that the single tax is going to the root of things. If labor were free to choose its job and practically to fix its own wages, what would result?

It may be inferred men would not "stake coal" in the hell of a steamer's hold, or collect garbage, or work amid red-hot iron out *of choice*. It would not need Bellamyism to equalize things. The highest wages would necessarily be paid for the most disagreeable jobs, and *invention would be turned for a while on making these horrible jobs a little more tolerable.* It would be discovered that the hold of a vessel might be ventilated, that the coal might be moved by machinery, that the foundry or press-basement might be differently situated, and the wind let in some way.

I think a little consideration of this point will satisfy that to free labor is to do it all. The desires of the free man may be trusted to abolish the horrors that now surround almost all kinds of manual labor. A governmental regulation of these things is so far away around, and so very uncertain of getting around, that single-tax men would rather try the effect of freedom. Freedom will shorten the hours of labor,

raise wages, dignify work, and make the wage-earner a man among men, for free-men prefer short hours to long, high wages to low.

Will he not abuse his freedom? Who is to say what the mechanic or craftsman shall demand? Would he not destroy business by demanding too much? That will regulate itself. Supply and demand—under free conditions—will regulate that. But who will collect our garbage? Who will do our menial tasks when the laboring man is free? This question is often asked as if a God-given prerogative were about to be taken away. I say if a task is so menial that only abject want will drive a human being to it, it is an outrage to require it, and the sooner it is done away with the better. I do not ask anyone to do what I would not do myself if I were physically able. I never go by a gang of men in the street working under the flaming sun and amid the deadly fumes of gas, that I do not say, "Those men under freedom would demand and get the highest wages paid." The pyramid now stands on its apex, as Shelley said. The easiest task gets the highest pay.

I believe all paid bodily attendance, all menial duties, will disappear when labor is free. There must come in a change. The treatment of servants in many homes is an outrage on humanity. The life the servant girl leads is appalling to a mind not vitiated by flunkeyism. Ten to sixteen hours per day labor; beds in the basement, damp, mouldy, or up in the garret in bare, unwarmed rooms,—and worse than all, no home, no little nook of their own, pitifully alien in the midst of all the comfort and elegance around them. No wonder they prefer the shop or the store, and a poor, little rented room, and a sort of freedom. This cannot endure; the human heart rebels at it; the womanly soul cries out against it. Labor *must* be honorable when the workman is free, or he will not do it. Once the pressure of want is taken off him, he will stand tall in his manhood. He will wear no man's livery. He will follow his own desires with no man to say him nay, till he infringes upon the rights of someone else. So far as I am personally concerned, I say that any part of our so-called civilization which rests upon the enforced degradation, the homelessness, the brutalizing toil of my fellow men and women, is only the vanity and pride of a plutocracy whose abolition will be the flower of freedom and the triumph of truth.

The effect of the single tax in cities I have vindicated. They would level down, and cut over the vacant lots, the huge ten-story building would not stand beside the old rookery. The tenement house would disappear. Individual homes would multiply. There would be a gradual shifting of population from the heart of the city to the suburbs, because the most valuable lands would necessarily be used for the most productive business. Slowly the saloon and the schoolhouse would part company. The terrible North Ends and South Ends would disappear. Rapid transit (by the municipal railways) would no longer enrich real-estate boomers, but would make it easy for the mechanic to possess a Queen Anne cottage in the suburbs, his only tax being levied upon the site value of his little lot.

The need of escaping rent crowds people together on one lot in the city, but it scatters them in the country. Under the single tax the farming population would draw together. The speculator being taxed into selling or using his land, population would aggregate into cities and towns and a new era begin for he farmer.

It is not the poverty, the endless and ferocious work of the farm and shop that appalls. It is the waste of human life. The solitude, brutalizing surroundings, the barreness and monotony, the scream of planes, the howl of cog-wheels—these things that tend to make man only a brute or a machine—these are the things that horrify the thinker. They are not civilization. I agree with William Morris there. It is because into the life of the farmer

the single tax would bring music, painting, song, the theatre, that I advocate it with such persistent enthusiasm. I am a farmer by training, and my sympathies go out to these trusting, sober, frugal men and women in their joyless lives. It is my hope to see them enjoying some of the intellectual delights which make life worth living. With the rise of towns and the concertration of the rural population, swift strides in civilization will come.

"But will not a tax on land-values rest heavily on the farmer?" asks someone. No: the land-value of the working farmer is very mnch less than the value of his tillage, buildings, machinery, etc. His direct tax would, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, be less than now. If he is a *speculative* farmer, like those Edward Atkinson represents, his tax will be heavier, as it ought to be. The single tax hits the speculator's head, wherever it sees one. The working farmer will find his direct tax reduced from twenty-five per cent. to seventy-five per cent., and *his indirect taxes will be wiped out.*

It is the indirect tax that lays with such invisible weight upon him, not merely the tax proper to the government with all its percentages of increase from hand to hand, but the still greater private tax of the monopolist of mines, forests, mill-privileges, and city lots, all of whose exactions of tribute come back on the farmer with crushing weight in the price of his tools, clothing, building materials, etc. Under the single tax, his entire tax would be less than he now pays to some monopolist in buying a mowing machine or his winter clothing.

The farmer of all men is to be benefitted by this reform.

But will not the rich man, the bondholder escape? objects the farmer. No. Stocks and bonds derive their value mainly from land values, and they would be taxed at the source of their value by the single tax. So far as they relate to improvements they ought not to be taxed; in so far as they relate to privileges on land they would infallibly be reached by the tax on social value, or ground-rent.

In the South the idea of this further extension of freedom is making way. Already the young men of Virginia are taking up and carrying forward the work that Jefferson and Garrison laid down,—for although the South would share in all that comes in concentration and comfort, it would benefit specially, because the single-tax idea would solve the negro problem.

The single tax will solve the black man's problem by opening the storehouse of Mother Earth to him, without the necessity of a tribute to some private individual. His slavery admittedly is still abject, and his suffering greater than before. I don't mean to belittle what has been done, but he seems to me to stand at present between a dire half-slavery and freedom. He is freed from his master, but is enslaved like his white brother to the "boss" and the land-owner. As an Individualist I do not assert that the black is equal in virtue to the white. I do not assert he should be equal in political power, or equal socially, or equal in wealth. I simply assert his equality with every other man as regards his heritage in the gifts of air, sun, water, and land. We say give him equality of opportunity. Let him see industry untaxed and idle speculation abolished; give him freedom and incentive to be industrious, sober, and honest; then he will see that his failure lies with himself. The South will yet see that a completer freedom will solve the negro problem. * * *

Our reform is not a palliative. We believe there are two essentials in the ideal state of society, free nature and liberty. Land *must* become practically free. Land is limited in amount, population is unlimited. When we have two hundred millions of people, the oceans will not be one foot farther apart. The need of land grows and its price rises continually. Every year the struggle for a place on American soil will intensify. No nation of earth with equal natural resource ever began

in so short a time to feel the need of land as we are feeling it to-day.

If with land partially monopolized, we have swarms of beggars, tramps, asylums, hospitals,—if these signs of a bitter struggle to live are so great now, what will they be fifty years from now? If land is worth $14,000,000 per acre in New York to-day, what will it be worth in 1920? In short, looking at this question from the broadest possible point of view, what is the problem? Just this: as the struggle for natural resources is ever intensifying and as the possession of land gives greater and greater power to the owner and enslaves the renter, therefore it follows that the present system of land ownership is sweeping us toward a ferocious and fratricidal war for the possession of the earth. The struggle will result in one of two conditions. Either a vast and all-powerful landed aristocracy will enslave the American masses, or the present system of land-holding must give way.

For us there is only one issue, the monopoly of Nature must go. It will give way with far less of storm and stress than slavery gave in dying. It will be seen to be the next great step in the evolution of the race. The value of the individual increases from age to age; he will soon be sovereign. No one need be alarmed, no one need be taken by surprise. Reforms are growths, they bud before bursting into bloom. No reform can succeed that does not constantly prove its claims to be the best thing for the time.

"Liberty, fraternity, equality!" cried the great French revolutionists, and threw their titles, badges, 'scutcheons, coats-of-arms into the smelting pot. Liberty, fraternity, equality! And they left untouched the mother of all injustice, the source of all inequality at birth, the root of all aristocracies,—the private ownership of the soil of France. They destroyed a monarchial aristocracy supported by peasants, serfs. They established a republican plutocracy *supported* by "free" farmers, and women and children toiling in factories. O, great and beneficent change! O, blind philosophers!

* * * We believe that every child born into the world has at least the same rights as the rattlesnake, the right to himself, the right to breathe the air, to drink the water, and to obtain his food and shelter by his labor upon the materials which make up the world exterior to man. We are content to take the polished professor of political economy at his word. Man has no more natural rights than a rattlesnake.

Give man these rights, and you give him all that government can or ought to give him. Voluntary service and cooperation may be trusted to do the rest. How is it now? Suppose the little rattlesnake coming into the world to find all the snug corners, and nice swamps, and beetle pastures, monopolized by some big rattlesnake, or owned by some other little rattlesnake inheriting an estate, and you have a parallel to the condition of the average child born under the American Flag and the Declaration of Independence.

"The land belongs in usufruct to the living," cried Jefferson, (our first great single-taxer) "the dead have no control over it." And with him we deny the right of one generation to enslave another yet unborn. The use of land to the living, to the unborn the same free legacy. We believe in use not ownership, we would have land *settled*, not bought. We would have men secure in possession of land, but robbed of the power to levy tribute.

In this free air, woman will rise to nobler stature. With individualists the right of woman to vote is reckoned a small part of her rights as an individual, only a minor question. The real question is, was woman born free and equal in opportunities to obtain happiness, acquire virtue, and secure a competency? In other words is she included in the new declaration of rights? If I may answer for the single-tax men of America, I say yes. Women sat in this last convention of patriots

with the same powers and the same privileges with the men.

It is now more than a century since that immortal old Declaration was read and to day, with rare misgivings, woman is *allowed* to vote on the school question! Man, his head yet filled with the survivals of the middle ages with its measureless lust and cruelty, arrogates to himself the right to say what woman shall do—and this in the face of the sentence which he applauds —"All men are created free and equal," —applauds because it never occurs to him to mean women, too.

As a single-tax man I say: As I deny the right of any woman to define my sphere, deny me what I earn, or sit in judgment on my rights, so I deny the justice of any custom, law, or edict of a man's government to say what a woman's work shall be, to suppress her vote or discriminate against her in any way whatsoever. It is not a question whether woman will use the ballot, it is a question of liberty. She must have the liberty to do as she pleases so long as she does not interfere with the equal rights of others. It is not a question of her desires as a woman, it is a question of her rights as a human being.

But the illimitable widening of the field of opportunity, the freedom of industry from tax, the growing liberty and independence of labor will do more for woman than place her equal before the law with man. It will release her from her dependence upon him as a bread-winner, and never till that is done can woman stand a free soul, individual and self-responsible.

* * * The thoughtful man this day is standing at the parting of two ways, one leading confessedly through trusts, combines, monopolies, to one giant monopoly of all industry, controlled by the state, to be carried on by military regime; the other leading through abolition of laws, through free trade, free production, free opportunity, to free men. The land doctrine or single-tax philosophy means a destruction of all monopoly, a minimum tax levied upon social not individual values and the greatest individual liberty consistent with the equal rights of the rest.

In short, the time is upon us when a man must choose between paternalism of a government liable to corruption and tyranny, and the fraternal, spontaneous, unconscious co-operation of individualism. We stand before each thoughtful man and woman, still pondering this choice, and say:—

"There is no law that will work, as it is expected to work, except a law which liberates. The system that sets free, will surprise by its beneficence, and exalt with its ever-renewed power of developing the good of human nature."

As for myself, I hold truth to be good, Nature impartial, liberty and loftier individual development the end of all human government and all right human action.—*Hamlin Garland, in January Arena.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF ANCESTORS.

* * * This advancement from civilization to refinement has brought with it a corresponding change in our notions respecting pedigrees and kindred subjects. Sad experience has taught the American that his father's position in such matters is no longer tenable; for in many instances he has been obliged to expend large sums to purchase positions in Europe for his daughters, when a little foresight on the part of his grandfather would have saved him his hard-earned dollars. He has been obliged, too, to yield precedence in European society to persons of little comparative wealth, simply because they have been the possessors of a shield of sixteen quarterings, which, he has discovered, may be purchased at a heraldry office at a price within the reach of every millionaire. These and similar facts have opened the wealthy American's eyes to the necessity of a pedigree, and with characteristic promptness and energy he has set about rectifying the mistake of his

ancestor. The once-ridiculed man in armor now occupies the place of honor in his hall. He has painted a crest on his carriage panel, he has set up a coat of arms over his chimney piece, and he has published a genealogy of his family, exhibiting in careful detail the antecedents of his English progenitors, whom he has spared no expense to connect with some noble or historic house. Thus has been brought about, almost imperceptibly, a quasi-revolution among our wealthy class, which bids fair to exercise a very considerable influence on our future; for there is now scarcely a family of any pretension which does not boast its pedigree and escutcheon, and, in many cases, a gallery of ancestral portraits. With these added advantages, our young men will no longer blush, as of old, to meet the sprig of nobility, but will hobnob with him on equal terms, and, like him, be enabled to relegate tradespeople to their proper sphere, without rendering themselves liable to the imputation of snobbery. Our daughters, too, will be relieved of the stigma, which newspaper moralists have fastened upon them, of trading their money for titles; for hereafter these best representatives of our civilization will go to their nuptials fitted with pedigrees as long as, if not longer than, those of the men to whom they carry their wealth.

The increasing demand for pedigrees and for heraldic insignia has led to a new industry in all our great social centers, and there is now scarcely a city which does not boast its college of heraldry, where as trustworthy lines of ancestors and coats of arms can be had as at the older institution in London. The sole difference between them and the one presided over by the Earl Marshal of England is that they are strictly private institutions, our government not having yet seen fit to take them under its protective wing. This, however, is to the advantage of the purchaser, for, with the thoroughness characteristic of individual enterprise, the American colleges never fail to provide unbroken lines of ancestors, while the escutcheons made by them, viewed from the æsthetic standpoint, are far superior to those devised by Garter, Clarencieux, or Norroy. They are fully prepared, too, to connect wealthy families with families in England of assured position and rank, or to make to order an entirely new line of ancestors of the most approved pattern, and to supply suitable arms, including, if wanted, a motto, supporters, and any kind of a coronet. Thus, untrammeled by the mediæval traditions which hedge in the British institution, they are better enabled to cater to the expensive tastes of our aristocracy, while the competition of numbers adds zest to the invention of new symbols and of more costly ornaments for coats of arms.

A seeming anomaly in our protective system is that our government, while imposing an almost prohibitive tariff on every foreign luxury, as well as on most of the necessities of life, should permit absolute free trade in pedigrees and escutcheons, though, contrary to the teachings of the advocates of that system, such freedom has not thus far flooded our markets or cheapened this class of products. This is largely due to the fact that the demand comes almost exclusively from the wealthy class, who under this beneficent system are continually becoming richer, and better able to pay any rate which the genealogist and heralds may impose. There is, too, little competition from the manufacturers of purely American pedigrees.

* * * It is a somewhat remarkable fact in the history of civilization that the Chinese alone have carried the reverence for pedigree to its only legitimate conclusion—they have developed it into a cult. Every Celestial home has its temple or shrine where incense is burned before the ancestral tablets, and where the family meet periodically to worship the long line which connects the members directly with deity, furnishing to every sincere worshiper an extension ladder to heaven, with every round as well defined and as easy of

ascent as that which Jacob saw leading into the empyrean. It is probably too much to expect that our discordant sects will ever agree upon so obvious a neutral ground of meeting; but if some of our millionaires would establish a model ancestral shrine where joss sticks money could be burned in the orthodox way, they might make this the fashionable religion, and perhaps refute the accepted notion of ihe difficulties attending the rich man's attainment to the realms of bliss.—*John D. Champlin, Jr., in Forum for January.*

INDUSTRIAL CONSPIRACIES.

In Belford's for February Mr. Fred Perry Powers has an article on "Industrial Discontent." As a discussion of the causes of discontent the article is lamentably weak and superficial, for the great causes, the unjust distribution of wealth and the existence of special privilege and monopoly, are not touched on. The article is mainly devoted to showing how general combinations of employers for blacklisting and boycotting have become, and how public opinion aggravates discontent by the sanctioning the action of such combinations while condemning similar action on the part of the workingman. "The boycott" he says, "is a weapon which is condemned only when used by the working men." He gives some examples of this boycotting of working men by the employers. A strike in one cloak shop in New York last summer led to a general lock-out in all the shops. A strike in one leather factory in Lynn in September led to a lock-out of 1,500 men by the associated employers. A recent organization, including the Westinghouse Company, of Pittsburg, and the Yale Lock and Colt's Arms Companies, of New Haven, obliges the employers to discharge all their 50,000 men in case there is a strike in any one of the associated establishments; and no man who strikes in one establishment will ever be permitted to *work in another.* Three years ago the leather manufacturers bound themselves to each other under a penalty of $1,000 not to employ a Knight of Labor. Last Winter the superintendent of the Long Island Railroad discharged the telegraph operators at Jamaica and Morris Park because they had been chosen officers of the Order of Telegraphers.

The employers not only combine and conspire in perfect security against their men, but against other employers not in their associations. Thus in 1888 the Atkinson Car Spring Company applied for admission to a "combine" of manufacturers formed to regulate prices. It, however, being a small concern, could not agree to the conditions. As a result it was not admitted, and all the other concerns agreed to underbid it on every occasion, and so drive it into bankruptcy. The manufacturers and jobbers of jewelry have a trust, which in October, 1888, drove J. M. Chandler & Co., of Cleveland, into bankruptcy by simply refusing to sell goods to them. In 1887 the burial case manufacturers decided to ruin an outside concern unless it came into the organization.

The Grand Jury of New York City refused to indict the cloak manufacturers referred to above for their conspiracy in locking out their men, but six workingmen in the same city were sent to prison for distributing handbills asking people not to buy bread at a boycotted shop. In the same state, at Binghamton, five striking cigarmakers were sent to the penitentiary for one hundred days (August 15, 1890) for "picketing" the factories when strikes were in progress. When a "sympathetic strike" on the New York Central Railroad was ordered because a few men were badly treated the Knights of Labor were condemned in the strongest way; and in the similar cases on the Southwestern system the men were denounced for paralyzing the industry of the country. The labor unions are bitterly denounced because they try to prevent men from working for wages not satisfactory to the union.

"We who buy labor," says Mr. Perry, "are enthusiastic champions of the right of a man to sell his labor at a 'cut' rate. But we do not condemn a manufacturer for not selling his goods at a cut rate."

The facts collected in this article are very interesting, but no hint is given why it is that a constant internecine war is going on in every town and every factory; or why it is that men engaged in production have to conspire to crush other men in order to make a living. No attention is drawn to the monstrous injustice of a state of things under which the only class of people whose incomes and privileges are so secure that they do not have to combine and conspire at all are those who are not engaged in production—the class that live on rents and the proceeds of monopoly. Why, indeed, should there be any discontent, except industrial discontent, when the only people who are spared all the trouble about what goes on are those who are not industrious?—*The Standard.*

The Omaha *Railway News Reporter* thinks the headquarters of the hospital department of the Union Pacific should be at Omaha, but does not say why. But we can say why it should not. The headquarters should be as near the centre of the system as practicable and where the main hospital is. The hospital has no connection with the operating department of the road, and therefore need not have headquarters at the same place. The hospital department had a trial of its headquarters at Omaha, and the filthy condition of the main hospital at that time is sufficient argument against repeating the experiment. No hospital can lay just claim to a superiority over the Union Pacific hospital at Denver, as it now is. Complaints can be made against any hospital. Sick people are not the easiest to suit.

"We always take credit for the good, and attribute the bad to fortune."

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Where a boy seventeen years of age employed in a machine shop was directed by a fellow workman to stop the engine, it was proven that from the position he occupied it was known to the person giving the direction that it was a hazardous undertaking. In doing so the boy was injured. It appeared that the employe had been complained of, or that the company had notice of his negligence in directing others to do hazardous and unnecessary things. *Held*, that by reason of the injured boy's youth and inexperience it was not negligence on his part to rely upon the direction given him and failed to appreciate the danger; but that the company was liable for its negligence in failing to guard against such injury by proper dicipline and the proper guarding of dangerous machinery. (Dowling vs. Allen et al., etc., Company, Missouri S. C., Nov. 17, 1890.)

There are many decisions upon this subject, but until the rule of law was changed it was futile for an injured employe to bring an action for damages for an injury attributable to a fellow servant. In fact such is the case in many states at present, but it is a hopeful sign to know that the numerous law-making bodies now in session are considering bills in relief of the employe. That we may not get the old and new rule of law confounded, our readers should remember that the former applies where one servant is injured by the negligence of his fellow-servant, their duties being such as to bring them into habitual association, so that they may exercise a mutual influence upon each other promotive of proper caution, and the master is guilty of no negligence in employing the servant causing the injury, the master is not liable. The country is full of married soldiers in the war of railroading who, by reason of this doctrine, have not been able to recover a penny to compensate them for their

affliction, distress and the loss of their money-earning power.

THE HAZARDS OF A RAILWAY EMPLOYE. — HOW FAR PROTECTED BY LAW. The hazards of a railway employe's life do not seem to decrease even with the adoption and use of improved machinery. The army of crippled and maimed people is growing larger each year and the death record is appalling. In view of this fact the law in many states is being repealed by better and more liberal acts, for the purpose of protecting employes from the many perils of their hazards life.

The trend of legislation is also having a substantial and equitable support by the highest and most respectable courts of the land. Technical omissions, or manufactured evidence no longer defeat a just and equitable cause of action. The year 1890 has been prolific in its number of damage suits and for the most part a substantial recovery has been the result. It would be impossible to review them all in a limited article but we append a number of the more recent decisions covering a variety of questions of interest and importance to those who are engaged in the business pertaining to railroading.

UNFORSEEN DEFECTS AND PERILS. An employe laboring in the defendants repair-shop, whose duty required him occasionnally to go out to the yard to procure material, and while thus engaged in pushing a hand-car along one of the tracks leading out into the yard, fell into a deep ditch which had been dug across the track the day before, under the direction of the yard foreman, the existence of which the injured employe was ignorant, and of which it was impossible for him to see owning to his accustomed manner of pushing the car. The defendant denied that he had a right of action on the ground that the ditch was negligently made and suffered to remain open by the complainants fellow workman and no liability could therefore be charged to the master. The court ruled however, that it was the master's duty to furnish *complainant* with a safe place to work, and when a dangerous ditch was made under a track by employes who had reason to know of its constant use by complainant, the relation of fellow servant cannot intervene between those engaged in a distinct employment to allow defendant to escape damages. (Sadow vs. R.R. Co., Mich. S. C. Dec. 24th, 1890.)

So, where a fireman of one of defendant's locomotives was killed by collision with another engine which had been negligently left standing upon the track, at night, with a defective head-light. Notwithstanding the engine upon which complainant was injured was running at a higher rate of speed than the rules of the company permitted, but its management being under the control of the engineer, and while he was engaged in getting coal from the storage the collision occurred. The court held, contrary to the contention of the defendant, that the jury was justifiable in finding a verdict notwithstanding the negligence of both engineers—the one running at prohibited speed, and the other leaving a defective lighted engine on the track. (Whittaker vs. R.R. Co., N. Y. S. C., Dec., 1890.)

An employe acting as brakeman had occasion to go upon top of a moving train in the night time. The line had several low bridges spaning it, the knowledge of which was denied by complainant. The defendant alleged that he had been notified verbally and by maps and bulletin located within the car. Complainant proved that no whipping straps were maintained to warn him of the hazard, and notwithstanding his having gone over the road at day time he was not cognizant of the danger. The trial court awarded him eighteen thousand dollars damages and the defendant appealed to this court wherein the judgment is reversed on account of error in refusing to give proper charge. The court, however, intimates that the unforseen danger was negligently guarded by the employer, and it is not unlikly that a second trial will result as the first in a

substantial verdict for plaintiff. (R.R. Co. vs. Hallinger, Ala. S. C., Dec. 18th, 1890.)

So, where a section foreman was injured to the extent as to occasion his subsequent death, by reason of a defective road bed upon a section of the road adjoining the section over which he had charge, the court ruled that his widow was entitled to recover damages because of the negligence of an other section foreman in permitting the track to get out of repair. This is true notwithstanding the injured employe was riding on a flat car instead of in the caboose. Hence, a section foreman, who is being carried over a part of the road which he is not required to inspect or repair, has a right to assume that no unforseen or defective conditions are present, and he does not accept risks occasioned by hidden defects of which he has no knowledge. (Taylor vs. R.R. Co., Texas, S. C., Dec. 16th, 1890.)

An engineer was injured by derailment of his train of which he was engine driver by running into a partly open switch. About a year previous, the switch had been abandoned, the lights taken down, and the rails spiked.

The rules required engineers not to run over 15 miles an hour in passing a switch was in daily use. Plaintiff was running 45 to 50 miles an hour, and testified that he did not know of the reopening of the switch, and if there had been lights on it, he could have seen them in time to prevent the accident. The court held, that it was an unforseen danger, and that the company was negligent in not having lights which was a concurrent cause of the accident, no matter whether the switch was left open by a trespasser or fellow-servant. Especially is this true where the company abandoned the switch and removed the lights and subsequently put it into use without notifying the complainant or restoring the lights. Such negligence is of the company and not of the section-master or fellow-servant. (Town vs. R.R. Co., Mich. S. C., Dec. 24th, 1890.)

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

D. M. W., Thos. Neasham, Denver, Colo.
D. W. F., Geo. C. Miller, Ellis, Kans.
D. R. S., J. N. Corbin, Denver, Colo.
D. F. S. & T., W. L. Carroll, Denver, Colo.

Editor and Manager of the Magazine,
J. N. Corbin,
Office, Room 14 McClelland Block,
P. O. Box 2724. Denver, Colo.

Agents of the Magazine are requested to get in their reports as early as possible.

Messrs. Harris and Sterling, of Laramie, were callers at district headquarters February 26th, Bro. Harris being at Denver for treatment of an injured eye.

An active interest is being taken in organization in Oregon, several new assemblies having been organized there the past few weeks and several more about ready.

L. A. 3621, of Rawlins, Wyo., which has not been in an active condition for over a year, has been re-organized and starts with a large membership and good prospects.

The offer of Dickens' Works and Mammoth Cyclopædia is still open. The Magazine one year and Dickens' Works in twelve volumes for $1.60. The Magazine one year and Cyclopœdia, $1.50, invariably in advance.

Chas. Unitt, of Omaha, who has represented his assembly in the district several years, is mourning the loss of his oldest daughter by that dreaded disease, diphtheria. Bro. Unitt has the sympathy of his many friends throughout the district.

We have a large number of photographs of Plymouth Rock, scenic and historical, published by A. S. Burbank, Plymouth, Mass., as advertised in our advertising pages. These we intend to distribute among our agents in proportion to the number of subscribers they send in.

"A New Declaration of Rights," by Hamlin Garland in the January issue of the *Arena*, extracts from which we published in our last issue and concluded in this, should be read by all; it explains in a comprehensive manner what is troubling workmen; it illustrates the results to be reached by the adoption of the single tax.

The unreliability of the average newspaper is illustrated in the case of the Denver daily that is now making war on the Union Pacific. Every thing that is not as it should be on the road is laid at the door of the new management, not considering that the results were bequeathed to it by the old management. When Meek was general manager of the Gulf Division and a political machine at the same time, everything was all right, at least as far as this newspaper indicated. Why has it suddenly discovered so much? Perhaps its owner has not got a pass or some job printing it wanted.

The Arena for February is an exceptionally good number. This publication is doing a grand work in breaking up the fossiled ideas and sentiments that exist as barnacles on our civilization and prevent advance.

The truth that was yesterday a restless problem has to-day grown a belief burning to be uttered; on the morrow contradiction exasperates it into mad fanatacism.—Carlyle.

"People who think that profanity is funny might as well imagine that stry*chnine is nourishing.*"

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

RAWLINS, WYO., Feb. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

It has been sometime since anything appeared in the Magazine from this place, but you must not think that the boys in Rawlins are always going to remain in the background, for they are not. They are coming to the front once more and this time to stay.

Things are very quiet about the shops. We only work eight hours her day and five days per week; which gives us lots of time for sport. We are just keeping up the running repairs. Whenever an engine wants rebuilding it is sent to Cheyenne.

Our blacksmith foreman, Mr. Robert Wilson, leaves to-morrow evening for a three months' visit in Canada and England. Bob is an old timer on the U. P., having been in Rawlins over sixteen years, and his many friends here join in wishing him a pleasant and safe journey.

James Irving, our round house carpenter, received a severe cut on his wrist while at his work one day last week, but he is getting along very well at present, and we expect soon to see him back at his work again.

Yesterday was pay day, so the boys are all happy to-day, although we hear considerable grumbling about small checks.

Our gang boss, Frank Thompson, getting tired of sewing on buttons and patching his trousers, has finally decided to take unto himself a helpmate and so February 9th was married. He did the square thing with the boys and all passed off quietly. Long life and prosperity, Frank, old boy.

Well, this being the first Rawlins letter for some sime I will close. Yours in the cause,

DARBY.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Feb. 23, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The little world here has been pursuing the even tenor of its way, and nothing startling has occured except the re-establishment of the ancient Inquisition by St. David, in his efforts to get at me. From the groans that were heard coming from the carpenter shop, one would be led to believe that the screws were being applied with great vigor. I am congratulating myself upon escaping the rack so far.

St. David has been prevaracating somewhat in regard to my last letter. I heard him say the

other day that it was the first time anyone ever kicked against getting 20 cents a day more than others.

Come now, David, you know that no one is kicking against getting more pay than the others, but there are men in the boiler shop who are getting only $2.00 a day, and new men who never saw a boiler shop are getting $2.20 a day.

The 633 made an extra trip to the shop for neglected eccentric work, David to the contrary notwithstanding.

One would judge from the actions of David and the fox, that they would give all they possess for just one drink from the river Lethe.

In the blacksmith shop the major is holding the little island in fine shap with the assistance of a lineal descendant of the traitor Judas, better know as the "spy" or "dog-robber." The major used to be the soul of honor, but I am afraid that if he continues to lend his ear to the "spy" he will lose his character.

One thing I noticed last month that struck me very forcibly was the great number who came to me and wanted the loan of my Magazine. I will state now that all those who have not yet subscribed for the Magazine should do so at once and cease bothering our shopmates who have done so already.

Another thing to be deplored is the letting out of the contract for unloading the coal at this place to such men as the present contractors. Under the old contractors the men were paid $1.65 a day but now they only receive $1.35. The old saying, "Give a begger a horse and he will ride it to death," seems to be true in this case, for not long ago one of the present contractors was working for $1.65, and none were louder than he for higher wages.

Mr. Contractor, I would refer you to the article in the December Magazine entitled "Big Head." "You will remember this, that you're only man, and not a god as you think yourself. That there are thousands of other men in the world just as smart, just a good, and many of them, though poor, far better men than you are in every respect."

Engine 690 has got a new fire-box and general overhauling. Engine 626 is in for general repairs and will be out in a few days.

A new boiler maker has been sent here from Omaha, to take the place of one who was discharged.

We are working 8 hours every day in the week now which suits very well.

I see that the Citizens Alliance has been started in town. Straws show the way the wind is blowing.

SELAH.

ARMSTRONG, KAS., Feb. 22, 1891.

Editor Mayazine:

The weather for the past month has been exceedingly fine. On the 3d day of the present month the mercury fell to three degrees below zero, the coldest day of the winter. In a few hours thereafter the weather was serene again, to the delight of everybody except ice men. As there was no ice made or taken from the ponds, lakes or streams in the immediate vicinity of this place this winter, the company brought the most of its ice from Green River, Wyoming, which is of excellent quality.

Business on the road is dull and the roundhouse is full of idle engines, which means idle times for the young engineers. This makes them disconsolate and garulous. I cannot blame them as it seems as if the company had some mercenary motive in making so many young engineers at one time, as they promoted a large number of firemen a few years ago, some of them scarcely out of their teens.

The B. of L. E. has an agreement with the company that the last hired or promoted must be the first laid off, but there are inside issues with the company that are not lived up to.

The shops are still working 40 hours a week, much to the discomfort of a large class of men that are trying to pay for homes contracted for when times were good. Now a majority of them cannot afford to pay for the bare necessities of life. The grocer, butcher and baker are also complaining loud and deep against the short time business, as the men do not near come up to their obligations with them.

For the last week or ten days business on the road has picked up and a majority of the engineers and firemen are making average wages and consequently are a little more contented.

There have been no changes in officers here the last month, but it is expected every week.

The whole topic of conversation among the men in their idle moments in the shops and at their homes is, when are we going to get longer working hours?

The Missouri Pacific shops at Cypress, near here, was burned down on Wednesday nigtht the 19th inst., and 18 engines were destroyed, together with all the tools of the men and company. The men have been given employment by the company at othey points of the road.

AU BOUT DE SON.

ALBINA, Ore., Feb. 17, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The last issue of the Magazine came somewhat late but when it did come everybody wanted a copy, as Albina has or seems to have some wide-awake correspondents, and what one does not see another does. Judging from the commotion they created here among the gentry you'd imagine that the savage Sitting Bull had come to life once more and with his warriors bold was making a descent upon the inhabitants of this place, and should your correspondents be discovered it is evident they will be dispatched as swiftly as some of the bosses of this Augean stable will when "Little Joe" investigates their character.

The machine shop is surely a sight to behold, and while Josh and Charley have the management of that department we cannot expect anything better.

Give some a job wiping and it is possible for them to earn their salary, but surely they cannot in their present position. Keep the matter quiet but I hear one has a house and lot for sale.

I had almost forgotten Charley who works for glory and not for money. Well, he does not want his pay as it is known that he has taken some of the boys in out of the wet for setting 'em up, and keeping appretices back to show favors to some friend of the ring, and should anyone notice such work and suggest fair play, Charley's right bower would exclaim: "That wouldn't be treating Daniel right." What Dan have you reference to, Frank? Is it Daniel who survived the peril of the lion's den, or is it the man who is mayor of our city and M. M.? He has succeeded in filling the shop up with cheap and inexperienced men where practical mechanics are required, and his partiality shown to his willing ones is seen. Look at the blacksmith shop and see the condition of things there. Two steam hammers and no one to run them or keep them in order. The time lost by smiths waiting for help would pay three or four men, and not enough tools in the place for four fires.

Just the same in the machine shop. One tool of each kind and that one worn out. More time lost in looking for tools than would be required to do the work. Had the time been spent in making tools that has been wasted in chasing around the shop for the past two weeks we would have something to work with.

The shop is O. K. but poorly managed. "Little Joe" will straighten things out in a proper manner soon, and the big four will find themselves like Othello, their occupation gone, and mismanagement will no longer bother us.

We have two factions in the machine shop, experienced and inexperienced men. It is often laughable to observe the antics of the latter class when James Walsh catches them napping. The wiper depreciates in value until he could make his exit through a rat hole, and his assistant, our late land shark, who reports to him how long the boys have been at the back of the shop, makes such hurried motions with the broom as to completely hide himself in a cloud of dust. While Friday runs from one end of the shop to the other with a club in hand, and shouts, "Five dollars reward for McGinty!" and Josh and Jim says the same for Terminal; and Moxin rants and swears for someone has given his best girl a copy of the Magazine, to read a description of his royal highness, and she learns for the first time that violin strings are kept in stock in a railroad supply department. Moxin had an invitation to a select party a few nights since, and he donned his best attire and proceeded thither with all the pomp and pride of a modern aristotocrat, expecting to see none there but quill drivers. But alas! how crest fallen he was when he found a few shop men there. When I beheld the scowl upon his careworn face I stood in awe and wonder as the blood became congealed within my veins and like Lincoln after the cruel war was over, I shuddered for the safety of country.

I cannot pass the office this time without saying something. Mr. Baily, chief clerk here in bygone days, but late of Cheyenne, made his appearance here a few days ago and arrived to take charge of the office once more. But as Mr. Myres had no notice to evacuate save the one Baily sent preparatory to leaving Cheyenne, Mr. Myres declared a lock-ot, and Baily is now in search of a job. Perhaps he has gone to join Middleton.

When Chief Daily (better known as Tom Daily in Omaha) is selecting men for position along the road, he will not select a man who kept men on the pay roll while in the hospital. Baily was the inventor of our highly prized brass tags.

Next comes "Our 'Arry," second clerk for the general foreman. Who ever heard of two men for such a job as that? If 'Arry gets paid for what he knows he surely has not much left after paying hospital dues. I believe 'Arry would display more skill washing dishes upon the Harvest Qneen than he does at the desk. 'Arry the fat boy or the dime museum wonder.

I could say more this time but this is long enough.

Our assembly we are happy to say is in a progressive condition and those that remain on the outside injure none but themselves. We are in better condition now than we have been at any time since we organized. Join us and you will be convinced. Yours in behalf of the cause.

OBSERVER.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 23, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Nearly a month has passed since J. H. McConnell assumed power of the motive power and car department, and yet no master mechanic appointed for Omaha, and what is more, all seem to be more in the dark than ever as to who it will be. In fact some begin to think may be we will get along without one at all.

Chas. Coons, Mr. Hackney's private secretary, is filling that position for Mr. McConnell.

Tom Daily is appointed chief clerk. That seems to be about all the appointments so far.

I understand the men transferred to Cheyenne a short time ago are all back again in their old places.

There is considerable talk about the working time being changed, but it dont's seem to come about, although they have hired a few of the mechinists who were laid off a short time ago and hired a few blacksmiths and boiler makers and sent them west.

There are quite a few engines around the yards that have been in different wrecks this year that need considerable repairs, but it seems to keep one gang pretty busy putting new engines together as they arrive in pairs pretty regular, which has helped the short time considerably.

We have had considerable newspaper talk lately about the store department using up a car load of silver in mistake for lead in making babbit metal. But I believe there has been more talk than was necessary. I should have men-

tioned it in my last letter but could hardly believe that the engineer of test could not tell silver from lead. He may be mistaken; men often make mistakes and don't seem to know it.

I think a foreman makes a mistake equally as big when he expects a boy to go from the bolt cutter to a brass lathe and do any job that is brought to him without even showing him about the machine. While no one would hardly believe it I am informed on the best authority that it has been done here. I understand that it depends altogether upon himself if an apprentice learns anything here as the foremen never make any pretence to show them anything.

The scrap furnace is again running day and night, and what blacksmiths there are here seem to have all they can do, while things in the foundry seem picking up a little, likewise in the car department.

There is quite an effort being made by the business men's association to repeal the anti-garnishee law passed by the legislature of 1889. They want the opportunity to sue a man in Iowa who lives in Nebraska or anywhere else on the line of the U. P., so that they can garnishee his wages without his knowing anything about it until after it is done. Time will tell what our friends in the legislature will do. I predict they will pass it.

Bro. Kinney and one or two others from the Central Labor Union are in Lincoln working after that and other measures.

J. B. J.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

I am about to leave this place, and desire to inform the readers of the Magazine how trade is here, and also give them a few hints about the shop, the rules that govern the shop, and the kind of men who are running or rather, ruining, the company's interests at this point.

The city of Cheyenne is a dear little place. I love dear places, especially when I have got lots of money to buy things that necessarily are dear according to the place.

The prices of clothing and board here as compared with St. Louis are about 30 per cent. more; the wages are from $2.00 to $3.50 for machinists; other trades the same, working from nine hours to fifteen per day, and it all depends on the smile of Mr. Shoemaker (a relic of the old management), when the overtime commences. Many of the mechanics have left here, but then we have lots of boys and cheap men; some of them are that kind who love to lift their hat and bow as they say "Mr. Shoemaker!" Enough for the shop men.

Now for the shop. It is a big shop and is as convenient to work in as in an inside connected engine whose main pins want filing.

The tools are all good—— looking, owing to the paint put on them.

□We were under the impression that we were going to havean air lift to help lift some heavy pieces of workto the machines, but also it proved a failure.

When the new general manager of shops gets to it perhaps things will change.

I wish you could pay us a visit just before some of the big guns are expected. It is nothing but clean up, clean machines, hide all unsightly things, pile up the finished work in the most conspicuous places, and then be ready to grin and smile and look pleased. if Mr. McConnell had been here some three or four days sooner, he would have beheld a glorious sight; and if he did not know it was all for appearances, he might well exclaim that this is a fine shop; we had five engines all ready to be hoisted at a given signal—just accidental, you know. We have to hurry all the time with our work; don't think we have easy times; and if the efforts of the men were directed properly there would be more work turned out.

I will simply mention one instance and you and the readers of the Magazine can form your own opinions. The carpenters were ordered to hurry up (a standing order), and lag the boiler of Eng. 645 and put the cab on. But some one told the boss boiler maker, and he thought they had better let him put in the flue sheet first; what a disappointment! It would have shown up so, you know.

Some of the men think, and are unkind enough to say, that because our present management (spelled properly with a mis before it) are in deadly fear of getting the g. b. They think a small pay roll can save them.

I have some very fine ideas at times, but they have falled so far through some cause or other. my last one was marriage; Yes, sir, I have heard of late of the many advantages a man, or woman, or a woman's husband, may derive from being connected with some wealthy people. Just think how it would benefit me if I could get a daughter. or sister, or a brother-in-law's sister to Jay Gould. Ah! it makes my heart go pat-a-pat. Well, I can't get any of that family, so I had to look lower; and so for a time I looked carefully and made some close inquiry about the above mentioned relatives belonging to, first, Mr. McConnell, then Mr. Metsheimer, and last Mr. Shoemaker. I would be satisfied to belong to any of the above aristocratic families, but alas! my last hope is gone, they are all married. So I think of going South and take a new start.

I understand the hour which was given the men on Saturday has been taken off. but then it is hard to believe everything you hear at this point.

It has been the usual custom here to let some of the laborers work full time on Saturday, cleaning up the machines. Now they get the apprentice boys to do it, saving the company the difference between the wages of the two.

I intended to give our general foreman a slight touching up, but I won't; I will be many miles from here soon, but I will say that I never

know any foreman who was so generally disliked as he is, and he fully deserves it. He is not truthful, he is overbearing, he carries from one to another all that he hears, he will tell one man the faults of another, and if he is going to discharge anyone he will tell all his own friends of it before saying anything to the individual, and any of his men could fill his position with more profit to the U. P. Co. than he can.

I think if Mr. Barnum would teach him manners, tell him that men want to be treated as such, and simply because he (Shoemaker) thinks he knows it all, is no reason that he does.

He discharged two men from the shop a short time since because they would not do laborer's work; at the same time the laborer's gang (or Mike McCloskey's gang) were laughing at a foreman trying to make machinists do their work. Great scheme; 35 cents per hour for laboring work. The fact is when this general foreman gets mad he wants his own way and as he says, "To h—l with the company, if you don't like my style go get your time;" speaking of his getting mad, he comes in out of humor every morning and seems to imagine everybody is trying to do wrong but himself, and he goes around the gangs inquiring: "What are you doing?" "Who told you to do that?" "Did he tell you to do it that way?" Then he will get the gang boss and bore him with foolish questions, and after taking up some twenty minutes' time, he will go and tell another man (very often one whom he has obused without reason), that if that fool of a gang boss didn't look after his men better he would be fired, and winds up by promising the gang to someone. It used to work but it don't now, no one believes him. The question is, what causes his angry passions to rise? Some say he is troubled by his conscience; others say his boarders laugh and poke fun at him at his own table; for when there he is only a boarding boss; and while I think of it, don't you think bosses ought to be prevented from boarding their men except in cases where they are in debt to said men?

Some say the whiskey is poor on the South side. Now that has nothing to do with him for he is strictly temperate.

About 11 a. m. his temper gets better. Only the smile is left, and, oh, that smile! It is said he smiled on Mr. McConnell and Mr. McC. has been sick ever since.

The prospects are that McConnell and Metzheimer will not stand such conditions long.

X. X.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 24, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

If the demand for labor has fell off everywhere in the United States as it has in Denver there must be an immense army of idle men and suffering in consequence. It should set men to think-*ing* [illegible] *use of all this.* It is certainly of an artificial nature and men entirely responsible for it, and it must be in the management of their affairs.

That tariff that so much was promised for came all right and if it has not made matters worse it has not helped them.

It is estimated by the Colorado labor bureau that there are over 6,000 idle men in Denver, and there are many actually suffering for the plainest necessities of life.

In talking with a merchant, in comfortable circumstances, regarding the fact that so few can be without employment long without suffering, he laid it to the carlessness of men spending all as they go along, and pointed to the fact that there is as large a proportion of suffering among those who receive high wages as low.

Perhaps onr union labor organizations could find a profitable subject for study in that subject. By discovering why it is so might reveal also the remedy.

I see by the local paper that one of our prominent labor leaders here has visited Chicago lately and finds the conditions in Chicago much as they are here — many idle men, and in a newspaper interview, intimates that the labor organizations may be obliged to suspend the scale of wages. Why? What is the use of or organization if it does not lead to permanent good? As there is not much work to take their time now it might be putting it to future profit by using it to study such questions. A man's work should be worth just as much now as any time. He should be able to produce as much in a day as at any time. and what he produces should go just as far to supply the needs of mankind and therefore be just as valuable to man. A bushel of wheat will make just as much flour and the flour just as much bread, raised one year as another. A pair of shoes or a suit of clothes answer just as good a purpose at one time as another. Does not the receipt of per diam wages indicate a radical wrong somewhere? Does high or low wages indicate good or bad times?

Our state legislature promised to do much for the masses, for the members were all elected by two parties and both had about the same promises in their platform. So, all that was promised ought to go through by a unanimous vote. Why don't it? The straw that points toward the reason is shown in the remark of one of the honorable (?) senators who replied to a labor representative, when asked as to his position on the employes' liability bill that is before the assembly: "I am interested in mines and an employer of labor, and my sympathies are not with the measure." He had taken an oath to legislate in the interest of the people of the state, regardless of his personal interests. Is there not a secret of the trouble there? As party platforms have proven false, why not have the bills prepared, as they are wanted as laws, and make the planks in the platform such measures as all parties agree on; each party could have a bill covering the subject. Then make each candidate for legislative honors give a lawful bond, that he will vote

for that measure, just as it reads, and none other, or provide that he forfeits his life if he fails to vote for it.

Some departments in the shops are working full time but the majority are on short time. Some of the big-bugs must be expected to-morrow, for the dust was flying from cleaning operations to-night. It's a sure sign, "forewarned is forearmed."

The new shops are fast getting into shape, and the regular force increasing out there while decreasing at the old shops. The big stationary will be in shape soon.

McConnell was around about ten days ago. I hope he saw all the needed improvements. Metzheimer was with him and certainly was able to point out the changes that have taken place since he was here.

All are expecting improvements under the new management of mechanical affairs.

X. X. X.

GLENNS FERRY, Feb. 17th, 1891.

Editor Magazine;

Just a few lines to let you know I am looking around.

Glenns Ferry seems to have improved during the last year. The reading room, which has been long looked for, was opened last week. It is fixed up in good shape. Now the boys cannot say they have nowhere to go, but the poker game seems to have some of them yet.

I have been watching some of them for years, and I fail to see any of them getting rich at it. The tinhorns know just how to bleed them. They are the men that want to strike all the time and could not stand two hours, for they go in debt for their board from month to month. It is painful to see the foolishness of some of them, to see their children going to school in winter with scarcely clothes enough to cover their poor little forms. But it is not to be wondered at, for the children of the saloon keeper must be looked after, no matter what may become of the working man's child. I think they will make very poor men and women if we do not look after them when they are young. Parents should be very careful with their children, for a pebble on the acorn bed may bend the giant oak forever. Well, I will drop this subject and come to the work shop.

I see they have started to overhaul engines. that will help the Ferry, for engine No. 970 is getting fixed up again in good shape.

I was in the round house the other day, and I saw some of them jump around like rubber men. Jim makes a very good boss, he and the boys get along well. He does not put on kid gloves and walk the girls by the river, for he would rather go for mail.

I went up to the K. of L. meeting the other night. They have good meetings and there are some bright spirits among them. They are doing what they can to secure the Australian ballot system in Idaho. Bro. Munro is doing some good work.

Workmen, never surrender, or work like slaves for them. We'll make them yet remember that we are working men.

LAVAROCK.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Feb. 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

In Laramie there has been little change since my last.

Eight hours and five on Saturday is the latest on time.

A few men in almost every department have been employed, and re-employed.

Mr. McConnell passed through, but did not stop over.

There is plenty of work accumulating and more being done.

Engines 810, 903 and 671 are in the shops for repairs, with a numbers unfit for service on the side tracks.

George Harris met with a serious accident by being struck in the eye with a brass chip and has gone to Denver for treatment.

Mr. Hull in the round house had his leg badly hurt more than a week ago; he is not able to be about yet.

Uncle Tommy Kemis has been quite sick but is improving again. There has been a great deal of sickness this winter in Laramie compared with any previous season in the past seven years.

This seems to be an off year for eminent men and great statesmen to die. I have been feeling first rate myself, but still my wife insists on cautioning me about my insurance policy, and with the increasing mortality among that class of people I feel that I can't afford to allow it to lapse just yet.

Our "city dads" are wrestling with the tramp problem; the marshal reported that a few days ago he attempted to arrest three of them,—for in Wyoming when a man has no money or work he is in the eyes of the law a criminal—but they refused to be captured until they got through devouring a loaf of bread.

The California legislature has just had a bill introduced, called a tramp law, which if passed will allow no one to pass through that state on foot, without money. With such a law in Wyoming we might head some off, but the average tramp could beat this law by riding in a Pullman car, or bring plenty of money. The best way to abate the tramp is not to have any. The next best way would be for our board of trade to take down a large sign with all the state's resources enumerated at the depot platform and ask the papers to tell the plain truth instead of exaggerating the gold mining and other booms, which by the law of accretion, grow larger like hunting or fishing stories when copied by other papers.

Laramie has now a third party organization known as the Peoples party. The increased circulation of a class of papers that are fast displacing the monopoly sheets is the principal cause.

Some papers are telling their readers the new movement will amount to nothing, because the members of the new party are all "discouraged and wornout politicians," but those who know the people don't believe it.

Ted's letter was missed last month. I hope all will continue their communications as they are mostly read.

"Blacksmith" should write often while the spirit moves him in the same direction.

Most of us care not so much in any of the communications or correspondence for fine language or correct grammar as we do for facts.

Language and grammar are good, and I know of no better way to acquire the use of both than to continue your writings, for practice improves.

Every working men's organization should have a circulating library of good cheap literature. The editors and publishers of reform literature have too long been compelled to scatter the product of their labor without renumeration among the slaves of the various superstitions that are being taught. We have superstition in political economy of every description. We have it in the medical and legal professions, in money, in land, in protection, and free trade, in the wage, and banking system; in franchises to corporations, and the system of taxation, and others too numerous to mention.

We are always shouting to the toilers about patronizing the capitalistic papers. But help them to an opportunity to read others and you will soon note the change. Don't become discouraged if they don't become convinced by reading the first paper; all of us have to take more than one lesson to thoroughly understand a new subject.

We have sent for 200 Seven-Shooters—only $5 a hundred—with which to convert the members of the old Siamese Twins, the Democratic and Republican parties; the Seven-Shooter is a pamphlet by Mrs. S. E. V. Emery, published by H. & L. Vincert, Winfield, Kansas, entitled "The Seven Great Conspiracies Against the Government." Send ten cents for a single copy, read it, and exercise your mental faculties. This is the advice of

CIVIS AMERICANUS.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Feb. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Since the last letter there has been a little change about this little town of Evanston.

In the first place our late postmaster and editor of the *News* has departed for parts unknown leaving a great many creditors to mourn his loss.

The Evanston branch of the Farmers Alliance is now fully organized with Mayor J. C. Winslow as president; Garrett O'Neal, secretary, and A. S. Hare, treasurer. It is feared this organization will make a serious breach in the Democratic party at the next election, as meetings are held at Winslow's store.

We are still on 8 hours per day and no work on Saturday.

It is rumored about that they are working 9 hours per day at Cheyenne. Now we would like to know if this is true. If it is, what's the matter with Evanston?

Sorry to inform the readers of the Magazine of the death of Wm. Towers, the night machinist. He fell from the tank after fixing the valve, and died four days after. He leaves three boys to mourn his loss. He carried a policy in the Standard for $2,500, which will be a great help to them.

I see they have put a helper in this night machinist's place, to file brass, etc. I think it is an injustice to apprentices and machinists, he is a cheap man. It is poor encouragment to our boys who are learning trades. A wink ought to be as good as a kick to a blind horse; I wonder if they gave it a thought that there is a scale of wages for machinists, which is $3.50 per day, and other classes of work accordingly. I could tell you a great deal more.

The Morning Star Lodge No. 88, B. of L. F., are going to hold their grand ball in the Opera House on the 23d. We wish them success.

EMPLOYE.

TEKOA, Wash., Feb. 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

At present the farmers are jubilant over all the snow we have been getting for the last three weeks, as it is sure to benefit the ground for next summer's crop, but Jim and Johnny (the big J's) don't feel so good as the farmers; not because of the snow, which is trying to blockade the road, but because of the change at headquarters, as it is sure to bring other changes along the road. Johnny is especially feeling bad because his by-word has been contradicted. On the 2nd, Johnny and Fred., a young machinist, got arguing about a job. Johnny was getting the worst of it; so he took to his by word: "If you don't like it, you can quit." But Johnny forgot that Fred was not married to the shop nor had a family to keep in Tekoa. So Fred promptly pulled off his overalls and went to his room to prepare to leave town; but as there is no machinist here looking for a job and Jim not having a friend on the way to Tekoa to take Fred's place, he sent for Fred and got him to go back to work in spite of Johnny. Johnny then got sick and stayed home for a week. Some of the boys thought he was discharged, but however, he is back again, but not steady; he seems to have taken it terribly to heart. Johnny used to say it was according to Jim's orders, but this time it don't seem so.

Plasterers and carpenters have been working on the interior of the company's reading-room; the furniture is outside in boxes, but when the room will be open for use we don't know.

H.

Several letters received too late to publish.

ED.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI. APRIL, 1891. No. 3.

MOB LAW.

The animal natures of mankind are much the same, civilization effects it but little. Under similar circumstances the acts of humanity are similar whether they represent the elite or the "ragtag and bobtail." The only difference there is displayed is the construction put on the acts by different persons. There is truth in the adage. "It makes a difference whose ox is goaded." The human race are inconsistant in their judgement therefore, "comparisons are odious." The enforcement of "Mob Law" is justifiable when the end sought meets their approval. Analyze the fire in the furnace and that in the conflagration burning a city and no difference will be found. Neither will there be found in an analysis of law enforced by judge and jury and the law enforced by a mob, both eminate from the same source, the will of a people, in both cases the effect as a whole are not always desirable.

If mob law at times is justifiable under certain circumstances it is justifiable at other times when the circumstances are similar, when the ends sought are the same. Still, those who will approve it at one time will not at another. It is well to consider why the difference, it may develop the reason why justice ever fails by the use of provided methods.

The civilized world has been startled because of the action of the mob at New Orleans; some men accused of evil doing were massacred in the jail. The law machine failed to accomplish what appears to have been the popular will and anarchy, temporally, took its place, "the law had been outraged" in acquiting the accused, so common an event that it is strange that it would cause a passing notice. Probably a large majority of the "leading newspapers" of the country have justified, "under the circumstances" the people of New Orleans, who are described as "lawyers," "doctors," "merchants," and "professional" and we can add "goody goody" people generally. A class of people the "leading newspapers" generally favor. The *London Times* says: "It is very well to reprobate a resort to violance, but in such circumstances as these *what way is there for emancipating the community from an intolerable tyranny except to resort to violance,*" the *Times* is noted for its liberal and democratic tendencies, when its "goody goody" people want it. There was certainly none of the "ragtag and bobtailed" about that New Orleans crowd, if there was the fact has been disguised. They

were a class that evidently could justly feel outraged, they were capable of that quality, the excuse was, the lives of others were not safe. If it had been done by any other class judgement must have been different, for has it not always been made to appear so by the "leading newspapers?"

Let us consider another case of outraged justice of which no question can arise. A body of workmen, the pillars of the nation, a class on which all prosperity of the nation depends, are compelled to work in the most degraded conditions for which they receive not enough to supply the necessities of life, life recklessly endangered each day and thousands of others a little better off liable to have to submit to the same fate, analogous with the former case. In the name of justice this condition should be improved, but justice fails to do it, the justice machine is not working on that lead; they strike, they try to bring what power they know how to command to force it to work in their behalf; they go into it, not with a view of wrecking vengeance on the helpless, but against a powerful heartless adversary who profits by their degradation and by acts of injustice to them. They resort to no violance, they respect the existing laws, even though they be a factor in causing the injustice, but what an "outrage" they commit by acting thus, according to the "leading newspapers" of the *Times* stamp. How they love to suggest a diet of lead in place of bread; Ah, but they are not the "goody goody" people! Is that the reason? The "goody goody" people are interested with their opponents. They are the "ragtag and the bobtailed."

There appears on the seen beings armed for war, responsible to no known authority but their employers, being chosen for their utter disregard for moral responsibility, without the slightest pretext for so doing they fire into masses of unarmed men and helpless women and children, killing and crippling and then defy the authorities who come in the name of justice to arrest them. Is such "mob law" or any other kind? Has ever one such, within the confines of the United States been punished? The justice mill seems to have invariably failed, and was justice outraged then? If so, little was ever heard of it, at least through the "leading newspapers."

Nor will the cases compare as to the extent of the outrage. At New Orleans a single man was shot down, true, in a cowardly way, but he was armed and known to be armed by his assailants, and used them as best he could in his defense. The assassins are brought to trial. It is claimed a corrupted jury acquited them, but why were they corrupted? Was it not the result of conditions these same "goody goody" people have instituted when it was in their favor? Is there not now a "goody goody" person, a United States Senator from Colorado that boasts he can buy all the votes he wants? What does a juryman do but vote? If it is right to buy why not to sell the vote? If one case it causes justice to be outraged why not in the other. If United States Senators can buy or sell votes why not any one?

If the "good" people of New Orleans wished only justice set right, why did they not hang or shoot the jury and the lawyers that defended the accused, for they were an element in causing justice to be "outraged."

In the other case it is not one man shot down but hundreds put to a slow death including helpless women and children and too under conditions that are seen to grow worse, with every indication that

it will so continue unless heroic efforts are made to check it; condition more horrible than any quick death could possibly be. The provocations for the resort to mob law at New Orleans are as nothing as compared to the provocations that thousands have in the nation to resent continual outrages to justice. What comparison is there between the alleged cause at New Orleans and the known cause against the Pinkertons and those who employ them, as at East St. Louis, Jersey City, Albany and many other places. If there is one reason why the New Orleans people were justified in attacking helpless men confined in jail, there is a thousand and one reasons why the whole people should not arise in their wrath because justice was outraged and destroy the life of every Pinkerton cutthroat as well as those who were responsible for or connected with their employment, for a remedy, in this we agree with the *London Times*. We do not beleive in making "flesh of one and fish of another." If it is justice that puts men in prison for conspiracy who have gone on strike, who are striving to get justice that the law mills have always failed to do or provide a means for, then it will be only justice to punish the whole 20,000 people, who it is said marched to the New Orleans jail, for conspiracy to murder and for murder, for that same majestic law that applied in one case when poor humanity was striving for justice, that law failed to give, would apply in the other to greater punishment, for in the latter case the poor wretches confined in the New Orleans jail had been declared innocent by that same majestic law; there is less excuse for a summary act when there is a remedy at law then where there is none.

The "leading newspapers" condemned the Chinese riots at Rock Springs in 1886, and now the Attorney General of the United States says that the New Orleans affair is of the same character, if so ought not the same condemnation be placed on those who took part in it as it was at Rock Springs? If, according to law the Chicago anarchists were justly condemned for the death of men who were innocent, according to law, then, according to law the leaders of the New Orleans anarchists should be likewise dealt with for the death, under similar circumstances of persons who were innocent, according to law. If it is not so done in the latter case, because it would not be just then it was not just in the former case. No amount of argument can prove a difference in the cases. The only difference possible would be in showing the difference in the classes the leaders belong to, but justice and law should not recognize classes.

Thousands of lives are heartlessly sacrificed every year because of defective machinery and improper appliances and the law does nothing to stop the injustice. It is nothing less then murder under such circumstances and it goes right along and can be expected to if some other force then what has been used does not prevent it. It is not an isolated case like that at New Orleans. Would it be justifiable to resort to mob law to satisfy outraged justice in that case? It is certainly a greater outrage then the other if the extent of the injury done is to be considered and for which there seems to be little or no remedy at law.

We neither condemn nor uphold the New Orleans anarchists. It was the same causes acting on them that has caused the masses to rise in their might many times and will again, but which the "leading newspapers" always condemn. The doctors, lawyers,

etc., are made of no different dirt than other people nor should they be justified or condemned any quicker, unless it can be shown that they knew better. If the law machinery will not effect the proper results than the original creators of the law must step in and by some method do it. Reason schooled in this last decade of the nineteenth century ought to be able to do it without mob violence. If it cannot it simply indicates that some wheels must be added to our boasted machine we call civilization, and, until that is done some hitches will be encountered.

THE UNPOPULARITY OF MAN'S BENEFACTORS.

Men and women of to-day who are opposing existing abuses, who are striving to stir the masses to action in their own behalf, urging them to throw off that which is oppressing them, aiding them to acquire the knowledge to gain and maintain a better existence, that their children may not have to encounter the difficulties and tyrannies they have or be in danger of being forced into the miserable conditions that disgrace our civilization on every hand—for none can with truth say that their children are absolutely safe from them —are not the ones that are receiving honor, encouragement or even respect from those they would aid, and they need not expect it. If any respect is shown them it comes from those who are the enemies of the masses.

Yet, it is to such unselfish men and noble woman that mankind owes all it enjoys over the most despotic and brutal conditions known to humanity. They have represented the nobility of man, followed the dictates of their conscience often under the scorn and *taunts* of those who are nearest and dearest to them, sacrificing comforts that they might have otherwise enjoyed, for men and women with such minds and courage, if used purely for selfish ends would invariable fare better then the rabble under any social condition. It is not the weaklings that thus exert themselves, or the inferior workmen, if the latter ever do anything that appears in that direction or in its name it is to fortify class at the expense of others, preventing others acquiring knowledge and then hold them down because they have not.

Christ was crucified and the rabble rejoiced, for they knew not what they done. Garrison was mobbed in the streets of Boston, Phillips was hooted and despised, John Brown was hung. The signers of the Declaration of Independence and the leaders of the revolution, that escaped death in battle, would have ended life on the scaffold in disgrace had they failed, and outside of their comparatively small patriot following, they were despised, tories were on every side, yet what they did was for all humanity that wished to accept it. The descendents of those who despised and did all they could to destroy them, enjoy the results of their efforts, and honor their memory. Voltaire found a cell in the bastile, yet France and the world enjoys the harvest from the seed he sowed and the older his memory grows the more lasting will be the monuments raised to him. Times corrects errors.

It would seem from judging by the facts the past offers us, that if the minority had always acquiesced in the expressed wish of the majority, whose cry generally is "let well enough alone" we would still be surrounded much as aboriginal man was. While in things temporal it appears necessary to consider the majority right, it also appears necessary that the

minority continue to urge their views until they become the majority or the fallacy of them be proven, advance is only made thus, time must be had to prepare the way for every step, or society would not long exist either in good, bad, or indifferent conditions.

Those seeking reforms in our present social conditions are doing so for the good of all, but they are in the minority and for that reason little respect is shown them, by the time a majority is supporting their views, they will have passed away, honor will then be freely given their memory. Yet how much greater the satisfied conscienciousness of such in ending life to their opposites in character. They pass away knowing that they have done their duty, they have done their best to leave the world better than they found it. They have but few abuses, they have unwittingly helped to establish, to regret for. In persistantly urging men to nobler purposes in life they have most often been classed as "cranks," "peculiar people" "excentric" if not given a name with more odium attached to it, and simply because they did not agree with the prevailing selfish idea that a man elevates himself at the expense of those around him, — a specie of canibalism.

Where the masses are held, by fact of ignorance of their rights as human beings, in absolute subjection to the will of the few; little of this is seen, the "crank" is easily suppressed. Ignorance makes the masses docil and unambitious. At times a little light comes in and then often there is seen a rush to the other extreme, the right of each other are disregarded or trampled under foot, one condition is as bad as the other.

Every social reform is directed against such conditions, to create brotherhood not to aid canibalism. It is not to be wondered at that the masses attempt to check them. The prevailing idea is to profit at some one elses expense. Labor organizations are a necessity, simply because society is as it is. They do a permanent good only inasmuch as they remove from men the disposition toward canibalism — existing at the downfall or misfortune of another — how well they consider the welfare of humanity not class, their success will depend on the breath of the principles of those composing them. To one closely investigating this there comes the startling revelation that very few join labor organizations purely from principle, there is no principle in being a member because some one else is, to so many there is only a narrow selfish end in view, on the amount of return to them in dollars and cents they judge of its success or failure, any one that would look to any result beyond that would be a "crank," would be without honor. The weakness of labor organizations is thus demonstrated, it is weakened because so many seek to put a small amount in and take a large amount out, temporal benefits are sought rather then permanent, advocates of true reform have the permanent good in view and is the reason they are unpopular until results are seen which is often after their death.

POLITICAL METHODS AND THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Politicians, in their struggle for office, have used every means at their command to break down their opponents and secure the prize. There have been no demarkation that they were in honor bound to recognize. Falsehood and contumely have been their most commonly used weapons. So used

have the public become to it, that it is accepted as what is to be expected. So long as it is confined to "politics" it is grinned at, and given but a passing notice. It is a part of the fight and "all is fair in politics," to such a state has politics degenerated.

Personal abuse and misrepresentation does not have the effect it did when first adopted, it has become too common, but, when such methods are resorted to in private affairs or those that do not partake of a political nature, it is entering new ground, and it is time to call a halt, or where is the place so sacred that it will not enter.

There are those who evidently believe that the management of the affairs of a great railroad system should be conducted the same as a political machine and that the same methods should be resorted to; that when a change of management takes place, the "spoils" should be divided up. Since the change of management on the Union Pacific there have been those who have been setting their traps to catch the position of chief surgeon. There must be a vacancy before the position is attainable, to arrange that, the efforts have been first directed.

The *Railway News Reporter*, of Omaha, has undertaken to support a candidate for the position of chief surgeon of the Union Pacific and brings into use the most contemptable political methods—misrepresentation. In the issue of February 28th, the following attack was made on the present management of the hospital department:

"While there is no doubt of the ability of some of the surgeons connected with the Union Pacific hospital department, there is no doubt but what injured railroad men have been neglected in order that a growing private practice might be kept up. This is especially true of Chief Surgeon Pfeiffer, *of Denver.* It is said that he has a private practice worth $60,000 per annum. Notwithstanding this fact he continues to draw a princely salary from the money contributed by each employe for simply overseeing, or if all what is told of him is true, might be changed to "overlooking" the business at the Denver hospital.

A few days ago a conductor (Thomas Douglas) was badly injured in a wreck east of Denver and was taken to the hospital in what was supposed to be a dying condition. He was taken to one of the wards and it is said was not given proper medical attention for about ten hours, which we presume to mean that they were waiting to see if he would die and thus save any further trouble. The good sisters did all that they could but they cannot attend to crushed skulls without assistance. Douglas is a popular employe, and the whole fraternity were interested in the case. The third day after he had been taken to the hospital a conductor, accompanied by a mutual friend, called on Dr. Lyman, the assistant surgeon, and enquired as to his condition and what the prospects were for his recovery. He replied that it would be a miracle if he ever got up, and as to his condition said, "I really cant say as I have not been over to the hospital today, and I don't know whether the chief has or not." Now, such a condition of affairs as stated may be a satisfactory arrangement for the physicians and surgeons of the hospital department of the Union Pacific but it is not to the employes, and if it is not stopped at once a committee will be sent to Omaha and a change demanded.

Another incident showing what tender solicitude is given injured employes was the case of the conductor and brakeman who were hurt about noon and who arrived in Denver at 5:15 the same day. The chief surgeon's office was notified to meet them at the train, but no one came. At 9 o'clock at night an employe incidently learned that the company surgeons had not, up to that time, visited the patient, so he went and secured the services of an outside physician. If either of these men had died from lack of attention, is it necessary to ask who would have been responsible?"

The utter falsity of this whole report exposes the motive. We have taken special pains to investigate this alledged neglect and know that it is a lie out of whole cloth. Dr Pfeiffer went personally to the wreck where conductor Douglas

was injured, on the relief train that left Denver within a short time after it took place and took charge of the injured and their case at the hospital after bringing them there.

The following extract from a report in one of the Denver dailies will throw some light on the extent of Douglas's injuries and how he is progressing toward recovery:

"Conductor Douglas, whose skull was so badly fractured in the Union Pacific wreck at Brighton two weeks ago, is now out of danger and will make a perfect recovery. He has been under the care of Dr. O. J. Pfeiffer, chief surgeon of the Union Pacific system at the company hospital in this city. The morning of the wreck Dr. Pfeiffer brought the injured employes to the Union Pacific hospital and operated on them in turn. Examination of Conductor Douglas revealed the fact that the scalp had been torn from the right side of the head; that the skull had been fractured and the fragments had been driven in upon the brain. The fragments of bone were removed and the profuse bleeding from large ruptured arteries, which followed, was stopped by packing gauze and sponges between the inside of the skull and the brain. A light dressing was applied. The sponges were removed on the following day and the gauze on the tenth day. The patient has made an uninterrupted recovery, the only bad symptoms having been a moderate degree of fever and a slight headache during the first few days."

This does not indicate that he has been neglected or denied the best surgical skill, and he undoubtedly will be personally heard from when he is able to get out.

The alledged neglect of the conductor and brakeman, proves on investigation to be a case of two men slightly injured who went direct to their homes on arriving at Denver, and the reason a surgeon did not meet them at the depot was the failure of the train despatcher to report the time of their arrival or where they wished to be transferred and the report sent inferred that they were but slightly injured, which, in fact, was the case, *but as it was*, Dr. Lyman visited one of them within fifteen minutes after he had reached home. The reference to the large private practice of Dr. Pfeiffer, while in one sense a compliment to him, for the general public do not seek a man extensively unless he has ability, is exaggeration and is shown on the face of it, few physicians in the world have a private practice of $60,000 per year and there are none in Denver. The motive is plain enough for the publication of such maliciously false statements. The *News-Reporter* is advocating the appointment of Dr. W. J. Galbraith of Omaha, for chief surgeon. We have nothing to say against Dr. Galbraith as a physician, but if he is cognizant of the efforts of his sponsor, which smacks of pothouse politics, and does not openly denounce such methods, we have no hesitancy in saying that he proves himself not only unfit to fill so high, honorable and responsible position as chief surgeon, but also that of a division surgeon. Charges of neglect have been made against nearly every surgeon on the system, including Dr. Galbraith, many of these charges have been just and the evils have been corrected and will be wherever they can be sustained.

When the organization this magazine represents first came into existence on the Union Pacific system, in 1884, one of the first questions to receive its attention was the hospital department. The writer of this was one of a committee to investigate the main hospital, and wrote the report which was printed and sent over the system. We feel sick every time we call to mind what we discovered there. Unless an employe went to the hospital he got no attention, and none went there if there was any alternative. Things have improved since then, till the Union Pacific can boast of the finest

railroad hospital system in the world. This is not saying that it cannot be improved, or complaint made against it, for it is a question if anything can be so good that no complaint cannot be made against it, but it is saying much for the management of the chief surgeon under whose direction it was thus improved. When he took charge in the fall of 1884, he told a committee of the employes, of which the writer of this was one, he would endeavor to make the money they paid into the hospital fund of some service to them and extend it usefulness as rapidly as possible.

He did as he said he would do and the employes of the Union Pacific have been benefitted and owe to him in justice to resent the attacks directed against him. Let it not be said that they cannot appreciate a good turn.

We do not believe in the justice of compulsory assessments for the maintenance of a hospital department, we are not socialists enough for that, but it is an expedient that is not easily avoidable by the substitution of a better one, it is better than weekly and monthly subscription papers for aid of some unfortunate and does not cost as much to those that are liberal minded. The fact that the present system has been kept near what it was intended to be is all that makes it tolerable. No such institution will stand the experiments and ups and downs of railroad management; it has no connection with such, it is solely of interest to the employes and not the stockholders. If improved at all in its relations to the employes it must be in the direction of placing its general management in their hands. It will never be by resorting to the slimy methods of politicians. The employes of the coal department have a hospital assessment but it is managed separate from the general system, and is under the management of the coal superintendent, as it is run it is a fraud on the men, and at some places they have been compelled to assess themselves independent of the company assessment in order to have any real benefit. It indicates what the general system would be if managed in the same way.

The slightest international question that arises is made the basis for a talk about war. Many men are foolish enough to express the opinion that a war would be a "good thing." It would make business lively. Does the thinking citizen realize that for all the "lively business" he or his posterity must pay for with a heavy interest? Only a fool or a knave would wish for a war. The money loaners of the world are the ones who profit by war. The ruling classes make war an aid in suppressing the masses. As long as they are able to create wars, they are safe from the democratic masses.

What the masses of England, Germany and the United States have the most to fear in the future is that the monied aristocracy will plunge them into a war that will check or destroy the advance they have made in their own emancipation. It will be the last desperate resort to stem the tendencies of the age. Workingmen should never let the patriotic cry blind them from looking below the surface and learn why it is necessary. The aristocracies of the world would gladly bring on war, that their position might be more secure. Compel them to do the fighting and there would be no war.

"Deal with every person as if you expected to see him again."

It is a sure sign that workingmen are on the road to a betterment of their condition when they are heard discussing their affairs in connection with political questions that have been barred from labor organizations. The labor movement is a political movement. The member of a labor organization sinks to the level of a scab, or indicates that at heart he is a scab, when he hobnobs with and assists in acts indicative of political corruption with a scab. An election always develops some queer combinations and exposes the real character of many.

Some people are always asking why labor oraganizations do not do more. Difficiences in this direction are always pointed out as an excuse for not joining by those outside of them, or those who drop out of them. "It has not done this or that" is always brought up, or when they do this or that I will take part in them. They will not, and there would be no need of it if they did, for all their narrow minds see would then be accomplished; but men are not or has it ever been well organized. Not five per cent of the wage earners of the United States are members of them, and many of this number are of no use, only to count; they are not there for principle. If circumstances suited them as well they would not be members. The wonder is that as much has been done as there has, besides many of this number are opposing each other—as an example, the Locomotive Firemen do not expect or strive to remain firemen, they wish to advance to be engineers. The engineers strive to hold what they have got, for advance in that line is ended as far as the main body can consider, and consequently it is their object to prevent the firemen arising to crowd them out. A like state of affairs exists among other occupations. The labor problem, as it effects humanity, is not being aided to a solution by such condition. Those who believe it does have only to consider China to be convinced to the contrary. There, class union has about reached the ideal as to numbers and ground covered. But one opposes the other in securing the object and forces are in equilibrium. A greater number would be benefited in the end if there was no organization under such circumstances. No labor movement can be considered as having a possibility of success that has not in its plan the carrying forward and upward all of humanity. The closer it comes to this and the more hands and heads it has pulling in that direction the greater results seen. All will not be accomplished in a generation, consequently the pull is a life's job for all who take hold of it, and do the best they can deficiences will be seen.

"These are the signs of the times. Rich idlers amusing themselves at Newport and Tuexdo; poor workers burying themselves in coal mines. Young men and women riding across country after a bag that smells like a fox; old men and women picking decayed food out of garbage cans. Lap dogs driving through Central park to take the air; children stripping tobacco stems in garrets. Clergymen traveling to Europe for pleasure; real preachers of a real gospel marching, with lock step in the penetentiary. Society women picking up millionaires at pleasure resorts or at palaces in Europe; street walkers picking up whomsoever they can along the Bowery. Piety in the White house enjoining the fruits of bribery; infidelity in the tenement house enduring punishment of uprightness." —Ex.

"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL."

It seems that "Blacksmith's" article in the Magazine for February has raised the ire of some gentry engaged in the work of disentegration of labor on this system.

We note an article in reply to it in a paper with the misnomer of "United Labor" at its head, for it evidently advocates a division of labor. The paper in question bearing date of February 28th, 1891. (being of course too late for reply in the March issue of the Magazine.) The writer who dubs himself "Vulcan" heads his article with the words: "Unionism is progressive." Which by the way is the only sensible and truthful sentence it contains.

As a whole it is a very loose and contradictory attempt to bolster up the effort now being made to divide United Labor into classes.

"Vulcan" starts off by saying that it appears to him that "Blacksmith's" article is a very unjust thrust at all union men who are not within the sacred precinct, of the Knights of Labor. If "Vulcan" will take the trouble to read the article in question, again, he will find that "Blacksmith" addresses himself entirely to those who are advocating a return to the old system of "Trades" or Class Unions on the U. P. R. R. A system that has been improved upon and made obselete with the advent of the Knights of Labor on the road.

The writer then goes on to state that the reason why "Trades Unions" had accomplished nothing during the period embraced by the years 1872 to 1884, was owing to general depression in trade, panics, etc., and makes (as a further reason,) the astounding statement that there were no "Trades Assemblies" at that time to consult with. When the fact is, as any person at all acquainted with labor matters know, that "Trades Assemblies" were then in existance. "Blacksmith" himself being at that time one of three delegates elected by the Machinists and Blacksmith's Union, to represent that body in the Trades Assembly, which at the time spoken of, held regular sessions in the city of Omaha.

Again, "Vulcan" says: "The *reason* the Knights of Labor were successful in having the pay restored on the U. P., was because they *struck* the road at the right time," which "Vulcan" must admit was a very sensible thing to do. But the credit he concedes to the Knights of Labor in this sentence, he seeks to rob them of it in the next, for he then says that this concession was *not* granted to Knights of Labor as an organization, but to the employees of the Union Pacific Co." Now "Vulcan," you dear old soul, you ought and do know better. Was it not a committee of the Knights of Labor that made the demand for the restoration of the pay at that time? Was it not committees elected by the Knights of Labor from that time to the present, who have made and signed all agreements that were entered into, by the company, and the duly accredited delegates of their employees? Of course it was! Then why resort to quibbling.

But then "Vulcan" tries to cover up this bad bread by asserting that perhaps he is as good a Knight of Labor as "Blacksmith." Well, we hope he is, but his article makes us doubt, for if he had learned anything from his connection with the Knights of Labor he would have learned that "an injury to one is the concern of all." But he is evidently of the opinion that an injury to one of his own craft only, is worthy of his concern. Thus proving that his unionism is not "progressive." He also accuses "Blacksmith" of trying to down every union but his own. This is a mistake "Blacksmith's" claim is, that on this system we have advanced beyond the separate trade or class union by reason of the fact that we have a union embracing all trades and classes, on the system, thus bringing together all workers in a closer bond of sympathy. Friendship and mutual assistance is impossible under the old separate or class system.

We can work better together, reason better, and accomplish more, and have done it, than by the old method. Knowing this, "Blacksmith," in common with all right thinking and unselfish men proposes to perpetuate this Union that has such superior advantages and possibilities to the kind of unions that "Vulcan" would have us adopt.

"Vulcan," then reverses himself and says he is willing to concede "all honor to the Knights of Labor and beleives it has accomplished more for the general good of *all* wage workers than any labor organization up to this time." If it has done this, why not let well enough alone, why seek to change to something that has already been tried and found wanting.

"Again "Vulcan" is rich on master mechanics, while taking "Blacksmith" to task for attacking a certain class of them, he in the next breath admits that some of them are just as "Blacksmith" claimed they were, and then attempts to set himself right in that quarter again by stating that *he* does not blame any M. M. or foreman for favoring any "scheme," that will promote harmony, etc., amongst *his* men. Well av coorse!

Next he charges "Blacksmith" with asking: "What is the object of these advocates of old worn out principles of Union," this is a deliberate misquotation on "Vulcan's" part.

What "Blacksmith" did ask was: "What is the object of these new advocates of the old worn out doctrine of class interest." But let us look at the answer that "Vulcan" makes to the question he creates for himself. He says: "To promote those true principles of all good labor organizations in common with the Knights of Labor," and goes on to say "we" meaning of course Trades Unions, believe in reducing the hours of labor, and increasing the rate of pay which means again of course, the hours and the pay of the members of the Trades Union only.

But let us see if this is what the handful of trades unionists allready on the road are striving to do.

The Knights of Labor one year ago made arrangements with the Company for a gradual reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day. Then what do we find the Trades Unions doing, we find them sending their grievance committees to the Master Mechanic and demanding a return to 10 hours per day, we find the same committees sent to exact a promise from the Master Mechanic that he will not hire any more men until they got their ten hours per day again.

Now "Vulcan" if these are the principles that are to make us better shopmates, if this is how you propose to "instil" those "true principles of manhood" you speak of, why then your ideas of what constitutes true manhood are not good. It would be hard to discribe a lower or more selfish principle than the action of this class I have spoken of shows yet it is what has been done. But such actions will never bring about the unity among men that the Knights of Labor are striving for and that are necessary before labor can hope to accomplish anything nor can anything but illfeeling be engendered by such selfishness.

To your other excuse for separate action viz that you meet together as trades unionists beleiving that you can understand your own grievances better than a carpenter or a bricklayer, we will say that if you are the good Knight of Labor you would have us believe you are, you would have found by reading your constitution that all this has been provided for in Article XXXII Sec. 280 to 288, pages 83, 4, 5, thus leaving you without a leg to stand on.

"Vulcan" now begins to wind up by reminding "Blacksmith" that perhaps there was a time when he did not make a very good bolt himself, particularly a "hex" head certainly we remember the time though t'was many years ago, we were about the age of 16, and if in our later years the "hex" head continued to be the nightmare to us that it appears to be to "Vulcan,"

why then we would take the advice you offer viz "go into the grocery or saloon business" or better still the newspaper business, and if we failed in any or all of these, why then we would start a Union, and be Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master of it. That is the proper caper nowadays is it not "Vulcan?"

But than the "hex" head don't bother us, so we will stay with it, and do our best, individually to "perpetuate" our trade. and collectively through the Knight of Labor we will endeavor to promote and "perpetuate" a charitable and unselfish brotherhood among all mankind who are willing to obey the divine injunction that commands. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

Therefore while we have no fight against any Trades Union we don't propose to allow our forces to be divided on this system, to "Vulcan" we say study your text "Unionism *is* progressive," the Knights of Labor is as far as it has yet progressed, lead us a step forward if you will but you cannot make us take a step backward. And now Mr. Editor to the committee who so valiantly waited on you, I only want to say that their action was too contemptable to notice. Yet they may find some food for reflection, if not balm for their wounded "soles" by perusing this article.

"BLACKSMITH."

HAVE WE BEEN ASLEEP?

"Above all things, good policy is to be used, that the treasure and monies in a state be not gathered into few hands; for otherwise a state may have a great stock, and yet starve; and money is like muck, no good except it be spread. This is done chiefly by suppressing or at the least, keeping a straight hand upon the devouring trades of usury, engrossing, great pasturages, and the like."

Essays, Civil and Moral—Bacons.

That these words, penned three hundred years ago, by the greatest philosopher and sage of his own or any subsequent period, should be as *pertinent* to-day, as they were when they were written, is a fact that may well excite our wonder, especially since we know, that the works of this great "Legislator of Science"; has been in every public library and university in the land. The fact that the "good policy" advised by Bacon has not been used, and that all the ills, he warns us to be on our guard against, have come upon us, goes to show that for three hundred years the masses have slept, not the sleep of the just, but rather the sleep of the laggard, or metaphorically speaking, we have outwinked Rip Van Winkle by a large number of winks, and it is only now the masses are beginning to awake, rub their eyes, and wonder why they slept so long, and why they feel so cold, so naked, so hungry, and as they get the sleep from out their senses, they find that while they have been sleeping, "the treasure and monies" of the land have been gathered into "few hands."

It dawns upon them now, that in the midst of plenty they yet may "starve." They find that whilst they slept, the "*devouring* trade of usury" has been actively pursued, until in the case of the farmer, whose years work, may result in a mortgage, rather than in profit, or, in the case of the day laborer who finds that the proceeds of his days work may not buy himself and family a sufficiency of food for a day.

And as they still further cogitate it will become clear to them, that the land like the monies of the state has fallen into the hands of a few. That theirs and their childrens natural rights and opportunities, have been "engrossed." Bought-up: That the mines, the manufactures, the highways, the telegraphs and all means of production and transportation have been monopolized by the few to the injury of the many.

And all this became possible only by reason that the many slept instead of "suppressing or at least keeping a straight hand" on, those they selected to make laws for them.

These idols that they worshiped in their dreams allayed their fears and

kept them sleeping by assuring them that all was right, that the wealth of the nation was increasing and that despite their mortgages they were prosperous, and they believed. Though somehow they got poorer and upon enquiring the reason for this, they were told that all they needed was more protection, and they got it, and now they are awake; yet it was the cold and hunger rather than the light of reason that has aroused them from their sleep.

But still they have at last awoke, and it is good to hear them in their wrath protesting agaiust the indignities that have been heaped upon them, while they slept.

Whether it be now too late to recover what has been lost, is a question hard to answer. It will certainly require all the power and good judgment that exists to be brought to bear upon it. Wakeful temperate, intelligent and united action only, can retrieve the blunders of the past, and restore to the workers the heritage they have lost and secure to them their full quota of the values that labor has or may create together with the freedom to all mankind of all the bounties of nature.

JOHN TREACY.

IS WOMAN INTERESTED IN THE EFFORTS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.

It is only a short time ago when I was merely a girl, going to school. What then, did it matter to me, whether monopolies, trusts and combinations increased in number, under the management and guidance of that Grand Parent, the Government, the Governor of the people.

There was nothing that I could wish for, or any desire that was made known to my parents that was not gratified if within their power; none were better provided with all that made the life of a school girl the most happy. It was not until I had grown to womanhood that I learned that many times when my wishes were gratified my parents necessarily deprived themselves of many of the comforts of life. My father a mechanic commanding the highest wages in his profession who has been incessantly employed and my mother who never knew what it was to have a servant before my school days were ended, nor since I have assumed the duties of wife and mother, I have since concluded did not enjoy life, in keeping with the products of their toil.

In society I came in contact with those who I knew worked no harder, who were not more thrifty and industrious and off times not half as temperate in their habits, and again there were numerous others who were always idle, and yet lived a life of ease and luxury compared to that of my parents, who were striving their utmost to provide for their small family, and as they often said, give them at least the attention that others are so careful in giving some of their "blooded stock."

They too believed to raise good children, it was necessary to give them good food, and good clothing, good training and education.

Luckily my parents were not afflicted with much sickness. It was seldom that my father was afflicted with the dreaded monster of disease. I often heard my mother ask: "What would become of us if he would take sick and be unable, as many others often were to work for a long time?"

While at school I was always at the head of my class in my studies, and managed to maintain this position while attending the university.

Of this I always felt proud and often boasted, until I was told that while I stood at the head, some other girl would perhaps remain at the foot, this made me feel as though I would like to help others who had not the advantages that I had.

I had advantages but it was a long time before my father could convince me that I could find them in his small collection of books that were not to be found in public or university library.

I knew that he was in many instances socially ostracised on account of his

opinions, but he insisted on teaching his children to be guided by their own mental faculties, instead of allowing others to think for them, to exercise their own brains, and the better the thoughts—just like food and raiment for the body—the better the mind.

My services were always in demand to make school entertainments attractive. In society I was always among the most joyful. At church I never could get that inspiration, that others seemed to enjoy so much.

From the conversation with my parents, who were not members of any church at least since my recollection, and with what literature was thrown in my way, I found that many years ago the universal cry was for more churches, while to-day nearly all the ministers are crying for attendants.

There are various reasons assigned by the different ministers; and while they tell us: "the poor we have with us always," many would add: "the rich only one day in every seven.

Years ago politics seemed to be used to a better purpose, the politicians in the days of our forefathers, at least those who held public office seemed to be inspired with a desire to act as the servants of the people, while to-day, they seem inspired by the spoils in office.

Our politics to-day seem to be for no other purpose than to divert the minds of nearly one half the people from living issues and direct them where all interest in the welfare of the nation is entirely lost.

What it is, that diverts the attention from the nation's welfare of the other half, is not so easily explained. One reason I maintain that has most of all been the cause, is the unequal rights of women, why trouble her brain about the questions of the day, when she had no voice in governing?

But we are arriving at a new era, and some of our industrial organizations are doing more than all others to hasten the arrival. Self preservation the first law of nature, compels labor to organize and maintain their organization.

In politics for the past 30 years, "to the victor belonged the spoils" was this then only a war between the people? And what have we gained for the masses through this political war?

About the only thing on which I have no doubt, is that labor pays all expenses incurred in war.

It was a long time before I was convinced wars were carried on for no other purpose than the division of the spoils.

In other words to continually plunder the people, by confiscation,—or taxation—of the products of their toil.

The society in which to some extent I moved, would tell me that through the unreasonable demands of labor, there was continual strife between labor and capital.

When at home my father would preach a sermon on the vanities of our fashionable society, and speak of, and convince me of their total ignorance of the living issues of the day, he fully convinced me that his interests had for many years been antagonized through class legislature by the servants (?) of the people.

He further convinced me that all men worked simply to attain an object, nature taught all alike that self-preservation was the first object of every individual.

Work was a necessity for every one who does not want to live at the expense of others.

He who works tries at least to preserve life: does he accomplish the object?

Does his work yield adequate results, and does he really enjoy these results? these are questions that I would answer in the negative for those who toil for a living.

I have long since arrived at the understanding that, were work is not an object of pride or reverence, if it were it should be exalted in proportion that it becomes burdensome. Labor is not our object. It is only the means of attaining the object, therefore those who unnecessarily increase our labor, and those who through the framing of laws

make it necessary for labor to produce two fold, for the same remuneration, instead of assisting only to defeat our object.

Work is no more the pride of a laborer, than begging, or slavery, is the pride of the beggar or slave.

There is no consistency in trying to inculcate a pride for the very things all are striving to be relieved of.

All should be working human beings, but what a pitiable plight we should be in, if we could not rise above the condition of working men and women.

It is not hatred against capital, but hatred against its oppression, that is the saving watch word.

So long as laws are enacted by which money "capital" can acquire an unequal advantage over labor—invisible capital —So long as our laws will legalize the owning by a single individual of thousands of acres of land while there are many thousands who cannot own a foot.

So long as labor is not placed on an equality with capital, just so long will it be necessary to inscribe on our banners this saving watch word.

The acquisition of property is the inalienable right of all; but no one can claim a right to remain an undisturbed millionaire, and to amass unlimited wealth in a needy multitude, without paying adequate tribute to the society that enables him to do this.

If my father who had an income of less than $1,000, was taxed two per cent, he still sacrificed more than the millionaire with an income of $1,000,000 who pays 50 per cent.

Would it have been an injustice, and would it have given less satisfaction to a Stewart, if the state had indirectly compelled him to allow the millions wasted for a superfluous palace in which perhaps he did not even dwell, to be used for the endowment of schools or for the support of neglected children of the common people.

In Kansas it is feared that such a progressive tax, which offers at the same time the most efficient means of drawing a line to the accumulation of capital, would drive capitalist from the state, this fear deserves no consideration.

Let them go! especially if other states will receive them with the same conditions that drove them from Kansas.

The few that will emigrate will only make room for better successors who would perhaps come with a knowledge of the true definition of "Property." Place this before their eyes in large letters. What is "Property?" It is what any one produces by their own activity."

Individual property is the product of individual work, commission is robbery, because it robs every individual of the fruit of his particular activity, and of its independent existence.

Our country is full of communists, but heretofore we have sought them where they were not. The Kansas Farmers are among the first discoverers of their native haunts.

Our state of society is a queer conglomeration. Go to any large city, look where you will, the spectacle is some misery, degradation, and vice in every direction. The poor woman that offers the residue of her charms for sale for a supper, is arrested by a guardian of public safety and morality. This they believe does away with her and the evil she represents.

Who ever should tell the people that a history of the world is needed in order to explain the existence of this despised victim of society, that a social revolution and not a squad of policemen is needed to remove her would only add another name to the large list of cranks.

Thanks to Wyoming legislators for giving all its citizens equal rights, I now make my most polite obeisance to the farmers statemen who, by giving woman her rights as a citizen, have struck another blow at despotism, in Kansas.

For centuries men have been asking: "What would the fireside be with woman voted out? What would life be worth anywhere without her."

They will with equal astonishment

say before many years: "What would our legislative halls and assemblies be without her?

They will cease to wonder at the barbarism of the 19th century when they remember that every woman was a political slave, and that most men and women believed it to be right.

Am I not interested?

HYPATIA.

GRIEVANCE PREVENTIVE.

Take any of the long lists of grievances presented to the operating officers of American railroads by the employes of any department or departments, and analyze them, and you will, in nine cases out of ten, find the whole formidable array composed of little things, or what at the start were little things.

Partly from the disposition of the men to kick only among themselves, and partly from the overbearing manner of many officials, the men do not communicate to their officers the little annoyances of the service, but nurse them and favor them, and believe they are big and dangerous, until a pimple becomes an ulcer or a cancer. The practice of nursing little, petty annoyances until they become unbearable grievances should be discouraged and avoided by both the men and the officers over them. Nothing is better for trouble of this kind than an occasional chat with each other.

It's a pretty poor division master mechanic who don't know what is going on among the men under him; if they are dissatisfied with something he is doing, let him go out into the roundhouse and have a half hour's chat with half a dozen of them—perhaps both sides are laboring under wrong impressions. If there is an annoyance on the road the men ought to feel free to go in, on the start, and tell the master mechanic all about it; a turn of the hand, the scratch of a pen, or a word may rectify the trouble and *strangle a grievance at birth.*

The old idea that a railroad officer must be out of touch with the men in order to serve the company is dead wrong, and is dying with a lot of other old ideas; the best captain is the man whom the men love, who goes with them and says "come"—not him who gets behind a tree and says "go." Motive power officials who have the good of the service at hears will recognize this, and also that it is a difficult thing for one or two men to do all the talking—he should talk with them all. He should also remember that our enginemen are only beginning to shed their prejudices, and that if any one man went to him regularly, even with the sole idea of righting wrongs, he would be soon marked down as a talebearer—a sucker.

The M. M. can get a better idea of the exigencies of the service by going over the road, riding on the engines, and putting himself in the places of the men. Where such a policy is pursued you will find more contented men, fewer grievances and less trouble. It is not necessary that the master mechanic and his right bower, the traveling engineer, should take in the town, play pool or drink beer with the men —each should preserve his proper dignity and be an example to them—not *above* them, but the best man *among* them.

The officer who does the right thing among the men will soon be picked out and respected according to his acts. Not because he *favors* the men, but because he is *just* to them. Not because he puts them on one side, but because he makes the interests of each identical. Not because he assumes that the rank and file are cattle to be coaked or driven as the case may be, but because he considers them as, at least, half human, and treats them accordingly. —*Locomotive Engineer.*

"The man who stakes his fortune on his friends, as friends go nowadays, might as well build a house on the sands with his money."

"TO HIM THAT HATH."

The Rev. Myron Reed took for the text of his sermon, March 15th, 1891, Luke 19-26 vs: "Unto every one that hath shall be given and from him that hath not, even that he hath shall be taken away from him."

"In my ignorance," said Mr. Reed, "I shall make the law the other way and take away from him that hath and give to him who hath not. But that is not the law. The law is stated in the text. Mr. Windom, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, dies. He has been in high public positions for many years, has had many legitimate opportunities to make money. His friends promptly subscribe $50,000. There is no pretense that the family are in need of anything. 'To him that hath shall be given.' Congress is very prompt in this kind of thing, and big sums of money are voted to the families of dead presidents and generals. No pretense has been made that these pensioned families were in any need.

"But I can show you an old Colorado soldier for the Union, probably the oldest soldier in Colorado, who has a just claim against the United States, and he is unable as yet to get that claim attended to.

"I can remember when there was not a hall in the country large enough for the people who wished to hear Anna Dickinson speak for the Union of these states, and for the rights of all men and women. But she has been ill and now is poor, and I read that the city that was so proud of her has not pride enough to take care of her in her days of collapse. I hope the report is not true that she has been bundled off to some kind of a 'poor house.' Now is a good time for that eminent philanthropist Andrew Carnegie to come to the front. I see in this case a kind of an opportunity for Wanamaker. To him that hath shall be given.

"I note that the fashionable and well-fixed minister who officiated at the last Astor wedding received the fee of $16,000. That would have been a fortune to some hard-worked home missionary. It is hard labor to earn the first $10, it is hard to make that $10 make $100. But once worth $1,000,000 how easy it is to quadruple it. All one has to do is to buy a chunk of New York and sit still; time will do the multiplying. The Astors, since old John Jacob, are not a remarkable family for brains. To him that hath shall be given.

"If he only lives long enough Jay Gould will own the earth, and death is the only thing that can stop him. If he himself lacks brains he can hire the best brains of the country. He can have influence with legislatures.

"The laws are not as a rule framed in the interest of the poor. There are evictions possible in Colorado equal to anything in Ireland.

"I read yesterday that 'the first thing the devil thought of was to get a young man in debt.' That is right. It is easy to march at the head of the column, but it is hard to march at the rear of it. The men at the front swing easily along; the men at the rear must now and then double-quick. It is almost impossible for a straggler to overtake his regiment. The only sure salvation is never to straggle. There seems to be a fatality in once getting behind.

"For some years of my boyhood I was quite frequently on the ragged edge, and I noticed that about the time when my coat ripped my shoes would burst at the side and things generally go to pieces. Longfellow says of trouble:

"'First a speck and then a vulture, till the sky is black with vultures.'

"The doctors say to the sick man: 'Take air, exercise and good food.' Well, suppose he cannot walk and is too poor to ride, and has no appetite. Many sick come to Denver and are compelled to perch in a stuffy room in a steam heated block. Their little money goes and their little health goes. 'The destruction of the poor is their poverty.'

"They must live on poor streets, they

cannot buy things in quantity. Buying coal for the winter and buying coal by the hodful are different.

"Here is a conundrum put to me by the present attorney general of the United States: 'If it is possible for a man well and strong to become sick and weak, how is it possible for a man sick and weak to become well and strong? If you cannot beat the enemy with all your forces, how are you going to beat him with a remnant of force? I leave it with you.

"To him that hath shall be given.'

"I notice the little shops. Nobody seems to go in them. But in the great shops, the stately stores, there the crowd is. In every city some lawyers have all they can do, and a few have more than they can do. Let it be said that there was not standing room in a church, and the next Sunday people will be willing to stand outside and look in.

"I heard Robert Colyer, city missionary of Chicago, at a salary of $600 preach a sermon in an old wooden tabernacle to a congregation of less than 200 people. But after things began to go his way I heard him preach it again in a stone church to a multitude, and afterwards I noticed the same sermon in his published book of sermons, and the best of the lot.

"Perhaps a while ago you noticed on a valuable corner lot, otherwise vacant, a tent, survivor of the old days when Denver was gray with tents, and that tent was the home of a mother and children. She moved away and after a while, by industry, owned a house and three horses. Some wretched man, instead of stealing a horse from some affluent stable on Capitol Hill, stole one of her horses. Then one horse died, and she used the other horse to come up and tell a friend that her house had burned down, of course, without insurance. Now, of course, her credit is not so good at the corner grocery or anywhere.

"I read the life of Napoleon and all *goes* his way year after year. Kings *are pale at the mention of him*; and then all goes against him. He no longer has any use for his hands, folds them behind his back at St. Helena and looks at the sea. Jesus Christ watched over the disciples, taught them, took care of them, but when he wanted them to watch him only one hour they were not to be found. On being found they were asleep.

"This worship of success is the meanest trait in human nature. Ward McAllister, full to his chin of sixteen courses of food and six kinds of wine has his pockets full of invitations to dinner. The city tramp, hungry and savage as a wolf in the latest addition to Denver, looks at the gentleman and moralizes somewhat after the manner of my dear friend and poet.

"The heavier work for lighter pay,
Such is the rule the wide world o'er,
For the idler a constant holiday.
To him that hath shall more be given.
From him that hath not ye shall take away
The little he hath. 'Oh, blessed love!
Is there anything left for us to say?"

"But the law says 'to him that hath' has relation to man bodily, mentally, morally. If one has the time he can make himself bodily nearly what he pleases. So he can mentally.

"Some chance remark gives you the germ of a thought. Take a little care of it and it will grow like planted corn. All things is earth and air and rain minister to it. To him that hath, a thought shall be given. The great books of the world grow in the mind.

"Byron speaks of a man:

'He left a corsair's name to other times,
Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes.'

"I do not believe it. One virtue does not long dwell alone. One virtue invites the whole family of virtues. Their nature is to flock.

"One robin does not make a summer, but one is a sign of summer. Two weeks ago this morning, at 5 o'clock, I heard a song at the window; not a chirp or a twitter, but a song full of good cheer. I opened the window and looked out, and there on the leafless limb of a gray tree in the cold, was a brown bird about two inches long,

letting me know as best he could by voice and manner that life was worth living.

"The shadows of a night had fled away, and the day star had arisen in his heart. Since then I have seen him and five more with him, all believing in sunrise and spring.

"Add to your faith, knowledge; and to knowledge virtue, and to virtue. self-control. These will be added. They will come of their own motion. Did you ever hear of a brave man whose only virtue was courage?

GETTING ALONG.

* * * As to piece-work, we all know how it finally fails from greed, and I have been informed by an American engineer on this side that on a certain class of work the piece-work rates here were actually higher per piece than in America, and yet the men were only making a little over half the money. In other words, they made a nice living, which was all that the American workmen were making in America at the same rate per piece, but doing twice the number. The Englishmen could have done double work if they had liked, but knew quite well had they done so that the rates would have gradually been cut down, and finally they would have been working as hard as if they had been in America, and would still only have been getting a living, Who can blame workers for getting along as smoothly as possible, when they know that, work soft or hard, they will only earn a living?

The worker who gets out of the general class of workers does so not because he saves his surplus wages, but because he has the ability of getting along on less money than the general crowd. Given to all workmen to-morrow the ability to maintain themselves for two-thirds what they now require, and wages would go down at once. The trades union idea is supposed to be leveling of good and bad together, but it is certain that trades unions have done something to prevent the lowering of wages by competition amongst wages earners. This is daily visible to me. The Dockers' Union has so contrived matters that many dock laborers have been earning in actual cash as much or more than a New York machinist, whose house expenses, etc., are so much higher. In spite of this there are numbers out of work and at starvation's point, who, as free competitors, would reduce the above high wages to a mere nothing. The socialistic idea is that a man should receive according to his needs. Thus, if A. does six pieces—say connecting rod ends—in a certain time, and B. only does five, and yet each of them has gone home in the evening equally fatigued, they would obtain equal money. As things are now regulated, A. who is the better man, gets a fair living; B. who is weakly and requires a better diet than A., actually gets less. In a short time B. only finishes four and a half ends to A's six, and then he drops to three, and so on; he obtains less and less money, goes short of food, falls ill, and get sacked. If he is a fool he turns tramp with his family, but if he recollects that he has paid his rates, he goes to the workhouse like a sensible man, and, being too sick to work, patters about the garden and studies botony—his hobby, perhaps—whilst A., who laughed at his shortcomings in the connecting rod line, has now the pleasure of contributing to support him. In the mean time a better man than A. has arrived, and, being especially gifted on rod ends, offers to do them for less than current rates, and engages to have all he can do for six months. A. finds himself at last earning less than formerly, and still helping to keep B. in idleness, and the last end of that man is worse than the first.

The unfettered competition of the individualist can only end thus. It is sheer nonsense to state that machinery does not displace labor. True, machinery has often increased the labor employed in certain directions for limited periods of time, but only certain ma-

chinery has done this. The sewing machine rendered possible innumerable flounces and furbulows in woman's attire, and did not, therefore, reduce the number of sewers, but machinery applied to such industries as nail making, hitherto handmade reduced the uail makers to poverty.

Much of the effect of machinery is concealed by reason of production being cheapened.

We waste nails, pins, pens, and numerous small manufactured articles, just because they are cheap. No one spends much time in straightening a steel pen, and yet a gold pen is cared for if damaged, because no amount of machinery can reduce the price of a gold pen very far.

The world being comparatively empty yet, and congestion of population having an outlet in new countries, we have not yet awakened to the fact that it is folly to work ourselves, when a machine of iron will do it for us. True, we have ceased to turn spinning machinery or looms, but we grind away at something for ten or twelve hours daily, and when any one talks of an eight hours' day he is considered revolutionary, and all that. At the same time, when on the subject of an eight hours' day, there is no reason why machinery need only run eight hours. It could just as well run twelve, under two or three sets of attendants.—*W. H. Booth of London, Englaud, in American Machinist.*

TA, TA, CHAWLEY, TA, TA.

There is great rejoicing among the boys over the deserved promotion of O. W. Eckerson, late master mechanic and general bull-dozer at this place, to the position of—we forget just what position he is promoted to—but believe it is the boss of a monkey wrench gang at Beardstown, Ill. We don't know exactly where Beardstown is, but we understand it is a side station on the *great C. B. & Q.* This is a great boom *for Beardstown.* Some towns acquire greatness by their own exertion, and others have greatness thrust upon them, Beardstown got it thrust on her and she couldn't help it, neither could Chawley. There is a destiny that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may." It was pretty tough on the subject of this sketch to have his ends hewed that way, but destiny and the remorseless order of a soulless corporation did the job. He had many friends here—we forget just who they were. We never could remember names very well, but we think their names were "Legion," and they are all glad of his promotion. This may be called "sarcastic" but there is no "irony" in it. We believe Chawley will like it in Illinois; it is the land of Suckers, you know, and Chawley just dotes on suckers. He had a good many here but they were getting old and stale, and the C. R. & Q. thought it would be better to export Chawley to where the woods were full of them rather than be compelled to import new ones to this place. We hope he will do well in his new location. His first duty will be to get acquainted with the members of the K. of L. and ask them whether they get their bread and butter from the Knights of Labor or from the C. B. & Q. Over in Illinois some of these foolish men may say they earn their daily bread by "the sweat of their face" and pay cash for their butter. This of course would be wrong and Chawley would know in an instant that such a fellow was not a genuine "sucker" and off would go his head, on the grounds that he was an "offensive partisan," but time and Cæsarism will no doubt do its assuaging work until Chawley will be again promoted on the descending scale. "He laughs best who laughs last." Ta, ta, Chawley, ta, ta! — *Independent American, Creston, Ia.*

"Virtue in rags rewarded with the jewels of love and affection, is better than vice clothed in diamonds double pointed with haunting memories and vain regrets."

Another notable instance of the tyrranny of a paternal government, even in the incipient stages of paternalism, is recorded in the following extract from a recent issue of *To-day* of this city:—

"The El Paso, Texas, postmaster confiscated an edition of the local *Tribune*, on account of a card to the effect that Mr. Dauphin, of New Orleans, could be reached through the express companies dealing with him. The paper criticised this action in an editorial the next day, and the postmaster threw that day's edition also out of the mails."

First the State-appointed official presumes to suppress an edition of the paper because it publishes a card which *may* be an advertisement of a lottery. Next, the same State-appointed official suppresses the *paper because the editor criticises the act of the official.* If such infamous actions on the part of government officials are permitted to go unpunished, *the days of a free press are numbered in this republic.—American Spectator.*

Mr. Charley Foster, who is to assume charge of the hole in which the surplus formely roosted, is a financial pupil of John Sherman. Wall street draws all the cards when the republicans are running the machine. — *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.)

And the Constitntion should have added, Wall street draws all the cards when the democrats run the machine. People will recollect that Secretary Dan Manning was a president of a national bank; that Secretary Manning and Treasurer Jordan retired from the administration to become the heads of a great bank in New York City. Wall street would not flip a nickel to determine whether the democrats or republicans should run the national finances. They control the machines of both parties, and use them as swapping material to amuse the people, when they get tired of wating for better times. Cleveland or Harrison, Harrison or Cleveland; what's the difference? We have failures and tramps, and starving women and children, vagabonds, paupers and prostitutes, and in the gilded clubrooms of democracy and republicanism the millionaire leaders drink to the toast, "The Country's Prosperity." Let the masses starve until their stomachs teach them wisdom, and they learn that voting for plutocratic leaders is not the right way to bring about the era of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." — Non-conformist.

An Indiana girl has taken the prize of $200 offered by The Cosmopolitan Magazine for "the best article of 4000 words descriptive of farm life, with suggestion as to the best method of making farm life attractive and happy," only farmers' daughters being permitted to enter the competition. The design of The Cosmopolitan was to draw out an expression of opinion as to the important problems of happiness and discomfort on the modern farm, and it was so successful that more than 200 manuscripts, very many of them ably prepared, and representing nearly every State and Territory, were sent in. The prize was awarded by Prof. H. H. Boyesen and the editor of The Cosmopolitan, the final committee of award, to Miss Jennie E. Hooker of McCutchanville, near Evansville, Ind. Her article will appear in the April number of The Cosmopolitan and the same number will contain a very interesting article on the Farmers' Alliance, by the newly elected United States Senator Peffer, of Kansas. The Cosmopolitan is one of the few periodicals, which, while gaining circulation in the cities more rapidly than in the country, yet devote special attention to all matters pertaining to the farm. Taking the prize over so many competitors, doubtless Miss Hooker's article will present numerous ideas well worth the consideration of those who find their happiness or discomfort within the limits of farm homes. (Price 25 cents, Cosmopolitan Publishing Company, Madison Square, New York.)

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Plaintiff in this case was a switchman, and frequently stood on the step of the end of the tank of a switching engine to uncouple cars which he was pushing before it to "kick in" upon a side-track. There was no railing on the tank, and nothing to hold by, except a tool box, which he was accustomed to use, but which had, unbeknow to him, been broken away, depriving him of his accustomed support. The fireman, running the engine, suddenly and without warning reversed it, and the jerk threw plaintiff off and seriously injured him. He testified that he had used the step many times a day safely, and there would have been no accident but for the unforseen absence of his accustomed support. The court ruled that he was free from negligence on his part, and had a right to believe that he could have supported himself as he had done in the past and by reason of the neglect in making the repairs, and the duty of the employer to furnish safe appliances a substantial verdict would not be disturbed. (Lyttle vs. R. Ry. Co., Mich., S. C., Dec. 24th 1890.)

Thus it will be seen that employers are bound to provide machinery and places to work reasonably safe and suitable for the use of their employe's and are liable for injuries caused by defects or unforseen hazards in such places, appliances or machinery, which are or ought to be known to them, and which are hidden and unknown to the employe. It must be born in mind, however, that a servant who remains in the service, knowing of these hazards or defects, without giving notice thereof, assumes the risk of injury therefore. So will a servant be presumed to know of all such hazards that are obvious and open to observation.

But an injured employe with a good cause of action is entitled to recover damages for (1) such special expenses as are incured by him by reason of the *injuries, (2) the value of the time lost* by him from his usual occupation by reason thereof, (3) fair compensation for mental and physical suffering, (4) the probable future effect of the injuries on his health, and (5) any dimunition of his power to labor and pursue the course of life he might otherwise have done. (Davidson vs. R. Ry Co., Tex., S. C., Dec. 24 1890.)

RIGHT OF ACTION. — LOSS OF TIME. — ITEMS OF DAMAGE. Much has been written and said about defective machinery, negligence of employe or coemploye, the liability of the master for omissions of duty which were the remote or immediate causes of injury; statutes have been construed to mean many things under different circumstances, and the words "Master and Servant" have been trotted around the legal circle with comparatively an uneven race for many years. In times past the employers, usually a powerful corporation, were enabled to wear out the claimant for damages and by reason of poverty of means were either compelled, of necessity, to abandon all prosecution or compromise the claim for a nominal sum. It is gratifying to the army of workingmen, who assume hazardous occupations, to learn that not only state legislation, but the courts, and especially the jury system, are dealing more justly with claimants who seek reparation for injuries inflicted and loss of time suffered by reason thereof.

The rule of law which is almost universally acknowledged is that when one servant is injured by the negligence of his fellow servant, their duties being such as to bring them into habitual association, so that they may exercise a mutual influence upon each other promotive of proper caution, and the master is guilty of no negligence in employing the servant causing the injury, the master will not be liable for the injury. But when one servant is injured by the negligence of another servant of a common master, but not within this description of fellow, the master will be liable.

The fact that there are different de-

partments of labor in an establishment with separate superintendents, will not relieve those employed in one department from the rule regarding fellow-servants, as to servants employed in an other department, when the duty of each, in their common employment, bring them from time to time together. Nor the fact that in their several departments the employment of each is distinct and different in kind. (The J. Setc. Co. vs Shields, Ills., S. C., Oct. 31st, 1890.)

One other important fact must be understood by all employes, and that is that an employer is not liable for injuries to his servants caused by his machinery being merely dangerous. The right of action arises out of negligence, and that depends not upon the existence of danger, but upon whether the usage of the business is followed or not. Moreover, even where negligence is proved in such a case, the claimant for damages must show, at least by a preponderance of evidence, that his injury was caused thereby. If the testimony establishes no more than the fact that the accident might have been so caused, a verdict founded thereupon is merely a guess; and this is why so many jury verdicts are reversed by appellate courts throughout the land.

From the foregoing a careful reader may have knowledge of his right of action or means of redress in case of injury occasioned through or by any of the numerous causes named, but it must be remembered that there is a rule against splitting up an entire and indivisible cause of action, because there is no difference between actions founded on tort and those based on contract. A claim arising from a single tort or act of negligence on the part of the master, cannot be divided and made the subject of several suits, however numerous the items of damage may be. Thus, where an injury is occasioned to an employe and a right of action and recovery is apparent, it is incumbent to assess the many elements of damages including the loss of time, mental and physical suffering, expenses of the injuries, and the probable duration of them, is a question for the jury. 61 M. 304. Hence, several snits cannot be brought for a personal injury, even though a new damage appear. All the damage must be estimated in one action. (69 Ills. 556.)

In conclusion it is reasonably certain, where an injured employe is entitled to recover, in case of tort or injury, he is not limited solely to the consequential damages which has actually occurred up to the trial of the cause, but he may go on to claim relief for the prospective damages which can then be estimated as reasonably certain to occur. In such case the jury may give damages for the loss of service or time not only before action brought, but afterwards down to the time when, as it may appear in evidence, the disability may be expected to cease. The method of estimating prospective damages is stated to be to reduce their loses to their worth at the time of the trial, or to such a sum as being put at interest would amount to the sum the injured party would loose. (46 v't. 135.)

The scientist has before him a special field in which he may achieve immortality. Colliery explosions are so frequent that it is patent that something is necessary to prevent the collection of gas which is ignited through imperfections in miners' lamps or through the carelessness of miners who expose the flame in the gas-laden atmosphere of a mine. When Sir Humphry Davy invented the lamp which has made his fame world-wide, it was thought the miner had at last secured absolute protection from the dangers which arise from the gas that collects in the drifts of coal mines. But explosions have since occurred with more or less frequency, and it would seem that the mine engineer is placing too much reliance upon the protective lamp, or that the miners are becoming careless in the use of their lights.

"Perfection is death."

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

D. M. W., Thos. Neasham, Denver, Colo.
D. W. F., Geo. C. Miller, Ellis, Kans.
D. R. S., J. N. Corbin, Denver, Colo.
D. F. S. & T., W. L. Carroll, Denver, Colo.

Editor and Manager of the Magazine,
J. N. Corbin,
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There is a wonderful similarity in the labor movements in ancient Rome and the present day.

Three Assemblies have been organized and attached to this District the past quarter and one reorganized.

On April 1st a quarterly report is due from each Assembly. Secretaries should see that this is promptly attended to.

This office is in receipt of a handsomely bound volume of the *Fireman's Magazine* for 1890, the compliments of its editor, E. V. Debs.

Magazine Agents are requested to make a special effort the present month to collect from the delinquent subscribers, in their locality, and also to make an early report of collections.

A committee of the employes at Cheyenne shop meet Mr. Mertzheimer, Asst. General Superintendent of machinery, on March 11th, regarding a misunderstanding over working time and arranged the same satisfactory to all concerned.

Every person interested in labor organization, should read the article in the Cosmopolitan Magazine for March, entitled: "Labor Unions and Strikes in ancient Rome." Many may see the foolishness of wasting time and *strength on methods* tried ages ago, *and found useless.*

The longshoremen in the employ of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, which is now a part of the U. P. system, have organized and attached to this District. They place a value, on being a member, and have an initiation fee of $40. The steamboat firemen and deck hands have also organized and are now a factor in district 82.

The Union Pacific Employes' Magazine has just entered on its sixth year. It is the official organ of district assembly 82, Knights of Labor, and while we can not agree with it in some respects, yet there is no doubt that to the Magazine more than to any other agency is due the high standing of the employes of the Union Pacific in respect to organization. — *Midland Mechanic.*

"The worship of success is the meanest trait in human nature."

AN APPRENTICESHIP.

* * * When he inquired of Tom how he came to think of that method of boring an elevator cylinder. Tom laughingly replied that "The cubs put him on to it, like most other makeshift schemes." Waterberry said it was singular that he could get no apprentices with ideas. His boys seemed only to work because idleness meant hunger.

He barely finished his statement when our Old Man, who stood by, replied, with words that to-day seem like prophesy: "You have the wrong plan in your shop. You take a boy in to teach him the trade. You promise him he will be a machinist in three years. At the end of his apprenticeship he is *turned out*, because he has 'served his time'; but the only thing he has learned in those three years is to run either a lathe, shaper or planer—virtually, a 'machinist' in his own opinion, and worth three dollars a day; practically, an ordinary factory hand, a 'shaper man,' or, may be, a 'lathe man,'

worth nine dollars a week. You turn him out, not because you have made him of value to himself and to you, but because you can get a new boy at three dollars a week, who will, in six weeks, turn out just as much finished work as the newly fledged jour, at two fifty or three dollars a day can. Then you don't dare let him know that he is not a machinist, nor how far short you have fallen in keeping promises made, and he is turned loose on the mechanical community, and gets it beat into him in time, after he has spoiled many jobs here and there. Just keep this way of making jours (?) up, and inside of twenty years we will have the *darnedest* lot of men working in machine shops we ever saw, while good mechanics and workmen will be scarcer than hens' teeth. I don't believe in getting boys into ruts and grooves. Stagger them all about the shop while they are cubs; they will get into ruts fast enough after they get away from us."

Waterberry winked at Tom, and said the Old Man was pretty good at "preaching," and he would try hearing a "sermon" every week.

But this was twenty years ago. Haven't we drifted to just where the Old Man said we would? And are we not still taking the apprentice boy, and making him serve three and four years on a shaper or planer, miller or lathe, to become a jour? And doesn't he become expert on any one of those tools inside of six months? And at the end of three years is he a jour., or is he not simply a laborer, skilled in one particular item? Like one of the "Three Wise Men of Gotham," who learned to run a spinning jenny, would he not be liable to starve to death in the wilderness of plenty because there would be no planer to run? — Extract from sketches of apprenticeship in *American Machinist.*

"Fellows who failed to get nominations may be said to have finished a campaign of education."

"Envy is *simply a lazy desire.*"

It is generally known that Mr. C. P. Huntington, the Pacific millionaire, commenced gathering his great fortune by picking up a one-penny nail whenever he saw one on the floor. He did not delay exerting himself until he had come across a ten-penny nail or a wire nail, but took what was lying around, however small. Thus we see that if a man picks up enough one-penny nails and a few government subsidies he may ultimately connect his family with the effete monarchies of Europe, and rise to the exalted position of father-in-law of an impecunious prince. The nail market is a great factor in life.—*Ex.*

MY ANARCHIST BOARDER.

Would I consort with an anarchist.
  And mix, and drink, and dine?
Oh, yes—I board an anarchist—
  He is a chum of mine.
A ruthless enemy to law,
  This boarder that I mention,
A friend to lawless unconstraint,
  A foe to all convention.

And, though I diligently try
  To keep my home in trim,
I harbor this wild anarchist
  And grow attached to him.
His incoherent creed by day
  He blusters and he babbles,
By night he howls it in our ears,
  Or garrulously gabbles.

The right to private ownership
  He strenuously denies;
He rends and tears my property
  Before my very eyes;
And in his fierce and lawless moods
  He'll pound us and belay us;
Oh, he's confusion's champion,
  A heirarch of chaos!

There are no rights that he respects,
  No sanctity reveres;
Regards not customs, creeds or texts,
  Experience, nor years.
No laws nor constitution bind
  This anarchist of ours,
Nor popes, nor principalities,
  Nor potencies, nor powers.

He is a hopless radical,
  A sworn iconoclast—
No plan or purpose of today,
  No reverence for the past.
You ask me why I keep him, then;
  Well, I can answer, maybe—
Because—because he calls me "Dad!"
  And I—I call him "Baby!"

—S. W. Foss in Buffalo Courier.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

SHOSHONE, Idaho, Feb. 18, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Having received the appointment as the person to take notes at this point, and receive the pet names from the person who stands next to "high" in the deck, and is trying to fill the shoes of a "queen," will proceed to business. First, I will have to note the happenings for January.

W.H. Edgecombe has quit this point, and gone to Butte to fill a position in the Tuttle machine works.

Chas. Adamson comes up smiling as gang boss and is doing nobly.

Things are running along smoothly; no fights among the men on account of valentines.

D. R. Munroe is doing well in Boise, and as a representative in our legislature has been "chewed up" by the *Salt Lake Tribune* and the great *Shoshone Journal*, but as the latter paper is too small game to look after we will let it pass and the former's sencure is a reccommendation.

Our boys in Boise have succeeded in having passed an anti-Pinkerton bill which is very good.

The grand old party having things their own way, we thought from the way they shouted during the campaign that they were going to do something, but it is the same old cry, agitator, socalist, etc. Well, as we don't think of moving for two years yet, we have started a scrap book for the benefit of those parties, which may be very interesting reading in two years. It has cost our state $50,000 to elect our U. S. Senators, what a good argument in favor of electing them by popular vote.

Well, we have a real doctor, an M. D. with a diploma and all the saws, knives, etc., to take a man's head or arm off without getting sick or calling on another man.

Our dramatic company were again before the public and scored another success here. They go to Hailey, Feb. 20.

L. A. 3810 is talking of an entertainment for next month, it is to be a stunner, if our committees' work will have the fruit they expect.

We had our new M. M. or superintendent of machinery here the other week and from the way he looked around corners, we have come to the conclusion that he can see a piece of scrap with the naked eye better than most men can with "Uncle Mack's" microscope.

We understand that the supply department is *to be abolished at this point* and be under the *head of the M. P.* Our young friend St. Clare will be transferred to some other point, he will leave here with the best wishes of all.

Bro. Munro has succeeded in having pass in the legislature the Australian ballot bill which is the most complete bill of its kind in the United States. Also a memorial to Congress, in favor of electing United States senators by popular vote.

Rumor has it that we are to have our first coat of "dago" paint in a week or so, the check board is on the way to be used here. Can't see how this agrees with our agreement.

Next month, if some of our wise men's plans mature, you will hear something "drop." as these parties are holding night sessions in one of our saloons, and are going to "do up" a few of the worst of us. We have it that D. R. M's name heads the list. Just start the ball a rolling boys, we will be with you. We had your chief conspirator's scalp dangling from our belt once before, and next time we will keep it. A word to the *wise* is sufficient.

CRANK.

HANNA, Wyo., Feb. 24, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Work still continues dull at Hanna, and those that think of coming this way should remember this, there is not work for those that are here now. The semi-monthly Pay Bill has gone into effect. Those that was opposed to the law can now see their folly, and would not go back to the old system if they could.

A pleasant entertainment was given Saturday evening at the M. E. church in honor of the departure of brother Green. Songs, recitations, and instrumental music made up the programme. All enjoyed a good time and went home well satisfied.

Sunday evening, at the close of the service in the M. E. church, brother Green was presented with a copy of Thirty Years of Labor, the presentation was made by the Master Workman of L. A. 2188 and in behalf of the brother Green while the heart is enlisted in the cause of humanity therefore it is with profound regret we part with him.

The pleasant evenings spent in our sanctuary will long be remembered and the truth taught will never be forgotten.

JENNY.

ARMSTRONG, KAS., March 12, 1891.

Editor Mayazine:

In your issue of this month, your correspondent X. X., from Cheyenne, seems to claim for that place the honors of possessing the meanest general foreman, but right here I claim the honor for Armstrong. The description of the Cheyenne shoemaker, fits our "Red Bird," as far as it goes. He is not only not truthful, he is a stranger to the truth! He is not only over bearing, he is as insolent, as ignorant, and as conceited as empty headed. He not only carries tales, he encourages tale-bearing, and spying, and tries to act the spy himself, when he was a working-man

himself, he was the biggest slouch, and worst soldier in the shops, and now suspects everyone of playing his own mean tricks. In the words of X. X., any of his men could fill his position with more profit to the U. P. Company than he, a petty tyrant to those under him, he is a fawning sycophant and lick-spittle to those above him. Metzheimer used to keep him on the jump and run like a dog with a tin to his tail. He has so far pulled the wood over Bruce's eyes and struts on the strength of it. Bruce is a good man himself, with a clean record, but if he dont look out our red-headed rooster will do him up, The character of this man is worse than I have said, has long been public talk which would be unfit for publication and yet he is invested with more autocratic power than any general-foreman I know of. He hires and discharges *every man* in the M. P. department. A Round House Foreman has no say in his own men, and the slightest offence to the dignity of this upstart, dooms the offender forever, the saying is, *Joe has it in for him.* Au Bout de Son says, "There have been no changes of officers here the last month, but it is expected." *That's so!* Expected, hoped for, and prayed for. I notice that many of the correspondents express hopes of justice at the hands of McConnell, and we think if Little Joe only knew one half about this gentleman his Royal Nibs would not last longer than a snowball in Sheol!

In his sight length of service and faithful discharge of duties, stand for nothing. *Standing in!* is the sole qualification, and an American with ordinary self-respect, will be discriminated against all the time in favor of foreigners, who are still green enough to stand abuse. We are hoping and waiting to see if Little Joe will give us releif. If he does, may his shadow never grow less, and may his tribe increase.

NEMESIS.

GLENNS FERRY, March 8th, 1891.

Editor Magazine;

Just looking around, Glenns Ferry is not far behind for anything mean. The coal heavers quit working on February 24th because they could get no pay and had nothing to pay their board, so the boarding boss could keep them no longer. It is very hard to shovel coal on an empty stomach. They called for their time, but lo and behold, nothing could be got. So they went to some lawyers to see what they could do, and so they have been lawing ever since. Just the other day the men had to pay half the cost of the court and get out of town the best they could. This is working for a contractor. It is a down right shame that men who work hard should have to go to a broken down saloon-keeper for their money.

When they are shoveling U. P. coal and coaling up U. P. engines, if it is worth 12½ cents per ton for the company to pay for unloading coal why not gave it to the men that shovel coal.

The other night while eating supper, I overheard a *conversation.* Some of the shop men who were sent out to shovel coal, when they could get no one else, were told to look to the contractor for their pay. I think this is a little too thin for men to be called out of the shop and then to be told to look to a contractor for their money. One who would never work, never will nor never intends to, as long as he can get men to unload about 40 tons of coal for $2.00 and run very poor chances of getting it. I hope the Company would pay and let the contractors go to D.

I was taking a walk up town the other day, after getting an order for coal and I met a friend of mine with his wagon and I asked him to haul me a load of coal. He said no, I can't do it, don't you know that Old Tom hauls all the coal, and no one else can do it?

"No, is that so."

"Well, that's nothing, did you ever heard of the milk and water trust that was formed in Glenns Ferry, when T. P. was foreman?"

"No, what was that.

"Well, you see that all the water this town gets come from the company pipe?" "Yes I see that."

"Well, Old Tom has some cows and he brings his milk to town." "Yes."

"Well, T. P. had charge of the water and no one could get any water but Old Tom, and the rest of the wagons had to go to the river. So it was water for milk and milk for water."

"I see, I see."

The shops are running 9 hours a day, this month, and some little over time.

Mr. Robert Erret, the boiler-maker, got one of his fingers broken on Monday the 3rd. instant.

I was around the shop the other day, Jim was looking very grim. I don't see him so often at the Post-Office now, what's the matter. I saw one man with his hat off and the sweat rolling down his face like walnuts, I asked one of the men what the matter was, and he said that Jim was around.

There is one saloon closed up here, he says he did not get 35 cents from the K. of L. in Glenns Ferry. I wish every one of them could say the same thing. Workmen be true to yourself and to others.

LAVAROCK.

OMAHA, Neb., March 23, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The legislature is about to adjourn the Alliance, controlled both houses, rot and random was as prevalent as of yore if it has added anything to what we know, it certainly reveals a vast surplus in favor of what we dont know, by 93 it is to be hoped the surplus can be reduced and matters equalize, reform will then be a shadow at least in the distance. A leading paper said: "The bill passed by the House imposing a penalty on employers or their agents who attempt to prevent their workmen from joining labor organizations is worth to become a law, it is the inalienable right of all citizens to belong to any organization which they may think will advance their interests providing it does not conflict with the rights of

other men. The bill is therefore eminently proper. Will a bill of this kind promote organizations.

If it is the inalienable right of citizens to belong to any organization complying with the above, what need of such a law, the framer of this bill simply resorted to soap and recinded the constitution, such rot only serves to confuse working men, a bill imposing a penalty on employers or their agents who allow men to go without their breakfast in the morning would be equally ridiculous but more eminently proper.

Legislatures are usually surrounded by a band of blatterskites called a lobby in behalf of labor the statutes are labored with nonsense, the rights of citizens tampered with and their best efforts turned to a farce.

Labors other victory was the defeat of a bill that allowed a merchant to collect for his goods, very questionable acts for reformers surely, the merchant must live and those that will pay must pay all, we have learned some few things nigh on to 2000 years of progress says forbear.

If labors hour of discontent has dwindled to a speck on the horizon, the grangers day of discontent is just downing for usury, he is told there is no remedy as 90 per cent of the farms that are already mortgaged, the chances of the other 10 per cent would be endangered, the present law cannot be altered until the remaining 10 per cent are mortgaged securily against the cyclones sweeping them away, certainly Stanfords 2 per cent, government loan would be a blessing, but the folks at Washington that run banks for the accommodation of the farmers thought it would make them thriftless and so dependent extortion produces and better farmers than Stanfords remedy at least one would think so to hear them complain, they are vigorous enough for a bond bloated statesman. Stanford advocates the genuine essays of government, a government of and for the people is only such when conducted to that end, the government could act as banker for the people as well as for Wall street.

Thanks to the grangers for obliterating the sugar beet bounty. McKinley done the same with the duties on sugar if it was the only good act of his life, we now enjoy 20 pounds for $1.00 the former price of 10, such game is worth fetching down, bounties, duties and subsidies are to this nation what a first class navy would be, a drain upon the earnings of the producers, for the sole benefit of the so called leading or best families, this position is enjoyed only by those or their friends not unfortunate to be poor.

The capture of the Legislature exceeded the expectations of Alliance members, as a body, they are honest but simple, in the midst of a struggle they are weak, the Pirates confused, brow, beat and marched the militia into the capitol. Tom Scott marched a body of those creatures into Pittsburgh a few years ago, the majority ruled and Tom's red stocking brigade took to the hills.

The remaining few days of the Legislature will but little accomplished as I have said the capture was the main feature of the term and should the Alliance return a majority in 93 it would surprise none to see some rash measures passed the intervining time could be none profitably spent in studying out the true principles of government than retaliation laws that are bad and will not improve by amending should be treated like the sugar beet bounty, as a beat.

Vote the independent ticket, try the boys again even if reason trained in the school[of experience is not ready to assert itself, it is simple supper.

REPORT.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Railroadmen who assisted the farmers Alliance in this State at the last election, no doubt, feel elated at the efforts of the Alliance members of the Legislature to reduce freight and passenger rates to a point as law if not lower than the rates now in force in any of the older states with twice or thrice the population of this State, and at the present time the senate is in session for the last 48 hours, and likely to remain so for some time waiting the arrival of senator Taylor upon whom depends the fate of the Newberry Bill or as it is commonly call the Second Passenger rate.

The Alliance members treatment of the railroads to satisfy some cranks, may find some day that they killed the goose that layed the golden egg. In my last letter I predicted that the garnished law would pass it being introduced by a farmer Alliance man, I naturally thought it would pass, but the framers of the bill made it so strong that, the earnest fight of the Central Labor Union here succeeded in defeating it, but as usual the laboring men allowed themself to be used to protect the interest of the material men in the lien law and an effort was made to use them in the interest of the South Omaha stock yards, but not a word was said in the interest of the railroad's or the men employed in that business, may be we will learn something after a while.

The general appearance of the shops here will soon convince a visitor that some one is at the head of the Motive Power Department, who has a little pride, and some consideration for the comfort of the men employed here.

Mr. McConnell has already commenced Spring cleaning and as a consequence the windows in the machine shop are looking much clearer then for some time it isn't necessary to go outside to see on the other side any more.

Preparations are already begun for white washing the machine shop, also for a much needed side walk from the machine shop to the store rooms, and I would beg leave to suggest to Mr. McConnell that it would be a source of much pleasure to the employes if they where permitted to walk on a side-walk from the Webster street gate instead of tramping through the mud ankle deep as is some times the case under existing conditions.

This month as been the stormiest of the winter and as a consequence several engines have come disabled to the shops for repairs and judging from the efforts made to get them out again, the company must be short of engines.

The working time as been changed again, this time to 52 hours per week and while the agreement specifies that the time shall be from 7 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., some one has seen fit to change it to from 7:30 a. m. to 6 p. m., much to the disgust of the men, as there seems to be no excuse for it, as it is daylight in the morning just as well as evening.

The prevalence of La Grippe in this city is causing considerable lost time to the shop men as I am informed that at least 15 per cent have been off sick this last two or three weeks.

Generally speaking work is more plentiful just now in all departments than at any time since the change of management.

Speaking of the management it is whispered (very low) that an entire new change as far as president is concerned, is within the probabilities of the meeting of the stock holders next month.

I am informed on the best authority that it is the custom of Mr. Manning before giving a man looking for a job an answer as to the show to get one to enquire his nationality and if his answer is satisfactory he either gets a job or some encouragement, if not satisfactory he does not need any one until some one call who is allright, may be he has orders to that effect from some one either in or out of the shops.

Several changes have been made in the time keepers office and the drawing office by way of retrenchment, strange as it may seem, men who have been considered competent for years have lately become incompetent, I suppose there is nothing strange about that as judges some times differ.

I had almost forgotten to say that they are still without a master mechanic at the shops and I suppose they intend to try and get along without one for a time anyway as the candidates seem to be all lost sight off now.

Before closing I would like to ask some one to explain how is it that a first class all round coach painter working in the car shops is only worth 25 cents per hour, while a third rate man working in the locomotive department (who comes from Grand Island) is worth 27½ cents per hour, both men working for the same boss, who came here from Grand Island,, does the location from whence the man comes cut any figure.

J. B. J.

DENVER, Colo., March 24th., 1891.

Editor Magazine:

News is scarce here, the working time has been increased the same as at other places on the U. P. — 52 hours per week. The old shops are still occupied, though quite a large number of men are at the new ones, and the Division M. M's office is now out there.

The State legislature, from which so much was promised the masses is about to adjourn, and like its predecessors, with few if any promises fulfilled. Will workingmen ever awake to their own folly in trusting such, and learn that the two old parties are kept in existance, that they may be better kept in subjection. When was there ever a time when workingmen showed any serious intention of uniting and doing for themselves, what they now petition others to do for them that the leaders of these old machines, that now make a farce of a republican form of government, did not join issues to defeat them.

Spring election is now near at hand, the tickets are in the field, what is there about either of them to induce a workingman to vote one of them? Primaries and the farce of a convention was gone through with, the "slate" was shown and nominated but the names on it had first to have the sanction of the party boss, who he said went on; friends of at least two of the candidates of the republican machine, said in the hearing of your correspondent, they had got "Ikey Stevens" promise and if he did not go back on them they were sure of the nomination, a fine state of affairs.

The democrats taking all into consideration have put up the cleanest ticket, which is not saying much. The republicans have named for mayor Milburn who has long been identified with organized labor and personnally a respectable citizen, but my! can it be possible that he can come out of that convention of rottonness and filth, without being badly smeered? I would like to think so in respect for his other connections. What had he to promise to be allowed the nomination from such a convention? Can such promises be consistant with what many will naturally expect from him? If the workingmen would see that he was elected and see also that every other man on the ticket is defeated, it might prove a lesson to the machine, that would be valuable.

A proposition to vote a $400,000 additional mortgage on the city will be before the people, which would make the mortgage $1,500,000 for public improvements. It is said this aids labor, but I fail to see where, labor must pay it all in the end with the interest. It is a mortgage on every home, the ones benefited are the money loaners and real estate sharkes, they will have unloaded and pocketed the profits before it is due, and the home maker must stand it all. Workingmen should consider the lessons from the way bonds have effected older cities and cast their votes solid against any additional mortgage, at least have a reason, for voting as you will, that is based on a principle.

* * *

LARAMIE, Wyo., Mar. 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The most important thing that has taken place since last month was the tearing up of the turntable and putting a new foundation under it, and while this was being done all repairs were done outside.

We are now working nine and a half hours five days, and four and a half on Saturdays. The nimrods are elated at this arrangement on Saturday, since the air is full of the feathered tribe at this season of the year.

Quite a number have been laid up with "la grippe," but nearly all are on duty again.

George Hull, who had his leg hurt last month has died since with heart trouble, so it was claimed by his physician.

George Harris has returned from the hospital, but has not gone to work yet. He does not think he will lose the sight of his eye.

Mr. Kemis is not around yet, but age in his case cuts some figure.

George Byrne had his foot hurt with which he was laid up and he has since had other ailments that kept him home.

I have had hard symptoms of the grippe myself.

Wm. Roth and G. R. Fleck have gone to Green River to do some work.

Politics are getting warm again in municipal circles, and next month it will be getting still livelier. The people's party have put a full ticket in the field and expect to elect it.

Our club meetings continue interesting, especially since Deacon Hayford has come up to demolish our platform. He has said since his first attempt that he stood about as much show in a crowd like this, as a man in hades with his back broken and without claws. This will be about all the chance they will all stand in the near future when we all stand up to be counted.

Powderly's article in last month's journal on the New Orleans "better element" mob, is timely, there is still too much anarchy in the country, and the people are beginning to find out where to look for it. It is within the ranks of this "better element," and until they hang such jurors and the bribe givers it will grow bolder.

Time is short, so I will promise more next time.

CIVIS AMERICAVS.

ARMSTRONG, KS., March 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The winter now being a thing of the past, it was a mild one. The coldest wheather of the season was between the calends and the ides of March. Causing a good deal of sickness amongst the men of the different departments of the shops here, mostly pulmonary diseases, whice is indigenous to this climate after a mild winter.

On March first the shops went on nine hours for five days of the week and seven on Saturday. On March sixteenth the working hours was changed again to nine and one half hours for five days of the week and four and one half hours on Saturdays, working from seven p. m. to five and one half a. m. for five days of the week, and quitting work on Saturday at eleven and one half p. m. The last change was made in the interest of the men living in Wyandott. The men living in that portion of the city are conveyed to their work in the morning by an engine and two cars and brought back at night from where they start from in the morning, and has to run on schedule time as they have to run over the Missouri Pacific track. Under the first order of working hours the men had to wait in the evening forty minutes hence the change. Some men make a great ado about these changes, when it is simply in the interest of the men.

Mr. Joseph Roberts, general foreman of the shops here, became the father of a bouncing baby boy on March second, the first and only one in ten years; mother and baby doing well. He has already laid in a large supply of soothing syrups for the baby, such as paregoric, Castoria, and some of Mother Winslow's brands. He is now studying Webster's unabridged dictionary to find a suitable name to call the young scion. He told some of the boys that if he could not raise this boy that he will resign his position in the shops and join some monastic order, and live a life of celibacy thereafter—a wise thought, Joe.

The Company made a good many needed repairs and different machines in the lathe room of the machine shop through the winter months. The Company is not hiring any new men in any of the departments here as yet.

The work in the machine shop both lathe and erecting room is done by apprentices and a few old men. Only six men and boys to two gang bosses in erecting shop. Three laborers are running the three axle lathes, one single and two double headed and are giving good satisfaction with the work performed. Two of them gets a dollar and fifty cents a day, the third two dollars a day.

The same state of affairs exists in the boiler shop, promoting helpers, all work done here on the most economic principles.

The South Side Electric Road passes the shops every half hour, making connections with the Elevated Railroad and the Electric line at Armourdale, giving to the citizens of Armstrong two outlets to Kansas City, Missouri. The round trip fare by the way of Elevated Road is 10 cents as it is built in the interest of that road. It is a great convenience to the shop men.

Everything is going on pretty smoothly around the shops here. No changes made here since my last report. The hospital department at this end of the road is ably managed by the effecient and talented Doctor Perkins. He has now a new ambulance that he received lately from Denver, to be used in conveying the sick and wounded from the railroad yards or shops direct to either hospital in quick time. It must be understood that we want no changes made in the head, of the hospital at Denver, Colo. It might complicate matters with the company in a direction that the company is aware of. Mr. L. Parker an old and respected mechanic took suddenly ill at his work on the eve of the 20th inst., had to be carried home in a hack in a semi-conscious condition, but soon revived and will be at his work in a few days again. Thomas Hannon ex-mayor of Kansas City, Kas., was nominated yesterday by the republican convention for the same office again. Success to you, Tom.

AU BOUT DE SON.

OGDEN, Utah, March 20th, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

This being the first time you have heard from here lately, I hope you will not think I am asking too much when I ask you and the readers of the Magazine to take a short trip through the Ogden yards and repair tracks. As has been the case all over the system this winter, we have been short handed here but about a month ago they put on a large force of men and cleared the yard of all the shop cars.

W. P. Hart, the foreman, has also had a rest of about two months this winter, he was asked to turn the yard over to another man he did so but he then got mixed up in the city election and thought he wanted to be city assessor but was knocked out by his friends, then he got his old job back again on the U. P., he had a friend in the employ of the company working under him, who thought he could not work for any other man but Hart, so he gave his ten days notice and he quit. He came back after Mr. Hart took charge the last time, but not as a new man, one of the rules of the company, I believe, but got one of the best jobs in the yard. the job of inspecting passenger trains and the man that held the job all winter and gave good satisfaction (Hart's own words) was sent repairing in the freight yard at reduced pay, I would like to ask the readers of the Magazine if they think that is right.

This is not all but as I said in the beginning this is my first attempt, I dont like to say too much. Our assembly is doing nicely, hoping to be able to do better the next time.

I am Yours,

WASATCH.

ALBINA, Ore., March 19th, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Times are progressing smoothly here, at present save an occasional attempt to discover who your correspondent is at this point. It is really amusing to observe the commotion made in some departments upon the arrival of the Magazine, several persons have been sencured for the work and nothing has been accomplished in that direction yet, any more than to blame some innocent and disinterested person who is in no manner responsible. My would-be exterminators are making a fruitless search to locate my whereabouts, and all they have accomplished is to give vent to their ire, intermingled with ambiguity and animosity.

Some of the boys have a good time occasionally, but unfortunately they have to foot the bill. That's right boys, give the bosses a good time, and you will be sure of a job while the bosses have one, as it would be a hard matter for some of you to hold a job long if a mechanic had charge of you. A job of bossing here is an empty honor of late, as the sweepers draw the largest check. A few are making elaborate preparations for the anticipated change in the management by painting their vice and all the machinery around them. Such stupor does not dis-, play a great amount of mechanism.

Mr. McConnell's arrival is hourly expected and by some greatly feared, as they are aware what sort of a man he is, and I will miss my prediction if he does not place a man in charge of the machine shopwho can distinguish a planer job from one for a lathe. A few of the beloved ones say "we have good mechanics in charge," but mechanics must agree with me that one bolt will not answer the purpose of two, especially where two is necessary.

We have had several wrecks the last month. One occurred on February 23, a few miles east of Bonnyville, and several persons were more or less injured. Two coaches were completely wrecked, mail and baggage car more or less disfigured, and another on the Alto hill in Washington, a few days afterwards, caused by the crew running contrary to orders.

I am led to believe that the company could make better selections here where experienced men are wanted than by sending men from the east, where a smaller amount of experience is required. It is rumored that our general foreman, James Walsh, will quit his job by April first, to accept a position as M. M. for the Oregan Improvement Company on the Sound. We hope that such is not the case as his service will be missed by all concerned.

Brother Prosper has accepted a position with the W. B. & R. Co. Mr. Baily is here awaiting developments, but the man in charge of the office is evidently giving the best of satisfaction and does not attempt to display the egotism of discharging the duties of the M. M. The supply department presents a congerous appearance, there is ten clerks or more there now while four men does the work on the outside. It is reasonable to suppose that there will be a change there before long and Moxin will not have the privilege to tell a man that smoking is not allowed while he enjoys his havana cigar.

Each department is busy at the present and from the appearance of the shop and yard there will be no lack of work. There is four or five disabled engines in the yard while all the space in the shop is occupied. We are having a variety of working hours of late. The latest is 9½ hours the first four days of the week, nine hours on Friday and five hours on Saturday. While the time is nine hours each day at other points on the division. Why this discremination? I cannot pass the Boiler shop unnoticed this time as boiler makers seems to be in great demand of late, not so much by the company as by women. Michael Dennis and Harry Hahn had the nuptual knot tied about the same time the last week in February. We wish them both a prosperous and happy life.

One word more before I conclude, I give warning to the ring who sees fit to ridicule those that does not think as they do that their conduct has been noticed and if they do not amend their ways I will be compelled to say something that might impeach their character as I am in possession of the facts and will throw all the light possible on what they are reminded of. So if you wish to

remain among men you must conduct yourself as such. Success to the Magazine.

OBSERVER.

SHOSHONE, Idaho, March 19th., 1891.

Editor Magazine:

By the absence of my letter from last month's Magazine. I feel somewhat "shakey" about launching forth again,—but as no doubt it was my fault, I will excuse you this time,—but, if it appears in this number, it will be good to use as a comparison with this letter one month later and the reader will no doubt come to the conclusion that the "Sun do move."

Forgot to mention in my last letter that the Shoshone Cooperative Co. has closed its doors from what I can learn, a lack of patronage the cause.

I will give some figures next month.

We are changing our working time about every week, so it would be useless to say how we are working.

If you dont "stand in," you work nine and a half hours per day, four and a half Saturdays, but if you belong to the gang, you can get your "nights" i e work all night on some other man's job, and during the day, go back to your soft job, and let some other person do the job that you have worked all night on, and could not do anything with. We saw our first "Union" engine turned out with a pinch bar, the "gang" worked all night and until noon the next day and then had to drag the engine to the round house with a hundred and ten pounds of steam on her. We understaud this was called quick work, but it was the first time we saw cylinder heads and chest covers taken off to find a disconnected throttle. When our new M. M. (?) *assumed* the position on the Idaho division his great and only card was he had no use for "suckers" but from present appearances he has use for no other.

We are running shops at two points here, most of the work is turned out at the "nice man's" saloon. When three foremen and the "gang" get together they make things, *beer looking into.*

The old management was all torn to pieces here but when we see thing go as they do now it is enough to drive a man to drink, (and be better off for it) drawing out running board bands from round iron, cellar bolts from three quarter iron and putting three by three quarter inch pilot bands on pilots are some of the few things, then we have abolished the supply department here, and got rid of a clerk at $85,00 per month and have the General foreman do the work at a hundred and twenty-five and a seventy-five dollar clerk thrown in.

We have an aspirant for gang boss, he is making a kit of tools and a record for himself on the rod bench, don't file up nuts or bolt head for rods it takes time, and it takes most of the boys time watching the machine and running there when the men are away.

He has been recommended as a *first class man on rods.* His recommendations would not go *fast enough by mail so it was sent to Pocatello by wire.*

CRANK.

POCATELLO, Idaho, March 9th., 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Small checks was greatly complained of last pay-day again, many a poor employee did not receive enough to pay his bills of expenses through the month, while we made lots of money our merchants, lumber dealer, etc., were very liberal to us, we could run any bill we wanted to pay when it was most convenient for us, hence a great many run to deep in debt did not figure on lay offs and reductions, but the different dealers does, and therefore have garnished by hundreds, now that money is scarce, they most have their pay.

A great number of employees are out of work, and not money enough to take them out of town and where would they go if they could, we hear the complaint all over the country, no work to be had for love of money. A few more machinists were put on last month and we are working 9½ hours with five hours on Saturday. Mr. J. B. Mullen is boss boiler-maker again after trying politic and the saloon business.

W. L. Ryder, superintendent of the Idaho division has resigned to the great joy of the trainmen among whom he had but a very few friends. Our old time friend Mr. E. E. Calvin has been oppointed to fill the vacancy with Mr. A. S. Morris as assistant superinlendent.

We had a pleasant visit from Mr. Peterson, a U. P. special agent from Omaha these last days, he favored a great number by calling at their homes and at the same time relieving them of such rubbish as an old rusty ax or tin pail, picks, etc., if it had the U. P. mark on, anything found with that brand on or look like company property had to be brought back to the foreman the party worked under, the wheelbarrow brought back by one of the bosses was not stolen, only borrowed for an unlimited time, some few were let out on account of having to many lanterns etc., all that was gathered by this overgrown Swede, would not pay his wages for one days service.

We are on the eve of another city election and before this appears in print the people of this city will have decided who shall rule the city affairs, the people's choice or the whiskey rings. Our city charter is only a few weeks old, and yet we owe over $4,300. We have 18 saloons running day and night, we have dives of all descriptions, Chinese opium dens, houses of ill fame of all colors, we have workingmen married at that, who buy houses and rent to them, who are to blame if these prostitutes prostitute our sons and therein turn leads astray our young daughters, this is done in a christian town, with 5 or 6 churches, even our City Council is in favor of licensing the houses. Their excuse is, if we got to have them let us get all the money out of them we can, it will help to educate our children. I would rather my children should never learn their A. B. C. then to get their learning from such money.

Our Assembly is building up slow but sure, we have better attendance take more interest in its work, kind greetings to all true members in the district, from L. A. 1663.

CHUZZLEWITT.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI. MAY, 1891. No. 4.

IS THE REPUBLIC ON A SURE FOUNDATION?

The greatness of our nation is the boast of its citizens. No political speaker leaves the rostrum without referring to its grandeur. The child is taught it from the cradle. It is sacrilege to hint of its shortcomings. Like many other teachings it is accepted as an established fact, as indestructable, an investigation of which would be a waste of time. But, does not the fact of the prevailance of such ideas indicate a danger, a wasting away of the power that made it possible to establish it, and which is necessary for its maintenance?

It is a government that rests on the will of the people. If it is for the people, the people can only make it so. If it is by the people all the people must exercise their will in it. That great mind that did more than any other single individual to establish what we boast of, said: "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Does the prevaling bombastic talk indicate vigilance. Will the satisfied person be vigilant in guarding against danger? No, it is only the person that knows there is danger.

The principles on which this government is established, maintains that every citizen is a sovereign. If this sovereighty is only a farce, then the government is based on a farce. The activity of the patriots of one hundred years ago made its establishment possible, its maintenance depends on the same factor; is it seen? This activity should have increased as the nation grew older.

The desire for the formation of a republic was far from being unanimous at the time the revolutionary armies disbanded, there was the limited monarchy element led by Hamilton, and the democratic element led by Jefferson. The constitution was a compromise. Many of the followers of Hamilton predicted its early downfall. Jefferson was dissatisfied with the constitution because it led too far away from the masses, but consoled himself with the hope that in time the increasing intelligence of the people, once convinced of the beauties of republican institutions would lead them to correct the evils he saw, but have they? No, but have undermined that self reliant power that makes liberty possible, and have lived on the glories of the past. The stability of the nation depends now on how well and soon they are awakened from this lethargy. The alarm that is sounded must be such as will convince them of the danger.

Kent, who is authority on the jurisprudence of the United States in his commentaries says: "I am

not called upon to question the wisdom or policy of preferring heriditary to elective monarchies among the great nations of Europe, where different orders and ranks of society have been established and where *large masses of property accumulate in the hands af single individuals*, and where ignorance and poverty is widely diffused and standing armies are necessary to preserve the stability of the of the government. The state of society and property in this country and our moral and political habits have enabled us to adopt the republican principle and maintain it with illustrous success."

Such are words written in the early part of the century. A "state of society" undoutedly existed then that enabled the republican principle to be maintained. There was not then a millionaire in the country. Poverty, as we see it now, was unknown. What would the same writer now say of maintaining a republic under present conditions? Is not his description of the state of society in European nations seen here now in even a greater ratio? Do these conditions endanger republicanism? It is certainly a a question that deserves more than a passing notice. Under the European "state of society" a standing army seems to have been necessary, is it not now the demand of the holders of large masses of property that we maintain one? Do they not in place of it maintain a private army of the most disreputable cut-throats? The writer referred to is unquestionable right when he implies that a republic would be out of place and impossible to maintain, with society as he describes it in Europe. The government will drift into a position *in keeping with the condition of the governed.*

The position, that corporations representing great masses of wealth, have taken in our legislative halls indicates what can be expected with increasing force in the future. What can check it? Nothing less than a revival of that spirit that actuated the men of the revolution. The desperate position liberty is in must be realized. The nation is far from being on a sure foundation. The test, under conditions described by Kent, has not come, he held that the demands of the representatives of wealth and rank was the creation of the monarch and a hereditary monarch was preferred by them to an elective monarch. So long as wealth can dictate the election of president and senate the republican form will not be disturbed. Let the people assert their right and power and trouble will certainly ensue. The indication of this has been repeatedly seen, thousands of workmen are made to understand that they must vote a certain way or they will be sorry for it. In 1876, when Grant massed the U. S. Troops around Washington when the election was in doubt indicates the possibilities. The movement that had in view the third term for Grant also points to it. The writer referred to above and in connection with the same subject says: "If ever the tranquility of this nation is to be disturbed and its liberties endangered by a struggle for power, it will be on this very subject of the choice of a president. This is the question, that is eventually to test the goodness and try the strength of the constitution."

A condition ripe for such a test appears to be near upon us. The whole question rests on whether wealth will name the president, or the people. If the people, then the other side, for the same reasons they maintain a herditary monarchy in Europe will attempt to overthrow the republic here. They have already, to a great ex-

tent, accept in form. The power that makes it possible for corporations to enforce the conditions that many of them do on hundreds of thousands of their employes is the power arising from conditions favorable for a monarchy. We boast of our greatness at a time when it is liable to collapse like a bubble. Knowledge of what is necessary for the maintenance of a republic and then the propogation of that which is necessary must be rapidly taken hold of by the present generation or it is more than liable to bequeath to their successors nothing of what we boast and which was bequeathed to us in trust for future generations. We will have to admit that we have squandered it all.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

"Get all you can and keep all you get" seems to be the uppermost thought of mankind. The greed thus shown has been well displayed in the jurisprudence of of nations. The rights of property and the protection of property plays an important part in the political agitations of the day. The rights of man and the protection of man have a secondary position. The press and the leading political speakers and teachers are principally under control of those whole existance is devoted to the accumulation and holding of property, or in getting and keeping all they can. It is reasonable to expect that property should have precedent to that of man. It accounts for the feverish uneasiness that is displayed when men get together and discuss the rights of men. The race might be agitated to such a degree that they would not respect the right of property, when those alleged rights stood in the way of the rights of man and then there would be a dire catastrophy for the greedy ones.

An alarm is always sounded whenever such agitations assume any proportions, and it always sounds one cry, "capital will be driven away," as if man's creation should have greater consideration than man himself. This is the fault of our civilization, man is placed in a secondary position. This could never exist with the great mass of mankind in poverty and facing a continual struggle for existance, if a cause—selfishness and greed—did not lay with the great mass of humanity itself. If the object of existance was considered something more noble than gain; with the facts rest the evils of the civilized world. For the rights of property millions of lives are sacrificed, and millions of others live lives of torment. Men women and children toil day in and day out receiving a return for it that give them scarce an existance and hopeless of anything better unless the rights of men are advanced over the rights of property. The excuse for low wages is; capital cannot afford to give more. That must accumulate even at the expense of its producers, and the rights of man must not be agitated, because it detracts from that accorded to property, and the mass of the producers, in their blind ignorance, seem to think it is all right—the small percentage that have ever united to advance the rights of man points as proof.

Wealth has been made the standard of individual and national greatness, the Knights of Labor are opposed because they wish to make moral and industrial worth of men the standard. It detracts from the rights of property.

Labor organizations that have for their object the teaching of men their rights are always opposed. If the producers of the world should ever succeed in uniting for such a purpose it would

mean its accomplishment, some are consistant in opposing them. Millionaires would only be known in the history of barbarians but paupers would also have disappeared with them.

The laws governing our civilization are based on customs handed down for centuries as the accumulated wisdom of mankind. It's an article that plainly indicates its source. A few revolutions that have passed into history have prevented its being worse; a revoluting purifying process may have to be resorted to in the future, if the evoluting process does not make better progress than it appears to be making at present. It is tainted with the ideas that at one time made it the accepted wisdom that a producer had only the existance of an animal, and of a latter period, that man was the absolute subject of the sovereign who was of divine origin.

They found most of their origin in the minds of those who fared well and who wished to insure the same to those of a similar origin; property right found a way thus to be vested so that no changing notions could easily shake them. Every addition to the rights of man has been accomplished by the destruction of the force of some of the "accumulated wisdom" and every addition in the future will come likewise, and continual agitation will only do it.

Property should have no rights that in anyway interfere with the rights of man. No rights should be vested in property that will take from or injure the rights of those yet unborn. Our present system of land holding does do that. If it is not modified so it will gradually reverse the present conditions, some landless and homeless generation in the future will be compelled to revolute the system and regain its lost rights, *as did the people in other* periods, their right to self government.

Let every true lover of humanity be a patriot to the race and fight for the rights of man making them paramount to all else. "To get and keep all one can" will not aid that. Insure to every man equal opportunities and to every man will come all he needs, anything more is superfluous.

RECIPROCITY.

One of the most galling conditions that faces the intelligent workman, the man who realizes the defects in our civilization and would seek to aid in correcting them, is the restraint he is forced to apply to himself that he may retain the opportunity to earn his daily bread. It matters not how well he may perform his duties to his employer during the hours his labor is paid for; it is either ordered or implied that he must be careful of what he does in the time that he retains as his own. His individuality, to a great extent, is to be given up. No election passes without this being seen. True, with many it does not take much to restrain them, for they have no individuality worth speaking of, but that class does not suffer mentally in consequence of it, and the suffering resulting in other ways they are ready to accept as a matter of course. Many cannot become a member of an organization intended only to give to all men their just due, elevate them intellectually and morally and retain their present employment, or if they do, conditions are made so for them that they suffer in many ways. They are made to see that those who are decidedly their inferior as workman, less careful of their employer's just interests, and are moral lepers, are given preference over them and not subjected to many restrictions and petty an-

noyances. Take for example one of that kind placed in a foreman's position; what must be the influence he brings, if, as is often the case his disposition is to be a drunken bum, he certainly will favor that class under him, and attract them to him, and be opposed to anyone that would oppose such, and especially if it was through organized effort. The real employers interests are not considered in the least, no matter how tyrannous the real employer may be, he will not see any way to increase his interest by such methods, still the disposition shown by many large employers to keep their men at a distance and deal with them as if they needed a club at all times rather than intelligent consideration, leads to just such conditions.

Employers are making a great mistake in such matters, the reaction from it is always to their loss. They have got to learn that human progress will not down and that it is far better for those who now oppose it to meet it on fair ground, it will not make the workshop produce any less, but rather tend the other way, a gain they are sure to be benefitted by. Workmen and employers can agree to disagree on many economic questions, and still retain their friendly relations to the mutual wellbeing and satisfaction of both. Sudden changes in our economic system are not going to take place; the present relations of employer and employe, as to the direction of industrial forces, will be maintained for a long time yet.

Regardless of whatever may result from the agitation of social economic questions, there are immediate questions that workmen are obliged to accept and adjust them in accordance with and under the influence of conditions that they may consistently advocate as wrong. Because they must accept conditions met in daily life as factors in events in their daily affairs and do so with good grace should not be held up as an argument that they should not try to improve these influencing conditions and because they do it, should not cause the employer who does not agree with them to cut off all relations with them. A man can be an advocate of the nationalization of railroads, and still be an exceptionally good employe of a railroad corporation. It detracts in no way from the results of his handiwork; the probabilities are that he will be the best; a thinking, reasoning man is always the most reliable; more apt to know the reason why; the work of a freeman is always better than that of a slave and will be found to increase as his freedom does. Freedom in this respect does not mean animal unrestraint, but liberty of action by intellectual power, that power that transforms the man from the animal. It can be distinguished in all stages and degrees in any community. If a man does accept conditions of manual labor—which labor is only performed to supply his animal needs—that compels him to not exercise his intellectual individuality he is accepting the conditions of a slave. The degree being regulated entirely by the extent his intellectual individuality is lost; the mind being the qualifying factor of mankind, and the slave thus designated can be classified as to his value to himself and society as a workman and a citizen as any chattel slave.

The honest man will advocate only what he honestly believes in, he in no way can be honest and detract from what he at present owes his employer for the wages accepted. With this in view there never need be any quarrel between the representatives of a corporation and the body of the employes; workmen cannot afford to sustain the acts of their fellows that show

a dishonest intent. Then why should there not be a more reciprocal relation between company and workmen than is commonly seen? There are many things of mutual interest they can co-operate in, and remove many of these restrictions men gall under. Such can never be possible with organizations left out. Organizations recognized and held responsible can do much in solving those questions of discipline that have acquired grave proportions in the management of a great railroad system. Few men are so depraved that they will violate confidence placed in them. No organized body will. All that is necessary is to see that all acts toward them have the same honorable basis.

A superintendent, master mechanic or foreman that gets the reputation of being a liar among those he must co-operate with in the daily industrial affairs, is a failure, and the sooner he is replaced the better. Such a reputation can be gained by implying a certain intention and never fulfilling it. It is the man that is open in his acts and promise, made either by direct word or implication, and never violating them, that will always have the confidence and support of those under him.

There is no doubt but what the proper use of the effects of this power of uniting men for a common purpose will make many improvements in the industrial affairs of the country and without in the least running counter to those more general economic questions that the people, as a whole, have to deal with. The corporation that fears the effects of the work of its employes on legislation can remove that fear by meeting their employes honestly on those questions that effect their mutual everyday affairs, and they need *neither ever fear the cost* or annoyances of a strike. The proper management of the employes of a great railroad system is a question of great importance at present but it can be made to virtually manage itself.

CAN LABOR FIND LEADERS?

In the April issue of *The Forum* W. H. Mallock contributes an article entitled "Trades-unionism, and Utopia," in which he classes all labor organizations under the general title of Trades-unions. We print in this issue an extract from his article which contains his principle argument. It can be profitably read by all wage earners as it contains considerable truth and indicates where the other side beleives the weakness of the organized wage-earner lays. Whether it exists in the degree the writer would make us believe or not, it indicates a point that can be profitably strengthened, for the benefits that will accrue in other directions. The argument advanced is similar to that offered by monarchists against the practicability of republican forms of government, that a republic could not exist because the people could find no one trained to perform their services. A want the people very quickly found a way to fill, and in a similar way the wants, which Mr. Mallock believes would prove so fatal should the masses attempt to manage their own industry, would be supplied. The principle proof he has to offer, that no man who has proved successful in managing labor, has ever been found a leader in organizations of laboring men, has little weight when we delve a little deeper. No cause has operated on such to set them in that direction. Just as weighty an argument could be advanced against the posiblities of a republic, by offering the fact

that no king was ever known to be a leader in a movement to establish a democracy. No cause acts on such to make their inclinations that way. There is seen in the article we refer to, much of a disposition to uphold the theory of the divine right of kings, and apply it to industrial affairs. That by divine authority the king is endowed with special powers not found in the common breed, and that if the commoners cut loose from him, they would be like a ship without a helm. Likewise if the wage-earners through united action should obtain the control of the means of productions, and dethrone the present captains of industry, they would be in the same condition. The first theory, time has proven false; and the second has no better foundation than the first. All the great industrial leaders have come from the ranks and will, in the future. They never was and never will be manufactured in universities. Nor are the environments these leaders bring about their sons, such as are calculated to make success a family trait.

With the possibilities of man before us, indicated by the results of the past, it is impossible to say with certainty what is Utopian. The word is used very much as a scarecrow is—to make the timid falter.

In Trades-unionism the writer evidently sees all there is in the industrial agitation, and if there was nothing more his words of hope to the ruling classes would prove a reality, but he underestimates the depths the agitation is taking. He has dealt entirely with surface indications, and that displayed in the demands of the labor organizations as seen in daily affairs. This indicates nothing as compared to the discussions that are going on in assembly rooms throughout the country There, work is going on that is calculated to raise the worker out of the servile position he occupies, and make him capable to fill all the demands the changes of time may make on him.

The Switchmen on the B. & M. railway have been compelled to strike to maintain their organization; the company having discharged a number of their members at Lincoln, Neb., simply because they were members.

The switchmen have undoubtedly met with failure because they were unsupported, yet they are supposed to be a part of a great federated body that is intended to support its members in such struggles, and, there is certainly no more just cause to strike for, than the right to organize. The same corporation has lately discharged men because they were advocating the formation of a Trainman's Brotherhood. The Superintendant informing the organizer that the company would have none of their employes members of labor organizations, corroborating what we stated in these pages a few months ago, when firemen at Denver were discharged for joining the Brotherhood, and for which we were taken to task by a certain semi-monthly.

The switchmen have not been supported; this, in connection with events that have transpired on the Northwestern Ry., and other places, does not seem to bear out the oft repeated assertion that "federation does exist," "it is an accomplished fact," but rather that federation that deserves the application of the name must be with the rank and file, it must be the union of the employes of a railroad system as the unit and a uniting of systems as a whole, not a union of the grandes, an injury to one must

be considered the concern of all, though not necessarily made an injury to all, a condition that is yet to be brought about.

The Burlington company, in all its acts toward its employes have demonstrated that it deserves only the everlasting hatred of all fair minded men and all such will refuse to patronize anyone that would patronize such an institution.

Cardinal Gibbon, in a recent article in the *N. A. Review*, says:

"It is in accord with the economic of Divine Providence that men should exist in unequal conditions in society in order to the exercise of benevolent virtues."

This means, if it means anything, that some of mankind must remain in poverty, that others may have the pleasure of being charitable; that others be depraved, that cardinals, bishops etc. can have occupation in trying to elevate them. We do not believe Providence ever had anything to do with the matter. If it did, it would be nonsense to fight Providence with the first principle of the Knights of Labor, viz: to make industrial and moral worth not wealth the true standard of individual and national greatness. For that does not leave any room for unequal conditions. With mankind raised to the standard, benevolent virtues would not be known. Much of the develtry of man is laid to providence. Trace back the cause of the degradation of the lowly of the race, and it will be found to rest entirely in "man's inhumanity to man." It is to stop the cause and set aright the wrongs already perpetrated, as far as possible, and make the world what providence intended it should be that must occupy the attention of those who wish to exercise benevolent virtues. *There is nothing* wrong on earth that can justly be charged to providence. Christ taught equality of the race.

The numerous strikes reported from all parts of the country does not indicate a pleasant condition of industrial affairs. Why not avoid this by representatives of both sides getting together and reasoning out some settlement of the differences. It has to be done finally. A strike won or lost settles nothing.

Their use has been in the line of teaching by experience. The effects arising from them are the only means by which some minds can be reached.

Men, who were imported yesterday to fill the place of strikers are the strikers to-day. They are passing through the same course of schooling, and it appears as if it would go on 'till the supply runs out. It must be a very bitter experience for them as well as the employers.

The wage-workers form the great majority of the people of the world, and the people are going to keep advancing in spite of the minority—a fact the minority must admit; they are not going to be pulled back. It simply is going to result in more enjoying what they do. The differences will only be noticable by comparison. There is enough in the world for all, and there is all the muscle and knowledge necessary to fashion it into every needed use. The whole trouble has all along been that the many have been unable to use the muscle and knowledge they have for their own use. The bulk of it has been given to the few for the privilege of having enough of the remainder to exist on. There is going to be dissatisfaction and differences until this is adjusted as it naturally should be.

STOP THE STEALING OF THE RICH,

Then the Poor will not be Obliged to Steal in Order to Live.

In every direction, through contributions and able editorials, in nearly all reform and industrial journals, there is evidence of an awakening of the people to the real issues of the day; and a still better evidence is the better support of these papers. The masses are beginning to reap the fruits of the labor of the pioneers of the past, who dedicated their services of almost a lifetime for the benefit of the human family. Many of these pioneers sowed good seed for future generations, but the hoeing and weeding by those for whom the seed was sown, has been fearfully neglected. For more than half a century these hardy pioneers have been trying to arouse the masses to a sense of duty; for many years they have been trying to teach us that instead of toadying to wealth and position, the toilers should occupy the topmost round of the social ladder. Instead of honoring law-created thieves, to scorn the injustice of executive clemency that is dealt out to the man who steals thousands, to gratify some passion, while he who steals from necessity something for himself and family, is never pardoned. For many years they have been trying to teach us that, if the government will stop the stealings of the rich, the poor would not be obliged to steal in order to live. When a man is hungry and steals to satisfy his appetite there is some excuse for his act, but when men steal who have already large salaries, derived from the product of the labors of others, men who have no temptations, surrounded with comfort and luxury, there is no excuse for them, and there should be no mercy.

Instead of fearing all laws, we must learn to know our rights and demand them; instead of studying creeds, study the declaration of independence; instead of wasting incense on idols, learn to know that honesty is the noblest production of nature; instead of trying to make men honest through fear custom, or law, teach them that there is nothing so despicable as a moral coward, and that the greatest incentive to morality, and for usefnlness, is by so living to-day as to prepare for to-morrow.

Men have been known who saw nothing unnatural or illegitimate in owning slaves, who were often heard to repeat the words: "All men are born brothers," "Love thy neighbor as thyself," "In this the law of the prophet is fulfilled." We know men to-day who claim to be following the teachings of their professed master—who cleaned out the temple of money-changers—who are speculating not only in money, but in nearly all the necessaries of life, a hundred fold more than the money-changers of old.

Their master will never be able to rid our temples of them in this country without the vigorous aid of the people, and this aid will never be forthcoming so long as constituents, or electors are ignorant of their rights, or so long as legislators delegated by us are not taught to understand that they are, representatively speaking, the people in convention, and that they should act as the expounders of our interests, as servants morally bound to observe our wishes. When they legislate contrary to our interests, they should merit the contempt due all traitors and tyrants. The frugal, industrous toiler must have such wages for his toil as will enable him to live in comfort and decency, and accumulate a surplus for the emergencies of sickness, accident and age. An industry that cannot afford such wages without levying tribute on the masses through legalized aid, has no blessings in it, and the sooner it dies the better. The best good of society itself cannot be entertained unless each learn to stand alone.

In the one question of voting, all the interests of the country demand that our laws are so framed—as are those of the state of Wyoming which has

adopted the Australian system—as to protect every citizen to use his own intelligence, and his own conscience in determining the proper use of his ballot, using all the light he can gain from every source, it must come to this decision and to his own act if the principles of our government as laid down by our forefathers are to be re-enacted and upheld.

There is a law on our statute books, signed by George Washington in 1792, that says: "No person who owns stock in a banking institution or in any institution that issues notes to bearer or order, shall be allowed to be a member of this house." Had this been allowed to remain in force, our law making machinery for the past thirty years could not have been in the hands of the money power of this nation. The vast accumulation in possession of nearly all senators and many congressmen would not be recorded to the disgrace of the nation, whose wealth should be measured by the many rich and the few poor. The mystery of their vast accumulations vanish, when we learn that in less than twenty years they have changed the contract between the people and their creditors at least three times, and each time against the interest of the tax-payers', first by bonding the indebtedness, which absorbed the treasury notes, which decreased the volume of currency in circulation and compelled the producer to pay an average tax of 5 per cent interest on bonds. This not only compelled him to pay the interest on the others investment, who, by virtue of the investment in bonds, was exempt from taxes to the extent of their value, but in addition the contraction of the volume of currency decreased the value of the products of his labor, and the value of his property.

Second: By the credit strengthening act—five years after the debt was contracted when there was no necessity of borrowing money—which made bonds payable in gold, thereby increasing their value 25 per cent and again *depreciating the products of labor* and all other property to the extent that bonds had appreciated.

Third: The demonetizing of silver increased the value of bonds ten per cent and for the third time decreased the value of all other property, except money, which through our banking system could be, and was, still further contracted and still further preventing the equal distribution of the product of labor, and still further destroying the ability to purchase. Not until class legislation placed obstacles in the road to progress, by benefitting one class at the expense of the other, were the efforts of labor hindered in its natural accumulation of wealth that justly belonged to it. We deplore the condition of the barbarian of the past. A few things at least are true of those whose conditions we recall with sad recollections. In the time of the barbarian, if he made a coat out of a skin that it took weeks to tan, it was his. He was not obliged to sell it to pay interest on a nation's bonded debt, or hide it from the tax-collector. If he cultivated or planted a field, he was not compelled to eat the refuse, and sell the best to make a payment on a mortgage. If they were without schools, railroads, labor-saving inventions and labor-saving machinery, it is no less a fact, they were wanting in prisons and tramps. The condition of the barbarians was deplorable, but it is no less a deplorable fact that the tramp has come with the locomotive, and as McCauley predicted, "beggars are met under the shadows of the universities and museums, begging for alms." Jno. Lock said: "whoever owns the land, owns the people."

Garfield said: "whoever controls the currency of the nation, rules the people." Whoever controls the land and the currency, not only owns the people but can, and does own and control all labor-saving inventions and machinery, and thereby controls the opportunities and privileges that were born with the human race.

Capital combines and strikes for an increase in the price of the products of

our labor. Labor combines for the same reason. When men go on a strike we do not assist them because we wish to support them in idleness, for our assistance is of a nobler character than that of the capitalist.

When our brothers and sisters strike we send them something to sustain them in their fight, because they are contending for living wages. We are only assisting them to pay good prices for the products they consume, that will enable the merchant to live and pay for his goods, and enable other producers to pay off their mortgages or notes without quite so much hard labor, and save them from the doom of perpetual servitude. The necessity of having a fair price, has, and its importance to the general welfare of all mankind must have a beginning; that beginning is with labor; when that brings a good price everything else does. On this rests the prosperity of the entire nation.

Labor always takes the lead, and money follows. Money cannot perform its function, the payment of debt, without the aid of the products of labor.

Just so long as the money power, instead of the government, can control the volume of money, so long will it control the people. Just as long as our present financial system is allowed to exist, so long will there be an eternal conflict between Capital and Labor, because Capital wants cheap labor and dear dollars, while Labor wants cheap dollars and dear labor. Each stands ready to take advantage of the other.

It has been stated by higher authority than that of the writer, that our government was compelled to borrow money to carry on the war. I am on the side of the government. I will deny this lie for it. The constitution of the United States says: "Congress shall have the right to create money" to carry on war or for any other purpose. The Government did create $60,000,000 of treasury notes, good in payment of all debts public and private. These notes were *based on the* faith and integrity of the people without a specie basis, for the specie had all disappeared, as it always will long before there is any real danger; these notes were on a par with gold when it took 285 cents of the next issue with the exception clause, to buy 100 cents in gold.

Such a money as the first issue would have been good as long as the government stands, if issued by the government under a system that would be duly and properly limited in amount. It would be the most perfect, economic and just of which the present knowledge of man could conceive. This is the verdict established from the history of many centuries past, in the experience of civilized man. Jno. Stuart says: "If the bulk of the human race are to remain as at present, slaves to toil in which they have no interest, drudging from morn till late at night for bare necessities, and with all the intellectual and moral deficiencies which that inflicts—without resources either in mind or feeling—untaught, for they cannot be better taught than fed; selfish, for their thoughts are all required for themselves; without interest or sentiments as citizens and members of society, and with a sense of injustice rankling in their minds, equally for what they have not and what others have. I know not what there is which should make a person of any capacity of reason concern himself about the destinies of the human race." Is this an exageration of the condition toward which we are drifting? If a further incentive is necessary to arouse you to a sense of duty, then learn that the bribe givers are growing bolder with the money they have robbed the producers of, they are bidding for the honor of representatives. Those who are accumulating vast fortunes care less for a human being than the South American contractor who was asked to put up a movable shed covered with shingles to protect his men from sunstroke, who said: "men are cheaper than shingles; shingles cost money." The millionaire who is surrounded in our large cities with misery, vice a

degradation, who does not even contribute a dollar to improve their condition, is no better than the owner of a pile of lumber on the shore in sight of a sea-wrecked vessel whose load of human freight is seen battling with the waves, who refuses to give a few planks to save them from drowning.

The new political organization about to be formed must be born to fight the cursed system that is increasing their number. The masses are not asking for charity or alms. They are only seeking the privileges that are born with the human race. "The equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." These demands must be granted or the whole fabric of our civilization is liable to crumble as did that of some of the ancient empires.

H. BREITENSTEIN.

SECRECY AS A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPAL IN ALL GOOD GOVERNMENT.

An address delivered before L. A. 3468, Carbon, Wyoming.

Brothers, I will try to offer a few points in favor of secrecy and secret societies, with the hope of causing benefit to all organized societies and more especially labor organizations, but should I make in your judgement, a failure, I hope you will have at least charity enough to throw the vail of humanity around me and remember that I am flesh and blood as well as other men and liable to all the errors that humanity has fallen heir to.

Secrecy and secret societies for mutual relief, protection, instruction, and religious worship were probably first known in Egypt, in the days of her greatest glory and refinement. History has handed down the renown of the ceremonies which these secret societies enacted at their festivals, the feasts called, Cerealia of the Eleusinian Order, in honor of Ceres, and the Dyonisia or feasts of Bacchus, together with the Order of Pontifices, of Numa, *king of Rome, were propagated* from Egypt over all the world and from all these orders, Moses (who was learned in all the wisdom of Egyptians) probably derived much of that wisdom which made him the greatest law-giver in the world. From these the Greeks made models of institutions which lasted to their latest day of historical glory. From these the Druides of Britain, modeled their religious rites so imposing that nothing but the revelations of the religion of Christ could have dissipated their power from these. We doubt not the Aborigines of our own land have derived by tradition. their annual festive ceremonies, to which none but their own blood and nation are ever admitted. That such societies existed in all the ancient empires of the world, we have abundant evidence in the pages of history. We read that the highest honor that could be bestowed on Hippoerates in the city where his art first triumphed so signally, was to initiate him into all the mysteries of their secret orders, to which strangers were never before admitted.

But these ancient orders with the causes that made them useful, have passed away before the transmitting hand of time. The religious sublimities of Egyptian and Grecian mythology have given place to a holier and more simple religion, the precepts of which are written upon all the pages of Nature's great books in characters so plain that the weakest in intellect may read them as he runs. This has ended the mystery that was once deemed necessary to preserve religion from oblivion. The archives of learning, two, has been spread before the world by the magic power of the press, while science is knocking and importuning at the door of the humblest of the poor that its inmates may be made wise. Hence the mystery of that monopoly of wisdom which once existed with the priests of a heathen religion has vanished, and its alters have crumbled to the dust.

But the general diffusion of science or even the divine light of a wisdom

that cometh from above, may not always relieve from oppression or aid and comfort the sick in body and the broken in spirit. Though wisdom and devotion need no longer the vail of mystery over their alters, the heavenly attributes of charity still loves the shade—still loves to shun the eye of the world and do good by stealth. Let no one say that there should be no secret concert in the cultivation of the virtues of benevolence and humanity. To those who possess a tolerable acquaintance with human nature, and are in any wise familiar with the history of mankind, either past or present, the importance and usefulness of societies in amelerating the condition of man, in correcting the evils of his nature, and bringing forth latent principles of his mind into healthful exercise, are sufficiently obvious.

And now brothers, while I don't pretend that I can tell the particular time or circumstances under which this same principle of secrecy had its origin, this I do claim, that it matters not whether it originated in the days of that good old sea captain, Noah, or at the building of the Temple of Soloman or the Tower of Bable, whether before or after those stupendous and splendid structures reared their glittering pinacles heavenward, almost tonching the skies, or whether it was in the cedars of Lebanon or on the Arid Plains, whether on the dark continent, in the days of the Black Prince, whether in time of peace when all was tranquility, or in time of war when the hand of tyranny and oppression was stretched out over the land with blood dripping from its every finger, this we do know, that it had its origin in eternal truth and never-ending requirements of human nature, and has grown as civilization has advanced until it has become one of the fundamental principles upon which freedom now exists, and now I will ask who will dare point the finger of scorn at K. of L. because they have organized for the elevation of mankind both morally and socially, just merely because we have adopted this same principle, secrecy, that was in the beginning, as now the chief protection of mankind as the governing rule to do our business. Surely there are business men who have secrets which they will not allow to pass their own lips. Professional men also have secrets that are known only to men of the same calling. Corporations have secrets that are never made known to the world at large. And why? I ask, should not laboring men act on the same principle. Why not secretly organize; secretly meet and transact their business, keeping constantly hidden from the gaze of the world at large their intentions. Keeping constantly before their own minds the avowed intention of getting at least a part of the wealth they are daily earning, that they and theirs may enjoy at least a part of the blessings and comforts that the Great Creator is daily bestowing to the world.

And now in conclusion I will add a few remarks concerning labor and laboring men. I will ask you how does the laboring man stand to-day as estimated by the world? Is he respected by society? Is he honored by the rich who have accumulated immense fortunes by robbing this same man of his just due? Is he honored by the people by being honored by being sent to the legislature to provide the laws that his experience teaches him is actually necessary for the protection of his health and even his life, while he is striving and toiling to secure an honest living for himself and a fortune for someone else to rob him of? I would answer surely not. He is scorned by society; traduced by tyranny; ignored by corporation officials; oppressed by ignorant legislators, and finally sent to a pauper's grave. But brothers, I think if you will profit by the few remarks made here to-night and study this same principle "secrecy" in all its bearings and judicially apply it, the present condition of things will soon disappear, and Labor receive her just due. So I will only add three cheers for this same fell-destroyer "secrecy," that people make so much ado about.

EIGHT HOURS A WINNER.

This question has bloomed for many summers, while the fruit is small, the demand is universal upon which the ablest in the ranks from time to time have written, failing to impart any light other than their approual. International conventions have referred the subject to time, as did Grady with the negro question. Even the American Federation of labor adjourned without discovering a fertilizer, but favored the enjoyment of the fruits thereof whenever matured. Yet Sam Gompers don't despair, but continues to stir up strife and contention, not even consenting to come down and review the cause of repeated disasters. In the face of hope long deferred, he refuses to loan support to the majority, which alone means victory, but advises his handful of followers to continue upon the first of May to butt their brains out against the vaults of the bloated capitalists but by no means to take part in politics. Reforms through six-inch sewers are as obnoxious as the evils, it is only a matter of time when dry-rot overtakes them. The farce of enacting the eight-hour clause upon the statues of states and nation fails to longer entertain an audience. Laws of the farce comedy stripe are too numerous. The surplus in the treasury of the nation speaks plainly of the brains and sinews going to rot under false representation. With close on to $200,000,000 of a surplus in the treasury, surely the parents of the protected infant industries must have pocketed thrice that amount each year. Yes Sam said, don't mix with politics. While the wealth of the nation is being steared into a corner, the producers, which are the farmers, work sixteen hours and are starving throughout the west, and to save this glorious nation from disgrace, he is refused national aid for fear the Russians might hear it. While Sam's followers stake all on eight hours, the capitalists they so faithfully serve by keeping out of politics, refuse to grant it.

Sitting Bull was considered a bad Indian, he sought to strike at the root of an evil and exterminate the whites, for which he was exterminated. There is no danger of Gompers. For a a barbarian of his day Sitting Bull had few equals among the civilized tribes, but we are so wonderfully progressive.

The Chicago carpenters have decided to take up the eight hour fight where they left off last year. To decide where they left off last year can be overcome by starting over again, and should victory attend the coming effort what safeguard do they propose to insure its stability against industrial depressions when we find thousands only too anxious to work ten or more hours even below what is termed standard wages. Our civil laws were designed to allow the few to walk out in the morning to get an appetite for their breakfast, and compell the majority to find a breakfast for their appetite. regardless of Sams or ciphers, these conditions must change before the age of rest can surplant that reason. If the Chicago carpenters are not misled they will amend the date of striking from May to November. Industrial reforms such as tax reductions and government controll to the interest of the masses will alone insure eight hours, without inflecting any further burdens upon those less able to fight single handed against monopolized labor or capital. Strike upon the broad platform of equal rights, equal pay and hours for all, upon the first of every November. Study well and don't fear to enter politics. SID.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

All railroad officers kick about the men trying to manage the road when they resist their right to discharge a man without good and sufficient reasons, which must be stated. Perhaps things are not just as they ought to be, but all of them can have the satisfaction, if it is a satisfaction, of remembering that it has been the injustice and inhumanity of themselves or other railroad officials that have brought the

arbitrary demands about. For years it has been customary to discharge somebody for every accident of note on the road; the official in charge must clear his own skirts of the charge of faults of operating, the road of mismanagement; it satisfies the public and prevents comment and perhaps lawsuits, stating "that upon investigation it is found that Conductor A. and Engineer B. caused the wreck at C." Engineer B. was killed in the wreck, and as it was his fault his widow does not sue; Conductor A. goes away branded and the official sneaks out. Had railroad officials always been decently fair the men would never have organized to defend themselves, as there would have been no cause. But men always go farther than is right in a case of this kind; they feel that interest is due them, and try to make a right out of two wrongs. The unreasonable demands they then make only tend to harden the higher officials against them, until the employes of a road resemble two armies facing each other, a battle being avoided only because each is afraid the other is the stronger. One army is composed of the rank and file demanding better rations, and often offering poor allegiance to the flag for it; the other is composed entirely of officers, who, however able, have the common fault that if a fellow officer becomes a martinet they defend and imitate him instead of courtmartialing him out of the army entirely. Both sides need to use more justice in dealing with the other; they need to "get together." They should be allies, not enemies.—*Locomotive Engineer.*

The multitude never comprehend principles; principles are complex ideas; they comprehend a simple idea, and the simplest idea is, a name that rids their action of all responsibility to thought.—*Bulwer.*

"Fellows who failed to get nominations may be said to have finished a campaign *of education.*"

ARGUMENTS THAT ORGANIZED LABOR SHOULD CONSIDER.

* * * We must admit that the recent developments of trade-unionism have been surprising in the last degree, and vividly suggest the kind of result we have been considering, although they do not promise or portend it. They force on the imagination a picture of that result, but they do not offer to the judgement any indications that it is possible to realize it. On the contrary, if we consider them dispassionately, they do the precise opposite. In the first place, the following facts must become apparent to us. The wider the attempted scope of the union or federation that we speak of, the more difficult will become the task of uniting the various sections to be comprised in it, and the greater will be the antagonism of interest between these sections. Until all the climates and soils of the world shall offer equal advantages to the laborer, there never can be a community of interest between the laborers of all countries; and as the laborers become owners of the soils that they occupy, the diversity of interests will be more and more apparent. It has often furnished matter for useless wonder to philosophers, that the various peoples should consent to supply soldiers to fight and die for the ambition and aggrandizement of their rulers. It is a fact, however, that the various peoples have done this; and if they have fought and died for the advantage of others, we can hardly doubt that they would do the same for the advantage of themselves. The laborers of different countries, in fact, are natural allies only so long as they are in the presence of what they think to be a common foe—capital; and if once that foe should be removed or crippled, they would find bitterer foes in one another than they ever found in it.

These difficulties, however, I only mention in passing. I not only do not purpose to dwell on them, but for argument's sake I will suppose that they do not exist, and will proceed to others,

which, though less apparent, are far deeper and far better worth discussing. Let us suppose, then, that the first great step has been accomplished, and that, despite the difficulty of organizing vast masses and of harmonizing discordant interests, all the laborers of the world are united in one corporate body and are actually, in the way already described, confronting the capitalists and the employers. Now, would the fact that the laborers had advanced thus far afford any proof that they would be able to advance so much farther as to make any permanent use of the partial advantage they had gained? It would certainly, at first sight, seem that the answer to this question must be, Yes. "Here," it would be argued, "is labor led by its own leaders. With no instruction, with no dictation from above, it has shown itself capable of organizing and directing itself. What doubt can there be that the leaders who have brought it thus far will be competent to bring it one step farther, and teach it how to appropriate the fruit that is already in its hands? If labor can organize itself in this marvelous way to resist capital, who can doubt that it can organize itself to employ capital? There we have in a few words the argument which presents itself to our latest prophets of labor, and which they present, with not unnatural triumph, to alarm their sanguine hearers. It is an argument, however, vitiated by a fallacy which seems commonly to escape not only those who use it, but those who would give anything to refute it. What we are asked to consider, is how certain men have succeeded in organizing labor, and what a formidable thing they have made of it. But in reality what these leaders have done has been something quite different. They have organized laboring men, but they have not organized labor. On the contrary they have organized idleness—abstention from labor. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this distinction. The whole ostensible object of the leaders of the labor movement is to secure for labor the wealth which, according to these leaders, labor produces. But the amount of wealth which labor produces, or, in other words, the amount of the prize for the possession of which labor is contending depends on the skill with which the labor of the laborers is organized, not on the skill with which the idleness of the laborers is organized. Their organized idleness is no doubt a valuable weapon, but it is valuable for militant purposes only, not for productive purposes. It may assist them to seize on the instruments of production, but it does not tend to give them any skill in using these, any more than the ability to rob a man of a fiddle tends of itself to turn a burglar into a musician. Thus the ability of the laborers to organize a universal strike might show that they are able to take all the wealth of the employers from them, but it wonld not indicate any ability whatever to transfer any fraction of this wealth to themselves· Thus far the productivity of labor has depended on the skill of the employers in commanding it and directing it. If the employers are to be ousted, and if labor is to maintain its present productivity and not to sink into a hopeless and helpless chaos, men with similar powers of command and similar skill must be found to take their place; and the question is, would such men be forthcoming?

Let us consider exactly what this question involves. It is not a question of whether or not the laborers have, among their millions, men of sufficient natural capacity. No doubt they have; and if all the present employers of labor should die childless during the course of the next few years, we may be certain enough that, under the present condition of things, laborers would be found who would gradually take their places and supply us with a new generation of employers, capitalists, and millionaires. The question is not whether such men would be forthcoming under present conditions, but whether they could be induced to come

forward under entirely changes conditions. Hitherto the only inducements worth taking account of, that have ever incited men to direct and to organize labor for productive purposes, have been the hope and the possibility of securing for themselves whatever special product their ability has been instrumental in producing. But the essential idea of all the leaders of the labor movement has been to take away these inducements, or to make them as small as possible. It is obvious, therefore, that the ultimate success of this movement must depend on whether society could, under such conditions, still secure the kind of ability spoken of.

Now, one of the most important morals that have been drawn from the growing successes of unionism, has been that this kind of ability could be so secured. We are urged to look at the characters and careers of the men by whom labor is now being organized. It is pointed out to us that the motives which actuate these men are not personal and the accumulation of capital. They give to the common cause exceptional ability, and yet they neither claim nor expect any exceptional reward. The ability required to organize a great strike is not less than the ability required to organize a great industry; and if facts prove that, without any interested expectations, men can be got to do the one, what doubt, it is asked, can there be that we shall get men, on the same condition, to do the other? The fallacy of this argument is what I am here endeavoring to emphasize. On the surface it is eminently plausible; but the more it is examined, the more clearly we shall see not only that it does not prove what it is supposed to prove, but that its entire tendency is to prove the exact opposite.

In the first place, to repeat what I have said already, the leaders of the labor movement have not, in that capacity, been leaders of labor. That, however, is by no means the whole of the case. A more important feature of it is that no man who has been successful as a leader of labor has ever been found among the leaders of the labor movement. To put the matter in a plainer and more brutal way, no man who has been successful in increasing production has ever been found among those who are working to redistribute the product; and conversely, not one of the men who are working to redistribute the product has ever shown himself capable of assisting in increasing production. To this broad rule there may perhaps be some isolated exceptions, but as a broad rule it is indubitably true. Outside of a circle of foolish and half-sincere sentimentalists, where do we find any of the opponents of capital among men who have the ability to make it? And by the ability to make it we mean a very simple thing—we mean the ability to direct labor to advantage. The leaders of the labor movement have, as a class, been men absolutely without that quality; and without wishing to call in question the sincerity of their philanthropy, the fact remains that their desire to divide the wealth of the world among their fellows has had for its basis an utter incapacity to add anything to that wealth themselves.

And now let us deal with the fact, which I have no wish to question, that these men have been so far disinterested that they have, in spite of their exceptional efforts, not aimed at securing any exceptional pecuniary reward. That may be perfectly true; but though there may have been no pecuniary reward to stimulate them, there have been rewards of a kind equally selfish. There has been in many cases the satisfaction of a grudge, owed to society because they have not been able to succeed in it; and, above all, there has been the intoxication of power and notoriety suddenly placed within the reach of men who would otherwise live and fret in uneventful, helpless obscurity. There is no greater mistake than to imagine that men whose sole road to success lies in attacking wealth

are for that reason less disinterested, less greedy of personal distinction, than the men whose road to success lies in acquiring or creating wealth. Indeed, a study of human nature in general, and of modern industrial history in particular, proves that in a society where there are no special rewards, there will be no exercise of any special ability. It proves, further, that between the ability and the reward there is always some connection in kind, and that, while anger or ambition or enthusiasm may lead a man to secure many thing for his fellow-men, one reward only will lead him to produce wealth for them, and that is the posession of a large proportion of the wealth produced. The recent of industrial events, therefore, has no tendency to throw any doubt of the belief that the possession of private property, the enjoyment of interest, and the dictatorship—however limited—exercised over labor by the men to whom the profits will go, or by their representatives, form essential conditions not only of the production of wealth, but of the prosperity of labor itself.

We must not, however, blind ourselves to the other side. History is teaching us that laborers may be organized in two different ways: first, as a producing body; secondly, as a resisting or self-protecting body. In the latter capacity they may be able to govern themselves, but in the first they must be always governed by others. The conclusion is that in the very nature of things it is impossible for either party to gain a complete victory. It is obvious that the capitalist cannot exist without the laborer. A deeper and more dispassionate study of human nature will in time convince even our most ardent social reformers that the laborer will never progress except with the progress of the capitalist. The names of things and the forms of things may change; but the essential facts of the case, being facts of human nature, will always remain the same, till human nature is metamorphosed.—*W. H. Mallock, in April Forum.*

"HOW MUCH DOES GOD CHARGE FOR COAL MINES?"

Little Joe had been listening to his father reading about the starving miners at Streator and Braidwood and other coal mines. Little Joe was too young to understand Cæsar's ways; he only heard the voice of nature as it spoke within him. He was not old enough to be contaminated by vices and devices of land-sharks, bogus statesmen and political mountebanks, boodlers and coal barons. He had heard his father reading and talking about something wrong in the affairs of mankind, and he was trying to find out the "why." So he let the natural voice of truth and justice speak:

"Father, why don't those miners dig out some coal and trade it for something to eat?"

"Because, Joey, they don't own the coal mines."

"Who does own the coal mines?"

"They are owned by some men in Chicago."

"Did those men in Chicago make the coal, and put it down in the mines, father?"

"Oh, no, Joey; God made the coal."

"What did he make the coal for?"

"Why, he made it for fuel, my child, to keep us warm and cook our food."

"Did God make it for those men in Chicago?"

"No, not exclusively; He made it for everybody."

"Well, then, if He made it for everybody didn't he make some of it for those miners?"

"Why—yes—I suppose so; but you see, my dear little Joey, those miners are too poor to own any thing."

"O, yes, I see; God made the coal for everybody that's rich."

"No, no Joey, He made the coal for all, but the poor are unable to buy the mines, and so they don't own them."

"How much does God charge for the coal mines, father?"

"Why, my boy, He doesn't charge anything for the coal more than the trouble of digging it out."

"Do any of those men in Chicago ever dig any of it out?"

"Oh, no, they hire those miners to do that."

"Well, father, if God made the coal for all, and don't charge anything for it and those miners take all the trouble and labor to get it out, why don't they own it after they get it out?"

"Well, Joey my boy, I know it does look that way to your young and childish mind, but as you get older you will understand how it comes about that a great many of God's creatures that He sends here fail to get what he made for them."

"If they fail to get what God intended for them, who does get it, father?"

"Why, it is the sharp, shrewd business men who get it."

"How do they get it?"

"Why, Joey, I don't know as I can make you understand it; but I'll tell you that once upon a time, long, long ago, a certain king rose up and seized the 'earth and the fullness thereof,' and said 'It all belongs to the king.' Now when the king did that, he actually confiscated—or if you do not understand that word, stole—everybody's interest in the earth and all the earth contains."

"Why, father, I shouldn't have thought the people would let the king do such a thing."

Well, you see, Joey, the lawyers told the people that the king could do no wrong, and the people were foolish enough to believe the lawyers."

"Well then that is how those men in Chicago came to own these miners' coal is it?"

"Yes, Joey, the king divided up the earth among his favorites, and they parcelled it out to such as were rich enough to buy, and those who were poor lost their inheritance."—*C. W. Agers in Farmer's Voice.*

"There is a great deal of heaven in being in hell with those you like, and a great deal of hell in being in heaven with those you dislike."

WHERE HASTE MAKES WASTE.

Editor Magazine:

There seems to be a belief among railroad master mechanics in the west that the way to secure the greatest service from iron working tools is to have them speeded very high, thus compelling workmen to use no judgement in regulating the speed the metal is being passed over the tool. There seems to be no other object that can be reasoned out. There is nothing so discouraging to a mechanic running a lathe as to attempt to do a fair day's work in turning a piece not near the swing of the lathe, with the belt on the slowest speed, and still grinding the tool away faster than the piece to be turned. A lathe can always be made to run fast enough, but not slow enough for some work that may be brought to it, and the capacity of that lathe is reduced just that much. Why make thus a 30-inch lathe only equal to a 16-inch one? Yet this is about what has been done in planning the speed of tools in the new shops at Denver.

Where economy is found in operating iron working tools, is to sacrifice speed in adding feed to the tool. I have heard foremen refer to the amount a certain make of a lathe in a certain shop had a record of doing, but on questioning him found he was ignorant of the amount of feed that was given to cutting speed per minute, and by personal knowledge of the work done, I drew out of him that the cutting speed was about one half what he had an idea it was, while the feed was double, and that was the secret of the the record of that lathe. If the speeding of the counter shafts to lathes so high, is done to make the operator force the lathe to a high capacity, it will prove a losing investment. If a lathe hand is not capable of making a lathe do its full duty, he is out of place and it is the foreman's duty to discover it. A man who runs a lathe is supposed to be paid for what he knows, and one thing he should know is the proper cutting speed and feed, that

different metals can be worked at profitably. If the speed of the counter shaft will not allow him to exercise this he is handicapped, and if he is a conscientious workman, will be worried by it.

I would respectfully call the attention of our general master mechanic to this defect in the speed of tools.

It is of interest to us as workmen to see our labor highly productive. It has a good effect in resisting the tendency to reduce wages, and again we have nothing to gain in making a machine do only half its capacity. The idea that I haue heard expressed often, that to make a job last a good while is putting more into the pockets of labor, is a false one. Social problems are never going to be solved by following such ideas. MACHINIST.

Capital and Labor, after severe skirmishes with varying success, are arming for the supreme conflict. How imminent the struggle may be no man can affirm precisely, but signs there are which may well fill us with disquiet. The rich are daily becoming richer; the poor poorer; luxury, high living, and the pride of life are on the increase. The thirst for wealth becomes daily more unsatiable; the cries of the distressed more sharp and loud and poignant.

The economic conditions in the United States are fast approaching those of England. The homes of the poor are more marked by destitution and squalor; the light of heaven is being closed out from tenement room and attic; flesh and blood are becoming more cheap, and bread more dear; the well-being of the car-horse is more solicitously watched than that of the driver. Small wonder that strong men, maddened by the tears of wife and cries of starving children, band themselves together and sometimes resort to deeds of violence.—*Cardinal Gibbon in N. A. Review, for April.*

"*Art is the shadow of* Nature."

PHILOSOPHY.

"Envy is a lazy desire."

"Nothing is fun that we draw pay for doing."

"There is nothing cunning about being treacherous."

"If you are good to yourself, the world will be good to you."

"Half of the world's thinking is but an echo of inherited ideas."

"Money is principally of value for what it will procure for us."

"It is only the fool who lets the enemy know how cruel a stab is."

"Renegades are always the most bitter against their former comrades."

"Laughter has a worse sting than a blow ween it is directed against us."

"No business can prosper while it is managed on personal consideration."

"We are apt to discover remaakable wisdom in those who agree with us."

"What a blessing it is for most people that the world has a short memory."

"Meek-looking people are safe ones to keep away from if a row gets a good start."

"Nothing is cheap that you do not need, no matter for what price it may be offered."

"Let this be your constant maxim, that no man can be good enough to neglect the rules of prudence."

"There is no use trusting a man or woman who has wilfully deceived you once about an important matter, because if you do you can expect to get it worse next time."

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

INJURY TO RAILROAD EMPLOYES—SECOND ATTEMPT—DEFECTIVE APPLIANCE. The evidence in this case showed that the draw-bar was used in "M" and worked well. The next attempt to use it was at "G," when it proved to be tight so that it could not be raised at the first trial. It was shaken loose and an other trial was made, when it failed to work, and the plaintiff, (brakeman) was injured in consequence. But after the plaintiff's injury the coupling was successfully made by another person. The trial court ordered a non suit because the plaintiff persisted after making one effort to couple the cars, and was in fault for making a second effort. Plaintiff appealed.

Held, 1. That a jury could infer that the draw-bar was defective, it having failed in its proper functions twice out of three attempts at using it. It would not be unreasonable to conclude that an implement which proves inefficient in two-thirds of the instances of its use is not a fit implement to be supplied by a railway company to those of its employes who are engaged in such hazardous service as coupling cars.

2. Where two efforts were made to couple the cars. The first effort resulting in shaking the bar loose, this being so, had it been a proper bar, the brakeman had a reasonable right to conclude that it would remain loose long enough to be used in making the coupling. It at least raised a question for the jury whether under all the circumstances he would be warranted in arriving at that conclusion, and making a second attempt to effect a coupling. For a brakeman to make a second effect, under such circumstances, was not necessarily improper, contributory or inexcusable. Judgement reversed. (Ousley v. Central R. R. etc. Co. Geo. S. C. Jan. 19, 1891.)

INJURY TO A FIREMAN—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE. Plaintiff Moore was a fireman on a freight train of the defendant company, and was employed by the trip, and at the time of the injury complained of, was oft duty and out of the employ and pay of said company. His time was absolutely his own until, and unless he should choose and engage to go as fireman on a return trip the following day, which he expected to do. He slept in the company's lodging rooms off depot, and on the fatal morning while talking with a conductor, and at the same time leaning back against a gangway so close that an unheeded or unobserved engine struck him while passing and injured him seriously. The trial court jury gave the plaintiff a $3,000 verdict subject to the court's ruling upon the company's demurer to plaintiff's complaint. The court ruled to sustain the defendant's demurer, and plaintiff appealed.

Held, That a fireman employed by a railroad company only by the trip, who, while off duty lounges near the track, and, heedless of the danger, puts himself in such a position that a passing train must strike him, is guilty of such negligence as will prevent his recovery for injuries sustained by being struck while in such position. (Moore, v. Norfolk, W. R. Co., Va. Ct. ox. app. March 5th, 1891.)

NOTE.—It is difficult to understand why the plaintiff put himself in such danger from the passing engine, inasmuch as he was a railroad man, fully experienced and familiar with that place and all the customs of operation therein. Plaintiff was not a passenger, nor was he in the discharge or performance of any duty to or for the company. He had voluntarily and negligently placed himself in a place and position of manifest danger, and was so engrossed in conversation with another that he neither saw nor heard the moving engine. The principle of law in such cases applies with peculiar force to employes of a railroad company who are in relation of privity with their principals, having every opportunity of becoming well acquainted with the business, and are presumed

to know and understand something of the risks and dangers incident to the business. This distinction between railroad employes (whether on duty or not) and other persons is not only sustained by authority, and in the eye of the law are regarded as being the author of their own misfortunes. There are certain correlative duties on the part of the employe to the company. One of these is to use ordinary care to avoid injuries to himself, for the company is under no greater obligation to care for his safety than he is for himself. The law makes it the duty of such employe to inform himself as far as he reasonably can, respecting the dangers, as well as the duties incident to the service. And it applies with greater force and reason to employes when off duty, and having absolute control of their own time and themselves, than if they were on duty. (See Improvement Co. v. Andrews. 86 Va. 270.)

INJURIES TO SERVANT—RULES OF SERVICE—CONTRACT-EXCESSIVE DAMAGES. 1. Where a rule of a railroad company stipulates that employes shall not be entitled to compensation for injuries, the regular compensation paid for service covering all such risks, and that all officers employing men "will have these conditions strictly understood and agreed to by each employe before he enters the service," and where the plaintiff took service with the defendant company, the latter failing to call the former's attention to the rule otherwise than by giving him the rule book containing it. *Held*, That the employe is not bound by the rule.

2. *Held*, That a verdict for $16,000 is not excessive when it appears that plaintiff was permanently injured, and that his heart was displaced and enlarged. (Georgia & Pac. Ry. Co. v. Dooley, Georgia, S. C. Dec. 1, 1891.)

NOTE.—This is an unusual and interesting decision. It is also of much value to railway employes. If an employe of a railway company enters into a contract, express or implied, with such company, that the compensation he is to receive as such employe, shall cover all risks incurred and liability to accident from any cause whatever while in the service of the company he is bound by such contract (under the common law) although some states have held, and justly to, that such a contract is against public policy and void.

An express contract is one which the parties reduce the contract to words; an implied contract is one which the law infers from the conduct of the parties. If the employe enters the service of an employer with the knowledge when he so enters that he does so under certain regulations as to his rights prescribed by the employer, the law implies an agreement on his part that his rights shall be controlled by such regulations. If these regulations are in the form of printed rules, and they are delivered at the time of his employment to an employe who can read and who has such an opportunity to read them that by ordinary diligence he could do so, the law will presume a knowledge by him of such rules.

A railroad companv has the right to make rules for the government of its employes. It has a right also to have those rules obeyed; and an employe has no right to violate them and set up an excuse of his want of knowledge of them after an opportunity to become acquainted with them. He is bound by every reasonable rule which is to govern him in his work or conduct. If one of these rules should require him to couple cars with a stick, and he should undertake to couple them with his hand, and in consequence should be injured, he would not be allowed to say that he had no knowledge of the rule. Or, if one of the rules should require him to give so many days notice before quitting the company's service, or in default thereof lose his pay, he could not, if he quit its service without such notice, recover his wages because he was ignorant of the rule. (See Harman v. Manufacturing Co. 35 M 447 and 58 A. M. Dec. 718.)

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

D. M. W., THOS. NEASHAM, Denver, Colo.
D. W. F., GEO. C. MILLER, Ellis, Kans.
D. R. S., J. N. CORBIN, Denver, Colo.
D. F. S. & T., W. L. CARROLL, Denver, Colo.

Editor and Manager of the Magazine,
J. N. CORBIN,
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D. M. W. Neasham visited Council Bluffs, Omaha and Grand Island the past month. With the exception of Grand Island he found the local assemblies in excellent working order.

Every one who secures a subscriber for our MAGAZINE is advancing the interests of wage earners. It is in their behalf it is published, and it is the property of a large organized body of them.

We want every employe of the Union Pacific company to be a subscriber to the UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYEES MAGAZINE. Reader, if you are not already a subscribor, send to this office one dollar and have it sent regularly to you.

D. R. Munro, who represented his district in the Idaho Senate the past winter, is again at work at his trade in the Shoshone shops. He made a first-class record as a law-maker, and proved that all workingmen do not forget their duty, when honors are conferred on them.

Attention of our readers is called to the offer we make in our advertising this month. We offer T. N. Powderly's book, "Thirty Years of Labor," at less than cost, to cash subscribers. We have but a limited number of these books, and the first who come will be *first served, as long as they last.*

The claim of Frank A. Bones, (Son of David S. Bones, engineer S. Park Div. U. P. Ry.) who was killed April 7th by the elevator at the People's Bank building, was settled by the Railway Officials and Employes Accident Association as follows: $250 by telegraph, April 8th, the balance, $1,750 was received by David S. Bones, father and beneficiary, April 18th. This is very quick work.

Union Pacific Assemblies of Council Bluffs and Omaha passed resolutions supporting Dr. Pfeiffer as chief surgeon. If the employes over the system thought there was any danger of his being removed by the new management, there would be a flood of resolutions forthcoming, protesting against it. The prevailing opinion is that the evidence of the efficiency of the present hospital management is so great that no attempt will be made to change it.

E. Dickinson will again be back on the U. P. the present month, where he was always popular, and where he made his record as a railroad man. He will be welcomed. Much of his popularity has been gained by his fairness to men under him, and gaining their confidence in doing as he promised, a faculty that is not common among Ry. officials. It is expected he is to superceed Mr. Holcomb, who is to leave the Union Pacific. Mr. Holcomb's acts toward the employes have been such as to gain their respect and good will, and he will take with him their best wishes.

LET THERE BE NO EXPERIMENTING WITH THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

The editor of the Omaha *News Reporter* says he is coming to Denver to get evidence to further his political scheming method of destroying the present efficient management of the Union Pacific hospital department

The Douglass case, which by misrepresentation, he tried to make so much of seems to fail. The following letter received by us from Mr. Douglass, is a sample of plenty of evidence we have to furnish, but is evidently the kind the *News Reporter* man will not want to use:

Mr, Editor: "The *Railway News Reporter*., published at Omaha, (date ?) speaks of the neglect to which I was subjected at the time of the wreck at Brighton, and since that time. I desire to state that on the morning of the wreck, Dr. Pfeiffer, chief surgeon of our road, came to the wreck himself and brought me to the Denver Hospital. He there found that I had received a very serious fracture of the skull which drove the bones in upon the brain. He then performed a very critical operation upon my skull so skilfully that I recovered from what would be a fatal injury in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Since that time he has attended me personally for weeks, up to the present time, when all doubt of my complete recovery is over. I cannot speak too highly of the Denver Hospital and its management. Yours Truly,

THOMAS F. DOUGLASS.

Denver, Colorado, April 23.

Such is the testimony of the man that it was alleged was so badly cared for, and as proof that a change in this management should be made, or in other words, give some saw-bones a chance for the appointment. If a vote of the employes who have received care under the Medical Department or have seen the care others have had, it would result in an overwhelming majority for the present management, especially against any experimenting with a new and unknown management. We have now, a better department than any other railroad system, and until it can be shown that other railroads can secure a chief surgeon who will improve the system better than ours, the proof will be that the Union Pacific cannot, and the demand will be, make no experiments. The coal miners of the Union Pacific are now seeking to be placed under the general medical department in order that they may receive the same benefits other employes do.

"He who calls in the aid of an equal understanding doubles his own."

In many respects *The Arena* is unique. Unlike the majority of magazines which devote the major part of their space to fashionable topics and superficial aspects of affairs, this review is given largely to the discnssion of the great root problems that intimately affect civilization. Its contributors number many of the boldest and most brilliant thinkers of the day in tee fields of social and economic science, education, ethics and religion. The May number is a remarkably brilliant issue, containing notable papers by C. Wood Davis, who discusses the wheat supply of Europe and America; Prof. Emil Blum, Ph. D., a native of Russia, who after graduating at the University of Vienna, established a flourisihng college at Odessa, from which he was driven by the Russian government on account of his having served in the Russian army. Prof. Blum writes on "Russia of To-day" in a cool and dispassionate manner. Julian Hawthorne and the Rev. Minot J. Savage discuss Modern Spiritualism. Paul Blouet, the brilliant French author and lecturer, better known through-out this country as Max O'Rell, writes on the "parvenu in religion." Other notable papers are from the pen of Prof. Abram S. Isaacs, of the University of New York, Prof. J. W. McGarvey, of the Kentucky University, Dr. Henry D. Chapin, of New York, Rev. John W. Chadwick, Frank L. King, Will Allen Dromgoole, and the editor. It will be readily seen that no thoughtful magazine reader can afford to overlook this issue of *The Arena*.

Fifty years ago hours of work were longer and wages were less, but work was free and certain; industry meant sure success. To-day work is uncertain; snccess is a peradventure: anxiety is on the brow of the rich and poor alike. In this struggle simply to hold one's own the poor lose all strength for nobler thought; each child is taught to live above all else for the dollar. A change of the system is needed to save civilization from utter destruction.—*New York World.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., April 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Our Assembly has a large membership and is prosperous. We are pleased to note that the members are taking a more active interest in their official organ, the U. P. MAGAZINE.

THE MAGAZINE agent is a rustler and owing to his efforts its circulation has been greatly increased. Truly it deserves a large patronage, as no better exponent of the cause of labor is published in the West.

P. J. Cosgrave, (Patsy) late car-shop foreman, stepped down and out a few days ago, and was succeeded by William Page. Not many of our members shed tears when Patsy got the G. B. During his little brief reign he gave more annoyance to good men, displayed such favoritism and exhibited such thorough ignorance of the duties pertaining to his position, that we concluded the action of the Company in placing such a *yap* to boss *men*, something beyond mortal ken. He knew as much about running the shops here as a dog does about Euclid's elements of geometry. When the order reached him to reduce the force in the shops, he discharged old and capable workmen, and retained men who had not been in the Company's service three months. One of the latter is Pat Morrow, (Begorra) of whom 'twas said he could not bore a straight hole in an inch board. Patsy delighted in "suckers" and did not forget them when overtime had to be given. This class regret his leaving and deplore his loss, because they must work now, and overtime is gone where the woodbine twineth. Take Patsy for all in all we soon shall not look on his like again. "He was a broth of a boy" so he was.

Wm. Page, who superseded Patrick, is a veteran in the Company's service. He is a strict disciplinarian, a good judge of men, and of work too, and already has effected many needed reforms. Such a man fills a long-felt want. A man fair to all, while at the same time exacting a fair day's work from all. He has no favorites, and overtime with him is away below par. He has turned out more work since he took charge with less hardships to the workers than Patsy ever accomplished in twice the time. He had an uphill job in undoing the work (?) of his predecessor, and in restoring order out of chaos, but he is getting there with both feet.

This town is growing rapidly, several fine buildings having been recently erected, but it has one drawback, owing to its very inferior depot. The relic now doing duty as a depot at this important railroad point, ought to be sent to the World's Fair.

Barney Riley, after a service of nearly 18 years here, has at last had his merits recognized and has been promoted to the responsible position of foreman of the night car inspectors. A more competent man for the job is not in the Company's service.

Martin Cleary, our recording secretary, let out by "Patsy" to make room for Pat Morrow, has gone into business here, and is receiving a large and steadily increasing patronage.

Elmer Balchen, a true Knight and one of our most indefatigable members, has received well-merited promotion. He was appointed foreman car repiarer.

We are afraid we have trespassed too much on your space, so will close with a promise to let you hear from us again.

L. A. 3481.

SHOSHONE, Idaho, April 19, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

From the amount of kicking around here on account of our last letter, we are doing our present writing in the sage brush, with a body guard. We have two more additions to our shops. We are running a laundry and a whiskey shop in the round house. We have a man, or rather a pair of them that are doing plain washing in Company time, and as the work is rather laborious, a stimulent is in order. We have a new ruling here. If you lay off from work on account of sickness you stand a good chance of getting the G. B., but if it is a plain drunk you can go up up town the next day on the Company's time and get a "bracer." We know of a case of sickness when the party sent word to his royal highness of his absence, but as his highness had been on a bit of a spree Sunday, he was not in Monday forenoon, and could not be made acquainted with the facts. We heard he had the "grip." The grip on what?

We can hardly present the changes in the shops as it would take all the time of a short-hand writer to take down the changes.

The latest discovery here is in the shape of rapid transit in reporting things that happen. We have a man and a boy in the 'smith shop that can get a message to Joe's ear in good shape. But our big man on the slotter has gone them one better, and has been known to report boys simply for the sake of reporting.

We have also a discovery in botany—the sensitive plant. If you look at it and smile, it will turn red, and report you.

As we predicted in our last letter, our man got there, and is now one of our *gang* foremen. He is doing fine as to getting in plenty of overtime. If Engine 757 does not "bust" up the Company, it will succeed in making a few of us independent rich. Some of the boys on the engine are doing the right thing, but others do nothing all day and come back at night and work on the same job. What we would like to see or have is an investigation here, not for our heads of departments to consult one another, but a regular

old time investigation. Some at least would be wiser.

The latest we have is a talked of suit against the Company for malpractice, as our Company Physician has no shut skin.

If we have time in our next we will give an outline of a new way to pay old debts.

We are now running a *muck-bar* mill in our blacksmith shop, Also a merchant mill and are drawing car axles down to inch and one eighth round to make bolts. Next month we will publish a few names so there will be no mistaking the parties.

CRANK.

POCATELLO, Idaho, April 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Thinking the readers might be interested in some news from this place, I will send a few items.

The N. A. M. are doing great work here, it is only a matter of time when M. M. and general foreman will be filled by them. There is one man who worked on the floor, now he is gang boss. The day before he was made gang boss, he fitted a pair of brasses on a pin. Well, he was filing and scraping for four hours. He wanted to be easy on his helper, so he would not have to carry it bahk to tee lathe. Well, you should have seen the sweat come off! Gee wee! he would have been a credit to any M. M. After the filings had been dumped out a Bannock buck came along and got a lot of the stuff and took it to the agency to have it examined, and it was 99 gold and 1 silver (babbit) The brasses must have been 1-16 less than the Journal sure for the amount the buck got hold of.

Then there is another nice man, foreman in the machine shops. He came from Shoshone. They did him too much honor in Shoshone. He asked for a change, he could not stand it to be feted, and fireworks to be let off on his behalf. Nobody would speak to him there. He came here and joined the N. A. M. and made himself solid. No questions were asked, and now he has a great interest in a great merchandise store here, and all the boys go there and others follow suit. Great heads, see, kind of a co-op with no "divvy" unless it is a little time and a half now and then.

Then there is one more nice man which I feel sorry for. He was asked to do a job and he would not do it, so he was let out. Now he has been hanging about for the last three months to be let in again.

I believe the D. G. L. Number 1, of Omaha, has the case which is a big nut to crack, for a starter only just been organized. Perhaps it will be sent to Richmond. Then Richard will be himself again maybe. If not, let 82 take it. These days of enlightenment are the ones for a strike for one man. It will not be the first time.

There is a man here 44 years old, who, a year ago was not considered a mechanic. He is now great heads, see?

Earnestly Yours,

MAL.

RAWLINS, Wyo., April 23, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Since my last report several machinists, one boiler-maker, and one blacksmith have been added to the force here, which makes it look like old times once more.

Rawlins is just now making preparations for a great boom this summer. We have already a daily paper second to none in the state, a tri-weekly stage to Gold Hill, and a company has been formed to build a thirty thousand dollar hotel. This, with the fine system of water works which are to be put in during thd coming summer, will bring Rawlins right to the front among the thriving cities of Wyoming.

About the only excitement we have had during the past month was our city election, at which Tom Reed was elected trustee by a sweeping majority, and Henry Rasmuson re-elected mayor for the third term. They say that it was the women that elected Reid, but I don't believe it for he don't look like a ladies' man. Robert Omelia who was for some time in the hospital at Denver returned on the 7th looking very much improved in health. Larry Hickey who was laid up with rheumatism for a couple of weeks is again at work. Bro. Harry Hagan started for the east on Tuesday evening to seek his fortune. Harry is a good boy and worthy of success wherever he goes.

The government directors passed through on a special train yesterday, and never noticed us. I wonder if they know we are here at all.

No. 3261 is still flourishing. DARBY.

OMAHA, Neb., April 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Your editorial in last month's issue of the MAGAZINE, in regard to the appointment of Dr. Galbraith as chief surgeon of the hospital, meets with our approval.

Dr. Galbraith should never allow that self-constituted guardian and defender of the U. P. employes, Mr. Honin, editor of the plate-printed *News Reporter*, (minus the news) to advocate him for any position if he dreams of success. We were slow to believe that Dr. Galbraith was a party to any such methods to secure a position, we believed that the aforesaid Mr. Honin had been dreaming, or, perchance like Rip Van Winkle, had awoke from a protracted sleep and discovered what others had been unable to see, viz: that a change was needed somewhere, and struck the happy thought (to him) that it would be news for him to discover that the employes were dissatisfied with Dr. Pfeiffer, as they certainly did not know it before. For once Mr. Honin got some news for his paper. But alas, our doubts as to Dr. Galbraith's knowledge of the efforts being made in his behalf were forever removed yesterday morning when he paid a visit to the shops for the purpose, we believe, of interesting the general foreman and some of the shopmen in his behalf, as he desired to have a shop man accompany a committee of engineers and firemen to wait upon the powers that be, to secure

him the position. At last account the purpose failed.

I would beg leave to suggest to Dr. Galbraith that it ill becomes a man of his ability to allow anyone to use such methods to secure a position for him. Rather let the position seek the man, than the man the position.

If a change is necessary in the hospital, the employes and not an outsider, are the ones to ask for it, and it may be nothing unreasonable on the part of the men employed in the offices and shops to ask that they be consulted in this matter, as they certainly contribute far more and receive far less benefits than the trainmen or Mr. Honin, of the *News Reporter*, (minus news.) Dr. Pfeiffer suits them alright if they must support a hospital.

Mr. Gould and party visited the shops to-day, and Mr. Clark could not help being impressed with the change in the appearance of the machine shops to-day compared with his previous visit, thanks to the present superintendant of machinery.

Scarcely had the Gould party left the shops when rumors of coming changes were started. According to reports it is a settled fact that Mr. Sprigg, of Council Bluffs round house, will be M. M. at Denver, and we congratulate Denver shopmen on securing such a man, and bespeak for them a good and economical management, free from any petty personalities, and one which will reflect great credit to Mr. McConnell for good judgement in selecting Mr. Sprigg for the position.

Among other changes, it is rumored again that Mr. Manning is to be master mechanic here, with Otto Gugler general foreman, the minor position not filled at present.

Mr. Wm. McConnell is working again in the shops after an absence of something like twenty years.

They seem to have rather a unique way of testing the boilers here after undergoing repairs. They put on the lagging and jacket then steam up and blow them out. They fill up the boilers with water and put on the pump and test them. A little more experience will teach them, perhaps, that it is best to do the testing before the lagging.

I understand that an order has been issued to paint all engines and tanks and allow them to dry before leaving the shops, No more painting the engines that are on the road; it don't pay, nor never did.

Work in all departments except the foundry, is about the same as last month, but the foundry seems to be very short of work just at present. The moulders would no doubt be glad ts see the carwheels made here again, as since the company stopped making them the work in the foundry has been very spasmodic, either requiring a very large force or else no work for a small one.

Bro. Gantt, of North Platte, paid a visit to Omaha the latter part of last month, and gave us a very interesting talk.

Bro. Neasham our D. M. W. and the Hon. D. Monroe, of Idaho, *paid* us a visit yesterday, and left this evening for home. Judging from the reception accorded them, the confidence of the members in Bro. Neasham grows stronger each year.

I understand that the apprentices in the machine shops this evening adopted resolutions favoring H. E. Easton for the position of Grand Master Machinist of the Machinists' Union.

J. B. J.

ARMSTRONG, KAS., April 22, 1891.

Editor Mayazine:

The weather for the past month has been variable, It has been a succession of sunshine and storms and boreal blasts, making life miserable to all animated bodies in this locality.

Work in the shops here is not very brisk, or in the immediate vicinity.

I would not advise men seeking work to come here. The Company has hired only two machinists and two boilermakers this season so far.

The Company has got three new engines here this season of about one hundred tons weight, a full supply of water and coal included.

There was an order issued to the section hands on the U. P. road that hereafter they will have to lose all wet days, which will reduce their already low wages considerable

The company is tightening the screws on its workmen financially, where it is deemed expedient to do so.

Shop men should be on the alert, as it may be your turn next.

The Missouri Pacific railroad company shut their works down on Saturday at the Cypress yards, or where the shops ought to be, in the interest of economy. Those shops were burned down about six weeks ago, but still a large force of men are working there.

The long looked for changes has come at last, and Mr. Frank Bruce, the genial and gentlemanly Master Mechanic, has resigned. He was the most modest and retiring railroad man, at the same time courteous and affable to all men, including mechanics alike. Some of the foremen made scurilous remarks about him because he made himself free to speak to all men alike, irrespective of trade or calling. Such men expressing their disapprobation in that manner, to my view, their bodies are not a fit target for the poisoned arrows of the Commanche Indians, and all that is not mortal of them should be consigned to oblivion and their posterity ostrasized, for all men are born free and equal before God, and in death are equal.

Joseph Roberts succeeded Mr. Bruce as Master Mechanic. It is a well-merited promotion, and had the hearty approval of the major portion of the men of Armstrong. Joseph Roberts is a far superior man to those who are trying to malign his character. Some of his enemies took advantage of this journal to try to further their ends, which will not be accorded to them.

Joseph Roberts, our M. M., the name when applied to him, is no misnomer; Joseph, I will

watch you in the future as I have in the past, and will give you your just deserts.

Mr. Gibbs, formerly of North Platte, Nebraska, succeeds Mr. Roberts as general foreman. He has not the quick, elastic step of his predecessor, but is a railroad philosopher, as he has filled the post of master mechanic, engineer, fireman, general foreman and consequently is conversant with the details of the road and shop work.

The election in Kansas City, Kansas. on April seventh, for municipal and township officers, passed off quietly. The focus of both parties was to see who would be the executive head of the city. Thomas Harmon was nominated by the republicans at their convention, as mayor, and a Knight of Labor, Jerry Stout, lately a boss painter at Omaha, and formerly the same at Armstrong, was nominated by the democrats at their convention. Thomas Harmon was elected to the mayorality by about 180 majority. Which made the elaction more fierce, was, that Harmon, during the south-west strike on the Missouri Pacific railroad, was an ardent friend of the men, whilst on the other hand, Jerry Stout joined the law and order league with a Winchester rifle in hand. I think the part he played in the strike was the sole cause of his defeat, as he was well liked otherwise, though his party claim their defeat to Irish and negro votes, and are very severe on the Irish, as nine tenth of them are democrats and not one tenth of them voted for Stout. Why were Billy Mattfelt and one-armed Wagoner defeated on the republican ticket, both running for township constables? It is because the voters did not deem them fit persons for the position. James Swigert, for the same position on the same ticket was elected. That goes to show that the voters picked their men. Boys, do it every time. Elect men on their merits, and not on their politics.

The Fort Scott and Gulf railroad company here discharged a large force of men from their shops last week, and the Missouri Pacific discharged some of its men at the Cypress shops, near here.

Work in the contract shops is dull.

The packing houses are discharging a great number of men.

No new municipal improvements contemplated this season worth mentioning.

The principal streets of Kansas City, Mo. and Kansas City, Kansas are full of idle men looking for employment and cannot get it. Some of them offering their services for a dollar a day.

Provisions are high to what they were three months ago. Potatoes are now selling from $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel, Pork steak, 10 cents a pound; beef steak, 12½ cents to 20 cents a pound; boiling beef 5 and 6 cents a pound; roast beef, 12½ cents to 15 cents a pound; adulterated lard, 8 cents a pound; leaf lard, 10 cents a pound; butter, packing-house, from 12½ to 25 cents a pound; Some of this butter in retail stores sells as high as 35 cents. Very little pure butter in the market. Packing houses are using all sorts of schemes to *deceive the public.* It is made into all shapes *and colors, in print rolls and in* firkins. Some of it mild from salt and some of it is very salty. One characteristic of it, it has no smell and very little taste.

House rent is comparitively cheaper than it was three years ago.

I will endeavor to give a lengthy statement in my next letter in regard to wages, house rent and provisions.

Working hours in the shops the same as reported in my last letter, fifty-two hours a week.

Ed Goodell, a packing house employe, was killed by a switch engine, one day last week, between Armstrong and the Kaw River bridge. It was his own negligence, as he walked right on the main track in front of the fast moving engine.

An order was issued by the Missouri Pacific Company, ordering all men and machinery at the Cypress shops, be sent to Omaha, Nebraska, immediately.

AU BOUT DE SON.

DENVER, Colo., April 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

We have at last to congratulate ourselves that the new shops have begun to assume shape. Most of the men have been transferred from the old shops as well as the tools, both the South Park and the old "K. P." present a deserted appearance; enough men and tools only being left to finish some work left on the blocks. There is quite a contrast between the old and new, and it will be greater when we get settled, then I hope to be able to give a general description of them. Chris Nelson, the genial foremen of blacksmiths, seems to be the proudest man around, the contrast between the present quarters and the shaky old shed he presided over so long cannot be estimated, and the effects are no less on the men.

Monday last, notice was posted that J. Picicolia, formerly general foreman of the "Park," was appointed general foreman of the division, which makes him general foreman of the shops. There seems to bo no dissatisfaction at this. Rumors are plenty that there will be other changes in the official roster and that a Mr. Sprigg, of Council Bluffs, is to be Division M. M., but this may be only rumor, It is not safe to be elated over rumors. But if it be true he will find that the majority of the men here will be ready to co-operate with him in making these shops the best on the system if he meets them half way, and does not forget that success depends much on the rank and file.

Workmen regard a railroad shop as a place to earn a living in repairing and building railroad machinery, nothing more, at least not as a medium to foster someone's personal schemes. Every person working in such a place is old enough, or should be, to know what his duty is. If he does not do it he is out of place. Such men cannot go long without exposing themselves. It requires no underhanded scheming to find such out. Every man should stand or fall on his own merits, assisted by his fellows if an injustice be done him. A man who does not do his duty

often brings injustice on those he works with, because of the inability of some men who get into foreman's positions to be able to learn how to deal with a body of men, results are always bad then.

A foreman of men is a leader of men in the present age, and not a driver. He can have no pets, every man he must treat absolutely alike, and make no ruling that does not apply in practice to all alike. I trust that any man who comes here as M. M. will be one of that kind. Such a change may make some here feel as if they had been turned adrift in mid-ocean but it will be for the general good even if they lose themselves.

Jay Gould and party took a look around the past month. McConnell also spent some time time here, We were all considerable more interested in the latter. than the former. He deals more with our immediate affairs.

The city election proved a land slide, under which were buried the fond hopes of many a parasite, there being a complete change in the political complexion of the city hall. Joe Vick Roy was elected city clerk, and has resigned from his position as time-keeper at the shops.

Wm. Morley, a boilermaker here for many years is a prominent candidate for appointment as city boiler inspector, and deserves the position. is well qualified for it, and it is the wish of his numerous friends throughout the city that he get it.

The members of L. A. 3218 will give their 8th anniversary entertainment the latter part of May and Mrs. Lease, the lady orator, who did such effective work for the cause of the people in Kansas last fall, it is expected will be secured to speak on that occasion. The entertainments of 3218 have always been grand successes, and this year will be no exception.

General business remains dull in the city. as compared to this time last year, and men thinking of coming this way for work should remember that there are many hundred men now here out of work.

Fifty-two hours per week is the present working time in the shops,

One method of getting business is illustrated by the following letter that has been sent around among business men here, headed by the name of a prominent Justice of the Peace, and signed by a law firm. It illustrates how the institutions created by the people are used, for while it may be perfectly legitimate, it implies a blackmailing method, it works on the ignorance of the people, and while undoubtedly there are many that deserve it, when allowed, who knows but what it will be used against innocent people:

"Dear Sir: We beg to call your attention to our *method* of collecting bad debts, and to solicit your patronage. We take collections on a fair per cent of the amount collected, and in cases in which we are obliged to bring suit, we assume all court costs, so that in event of not making a judgement good, you are not burdened with the cost of suit in addition to the loss of claim. Upon receipt of bill we send the defendant the following *notice:*

Dear Sir: You are hereby informed that a matter which requires your immediate attention has been placed in *this court.* Please call at your earliest convenience, in order to save costs and trouble."

This notice in ninty per cent of cases brings the party into court to ascertain what the "matter" referred to is and then we can decide what course to pursue,"

While this may not guard any of your readers it will inform them of some of the methods used and also how institutions they help to support are used,

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HANNA, Wyo., April 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Twenty-first of March, a notice something like the following was posted in a conspicious place; in order to give those who wished to remain in the employ of the Company, steady employment, it would be necessary to suspend or let out a number of men at No. 2. mine. On and after April 1st, the following prices would be paid for mining: Sixty cents per ton, 2,000 pounds to the ton, over a ¾-inch screen. Heretofore the prices at this mine were 74 cents per ton, 2,240 pounds to the ton, ¼ off for slack. While the change effects some yet upon the whole the miners were satisfied to give it a fair trial. But this they were not permitted to do without certain stipulations. On the 29th a notice was posted to the effect that those who wished to remain in the employ of the company at No. 2 mine must call at the coal office and sign articles of agreement no later than the 31st. Those who refused must call for their time. A limited number readily bit and made tracks to get their names at the head of the list, then tried to induce others not to sign, with the fond hope of having the promise of steady work verified, but in both they have met with disappointment. Those who wished to see things done properly, and on the square, assembled together; after discussing the situation, concluded under the circumstances they could do no better than to submit to the inevitable. It is needless to say that the promise of steady work was all bosh.

We have again been notified that all those occupying houses must report at the office as early as possible to sign lease. All houses here are owned by the U. P. Co. The lease stipulates that a man with a family will vacate the premises in three, five or ten days notice, just as the Company reps wish to make it.

The people here are compelled to pay exhorbitant rents, and sign away any right or justice the law may give them. The mines here having worked about half time the past few months, it seems every advantage is being taken of their poverty. Some here deserve censure but we will reserve it for our NEXT.

OMAHA, Neb., April 20, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

I have been delighted while reading many of your able editorials on the various subjects that

effect the interests of the people of the present time, and also on subjects of importance to us employes.

The numerous letters from various points on the system are also instructive and suggestive. I have been highly pleased on reading the logical contributions from "Blacksmith." There is a sound ring from his anvil. We need a few more "Blacksmiths," they would help to vulcanize our actions into harmony with our obligations on behalf of human rights. There is room for all to stand on our platform, what other organization can say the same?

It is amusing to witness the inconsistency of some of our so-called champions of labor. Heaven save us from some of our earwig friends. some have distinguished themselves prominently on a recent occasion, when the rights of the masses against the classes were deeply involved. Bro. John has made many warm friends for the manly stand and wholesome trtuhs he had spoken on that occasion. but he stood no show near the polished and self-constituted little statesmen present, who imagined they had a monopoly of the intelligence of Nebraska, and had it confined under their No. 5 hat, but the resolutions came out type written with a grand flourish, and of course our learned (?) friends came out with flying colors. If I am informed correctly, and I think I am, our friend "J. B. J." must be very anxious about Mr. Manning and others. It seems to me J. B. J. would command more respect if he would endeavor to overthrow his little nationality hobby, and devote his talents to the interests of his fellow men, and not to clique or corporation. Live up to Knighthood, as there is no room in the ranks of labor for double-dealers. of course he will do so, except his obligations and affiliation are dearer to him in other channels. Mr. M. should not be spared if he has done wrong, or shown insufficiency or discrimination in the service, but it may be he took a lesson from others in the same business. If so, neither should be sustained. That practice has gone too far now, and it is time to call a halt by those in authority. If certain employes would devote as much attention, display and zeal in the cause of labor as they have in disruption, we would be a grand success, at least in our intentions, if not in our intelligence and loyalty to the spirit and letter of the constitution, as citizens of our common country.

Respectfully Yours,

EMPLOYE.

ALBINA, Ore., April 18th, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Since my last letter was written, Mr. McConnell has paid us a visit, which seems to have had a very desirable effect, from the appearance of the yard etc., as the cleaning process has been the order of the day since his departure. A person would scarcely know this place from the manner in which things are put in their proper place. The scrap pile which has been accumulating for years, has vanished as by magic, and all the machinery is receiving a coat of paint, which gives it a clean appearance, and while this is the order of business, I would suggest that the sanitary part of it receive proper attention also, as it is sorely in want of some improvement.

James Walsh has resigned his position as general foreman and gone to the Sound. He has the best wishes of all.

Mr. A. E. Curtis has been appointed to the position vacated by Mr. Walsh. He is evidently the right man in the place, and from all indications will give good satisfaction to all concerned.

Did you hear of that humble petition that originated in the machine shops? It read thusly: "We beg the M. M. to promote our Josh to general foreman, as it will elevate our standard and advance some of us to a good position, that we could not obtain otherwise." Our petition received the signature of several, but some hae the audacity to refuse us, consequently we did not have the moral courage to present it and the North American-Mongolian element seems hostile and deeply chagrined at their utter annihilation, as Charley was not in it.

We beat the world here for inventions, as we have discovered a process of making steam without water.

I will not say anything about working hours, fearing they might be changed by to-morrow. But we do not work Saturday p. m., only such as have the good will of the bosses, and they work all the time and Sunday occasionally. The repair gang is kept busy, but they don't work more than the allotted time. This was caused by a second petition from the machine shop.

That seems *malum in se but magna est veritas et prevalibit.*

Frank and Tom is *par nobile fartrum*, and they may yet learn *luomanum est errare.*

Bro. John Tracy has been confined to the house for several days with the grippe, which is prevalent at present. When last heard from was improving.

But some are afflicted with what I would call a peculiar ailment, viz: becoming round shouldered from responsibilities, at least I learn that such is the case.

We had quite an exciting time in the mill a day or two ago. The wiper attempted to hang some pulleys, but the pulleys wouldn t hang, or at least they hung too well, as they had no oil holes in them which caused considerable trouble to the foreman in that department. The wiper was told to go where he belonged, or else he would be assisted to his place.

Business is picking up on the road, an extra passenger train has been put on which gives the people better accommodations.

New rails are being laid and the road is being put in better condition, which is a long felt want.

Edward Cookingham has been appointed Superintendant in the place of Mr. Crocker, which seems to give better satisfaction to the road men.

Spring has come at last, and flowers and trees have put forth their lovely blossoms and filled the air with a lovely fragrance. which causes everyone to have a light and joyous heart except-

ing some of the legal fraternity, who seem very uneasy as they are expecting the return of Mr. McConnell, to "do something more than simply inspect." A little instance occurred in the paint shop a few days since which my modesty forbids me to mention, but should the same thing occur again I shall be tempted to speak

C. R. Cramer, alias Blondy, left here very suddenly a week ago, for being too intimate with his boarding boss's better half.

The blacksmith shop is just the same and I presume there will be no one put in charge of the hammers until someone one gets hurt.

Mr. Maxin lost a couple of his feathers the first of the month, having to accept a position at smaller pay. "Alas how the mighty has fallen," and more are likely to follow in his foot steps soon.

Later.—John Tracy and family leave here in a few days for the east, as this country does not agree with him. John has the best wishes of all here, and hope he will have better health in the future.

Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

LARAMIE, Wyo., April 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Everything is very quiet here.

Our sick and disabled are all on deck again, with the exception of Dan Reese and Wm. Burke who are are sick at present writing.

Our city election is over and the "people's party" was in it. I do not believe in crowing, because when successful your success crows for you, and if you fail, crowing is not in the least of taste.

The party composed of disgruntled politicians did not elect their entire ticket, but did elect three councilmen, while the republicans elected mayor, clerk and treasurer. As one of the old councilmen is a charter member of the "people's party" we now have four to two. We organized on January 31st, 1890.

Our election expenses were when posted up, not to exceed $12, while the republicans tried to intimidate us by saying unless we had $1,000 to spend, we had better stay out of politics, and I am informed that some will not pay their expenses. Deacon Hayford says: "We didn't cut much of a figure, but helped to elect some good aldermen."

Depew, Vanderbilt and other railway magnates passed through here Saturday, the 18th. The only reason my attention was called to this, was statement made in one of our papers, of a tramp meeting Depew on the platform and asking for a pass, because he claimed he used to take care of his rigs at some livery stable in New York. The tramp—perhaps a confederate or confidence man to gain notoriety for the "granger candidate"—was told that he could not be passed by Mr. Depew, over the U. P., but he gave him $5. Now there has been many a poor fellow left this town with more money than that, obtained from men who get smaller salaries than Depew, and newspapers don't get excited over it, because they never find it out.

But Mr. Depew seems to be one of those who wants the people to know that he is charitable, believing perhaps "he that gives to the poor, lends to the Lord," and for fear the Lord won't find it out, the newspapers report it. What is the difference between such a man and one who lends money on good security at 25 per cent interest?

As the party did not lunch here, there was no after dinner speech from the N. Y. C. president.

Since the Minnesota legislature met, women dare not appear in tights on the stage. But how strange; 100 out of 114 were at the theater after the bill had passed, as "deadheads,"—most appropriate title—and unless the governor vetoes the bill the "Chimes of Normandy" will have to be done in bloomer costumes.

California prohibits tramps from walking through that state without money.

Arizona exempts all new railroads from taxation for twenty years. They should have exempted all other proderty from taxes and adjourned "sine die."

An amendment was offered to the McHale bill in Minnesota, prohibiting dry goods merchants from selling undressed kid gloves, under a penalty of $500 or one year's imprisonment, but was lost.

I never took much of an option on a prohibitory law. I have known it to tempt steady prohibitionists to drink,—and some seem to like it.

In Oregon a man with a little brown jug tipped the wink, and invited a prohibitionist to tade a swig. The invitation was declined with considerable dignity. The friend however kept urging, and after several refusals, the prohibitionist consented to partake, and carrying the jug to his lips, took a swallow of sufficient magnitude to make a summer. But before the swallow had flown very far down his throat, he lowered the jug with a most disgusted expression on his face. "Why," said he, "that's only water." "Of course it's only water," said the owner of the jug; "what did you think it was?"

Our city officials are after the little gamblers. They have hired a detective, who is also an employe of the U. P. Shops in the capacity of machinist's helper, not a back number, but a late acquisition, and who, I am informed, offered H. Osborne pay for a job.—Harry told him to go to heaven; he knew he'd have to die to get there. It is of course understood that the duty of a detective to catch gamblers, is to try and catch the little rascals, because the big ones can always take care of themselves. This reminds me of the sheriff's boy, who asked his father when he had a little rascle to hang, to let him hang him. "Oh, shavins," says the old man, "I never hang any but little ones myself; the big ones are always let go. Fifty-two dollars fine each was the verdict of Judge Hayford, against two out of four that were caught. Two got away. Gam-

bling is detrimental to society. The mania for gambling is increasing, and until the law is so framed that we can commence at this evil, as the man who digs a well, commence at the top and go down, I am afraid we will not make much progress in preventing it. It may be that our last legislature passed such laws, but until we get the news from foreign papers we will perhaps not find it out.

We had hard work getting hold of some of the changes made in the election laws, and we had about as soon ask a doctor in Laramie to visit our family, on the arrival of twins, as to ask a lawyer's advice. We can't afford it.

Our "L. A." is getting along nicely. I often think our District Master Workman and yourself stay at home too much. Come out and get acquainted with us occasionally. Don't try to go over the whole line and spend fourteen days in a week at one trip, but divide your territory and make a flying visit at different times.

All are not so fortunate (?) as to be correspondent. I believe in "reciprocity" of ideas, all would have a better opportunities to swap opinions, and this might help us all out some.

I move that they be ordered out occasionally. Is there a second to the motion?

CIVIS AMERICANUS.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, it has pleased the Great Master Workman of the universe to remove from our midst our brother and fellow Knight, Mr. J. D. Williams, who was killed in the Rawlins railroad yard on Monday, March 30th, 1891.

Whereas, by his death, Advance Assembly No. 3,261 Knights of Labor loses a valued member, therefore be it

Resolved, that we extend to the bereaved family of our lamented brother our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, that as a mark of respect to the memory of our late brother, our charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that a copy thereof be published in the Journal of the Knights of Labor and the Union Pacific Employes' Magazine.

WILL REID.
J. D. CRAIG.
P. H. MCGLONE.
Committee.

It is where obedience leaves off that the will power of man really begins, for the obedient man is intellectually unborn, he exercises and developes the power of imitation, he is as docile and subservient as a good natured brute.

—*Sturdy Oak.*

PROTECTION.

Oh, now carpets are us, all McKinleyed so high
That it's never the floor of the poor they'll come nigh;
And oh, tisn't by gradual stages—
No, but lo! with a leap and a g. o. p. jump—
That the prices go up, while man's heart goes kerslump,
For the onething that's not up is wages!

Oh, your kerosene, canned goods, and corsets and skirts
Have gone up—even hen-fruit's affected!
Oh, your stomach, your back, and your feet and your head
Are all threatened—your food, and your fire and your bed—
And oh, that is the way you're protected.

Oh, now, good wife, why bother because you can't buy
These new blankets you've needed so long? And oh, fie!
Now, my good man, why should you care if
You've no coat to your back when the boreal breeze
Rushes down from the pole? Oh, don't fret—you wont freeze—
You're protected from the cold by the tariff.

Oh, you're protected from wearing new boots that might pinch,
And your lady from lacing within just an inch of her life; you're protected from smoking;
But, oh my! when it comes to protection from food
For your wife, and your wide-mouthed, half-starved little brood,
It's no longer a matter for joking!

—*M. N. B. in Boston Globe.*

THE STRIKE.

In these trying times of labor agitation and complaint,
When all men, pretty nearly, harbor theories queer and quaint,
There's a strike of great importance and it interests us all,
For it marks our every victory, it records our every fall,
And it goes on daily, hourly, though we give it little thought,
It is not for higher wages, nor for shorter hours wrought;
Quite beyond all arbitration, it is past declaring "done."
'Tis a brother to the hourglass and forever doomed to run.
It strikes upon the church tower, in the factory, on the dock,
It strikes for time, with ring and chime, the striking of the clock.

Robert J. Thompson.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI. JUNE, 1891. No. 5.

CAN A REMEDY BE FOUND?

Acts of violence, to enforce the demands or desires of an individual or individuals, are to be deprecated in any justly governed state. A justly governed state could be such only when it provides for the proper adjudication of these questions and the enforcement of the decision, and a properly governed state ought to cover in its authority all questions of whatever nature that might arise between its constituents.

Acts of violence have been of common occurrence within a few years over questions that the state seems to have in no way provided for, and that is in questions arising between employer and employe. It may be that such questions can not be provided for in our system of jurisprudence, as it is based on one that recognized a ruling and a menial class, but they are causing great disturbances to the tranquility of society which society ought to be able to provide itself against and especially as the indications are that it will increase rather than diminish, as the power of the employer over the employe has been increasing rapidly as well as the activity of the employed.

It has been apparently the common belief of judicial minds that a person hiring to another became the servant of the other and that as the servant has an inferior relation to the master, his rights could not be considered in the same liberal light. Legally such a relation may be considered one of contract sufficient for judicial action when one party wishes to plea it, but in practice, where can even an implied contract between employer and employe be found that has more than one party to it? or where a redress by law for a violation of it is provided. It is over the attempts to enforce this which the law does not provide for, that the violence we refer to is arising.

When but a few were servants, and it was easy for one to become his own master, and no master had a large number of servants, the question arising over their differences had little significance, but now, when the act of one master effects ten of thousands of men, and who have practically no redress at law against his unjust decisions, and all that they have in life is jeopardized by it, it puts a different face on the whole matter, and still greater, when a few masters can, by mutual agreement jeopardize the interest of a large proportion of the nation's citizens and in doing so act legitimate and free from any prescribed penalty, it indicates the establishment of a monarchy within a democracy, and when any attempt is made to curtail that power, it is found unconstitutional to interfere with it. What relief is there then except by violent action by the person

injured? And what other decision could be reach than that there is some very fatal defects in our constitutional protection of man's interests, which is all that a constitution is supposed to protect, or that some men have been allowed to gain a power, that by right and for the welfare of mankind in general, they should not have. A man or corporation, who have a large number of men in their employ is quite commonly considered a benefactor, as if it were not for the work they furnish, others would starve, as if the natural resources would be any less or the physical or intellectual powers of men be less if the benefactor did not exist. It would be far better for generations yet unborn if some of the so-called benefactors did not exist at all, for, a few seasons employment from him brings men to a condition in which they feel dependent on him, thus weakening the powers of self dependence.

It is a common argument offered that an employer should say who shall work for him, and what he shall pay for the service; the first may be right in a limited way, but never the second. The one who will offer this will also say, if a man does not like his work or pay he should quit, but if a hundred or a thousand conclude to quit at the same time, "they are committing an outrage," "they are striking," "they are using violent methods," and "I do not believe in strikes." Such always kills all the effects the liberal(?) admission that a man has a right to quit implies, for if one man quits the injury to the employer is too slight to be ascertained, the complaint against the many leaving is because of its effects on the employer therefore it is his interests only that are considered from such a standpoint, *and yet why should his interests be considered more than another's?* One is supposed to have as much right as another.

The only power the workman has comes in union of action with his fellows, when they use it against effects, the tranquility of society is effected; they have not yet learned to use it against causes by applying preventatives. When they disturb society, society is against them as far as it can speak through the government. It will protect any that may by their act make their condition worse, even if such be not citizens of the state, it will restrain the citizen workman from trying to persuade them from injuring them, and yet the citizen workman could, if he would, be the ruler of the nation.

Can such exist long, and under a republic? Must not such a condition cease or the republic cease? The forerunner of the final conflict that seems destined to come, appears on the scene, and blood has been spilt. At Denver the past month, an employer of labor and a few armed men with him deliberately shot to death two men and severely wounded many others simply because he was incensed over the fact that he had been unable to continue his work because the men had left his employ dissatisfied with the wages he offered and they had succeeded in persuading others from accepting it, and when they approached some more men who he had persuaded to work for him, he deliberately opened fire on them. He had been granted the right to carry weapons for the purpose, he was made thus the enforcer of his wishes regardless of what society might judge should be his wishes; he became his own judge and executioner, and his act is lauded by some, and it is a question whether justice will be meted out to him, the same as if workman had gone to the same extreme, yet why have they not the same right to defend

their interests by assassination if they think it necessary, the question of employment and how much they will receive is of far more importance to them than what the employer defends; starvation and suffering does not face him.

The affair at Denver is but a counterpane of the one at Chicago—strengthened by the fact that they have have the exact parties that did the killing—for which eight men were punished, only the violence is on the other side; will justice work on both sides alike?

An anarchistic society known as the Brick Manufacturers Association, have passed resolutions lauding the act. They are anarchistic because they do not favor law and order methods. An anarchist is a being to be abhored. Will not examples of this kind soon cause a reign of anarchy?

We are facing conditions that seems to lead to it. An employer hires a number of men, the wages offered are accepted, their existance made to accord with them; from all appearances there will be steady work for many years at least; the men put all their savings into homes, no indication of any misunderstanding with the employer exists. Suddenly a reduction in wages is ordered, the implied contract that some believe exists is broken, the employer will not listen to the arguments of the men, he has others to take their places, or, for a season does not care to continue operations. They must accept what he offers or seek work elsewhere and lose most of their savings for years by being forced to move and in seeking employment. They have vital interests to defend, and society offers nothing to aid them, but should it not? Their only hope is in forcing the employer to deal justly with them. There is a desperate chance in striking and preventing others from taking their place and they try it. They are in the position of a nation, their rights can be enforced only by successful war. Can no other remedy be provided, other than that the masses submit to the will of the few, and will the masses long so submit?

A PRACTICAL MOVE.

All agitations of a people for improvements in their social economic relations must finally culminate in practical political action. What is desired must be crystalized into law that the people must make and support. Such must be the harvest from agitation, organization and education seed that has been sown. Such sowing is absolutely necessary before a harvest can be expected. It takes time for a principle, involving their own good, to permeate the masses and become fixed in their minds. No successful movement of a people has come about spontaneously, or that had not for a basis a principle, which established, would increase the exercise of justice and right and the elevation of humanity. The agitation against chattel slavery finally reached practical political action, though many thought it should not be brought into politics, when it reached this stage it was irresistible. Chattle slavery was doomed, because the agitation had assumed that formidable shape was what precipitated the war; scarcely twenty-five years passed from the time the agitation began before it culminated in a successful political move.

A progressive people can never be at rest. A progressive people must be one that seeks knowledge, have a desire for it; the doctrine that "what is is right" can never have long a large following. Such is the doctrine taught by the obstructionists to human progre

their favorite argument is "your father and mother believed or did so and so before you, and what was good for them you ought to be satisfied with." The progressive spirit seeks new fields to investigate, practice the apostles command to "prove all things."

The panic of 1873, creating from an industrious people an army of tramps; the first known in this land of unlimited natural resources, brought out most vividly and practically the fact, there must be some principal founded in eternal justice, that was being violated in the practical carrying on of our economic affairs. that caused distress on one side and opulence on the other, causing the rich to grow richer and the poor poorer. Since then, there has been agitation and discontent, there has been strikes and lockouts, struggles and turmoils. It has been masses against classes, and classes against masses without a permanent good result, except inasmuch as it has educated the masses and driven them nearer to the one view, that the advantage of the classes has been acquired by the use of political power creating special privileges, to the loss and degradation of the masses, and that relief must come by attacking that stronghold and restoring to the people that which is theirs; this means the political union of the masses against classes. It means a practical step toward a solution of the labor problem by aiding the individual to solve it for himself by freeing him from the conditions that the establishment of special privileges has caused.

The material has been prepared and to get results a start must be made that there can be a rallying point. The only platform that is really necessary for a start can be said in few words: "There is something wrong in our social affairs that can be righted by political action, we propose to do it."

Nearly 1500 representatives of of industrial organizations, covering all occupations, have met the past month in national convention. They have decided to unite and have formed a national political party, and take the only practical means there is to consumate the reforms they have been agitating for so long. It is the practical step to garner the harvest that has has been preparing.

It must have for its supporters every one who has been honestly seeking for relief from the class legislation that has characterized our government for the past twenty-five years, and who have so often been disappointed by the promises and resolutions offered as sop by the political machines. It must have, ultimately, for its supporters all those who have struggled through strikes, lockouts and industrial depressions, to maintain living wages and the simplest right of men, and those who have fell before the competition of huge monopolies, only to discover their own weakness and be astonished at the powers they have contended against. Such struggles have convinced many at least that the power of their opponents lays in the privileges the law gives them; as the escaping chattel slave found that it was law that made him the slave, law that the master enacted.

The convention have set forth a platform covering such questions as have stood the test of agitation as steps necessary toward gaining the object sought. To some it may appear as not covering enough ground, to others that it goes too far, but to all it must commend itself as outlining a move in the right direction. Its whole fabric is made up of principles that all the industrial reform movements have declared right, principles that all admit must be engrafted

into our laws, but that never will be by those opposed to them, as the old political machines have many times demonstrated they were. Then what course is there left for the people but to unite on them, regardless of former affiliations and carry them to a successful issue? Workingmen on strike have been told time and again that they were doing wrong; that "legislation is your proper remedy" but the words spoken behind the scene, if they had been heard would have conveyed the idea in addition, "so long as you delegate us to do it for you." Legislation is the proper remedy, but delegate yourself to do it is the proper way to succeed. Never chance sending a dishonest agent so long as you can go yourself.

The People Party is rightly named. The industrial classes form such a large part of the whole population that the rest are not worth considering, to it must untimately come all who have endeavored to establish labors rights by organized efforts or stand as the scab is commonly considered; there can and will be but two parties; one striving to maintain the reign of plutocracy, the other the people. As the most despotic courts have found fawing grovelling supporters among their most depressed subjects, so will plutocracy here. There will be those who will continue to follow the king or his descendents, because, "have they not always?" But by such the world never advanced, or was made better off.

The struggle for the supremacy of the people, must necessarily be a bitter one; there will be the camp followers of the old machines that have for years been trying to catch on to some of the plums, that will make a desperate cry because the "strength" they expected to aid them swings away and they see their years of hope destined to disapointment. Among such will be many of the "labor leaders" for political positions only. It will have a good effect by exposing their exact position.

Already the subsidized organs of the old machines have begun their vituperations; their unanimity in this ought to be a valuable object lesson; it exposes their hyprocracy; the wires that make them jump all lead to the same place. One says the movement is made up of a lot of "soreheaded republicans." Another reverses this and says it is led by "confederate brigadiers," and as the fools are not all dead yet, there are those who call themselves democrats. who will gnash their teeth, at the thought of crushing their old enemy in disguise; others of the same kind under a different name, will convulsively and reverently glance at the old pharphanalia of war and declare how many "rebs" they are able to get away with yet. Anything to keep men as they have been. The workman of the city is told it's a "hayseed" movement and the farmers are told that the "anarchists" are manipulating it to destroy their homes. They declare that it is made up of "cranks and political outcasts," and, "oh, deah, the hoade fellahs," simpers the "society" lambs who are not quite healthy enough to have common sense, nor sickly enough to make angels of.

For a few days prior to the convention the plutocracy organs were all quite sure it would break up in a row, but on the day following adjournment one such said:

"If enthusiasm in a convention were the measure of future party success, the Peoples' Party, so-called, would have a bright outlook. The delegates seemed to be carried away with the idea of organizing a new party."

They have so far proved poor prophets. Little attention need

be paid to their further utterances; the movement has muscle, brain and backbone and there is no better evidence of this needed than the way it is driving its dual enemy under one cover; soon they will be compelled to unite their servile following in every city, town and hamlet, as they have now in some places, and the battle will be—The People vs. the Demorepubs.

PROSPERITY AND WAGES.

Can the prosperity of a nation be estimated by the income of any one class? Can prosperity be estimated by the amount of wages received, are questions that ought to have more than passing consideration. Most labor organizations are carrying on their operations as if the question had but an affirmative answer, and by more thorough investigation of the question, it might be developed to the satisfaction and well being of more that they are wasting time and energy in a direction that profits little and of very small importance in placing mankind where they really ought to be and that the amount of cash received as wages never did demonstrate the degree of prosperity of a people. Though it may increase the amount of energy incidentally expended in other directions, that would prove of some real and lasting benefit. Simply because it has been customary to believe that more wages means more of the necessities and luxuries of life does not necessarily make it true. Many ideas have held sway for centuries as undisputable truths that have been demonstrated as false.

The question must be considered from the standpoint of mankind as a whole or at least a nation of people. We do a very unchristian act if a class be made comparatively *prosperous to the loss* of it to others, whether it so results directly or indirectly, whether intended or not. If the prosperity of one man increases the degradation of another, we would be right in preventing it. If every person working for wages in the United States had their wages doubled on the first of July next, would they be better or worse off than at present. If one-tenth only of the wage working persons had their wages doubled at that time would it indicate an increased prosperity of the nation, and would the other nine-tenths failing to get the advance be justified in trying to have the tenth reduced? The questions put thus, brings it more plain before us, If the amount of wages received is the all important factor, they certainly would be doubly better off than to-day. But, what effect would this have on the amount the wage earner would be obliged to spend, the percentage charged by the middlemen remaining the same? Would they not be worse off by just the amount of that percentage? Would not the cost of everything be doubled and the profit percentage of the middle men be charged on double the amount? The wage-earner, the capitalist or manufacturer and the distributers would remain in the same relative positions, with the wage-earner a notch worse off. This demonstrates, therefore, that there is nothing to be gained by agitating simply for more wages for all. If a part gets an increase in wages, that increase would be charged to all the rest who consume the produce of their labor.

The candlestick makers get an increase in wages, and all who use candlesticks must pay more for them, it is therefore necessary for all others to get more wages to equalize it, thus the cost of shoes, etc., *ad infinitum*, to the candlestick maker is increased, and he

could lay no more away for a rainy day than before, or add to his standard of living. If those others, from combinations of circumstances, are unable to get more wages, then they are worse off by the amount of increased cost of candlesticks, and an increase failing them their next course for relief is to try to get the candlestick makers reduced, which would be a mean thing to do, but was it not also a mean thing for the candlestick makers to get their wages raised at the expense of others, and as long as one considers self, must not others, or perish for want? With wages as the basis for operation is not one class of workmen naturally to be opposed to the increase to another?

If the candlestick makers, instead of having their wages increased, had concluded that if they could not get the tailors and shoemakers reduced, it would prove of equivilant benefit to them as their wages would go that much further, and succeed, not only would the candlestick makers be benefitted, but all others but the tailors and shoemakers. That act would be mean to the tailors and shoemakers, but would be kind to the rest of humanity. The candlestick makers learn that their vantage in dictating terms to the whole people has been in not having too many candlestick makers, hence they allow no others to learn the trade thus driving the young men growing, into other occupations, to their detriment, making it that much easier for the candlestick maker to dictate terms, every point of vantage to them makes a loss to others. If all the others then joined and destroyed their power, they would be benefitting themselves.

The wage question stands then: If all receive proportionate increase, if anything results, all are worse off than before. If a few *get an increase*, their gain represents a loss to others, and every point made to gain vantage ground as a wage-earner, is against a fellow wage-earner. It is dog eat dog. The capitalist or distributors are not reached at all only by the increase cost of what they consume, which they have plenty of ways to provide against, if anything, as a whole, the changes are to their advantage. No wonder that organizations that simply consider wages and the tactics of how to get and retain more, they complacently consider as "all right," and should be encouraged. Instead of brotherhoods they know they are canibalistic associations, their increase feed coming from among themselves or their unorganized fellow men, whether they realize it or not, the employer still remains in command.

There is something wrong we all know, when men willing to work starve in a land of plenty. If regulating wages will not improve it, something else must be sought. It may be that we must attack something that has been taught us from childhood, as the height of wisdom and truth, and our fathers before us, which we are loath to do, still should anything stand in the way of the betterment of man?

The questions we have asked, each man should strive to answer for himself, as well as every other economic question, or that might throw light on enconomic questions, and not accept without investigation the answers of anyone else.

Morris Ross, of Indianapolis, in a recent address before the Central labor union of that city, said:

"Organized labor can save a little encroachment on wages here and there. But at best wages are only relative; traps to catch gulls with, and organized labor waste time if it concerns itself only with them. It is like attacking the Atlantic ocean with a mop. You must go to the eternal springs if you expect to get over dry shod. It is the profits of labor as well as wages, that are

the workman's rights. Wages are mere necessity; the fuel and oil and gearing of the machine. If the workman is a machine, a mere incident in the course of production, then it is all he ought to have. He is so classed under the modern industrial system, and that is all he gets. But if the workman is flesh and blood and a soul besides, with right to labor to live, and not to live to labor, then the profits of production are his as well as the capitalist's. They are entitled to share and share, according to their importance in production. It is forever wrong and false that labor's only reward is wages."

YES, IT PAYS.

The editor of the UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE seems to take a great interest in Dr. Pfeiffer. Perhaps it pays.—*Railway News Reporter.*

Yes, it pays. It pays to take an interest in any man that does what is right. It pays to defend him from the blackmailing efforts of his enemies. It pays to let the world know that the efforts of honest, conscientious men are appreciated. It creates an incentive for others. It makes the world better. It pays an organization of men, united to defend their mutual interests from injustice and infringement by others, to commend those who deal with them fairly, who have made the most of their opportunities, to promote their interests and welfare. It pays to show to the world that they know when to commend as well as condemn. It pays to be consisant.

The improvements that have taken place in the Union Pacific Hospital Department since 1884, when Dr. O. J. Pfeiffer took charge, offers reason enough for his commendation. It is a monument to his skill and work. There is no man in the employ of the Union Pacific since prior to July 1884 but what is cognizant of that. Compare the Union Pacific's with the hospital department of any other *road and it will show* sufficient reason why the Union Pacific employes favor its present management. The chances are against its being improved, especially by one that would depreciate by false representation the character of its present management in order to gain the appointment.

But, perhaps our ideas of what "pays" was not in the maudling mind of our plate printed contemporary. His ideas are evidently regulated entirely on a cash basis, and incapable of understanding how anyone can estimate value by other means. His reply to Dr. Pfeiffer when the latter refused to give up a years subscription to the Railway Blackmailer, indicates what his idea of "what pays" is.

He said "It might be that in time it will pay you well to have your name on our list, even if you do not read the paper." But there is no question over what its "policy" is, the most casual reader would be convinced of that, but he evidently fears that someone might want to steal his "honors" for he says:

"We have repeatedly asserted that we depend on no one for the policy pursued by us."

What a slur on mankind is intended, yet how gracious to relieve men from the ignomy of being unwittingly charged with such policy, But great Ceasar!

"If there is a single man in any section of the great and growing west who believes he can dictate to *us*, he should try and see how greatly mistaken he has been."

If there is a MAN anywhere that would try to dictate to a self indicating ass, he should be retained as a freak in a dime museum.

A change in management of a railroad as well as changes in politics, have often unseated a worthy man, and Dr. Pfeiffer may be one of them, if so the employes will sustain a loss, and it makes his defense none the less worthy. The Blackmailer intimates that

the employes at Omaha and Council Bluffs who have passed resolutions favoring Dr. Pfeiffer, either did nothing of the kind, or did not know what they were talking about. Does the Blackmailer? It intimates that Conductor Douglass, who knows that his life was saved by Dr. Pfeiffer's skill, is an ass because he has the manhood to acknowledge his indebtedness even if it made "liars out of his friends (?)"—friends that probably would have preferred to have seen him die that they could make good their assertion that he was neglected by Dr. Pfeiffer. It indicates that it was not Douglass they considered or was anxious about, nor the Blackmailer's anxiety for the welfare of employes that caused him to attack Dr. Pfeiffer.

Governments must be framed for man, as he is, and not as he would be, if he were free from vice, or as our ideal plans would have him to be. All changes in governments, and all proposed reforms must have their foundations laid in man. They must be improved in accord with the contemplated improvements in the government. All governments reflect the character, as a whole, of the governed. The character of the government being known, the character of the governed is known. Knowing the character of a people, we will have a fair idea of the government they will establish and maintain.

The truth applies equally to the efforts of organized labor. All permanent good they can possibly accomplish, must have its foundation laid first in the individual member. Then organizations are but as a unit in society at large, without effecting which they can do nothing that will prove of any lasting or real benefit. Knowing the personality of the membership as a whole, and we know what it is possible for them to accomplish, while that personality remains unchanged.

If they have accomplished nothing it is self evident that they will not until their character changes. Figs cannot be plucked from thistles.

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE.

Some one has truthfully said that all knowledge is comprised in two classes. The first is that effect of mind which is the result of curiosity, that species of human instinct that prompts us to inquire the reason for every thing we see, every action which takes place among others, among all living being, among the elements and among the celestial bodies. Mankind being endowed with reason, the next impulse is to apply the knowledge so gained to some useful purpose, to produce some benefit to ourselves. The first of these two classes is called "scientific investigation," the second is called "applied science." For instance, we notice for the first time a light from which smoke arises, we investigate, we perceive heat, and that it produces a disagreeable sensation. These are the first scientific facts. We apply the knowledge so gained by resolving never to touch fire. This is applied science. We have employed curiosity to find out the facts. We now employ caution to guard ourselves against damage, and we determine never to touch fire. All knowledge so gained is by this process. We may be told a thousand times that fire will burn, but we feel that that is only theory. We want facts, and we obtain them by a course of scientific investigation. We use these facts and thus gain experience, knowledge, at first scientific, next practical; and these two conditions make up the sum of all knowledge. Science is the foundation, practice the superstructure.—*Scientific American.*

THE SOVEREIGNITY OF THE CITIZEN.

An address delivered at an open meeting of L. A. 3218. K. of L., Denver, May 13, 1891.

MR. CHAIRMAN:

Our question for discussion—How can the citizen be brought to a sense of his sovereignty?—to my mind is one of the most vital importance to the future of the liberties of mankind. All the shortcomings and the inconsistancies shown in our government points to the fact of the existance of gross ignorance of a great mass of the citizen of their rights as sovereigns; from no other cause could the abuses and undemocratic acts seen on every hand have occurred. It has been the nulifier of the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence and crystalized in the constitution.

Ignorance of their rights as sovereigns is coupled with ignorance of their duties as sovereigns. There is no right that does not carry with it a duty, and this arises from ignorance, for it appears the most probable that men would not willfully injure themselves. It comes also from having this sovereignty thrust on them, acquired without effort on their part. If the present generation had been obliged to assert their rights by force of arms and the spilling of their best blood, they would have known more of its value, and knowing its value, would have known more of their duties as sovereigns, for men reckon values by what they cost.

To bring a citizen to a sense of his sovereignty he must be brought to a knowledge of what it means, when he inherits it, to what it has cost his predecessors to be able to bequeath it to him, even in the crude form it yet is in; to realize what the great statesman and humantarian words meant when he said "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Liberty means sovereignty of the individual, he could have said, eternal vigilance is the price of sovereignty.

A sovereign is a ruler, he must be one capable to rule himself at least. In a government of the people by the people, for the people every citizen is, by right, a ruler, such is a government of sovereigns. If one is not, it is because he is deprived of his rights or is ignorant of them or throws them away for a mess of potage. The first cause needs less attention than the last two, they make the first possible. To these we can lay all our troubles as a nation, and the limited success, as so far seen, of democratic institutions.

The present stage of civil liberty has only been reached after ages of conflicts of men striving to establish those conditions under which they could exercise their rights as men, usurped by others, rights that were plainly stated in the Declaration of Independence, and which had been preparing in the minds of the people for generations, for declaration. No such conditions, were, however, ever established by the creation of any constitution, charter or declaration on any parchment, nor has any liberty remained to be enjoyed because a charter, declaration or constitution remained as evidence of it, such have ever been established by the united will of men, and remained in existance by the same force, if lost because the will power was lost, and the greatest time of danger to established liberty is when the people enjoy it, being contented, regard it permanently established, for that same spirit that liberty-seeking men have had to contend against, remains to take advantage of every weak point, it follows man everywhere.

To sustain liberty the forces that establishes it must propogate itself into the minds of the rising generation; thus liberty's light is ever kept burning. The noble Sparta mother, in enthusing her son with the deeds of valor of his ancestor at Thermopylæ, was doing such work.

A sense of sovereignty cannot go uncoupled with a patriotic spirit, nor need patriotism be made to imply national boundries, though a man that does his duty to himself and his country is doing his duty to the world, and I know of no better way for one to do his duty.

Liberty is a word that embraces humanity. Liberty tree has received its nourishment from all parts of the globe. To who or whatever has added one jot or title to the liberty of any human being, it matters not where they may be located, the heart of the patriot can go out to with a joyous embrace, be it to the dusky band in SanDomingo or to the bleeding ones at Valley Forge. Scarce a spot on the globe but what has a place for the patriots love, scarce a place that a desire for more liberty has not fired men's hearts, or where mother earth has not received their sacrifices.

Sovereignty is defined as—supreme in power; superior to all others; independent of and unlimited by any other; possessing or entitled to original jurisdiction. All men should have original jurisdiction over their rights. Under a monarch the inhabitants of a land are the subjects of the sovereign; in his hands rests their rights and liberties. A recognition of the authority of such a sovereign is a recognition of his superiority. It is degrading. Its tendency is to lessen self respect, and lack of selfrespect tends to make a man unrespectable; therefore, the recognition of a person as one's sovereign tends to degrade humanity by quenching the fires of personal ambition to arise by moral and industrial worth.

Human advances are made only by additions to personal liberty and the establishment of the equality of men in the exercise of their natural rights, to be able to equally exercise such rights by establishing that among them that will aid all to acquire those powers—intellectual and physical—necessary to their maintenance. Such is democracy. On such was founded this nation, to be a nation of sovereigns, each with equal voice and power in the formation of rules of government, of their relations to one another, and in the choice of those to whom would be delegated the authority to execute them, not to elevate those so delegated, above the people, but to make them the temporary servants of the people; when honor and truth prevails among the citizens, under such methods, liberty is safe.

A man, therefore, who becomes a citizen of the nation stands on the plane of a sovereign, to be worthy of that distinction, should exercise it, and, only in a way that his conscience dictates to him would be for the best good of himself, his fellows and posterity, his daily acts should be such as to command the respect of his fellow sovereigns, and he who would wilfully violate the duties his sovereignty confers on him should be so treated by those with whom he would associate as an equal, that he would stand as an example for the rising and future generations to avoid. The duties of sovereignty are thus taught. Let each of us set that example by showing our scorn for any one that has violated a trust placed in him, and not as seen at present by heaping on them honors because they have, by selling their honor, gained wealth.

A man, to be brought to a sense of his sovereignty, must be brought to a sense of his personal worth, the degree of which is regulated only by that which is worthy within himself, it rests with himself to add or detract from that.

It is the duty of the nation to establish that which will aid the future citizen to be able to exercise worthily that which the high distinction of citizenship confers on him, therefore every aid to the education of the young should be given. Liberty is guarded better that way than by the heaviest guns or navies. It is only by intelligence that men can bring reason into play that is necessary for him to be a fit sovereign, for in a nation of sovereigns, the will expressed by the ballot of the most ignorant, degraded being, will offset the will of the most intelligent mind, and safety to democratic institutions rest in reducing to the minimum the number of the ignorant and degraded, be they clothed in broadcloth or rags.

A man can be assisted to a sense of his sovereignty by creating within

him an ambition to acquire that which he does not possess, which of right, he is entitled to have. His ambition checked as it will most often be, leads him to discover why it is he is behind others. It will bring him to realize that he, with many others, have, from ignorance or natural laziness perhaps, neglected their duties—duties that up to this point they perhaps had never been acquainted with.

Individual dispositions are, in a great measure, inherited. It has been but a few generations at most since all inhabitants of the globe were the subject, not the sovereign. It was then to the sovereign power that persons look for relief, on whom they centered their complaints, and whom they blamed for all their civil ills. They looked to powers outside of themselves, the self asserting spirits were quelched where possible, that they were not all, is why we enjoy as much liberty as we do. This disposition was of one dependency, one that cultivated none of the powers within the man, one of indifference and little calculated to breed the spirit of sovereignty into the masses. It has been handed down from father to son. Any observing person can discover it on every hand, it is seen in the groveling disposition shown by some when the boss appears. It was seen on the streets of Denver yesterday when the supposed servant of a democracy was given the adulations of a king. It is but the legitimate offspring of that monarchic spirit which monarchs so desire to cultivate, that echoes in the words "long live the king," when they passed the populace. It is against this that democratic principles must struggle. The true sovereign can ill afford to lower his dignity thus; words cannot express my condemnation for the degraded, contemptable spirit citizens of this great republic have thus shown; anything but a sense of sovereignty is being cultivated by it. Instead of bringing men to it, it is driving them from it and worse yet is its example to the children into whose hands the destinies of the nation, liberty and democratic principles must come. Was it not the design of the plutocracy, who have avowed that a limited monarchy would be preferable to a democracy, that it should have this effect that it might pave the way they propose to force things? The Pennsylvania Railroad company, an absolute monarchy of itself, furnished the means for this outing of the president.

The patriots of the first quarter century of our history as a republic were right when they directed their righteous condemnations on any one who would parade a family crest or coat of arms or pass through the streets with a lackey in livery setting on their carriage box, because it represented what they justly hated, a would be sovereign class—aristocracy. They were right, not because it would make them less democratic but because of its example on the young, to let such pass unnoticed, would imply a recognition of it, nor would I consider I was a worthy decendant of them if I did not condemn the spirit of those who would hippodrome the president around the city with six horses, as if his position gave him extra weight. How the spirit of democracy has degenerated! Well, need we cry "How can the citizen be brought to a sense of his sovereignty?" Does not the future of liberty depend on it? Without liberty, what is life?

We aid the object sought by teaching every man what his power as an individual is, and how he can increase it by firing him with zeal for truth justice and right, and that no matter how humble his actual station may be, he is an influence for good or bad in the destinies of our nation. Teach him that it is his duty to help make the laws, and then his duty to abide by and aid the enforcement of them, and as an organization to those ends, we are striving, and every man will be a sovereign when our first principle is established, and industrial and moral worth measures the standard of individuals and nations. J. N. C.

"There is no form to truth."

UNITY IN UNION.

How can we unite and be successful? is a problem which has presented itself to the masses for centuries. Ever since the days of Christ a true Christian doctrine has been taught in all civilized countries. But has it been followed by those loudest in its praise? Has man loved his neighbor as himself? If not, why not? The only reason visible to the human mind is man's inhumanity to man, or in other words, man's avaricious greed for wealth. "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you" is a command from the Creator of the universe. But the present generation has transposed it and made it to suit their wishes until it now reads, "Do others before they get a chance to do you."

Glancing briefly over the history of labor organizations from the beginning of the present century up to the year 1869, when the K. of L. was ushered into the labor arena, where do we find an organization that obeys the command of our Creator? Has any one of them ever said that an injury to one is a concern of all? If such is the case, who can tell us where we can find it, or who was the founder of the organization?

Previous to the organization of the K. of L., the labor unions of the world had no other object in view than to increase the pay and shorten the hours of toil. This object they vainly tried to accomplish by striking, and this same stupor is still advocated by some of the so-called labor leaders of the present day who go about the country preaching this preposterous doctrine, advising men to do something that they never can accomplish. "We never can accomplish anything by legislation," says the mouth-piece of the American federation. "Strikes are our only resort. Last year the carpenters made a stand for eight hours, and the world knows how they succeeded. Some of them are still looking for work, and the financial snpport of 650,000 is yet to come, and I believe will ever be so.

This year the coal miners were chosen to make the fight, but, as the men in the coke regions were out before the first of May, it was decided to make that locality the battle ground. What the result will be can be easily predicted as the financial support promised by origanization that now boasts of 1,000,000 members is not forthcoming. It has been said by the advocates of trade unions that a carpenter could handle his own affairs better than a shoemaker. I believe a carpenter can build a house better than a shoemaker. But if the carpenter wanted a law enacted to enable him to collect his wages for building the house, he will find the shoemaker a useful ally.

"A house divided against itself shall fall," and so will the great federation of trades and other trade unions whose only object is to benefit class by increasing the pay and shortening the hours.

If a man wished to build a house, he would certainly begin on the foundation and not the roof. A short time ago a bakers union presented an agreement to the boss bakers, requesting—yes, insisting that only one apprentice be allowed to every eight men, and as there was but one shop in the city employing that number, consequently there would only be one apprentice in the city where there were eighty bakers employed. The question now arises, where would the boss bakers get more men in case their business required it? Did those bakers never expect to quit or die? It is reasonable to suppose as the city grows there will be an increased demand for bread, and yet the bakers union wants the hours reduced and only one apprentice to eight bakers. What do we make of the young men who want to be bakers, but allies of the enemy?

Again we learn of the firemen on some roads entering into an agreement with the company, whereby the company agrees to hire four firemen to one promoted to firing, and at the same time asking the company to promote a fireman for every engineer hired. Now

the question again arises where are the firemen to come from in the future if the same is persued the country over? I believe all men have some ambition, and surely the foreman has. They do not expect to continue firing as long as they live. Then why seek to create a monopoly of their occupation, which is unjust to their fellow men and employer as well.

Craft Pride will not always last, for "he that exalteth himself shall be humbled, and he that humbleth himself shall be exhalted." He that would see his fellow man suffer when it is within his power to assist him, is an inhuman wretch, and he is none the less inhuman who wouid endeavor to prevent his fellow man from being his equal. Imagine a drowning man grasping at a straw that saved your life, and you determined to wrench it from his grasp. It is human nature for a man to try to better his condition in life, and the man that attempts to prevent his fellow-man from doing so, must abide by the inevitable. Trade-unions were good enough in the middle ages, but in this enlightened age, their teachings are false. People must learn, if they wish to elevate themselves, and to be successful they must endeavor to elevate those around them. The days of aristocracy are drawn to a close, and likewise those who have any desire or tendency to create it.

Let the men employed on the U. P. go back with me for a few years, and I am satisfied that I can convince the most skeptical that what I have said is only too true. Less than twenty years ago trade unions were the order of the day on this road, and what did they accomplish? Actually nothing; so say the oldest men on the road, and now they are forgotten or only remembered for their uselessness.

The K. of L. at length made their appearance upon the scene, and banded the men into one brotherhood and forged the scattered fragments into bands of iron and brass which yet remains unbroken and will ever remain so unless men are stupid and blind enough to pursue some imaginary phantom or vain ambition for self aggrandizement.

Knights of Labor from Kansas City to Portland, be on your guard; let no traitor lead you estray. Seek not a worn-out theory. Trust it not; it will prove a snare to your feet. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed by a kiss. Federation is hinted at by those seeking fame for themselves, but such a move, in my opinion, would be a step backward, and not a progressive one. The question now arises, what would we federate with? Is it with those who have proven false? Far from it. Fool me once, shame on you; fool me twice, shame on me. For seven years the K. of L. have been looked to for assistance and well able are they to give an account of their stewardship; yes, and each loyal Knight can point with pride to the good work he has helped to accomplish, and say to his fellow-man I worked for your wellfare as well as my own.

It is true we have made mistakes in the past, but we would be blind to our own interests should we fail to be benefitted by them in the future. We are not so childish as to pick up old worn-out theories.

All who have a spark of christianity left within them, should extend a helping hand to those who seek to elevate all mankind alike, and does not pander to any craft or creed.

What organization save the K. of L., that teaches this doctrine? Build a Chinese wall around your craft, and you will be the same as the heathen Chinese.

Nature has more laws than one, and all of them must be obeyed in order that every one can have an equal share of labor's product.

Let us maintain an organization as it is, a union of men. Let there be no laggards in the race, nor no loitering along the wayside, and each one try to be first in the work, for we have no use for drones who would be benefited without laboring for his comforts. Our organization knows no backward step,

and will not take one. Our motto shall ever be onward and upward. Not for any creed or class, not for any craft or trade, not for any color, but for all humanity.

Our banner floats proudly on high, unstained and unfurled, and bids a joyous welcome to *men of courage* to our ranks. But for cowards we have no time or place, and the man or set of men who *dare* to tarnish its bright folds deserves the contempt of a liberty-loving people.

Why should a difference of birth
Of creed or country men divide?
Behold the flowers of the earth.
Though various blooming side by side,
Man, poor and feeble when alone,
The sport of every passing wind,
In war, in trade, in art, has shown,
He's all-resistless when combined.

B. H.

OUR SERVILITY.

Considering that our national institutions are based upon a high humanitarian ideal, seemingly calculated to inspire an almost religious enthusiasm, and that they are the creation and property of the whole people, we are prepared to find them the objects of the tenderest reverence and solicitude. That, in countries where all power is in the hands of an individual or class, and the body of the people are owned rather than own, there should be little or none of this reverence, is most natural; but that there should be any lack of it among our people, any tendency to treat the laws with disrespect, is almost astonishing. And yet such disrespect is very general, if not in words at least in practice. Though, from temperament and for material reasons, strongly averse to revolutions, we are, as a people, singularly lacking in patriotism of the right sort, in that enthusiastic loyalty which our country deserves, and which is often felt for her institutions by intelligent foreigners.

The lack of patriotism among Americans displays itself, not merely in disrespect for the laws, and in a willingness to break them when they happen to be inconvenient, but also, and to a far greater extent, in matters with which the laws do not presume to deal; in the sphere of morals, as distinguished from that of legality. Very many persons having sufficient patriotism not to violate a positive law, do not hesitate to be thoroughly and systematically unpatriotic in matters beyond the reach of such law. True patriotism imposes this as a duty upon every citizen: that he shall make the fundamental principles of his country's institutions determining factors in all the actions of his life; that he shall neither say nor do anything contrary to these principles, anything calculated to lesson the effectiveness on the life of the nation. How rarely is this duty felt, even among that minority of our citizens who by education are fitted to understand our institutions and their high purpose! It is a pitful fact that the free spirit of our Declarations of Independence has not yet, in any great measure, entered, as an informing principle, into the life of our people. While professedly representing a new epoch in the history of human freedom and civilization, we are still content to follow, in thought and life, the servile and semi-barbarous ideals of past epochs. In no one department of our activity—politics, business, education, religion, art, thought, or literature—has the spirit of American freedom been able to assert itself. Though we boast that we have freed ourselves from the tyrannies of Europe, we are still their bond slaves in all save name. "Captive Greece took captive her rude conquorer," said Horace. So vanquished Europe still rules her vanquisher, America. Ay, and Europe, with good reason, despises us for submitting to her rule.

* * *

Aristotle long ago made this wise observation: "Every form of government must be matched by a corresponding education; for it is only when the body of the people preserve those characteristics which originally determined their form of government that

that form can maintain itself. For example the persistence of democracy depends upon the persistence of the democratic spirit." Now, our government is, in theory and ideal, a democracy, and owes its origin to the democratic spirit. If it is to be maintained, the democratic spirit must be carefully cultivated, and this can be done only by education.

When we use the term "education," we are apt to think only of that instruction which is imparted in schools and colleges. But of the education which preserves a political or social spirit, only a very small portion is given or received in such institutions. The main part of it is, at the present day, derived from reading; and as the great body of our people read only the cheap current literature, that literature must be regarded as the chief agent in the preservation or destruction of the democratic spirit among us, and, hence, of our form of government. If the literature which the people habitually read be democratic or independent in tone, the spirit of democracy, and democracy itself, will be preserved; not otherwise. Now, the essential elements in the democratic spirit are a willingness to acknowledge and respect the dignity of humanity in every human being, an appreciation of all genuine worth, wheresoever and in whomsoever it may appear, and an abhorrance of all social distinctions and privileges conferred otherwise than by personal merit. The democratic spirit detests not only the man who exploits another for his own ends, and the man who pusillanimously allows himself to be so exploited, but also the man who arrogantly claims precedence of, or respect from, another on any ground but that of personal character, and the man who servilely admits such claim. If, then, the true democratic spirit is to be kept alive among our people, it must evidently be embodied in, and give tone to, that literature by which the mass of them are educated and by which their political and social leanings are determined.

Thousands of American young men, of fair education and excellent possibilities, captivated by the pictures of English arisocratic life drawn in English novels, are learning to despise the simple, rational, useful life of the worthy American citizen, and to court consideration and vulgar popularity by adopting the habits, and leading the useless lives, of English lords. As is usual in such cases, the copy is a caricature of the original. The untitled American lord proves usually to be a vulgar creature, having to assert his self-conferred lordship by all that is most unattractive, most inhumane and most un-American—and it is a good deal—in the English aristocrat. In England, aristocracy has no need to display or to obtrude itself; in America it can exist only by display and obtrusion. For this reason the American would-be nobleman must necessarily court attention and try to strike the vulgar imagination by the mere accidentals of aristocracy, such as any boorish Dives can command—houses, horses, turn-outs, yachts, opera boxes, and the like. And the vulgar are impressed by such things, bow down in servile reverence before them, and do their best to make a similar display.

If the effect of English popular literature upon the young men of America is injurious, rendering them unpatriotic and contemptible, its effects upon the young women is even more so. The extent of this injury it would be almost impossible to overestimate. For many of them the novel-drawn pictures of English social life, wherein every one bows down to birth and title, and lords and high-born ladies are spoken of as if they were divinities, whose recognition and favor were the chief prizes of life, are utterly demoralizing; inspiring them with an impatient contempt for the simplicity of American society, in which personal worth and charm can make them queens, and with a longing to enter, even as humble suppliant, the enchanted circle where birth and title rule, and where personal worth hides

behind a mask. Women thus demoralized become utterly unfit to be American wives and mothers. Their chief effort is to shape their lives on the English model; if they are poor, toadying to the rich and would-be aristocratic; if they are rich, playing the arrogant English duchess to the best of their ability. Not a few of them even render themselves contemptible to men and gods, by toadying or buying (at what a price sometimes!) their way into English aristocratic circles, by shivering attendance for hours at royal receptions, in order to do obeisance to what their country has nobly repudiated; or, worse than all, by buying husbands, renouncing their birthright of freedom and equality with the best, and sinking down into subjects, liable to be called on to act as "ladies in waiting," that is, as chambermaids. If all the sacrifices which degenerate American fathers and mothers have made to buy titled husbands for their daughters were recorded, they would form a revelation so ignominious that it would not be believed; and, after such a revelation, patriotic Americans would hardly dare to look foreigners in the face. But even without such a revelation the conduct of many of our countrywomen abroad, and especially in England, is enough to make every self-respecting American hide his head for shame.—*Thomas Davidson in Forum.*

A STUDY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Jefferson was right. His election was a revolution. The war with England was strictly for independence from that power; it was not a war in behalf of democratic institutions. To be sure, wherever the hand of Jefferson was seen, there was an implied or expressed avowal of popular rights. Hamilton revolted against English tyranny; Jefferson revolted against the principle of monarchy. The former believed in British institutions as a model; the latter accepted the principles for which Sidney was executed in 1683, and which John Locke argued out, anticipating the Declaration of Independence. That famous document when promulgated, startled the world as a colonial defiance of a great monarchy; it still delights the world as au assertion of human political equality and the rights of man. There were a few great men at that day with Jefferson; among these were Madison, Monroe and Washington; but more notably Thomas Paine and Benjamin Franklin. Exigencies afterward seemed to class Washington as a Hamiltonian; but it must never be forgotten that he had Paine's manifesto read at the head of his army corps; and in every act of his personal administering, he was faithful to the principle of a republic. But among these was not Hamilton. At a New York dinner, so fatal to many a political ambition, he replied to a democratic sentiment by striking his hand on the table and saying sharply, "Your people sir—your people is a great *beast.*" This was the sentiment that to some extent vitalized federalism from the outset, and which grew into a fatal treason to popular rights. Every paper of that party, in 1802, published an article from Dennie, in which was asserted, "A democracy is scarcely tolerable at any period of national history. It is on its trial here, and the issue will be civil war, desolation and anarchy. No wise man but discerns its imperfections; no good man but shudders at its miseries; no honest man but proclaims its fraud, and no brave man but draws his sword against its force." Even Fisher Ames wrote, "Our country is too big for union, too sordid for patriotism; too democratic for liberty. A democracy cannot last. Its nature ordains that its next change shall be into a military despotism, as of all governments the most prone to shift its head, and the slowest to mend its vices." George Cabot. in 1804, wrote, "We are democratic altogether; and I hold democracy in its natural operation to be the government of the worst." The Church of New England discovered in due time that a democracy did not

mean the perpetuation of Calvinism, or the power of a Calvinistic ministry. The ideal republic of Calvin was shown at Geneva, when the right of the clergy was established to make domiciliary visits by force, and cause the banishment, or worse punishment, of anyone unsound in his faith. The predominance of the clergy for nearly two hundred years would not naturally be easily yielded.

This was the condition of the two parties that divided America; and that were fated to fight out a principle. On the one side was Jefferson, pre-eminently a man who was trusted with all the ferver with which he trusted the people. He beleived in the people; they beleived in him. Neither one failed the other. On the other side pre-eminently stood Hamilton, who never trusted the populace, nor believed in a democracy, but whose brilliant talents and versatility of genius gave him eminence and power. Behind Hamilton was arrayed for the most part the clergy of New England, the cable of conservatives, represented by Theophilus Parsons and Fisher Ames; and here and there others who were either desirous of a stronger government, or were not convinced of the safety of republican institutions. But for the most part, behind Jefferson, from the outset, stood Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and New York, with such lieutenants as made the presidents and cabinets for the next twenty years after the success of their struggle. The election of Washington meant neither federalism nor democracy. It was the living thrill of a grateful people, trying to make itself happy by honoring the man whom the gods made for their salvation. Adams folowed in his wake, a good man and a patriot, but who could never forgive his predecessor for being a greater man than himself, or his successor for believing that he was.

The grandeur of the conflict is heightened by the fact that the excesses and final collapse of the French Revolution had left democracy under a terrible cloud. It undid the strongest faith in popular government, and in what was technically termed "the rights of man," to sustain the contest in a new country, when experiment seemed temerity, and safety seemed certain only by following in the wake of older and presumably wiser nations. But beyond this the leaders of republicanism represented two other very unpopular ideas. Jefferson stood for freethinking in religion, and like Franklin and Priestly, for scientific investigation. These two ideas were at the core one and destined to converge. They meant whatever stood for demonstration as against authority. Of course the first contest must be for the right freely to investigate, that was science; and afterward freely to conclude and believe, that was religion. Science never fails to end in religious sentiment.

There are two episodes of our earlier history peculiarly attractive to general readers. One of them is when Jefferson came to the help of Hamilton in 1790, in his struggle against disintegrating influences, and in favor of a consolidated union. It became, in Hamilton's judgement, a vital matter that the Union should assume the State debts incurred during the war; but the bill proposing this measure led to the most bitter and angry contest America had known, either before or after the Union. The Eastern States threatened disunion and secession. Hamilton was in despair. Jefferson, who had been appointed Secretary of State, just then reached Philadelphia. Hamilton met him in the street and made a frank appeal for help. They walked for hours and discussed the question. The Southern States opposed assumption. The eastern States were for the measure. Jefferson was convinced by Hamilton that the measure was wise; and the first danger of secession was passed.

The second episode was equally picturesque, and about equally commendable. When the tie occurred between Burr and Jefferson, and the fedalists were determined, at all hazzards, to unhorse the great leader of democracy,

Hamilton watched the state of affairs like a statesman and patriot. Perhaps he had not forgotten that Jefferson had also come to his rescue in a crisis. He said, "If there is a man in the world that I ought to hate, it is Jefferson; but the public good must be paramount to every private consideration." Burr he declared to be bad in all ways, and totally unfit. He urged the federalists not to commit the fatal crime of electing Burr. The result was that the representatives of New Hampshire and Maryland abstained from voting; and Jefferson became president. Neither of these episodes was accompanied with dishonorable political trading, although in the first instance Hamilton's friends gracefully waived their desire to locate the capital on the Susquehanna; and in the latter case Jefferson assured the Federalists that he meditated no political revenges, and should indulge in none. The fact is that even party rancor conld not blind men to the fact that the great republican was a man who could be trusted to do what he believed to be right. The people instinctively felt that Jefferson was honest and genuine; and it was natural that, with the overthrow of the federalist leaders, the bulk of the populace gradually went over to democracy.

The revolution was accomplished. The United States from that hour stood as the government of the people by the people. Republicanism was to have a trial. The question whether the people could be trusted was to be settled by themselves. America was not only free from England, an independent power, but it was a democratic republic. Jefferson had never apparently wavered in his faith in the common people. He was stigmatized as a dreamer; but his dreams came true. He dreamed out the Declaration of Independence; he dreamed the republic, he dreamed the abolition of slavery; he dreamed the expansion of our boundaries to the limits of two oceans, After the Louisiana purchase, and while Florida was just within our grasp, he wrote that after the acquisition of Cuba he would "erect a column on the southernmost limit of that island, and inscribe on it *ne plus ultra.* We shall then have only to include the North in our Union, and we shall have such an empire for liberty as she has never surveyed since the creation; and I am persuaded that no constitution was ever before so well calculated as ours for extensive empire and self-government."

The dreamer was also the prime fulfiller. Hamilton was a man of precisely opposite character. He was preeminently practical as a financier and an executive. He was incapable of being a philanthropist or prophet. At the present day he would make a magnificent political leader. He was a believer in government and not a believer in men. Washington's nature was a compromise of the two. Lincoln was a later edition from the Washington type. Hamilton was in no sense original; he believed in English history and institutions; and, with the ability of a Pitt, he worked out our first problems of federal unity and financial soundness. He had no hesitation about purchasing votes, and adopting the general political machinery of the Georges. Jefferson held him to be a corruptor. "His object," said the latter, "is to draw all the powers of government into the hands of the general legislature, to establish means for corrupting a sufficient corps to divide honest votes, for the purpose of subverting step by step, the principles of the Constitution, which he has declared to be a thing of nothing that must be changed."

Besides the open avowal of Hamilton that he preferred a presidential lifeterm that could be shortened only by impeachment, we must remember the court style of both Washington and Adams, a style somewhat curtly cut short by Jefferson, but which no president since has dared to resume. But, overlooking this, we are compelled to ask to what farther usurpations of power would an unchecked party have gone that could pass the "Sedition and Alien" laws? By the latter the presi-

dent was empowered to banish any alien who, in his judgment, was a dangerous character; by the former any man was subject to punishment who wrote against constituted authority. Matthew Lyon, of Vermont, a member of Congress, under this act was put in jail for four months, and paid a fine of one thousand dollars, for writing that President Adams was a "man of unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation, and selfish avarice." The people took Lyon out of jail and sent him back to Congress. He had only told the truth. Judge Peck, of Central New York, circulated a petition for the repeal of those infamous laws; and he was arrested and carried off to New York City, where he was indicted; but popular opinion prevented a trial. That the struggle was between democratic and monocratic tyranny is clear to any careful reader of events. It was in no sense a contest between anarchical tendencies and judicious centralization. Is it any wonder that at this point we find the one act of Jefferson's which his critics never tire of citing to show that he was incapable of constructive work, and would, without the counterpoise of Hamilton, have wrecked us in disunionism? Shocked by the Sedition and Alien Acts, Virginia and Kentucky, under the stimulation of Madison and Jefferson, passed vigorous resolutions threatening to interpose State authority. The Virginia resolutions were threatening in tone; those drafted for Kentucky by Jefferson himself rested on a definition of principles. Of the essential soundness of those principles there is no question; but, like all fundamental principles, they could be, and since that have been, carried to false extremes. "To what," said Jefferson, "does all this lead, but to monarchy?" He did not feel nor see that the doctrine of State Rights might also lead, or be made to lead, to another danger, that of disruption and disintegration.

—By E. P. POWELL, in *The Arena*.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ALL IN THE SAME BOAT.

Now comes the cry that farmers and laboring men can never unite in one political or industrial organization—for their own common interests, because, it is said, their interests are not the same, but are, on the other hand, opposite and antagonistic. As well say that a man's two hands cannot work together for common purposes, because their positions are opposite and labors different. Each has its own secret pocket, into which the other is not admitted. Each has special functions to perform, many of which the other cannot perform. Yet those same two hands find, in practice, that, though their interests and labors are not identical, yet they are mutual and co-operative. They meet together for common purposes, daily and hourly, and aid each other in the most intimate and necessary duties of life. They wash each other in the most confidental manner. Both seize the same handle of the sledge or ax for a common purpose; and when the right hand would handle a hatchet, the left holds the pin to be sharpened, or the nail to be driven. All day they co-operate and work together most effectively for common purposes, but when work is done, each rests and recuperates in its own side pocket, sub-alliance or secret assembly, without the merest symptom of jealousy.

Yet it is upon this alleged jealousy and imaginary antagonism of interests that the enemies of labor found their hopes of dividing and beating the labor movement which is now everywhere showing its power at the ballot box. It is claimed that farmers desire to hire labor as cheaply as possible, while laboring men desire to get as high wages as possible, and, that therein lies an antagonism of interests which can never be overcome. If this near-sighted view of the matter covered the whole case, or even, any considerable portion of it, it would have weight. But it does not. It might with better reason be said that farmers cannot

unite with each other in fraternal organizations for common purposes, because of their antagonisms and rivalry in supplying the same markets with the same goods.

* * * How foolish and absure it is to say that men who are the customers of each other, and in no true or general sense rivals or antagonists cannot cooperate for their mutual benefit. Farmers hire a few men on the farms; but for every man hired in the farms, there are thousands of men, women and children hired in the mines, factories and shops, on the railroad, and in the great cities at divers occupations, all clamoring for better wages, that they may become greater consumers of farm products. A hundred thousand men, more or less, are employed on and about the railroads of the country. Every one of them and their families, of such as have families, are customers and consumers of farm products, in proportion to the means they have to spend in that line. The official labor reports show that a million men, representing, perhaps, three million of people, are idle; unable to earn wages through want of employment, they pay for nothing, while they suffer and drift into crime on their way te the grave.

* * * It is claimed by the railroad corporations that farmers, on one side, and railroad employes on the other, have antagonisms toward each other, which can never be reconciled. They state that the farmers desire lower fares and freights on the railroads, while the men operating the roads as employes are demanding higher wages and shorter hours. These demand, it is claimed by the corporations, are, on each side, earnest and persistent, and, at the same time, are incompatible. There is enough of truth in this claim to give it a show of plausibility. Under normal circumstances, it would be serious provided it did not entirely disappear. It is claimed that lower rates cannot be permitted on the railroad without lowering the wages of the employes on the road. On the other hand it is not possible to grant the employes shorter hours and better pay without raising the freights and fares which the farmers and public must pay. Thus, the corporations have drawn a picture of an irrepressible conflict, with the public including the farmers, on one side and their employes on the other. They would have us believe that the farmers and the public are engaged in a war of oppression on the men who operate the railroads, and that this war is merciless and endless. So earnest and persistent are the corporations in pushing this view of the case that they have commenced organizing their men into "Clubs," with regular organs to resist the growing unity and power of the "farmers' and people's movement." During the session of the Kansas legislature last winter, men calling themselves railroad engineers met several times with the legislative committee and used their influence to prevent any and all reform in railroad legislation. They boldly claimed that any lightening of public burdens, in the line of railroad charges, would be taken out of their wages, and cited cases in Iowa to prove their statements. It was replied to them that the corporations have abundant margins, under just management, to pay their men better wages for shorter hours, while at the same time. granting all the easement that the farmers are asking.

This view seemed new to the engineers. They apparantly had not thought of more than two parties in in the case. The more important and dangerous party which has been pocketing its thousands, millions, and hundreds of millions, while the farmers and railroad workers have been grabbing and quarreling over pennies, were by these "railroad club men," left entirely out of the account. No problem can be properly and truthfully solved unless all the factors in the case are duly considered. In this case we have the corporations who manage the roads, the workingmen who operate them, and, the farmers and general public who patronize them. The corporations are the ruling power. They work

with little noise or friction. They lay their plans carefully and secretly, and they carry them out with certainty and conscienceless precision.

MAKING AND TEMPERING SPIRAL SPRINGS.

When the steel spiral spring of an instrument gets broken, it is much more satisfactory to make one than to send the instrument off, and be without it for a week or more.

To make them use the best spring steel wire; select a smooth iron rod the size of the spring to be made; carefully draw the temper from the wire; fasten the rod and one end of the wire in a bench vise. Now wind the wire evenly and closely around the rod, until you get the length of the wire required for the spring. Take the rod out of the vise; fasten one end of the spring to the rod; taking hold of the other end, draw it along the rod until the spirals are the correct distance apart. To give the amount of spring wanted, fasten it firmly to the rod, then make the spring and rod red hot, and quickly plunge them into cold water. After drying, rub them all over carefully with oil, and move them about in the flame of a lamp until the oil takes fire, which will give the spring the proper temper. I know there are some who make springs direct from tempered wire; but they are much more durable if shaped and *then* tempered.—*Dr. Wm. H. Steel, in Items of Interest.*

Organized monopolists are again making a desperate effort to break up the Knights of Labor. Some workingmen are stupid enough to aid them. Workingmen have always been their own worst enemies, and this is but one of the many instances which result in bringing untold evils upon themselves. However, this will not last much longer. When poverty and starvation reach the climax, a change will have to take place, and then—God help the *rich and the poor.—Northern Light.*

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

This rule is modified in certain cases. Where the rule requires the employe to waive certain rights which are not connected with his duty as an employe, then, in accordance with the authorities he would not be bound, although he has knowledge of it, unless he has expressly agreed thereto. In this case the last clause of the rule is: "All officers employing men to work for this company will have these conditions distinctly understood and agreed to by each employe *before he enters the service of the company.*" Plaintiff's attention was not called to this specific rule. Nothing was said to him about it, "therefore," said the court, "he could not have distinctly understood and agreed" to it. The fact that he kept the rules in his possession, and remained in the service of the company, would not bar his right to recover, unless he expressly agreed to that particular rule, which rule in itself requires that the employe shall distinctly understand and agree to it.

MASTER AND SERVANT—PERSONAL INJURIES—LIABILITY OF COMPANY FOR NEGLIGENCE OF CONDUCTOR—FELLOW SERVANT. Where the law (civil code Calf. see 1970.) provides that an employer is not bound to indemnify his employee for losses suffered in consequence of the negligence of another person employed by the same employer, "in the same general business," unless he has neglected to use ordinary care in the selection of the culpable employe, a railroad company is not liable for the death of a brakeman in a collision caused by the negligence of the conductor on the same train in running his train ahead of schedule time, unless the company was negligent in selecting an incompetent conductor. (Congrave et. al. v. Southern Pac. Ry. Co. Calf. S. C. March 19, 1891.)

NOTE.—Statutes relative to liability for injury or death occasioned by the negligence of a fellow servant, are in vogue in the majority of the States of

the Union. During the past winter legislatures gave the subject much sympathy and pretended concern, but with the exception of the Kansas legislature, all adjourned without doing more than to read the bill and suffer it to die in committee.

INJURY TO R. R. EMPLOYE—LABILITY FOR DEFECTIVE ROAD BED—DAMAGES—EARNING POWERS. 1. Plaintiff was a brakeman on a train of the M. Co., which was being operated on defendant's road. He was inexperienced, and had received no instructions as to his duties. Being required to uncouple cars while in motion, he mounted upon a flat car to do it, the roughness of the track and the want of filling between the ties rendering it dangerous to attempt to uncouple while walking on the track. A sudden jolt caused by the roughness of the track threw him onto the ground and his foot caught in the drawheads and was injured so that amputation was necessary. *Held*, That a verdict for plaintiff was supported by the evidence, although the facts above stated were contradicted by some of the defendant's witnesses.

2. Where a brakeman employed by a railroad Company is injured by reason of defects in the road bed, which was leased by his employer from another company, he may maintain an action for damages against the leasor.

3. Where the evidence showed that plaintiff was 22 years of age, and earned as a brakeman, $60 per month, and was unable, by reason of his injuries, to do any work for two years, and his earnings had decreased to $10 per month. *Held*, that a verdict for $2,000 was not excessive. (Trinity etc. Ry. Co. v. Lane, Tex. S. C. Feb. 20th, 1891.

The United Mine Workers' Journal is a late addition to labor literature, and it starts with a healthy appearance. There is no mistaking its mission; it is for the cause of labor and deserves support. It is published at Columbus, Ohio. One dollar and a half per year.

THE EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION.

A federation of employers is in progress of organization in San Francisco, which will include the foundrymen, ship owners, lumber dealers, box makers, builders, harness and leather makers, etc. The idea is to form a federation of employers of the Pacific coast on the same plan and to be just as extensive as the organization of trades unions in the Council of Federated Trades, with its sub-federations in all parts of the coast, so that, no matter in what trade or locality the Council of Federated Trades might exert its power, it would meet an equally compact organization to oppose its decrees. It is not proposed to attempt to destroy trades unions, but to restrain them and to resist unreasonable demands; nor is it desired to reduce wages, but to so arrange matters that employers shall not be dictated to as to the individuality of employes. A committee is to be appointed, selected from the different industries, which will constitute a court of final appeal in disputes. The decision of the committee will have the power of the federation to sustain it.—*Scientific American.*

When the spirit of liberty has fled and truth and justice are disregarded, private rights can be easily sacrificed under the forms of law.

Experience teaches us that the most solid bases of public safety, and the most certain assurance of the uninterrupted enjoyment of our personal rights and liberties, consists not so much in bills of rights, as in the skilful organization of the government, and its aptitude by means of its structure and genius, and the spirit of the people which pervades it, to produce wise laws and a pure, firm and intelligent administration of justice.—*Kent.*

It is a peculiar idea of political economy which will charge the poor man 1 cent less for a postage stamp and $8 more for a suit of clothes.

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Nebraska has now an eight-hour law, that for simplicity and effectiveness, is admirable. How it will work in practice remains to be seen. It goes into effect July first. It reads:

A bill for an act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, servant and laborers.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Nebraska:

SECTION 1. That eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, servants and laborers throughout the state of Nebraska, excepting those engaged in farm or domestic labor.

SEC. 2. Any officer or officers, agent or agents, of the state of Nebraska, or any municipality therein, who shall openly violate or otherwise evade the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of malfeasance in office, and be suspended or removed accordingly by the governor or head of department to which such officer is attached.

SEC. 3. Any employer or corporation working their employes over the time specified in this act, shall pay as extra compensation double the amount per hour as paid for previous hour.

SEC. 4. Any party or parties contracting with the state of Nebraska, or any such corporation or private employer, who shall fail to comply with or secretly evade the provisions hereof, exacting, or requiring more hours of labor for the compensation agreed to be paid per day, than is herein fixed *and provided for, shall,* on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars ($500) nor more than one thousand dollars, ($1,000) And all acts or parts of acts inconsistant with this act are hereby repealed.

The amount of overtime paid after several hours would satisfy the most greedy of the "overtime fiends." The pay increasing in geometrical progression.

To be told to come back and work till 10:20 p. m. at times so commonly heard, would mean to a man getting 30 cents an hour, $5.80 for the time; but if told to work all night (12 hours) he would be entitled to $2,457.00 for his night's work; or if he worked four hours longer, making all the time possible in the twenty-four, his full day's pay would amount to $39,32s.40, and he could retire.

It has been officially announced that Dr. Pfeiffer leaves the medical department of the U. P. on June 1st, and that Dr. Galbrath, of Omaha, who has been scheming so hard for the place, steps in. Well, he steps into a magnificent system and he can take no credit for its creation. The change comes unexpected by the employes. It is a department intirely their own and for which they pay for. Previous to Dr. Pfeiffer taking charge there was practically no benefits received from it, no man would allow himself to be taken to the filthy hospital if he could prevent it, and it was the only way benefits could be obtained. Thousands of dollars of their money went where it was never accounted for nor a record of it to be found—so said General Manager Calaway. The department has been redeemed since then, and Dr. Pfeiffer's successor will find a record of every cent, or an employe can.

If the employes are not on their guard they may see it drop back into the same old rotten condition.

What a lame reason Mr. Clark offers for the change when he told a *News* re-

porter "The resignation of Dr. Pfeiffer is natural under the circumstances. We all had the highest regard for him, but when there is a change of management it generally means a change in the heads of all the departments. I always like to have men around me whom I know."

When Dr. Pfeiffer was appointed, it was on the recommendation of the directors of the Massachusetts General Hospital, one of the finest institutions in the world, he was not known by an official of the road. What recommendation has the new man got?

T. V. Powderly, in a late issue of the Journal of the K. of L., strikes a hard and well deserved blow at those who are trying to divide men on religious and nativity lines, he exposes the weapon the enemies of the masses have so long and well used. It is being used again whereever the people have become at all united. Where was he born, what is his religious belief? is whispered around. Unclothe such talkers, and yau will more often find a monkey than a man.

The mines at Almy and Dana, Wyo., have been closed, throwing many men out of employment, and with not a very pleasant outlook for those at Almy who have been there many years, for the prospects of the mines being opened at an early date are not good.

L. A. 3218, of Denver, is over seven years old, and the event will be celebrated May 29th, by hearing a lecture by Mrs. M. E. Lease, who some of the newspapers term the "alliance terror of Kansas,"

The People, published in New York City, is another new paper started in the cause of the people, and comes full of news gathered in the metropolis. It has our hearty good wishes.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers will hold their sixth annual session at St. *Louis, commencing* June 15th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

GLENN FERRY, Idaho, May 15, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Glenn Ferry items are hard to get as this city is small. Local affairs are running smoothly at present. There was an attempt to form a trust here lately. One of the teamsters tried to corral the handling of the ice used by the people, but the people were saved by Jim's exposure of the scheme.

When passing through the shops a few days ago I noticed that there was an unusual stir among the men, and found they were decorating engine 701 to pull President Harrison over this division.

The men seem to be working together on the best of terms now. Engine 1275 is laying in the house for a slight overhauling.

We hear some kicking among the engine men on account of there being six crews on the passenger run; they think there is not time enough made with so many crews. There seems to be some greediness displayed in this, much the same as is displayed over the reduction of hours in other work. There is nothing that takes the greed in such things out of men as to be looking for a job and find men working more than they are physically able to, and they unable to get anything to do and in sore need of it.

The coal shovelers seem to have got trained to do the required amount of work as there is not as much complaint heard from the contractor.

LAVIROCK.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 15th, 1891.

To Organized Labor Everywhere:

Brothers!—Since you received our last circulars, the St. Louis brewer bosses, on suggestion of Adolphus Busch and Wm. J. Lemp, made an attempt to ruin our organization entirely, by discharging our members from all breweries of St, Louis, with the exception of Louis Obert's Arsenal Brewery.

By this move, those brutal adventurers thought they would succeed in laying lame the boycott on Anheuser-Busch's and Wm. J. Lemp's beer, which is hurting those two firms very badly.

In some of the trust breweries the whole crew was ordered into the office, and had to declare before a notary, under oath, that they were not members of our organization. Those of their employes who refused to swear were discharged immediately, and the enclosed copy of a certificate, which was given to one of our members, will show you the mode of blacklisting used against us.

This action of the brewery bosses, who are keeping up one of the strongest combines to rob the public as well as their employes, will emphatically prove to you how labor-hating they are, and all statements given out by themselves and their agents to the contrary, are contemptible lies. The last desperate efforts of the boycotted firms are giving a sure proof that the power of organized labor has brought them to a point where they cannot much longer defend themselves against unconditional surrender.

Therefore, we appeal to you again to enforce the boycott against Anheuser-Busche's and Wm. J. Lemp's beer with all your might, until they grant their employes the right to organize for self protection. After these two firms are brought to terms, it will be an easy matter with the rest of the beer kings of the entire country.

Thanking you most sincerely for past favors, and hoping that you will stand by us in this fight until victory is ours, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

GAMBRINUS ASSEMBLY, No. 7503.

ALBINA, Ore., May 18th, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The people of the coast can no longer be called "mossbacks" as they have played a conspicious part in the political drama of our country of late by showing their patriotism to the man that wears "Grandpa's Hat." Truly we are loyal Americans, as was shown by our devotion to the "G. O. P," by walking for hours through mud and rain—for which Oregon is noted—and shouting ourselves hoarse in order that we might receive a smile from the man who styles us as a progressive people. "Consistency thou art a jewell."

Strange it seems that man should applaud his false utterances, while thousands of idle men are wandering from place to place in search of employment which they will fail to find as long as they allow their present environments to exist.

Well, for the shops next.

Mr. McConnell and President Harrison arrived on the same day. It seems that the former was paying more attention to business than to the reception of Harrison, and came over to see us while *we* were not at home, as a few of us were showing our loyalty to the President with a greater devotion than we perform our work, for which we are paid. But while we were making people believe we were somebody, someone told us "Little Joe" was on the other side of the river, and then the race for life began, which eclipsed Sheridan's ride from Winchester and when the round house was reached perspiration streamed from every pore, as we had to run part of the way; and as we are somewhat corpulent, we were very weary.

What instructions were given I am unable to say, but one thing noticeable is an increased force in all departments and the machine shop in particular, where a new gang has been added, which seems to have overtaxed the brains of the head of that department, as men stand around with empty hands waiting for work from the machines. Well, what more can be expected? The extra gang created a position for a third gang boss, and Frank had given out the information that he was the man, but, presto, change! Frank was not a prospective brother-in-law and he is still working on some new theory which will completely revolutionize the motive power of the country

Still our inventions continue; we have discovered a plan to make steam without water, we have also discovered a theory whereby an engine is made to back-up with the reverse lever thrown ahead while Charlie was trying to remove her from the shop to the transfer table. This is quite a novelty, but is rather dangerous- None of us were aware of the improvements and several of us had a narrow escape. The wiper looked quite natural for the past week with his overalls on and no mistake would be made should he be advised to continue to wear. We read in the correspondence from various places of the additions that has been added to the shops, etc. But we challenge the world on our fish hatchery, which has been fostered here for the past two yeers, and a wonderful crop has grown. I hear you all exclaim; Salmon? No! Sturgeon? No! Ah! Now I have it, "Suckers." And still another point worth noticing—a few of the beloved fraternity are working ten hours each day in the week. I wonder how much jobs like those cost, and I cannot understand how it is that apprentices that have worked at a trade two years are getting less than those that have worked scarcely a year. If such theories as this be continued, why learn a trade at all? The Dakota brothers seems to have a hold of the right end of the string. The one in the office is very important as he seems to think himself paymaster, I do not know what ails him, but he reminds me very much of a man that had been fed on shadow soup all his life. He is one of Baileys pupils, and must have caught the same ailment that caused Bailey to lose his job in the motive power department. While the one in the machine shop gets more money and spoils more work, than any apprentice in the shop. Strange, is it not, how some are favored? A change in our management would compel the people of Albina to build an orphan's home of enormous size, or purchase a farm and go to raising hay, to give employment to some of the would-be mechanics, as a greater portion of them care nothing for the work; all they want is time and plenty of it.

To give the happenings in detail would require a special issue of the MAGAZINE, and one of the best shorthand writers of the age. We have representatives here from all parts of the world, and mechanics from all roads in the country. N; P. and C. B. & Q. men are numerous, and as they are getting the largest pay now that they ever got in their lives, they think themselves stockholders in the road. You can readily see what kind of men they are, when you know where they come from. There is an exceptional one among them occasionally.

We hope some one will be liberal enough to

make the M. M. a present of a clock that will keep the correct time in order that the whistle may be blown with a little more regularity.

We understand that engineers and firemen have rights, but wipers have none, but that all depends on who you are and what you are, as some of the wipers here have jobs that belong to a mechanic,

Some are kicking because an engineer was made general foreman, claiming that a machinist should have the job. Agreed. Then why seek to put a man in that position that practically knows nothing about the duties of either of them.

I understand the man in charge of the machine shop will go into training soon; well he must do something to defend himself, as threats are flying thick and fast.

Monteeth says he has a gang; not in the shops I am sure, and Squinten is captain of our cracked ball club.

Dan says he is not candidate for mayor.

I have written a long letter this time, but you will excuse me as this is my last. I shall lay down the pen to a more experienced person who will entertain the readers of the MAGAZINE better than I have done.

Success to the MAGAZINE, its editor and readers is the best wishes of

OBSERVER.

SHOSHONE, Idaho, May 20, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

We have no more additions to our shops to report this month.

A few changes, Joe Shaw has gone to Evanston on sick leave. We heard it remarked that he could not nurse all of his suckers, so went home to save his life.

Chas. Corkhill is filling Shaw's position as foreman, and, Chas. we are going to keep an eye on you. We do not mean to jump on you the first thing, but we are going to give you a chance to do the square thing, then if you fail, we will turn ourselves loose.

If we have heard aright, our big boy on the slotter has on his war paint and is calling your humble servant hard names. Now Frankie if you don't be good, we will tell all we know about you.

Rumor has it that Merdith, one of the gang foreman is going to leave us. Hope not, as John is turning out to be rather a decent kind of a boss —at least when he is compared with the other one.

Some parties have taken last month's letter on themselves, when it was not intended for them. The party that washed overalls in Company time works in the round house.

I think all the trouble at this place could be avoided if the great a only "dunn" would stop poisoning the new men that come through Pocatello to work at Shoshone, against "Hickey's Pets," as we are called.

Well, we have D. R. Munro back again among us. We heard it whispered that Dunn and Shaw would both quit if Munro went back to work. They are still on the Idaho division.

I *see that Pocatello has at last* written a letter to the MAGAZINE. If ever there was a place that needs showing up it is the management at that place.

The one we lost is still at his old tricks, according to letter. If he was here now he would not feel lonesome.

We have had several bad accidents here and on the road in the past few weeks

Engine 735 broke a driving axle coming up the hill seven miles west of Shoshone, and ditched part of the passenger train.

Sunday the 18th, No. 931 jumped the track at same place and killed fireman George Peak, and ditched 16 cars. Cause, track creeping and bad ties.

Our friend Sweinhart, (carpenter) had a narrow escape Friday last. We have the worst turn table in the world here. The boys were doing their best to turn an engine and the table stuck as usual; Sweinhart not wishing to see the boys lose all of their pants buttons, gave them a hand, The pilot of the engine caught his foot and broke his leg. This could all have been avoided by fixing the table and planking the track around the pit. We propose to go rather slow this letter, not through fear, but to see if all comes out as the stars foretell.

CRANK.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., May 10, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

It is a long time since I have written to you, and you may have thought I was lost. The MAGAZINES have come to me every month, full of good things, but I had hoped that others here in Grand Island would keep you posted as to the news, but they may have taken a trip away, or been laid up on the shelf as well as myself.

Though I have seen much, I have written none, yet in this I shall only say a few things as to our city, and what is going on.

Railroad news is like other things—rather dead, for there is a stagnation of business, as has never been since the year began, all over this part of the country, from the failure of crops last year. The farmers and laboring men have had a hard time here the past winter, and many, very poor, have suffered things they needed. The robbers of the country are the only ones who have not suffered. I mean the bankers and real estate sharks. I was told of several laboring men here the past winter, who have little homes, but depended on their daily labor for support, who had to apply to the city for help, for provisions and coal, as it was impossible to get work at any wages, but since spring come work has been better.

I understand that was been more help put in the U. P. Shops here on May 1st. The company have been making many improvements in the arrangements of their tracks in the east par of the city, and when they get them completed, it will be much more convenient for the train men in getting out their trains.

There has been several changes of men about the passenger depot. Those there now are very pleasant fellows; but oh, my! some that hav

gone—good by, and don't come again. But at the B. & M. depot here if a traveling man or passenger can get a decent answer or even the truth on any question, he does well. They will not tell you within four hours of when the train will be there when it is late, although they know that it is several hours late.

The U. P. has built a large new ice house; some body's wise brain planned it and it was filled, as was also the old ice house. But the new one is a labor saver and not an ice saver, as it seems to be wanting some internal improvement, or it will be a costly ice keeper. It is an experimental machine. Live and learn or else study more. Fools are not all dead. A little more circulation.

The new depot here is just in a vision, and is likely to remain so. A new floor that I see in the old office must be the new depot, or what they meant by a new depot. Oh, this old shell! Never was a worse insult to the traveling public ever left unburned.

The Sugar Factory expects a big run this fall, for I understand they will have planted over 4000 acres of beets, as they have new machinery for planting and attending them. Perhaps the farmers who raise them may make it pay more than expenses, or enough to make up for the loss on what they raised last year. If they have a good season and not too dry, it may decide the beet question.

The canning factory is fixing up for business again, and I am told they have out among the farmers several hundred acres of peas, and as soon as they are over, they will have tomatoes, then sweet corn, so there must be quite a demand for help. It will keep up Grand Island's steady growth if we do not get a drouth. There are many about here who need this business, for the past year has been very hard on those who have to depend on day wages.

This city had a great change in its offices at the spring election, and if ever a city needed a change it was Grand Island, and now it remains to be seen whether they have made it better or worse. The police under the old officers with one or two exceptions, were but walking signs for saloons, and it was the old officers' idea to see how many bonds could be put on the city. Taxes are beyond all reason—4⅘ per cent.—on city propeaty, besides the state and county tax, which is about one half as much more. If the new officers will act half reasonable and not sell themselves, there will be an improvement.

Local Assembly 3790 seems to have had a setback, most too much politics, but we hope that it will brighten up now and they will look more to the good of its members, and not for office. It helped out the alliance candidate last fall, but this order did not help them much, but it sent from this county the worst set of dead heads that ever represented Hall county, and they were an injury to the growth and prosperity of this city and county, far more than the drouth and grasshoppers ever did put together. Deliver us from more such representatives, a set of ring tools.

Prospects of better times and more business this year, good,

Crops will be an encouragement to all.

Well Friend Editor, I've got started again in writing, after three or four months relief, so I'll try and keep you posted.

I hope we may hear from some of the others.

SEE?

CARBON, Wyo., May 23, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

As there has not been any correspondence from Carbon for some time, and knowing that our people are hungry for some home news, I thought I would muster enough courage to write some.

While writing the above some of Carbons citizens were somewhat excited over the report that an explosion had occured at Hanna, Wyoming, by which five men were blown to pieces. However, after searching for the truth half an hour, it was learned that Dr. T. G. Ricketts received a dispatch from Hanna, requesting him to go there, as a man had been hurt in the morning—later, he just got his leg broken. Now, the writer cannot say who started the report, but the guilty one should put a lock and key on his mouth, for it would be far better to keep such thoughts in prison.

Carbon has made a great many improvements of late. The U. P. company has built a pipe line from No. 5 mine, a distance of 3½ miles north of our quiet little camp, the cost being near $85,000, which enables the people to get good, pure, soft water—the miners' delight for washing purposes, at a reduced price. It may seem strange to some that we have to pay half a cent per gallon for water, but such is the case, and we are most thankful that it does not cost more. Heretofore the men had to pay $1 per month in the coal office before they got a drop, and 20 cents per barrel for hauling the miserable so-called water, which was almost as hard as an ordinary brick. Under the present system, the amount paid to the coal office will supply a small family. Tickes that call for one barrel are on sale at the B. Com. store for 25 cents, are given to James Fisher, contractor, who will soon have the water at the door.

A large water tank to hold 32,000 gallons, is being built now at the summit, between here and No .5 that amount will supply Carbon about 3 days; another tank for Railroad purposes has been built near the depot to supply the engines with water; engines 910 and 915 have headquarters at Carbon now. T. P. Henkle county assessor has been away in the country quite a while and somebody said he had skipped, but his buggy at the door informs us that he has returned all O. K. Be it said to his credit that he is the only one elected on the democratic ticket last fall, and is busy gathering in the grain at present.

The business men of Carbon have completed a stage road to Gold Hill, and equipped it with a stage which makes regular trips to the Gold Hill gold excitement, the distance is 30 miles, while the fare is $5 each way.

Carbon people have thought about putting up a backstop to catch the gold nuggets as they come from our sister town.

Other points along the U. P. are trying to make the world believe their way is best to Gold Hill, but Carbon has the best of them and they cannot get around it. We claim to have the shortest, best and cheapest route, and best accommodations for travelers to this Eldorado of Wyoming. The Union Pacific has ordered trains No. 1 and 2 to stop at Carbon. Buy your tickets via Carbon, for Gold Hill.

The Black Diamond and Gold Hill Sentinel, a weekly newspaper, with F. W. Olt as editor, is in a flourishing condition, published by the Carbon Publishing Company, Carbon, Wyoming. Terms $2 per year. Its first issue appeared Feb. 14, '91. The editor advocated incorporation for the town of Carbon from the start, so it has been incorporation, for or against incorporation for two months. Every man has a right to have his own opinion on the subject, but some of our citizens have been called anything but what is good, for advocating incorporation, which I believe will be a benefit to our town. An election was held on April 30th for or against corporation for the town of Carbon, 147 votes were cast altogether, 116 for and 31 against. A majority of 85 votes were cast for incorporation.

May the 9th a citizen's meeting was called, which elected the following delegates to a convention held the same day: Wm. B. Lavis, Samuel Fuge, Alfred Cheesbrough, Erick Pelander, John Moody, John H. Lewis, Thos. O. Minta. Wm. L. Evans, and F. P. Shannon. The convention decided that only one ticket be placed in the field, and the following tiaket was nominated: For mayor, Thos. O. Minta; for councilman Wm. B. Davis, Wm. H. Edwards, Zeph Jones, and John H. Lewis. The election was held May 15th. The officers were sworn in by John S. Jones, notary public. The inspectors of election called for refreshments which were granted by the council, when an informal meeting of the Carbon council was held. When the mayor proposed the name of John Moody for City Clerk (by virtue of the appointment the City Clerk becomes ex-officio assessor) which the council approved by unanimous vote. The mayor then proposed the name of F. W. Olt for City Attorney which was approved also by the council. Other business was also transacted, when the council adjourned until May 18th. It was decided that councilmen Wm. H. Edwards and John H. Lewis get the long term, and Wm. B. Davis and Zeph Jones the short term.

The salaries of the different officers were fixed, and among other things the Mayor appointed Isaac Amos marshall, ex-officio tax collector and street commissioner, and James Smith, night policeman. The marshal will receive $60 per month and the police $55 per month. The above appointments were confirmed by the council.

C. F. Johnson has gone to Chicago on a business trip.

J. D. Crilley has removed from Dana to Carbon where he has secured work in No. 2.

The Dana mine has closed down, the miners going to Rock Springs and Hanna mines.

The Rev. B. Young will shortly leave for Douglas, Wyo., to attend the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held June 18th. The Rev. gentleman has worked hard among us for over a year, and we hope for his return.

Our L. A. has purchased and placed in the assembly room a large photo, of T. V. Powderly, G. M. W., and now Mr. Editor. I am about run down so I will close.

BLACK DIAMOND CUTTER.

HANNA, WYO., May 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The promises of steady work of No. 2, mine, which were made in all good faith to the miners, last month, resulted in the closing down of that plant two or three weeks later. The object for which they sought was accomplished, that of establishing a cheap price for mining coal at that mine. But why should they stoop to deceit and trickery in matters of this kind, we cannot just understand. It certainly is not profitable to the company, as the men lose all confidence in the management and are ready to strike on the slightest provocation.

The camp to-day presents a desolate appearance. It resembles one of those abandoned forts we sometimes run across on the plains. Even the hands who was induced to come here from Pennsylvania, with the promises of steady work at $5 a day, by agents of the Union Pacific, became disgusted, packed up all their worldly possessions in a bed tick, and emigrated south, where no doubt they recive better treatment.

A reduction was offered to the miners of No. 1 mine, to take effect on the 16th inst., which would make the price 65 cents per ton. Over a 1¼ inch screen taken into consideration, the wages that have made in the past on the original price, 75 cents per ton. It is quite evident that the reduction is uncalled for. The miners are working now pending a settlement.

Wyoming at present is over run with idle men. Many have been brought here by the U. P. Co., the past few months to work in the mines, with that stale old promise "steady work and big pay." the result is many are in destitute circumstances.

Four or five Finlanders who were subpoenaed as witnesses on the Jervie case, have been discharged. Jervie was crippled in No. 2 mine Carbon, about five years ago. He received judgement for ten thousand dollars. Strange a man must perjure himself, in fact become a criminal in order to hold his job; but then, such is life under our prosent industrial system.

INCOG.

OMAHA, Neb., May 23, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

I had almost forgotten the Magazine this month, but considering the promises of changes

to be made after the visit this wtek, of the president S. Dillon, I should have received an incentive to write at once to inform the readers of the Magazine of the changes.

Considering the stand the Magazine has taken in regard to the chief surgeon of the hospital, it is with regret that I announce that Dr. Galbraith has received the appointment of chief surgeon, to take effect the first of the month, and that the headquarters are to be transferred to Omaha. at east so the the papers here say.

It is generally understood that Superintendant Blickensderfer is removed and P. J. Nichols takes his place the first of next month.

James H. Manning is appointed M. M. for Nebraska Division, and David Patterson, of North Platte, is promoted to the position of general foreman, lately held by J. H. Manning, but he has not succeeded so far in creating a very favorable impression of himself by the men under him, but maybe after he becomes acquainted with his work and the men under him, it may change somewhat the sentiment of the men regarding him.

It is rumored that the company intend to make their own car wheels again, which fact is received with great pleasure by the men employed in the foundry, as it will have a tendency to make work more permanent in that department, and what is more, I believe that it will be a good thing for the company, as ne one will deny that they make a better wheel in Omaha than any place in the country.

I am pleased to announce that the men here succeeded in having the time changed so that we get through at 5:30 instead of 6 p. m.. as they prefer the half hour in the evening instead of morning.

Work in the shops is quite brisk at present and is likely to continue so for some time in order to get the rolling stock in shape to handle the large crop this year, which is insured by the rains of the last few days, and every body feels good over the rain, although it reduced the temperature several degrees and made an overcoat a necessity.

I was somewnat surprised at the criticism of your correspondent employe from here, but if I mistake not the writer, maybe I could serve the interest of color better by doing as he does, getting reinstated in the assembly at reduced rates for a few months every two or three years.

J. B. J.

DENVER, Colo., April 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

We have come to congratulate ourselves that the rumor of a change in Div. M. M., referred to last month, proved true. Mr, Z. Sprigg is Div. M. M., and there is every indication that he is going to prove a superior, as a mechanic at least to his predecessor, and he has the general appearance of having some degree of manly character. He has some hard work before him, to bring this division to where it ought to be, it having been on the down grade so long, and he takes charge with about 75 dead engines on the division, and he will be aided none by the proteges of his predecessor, and he will have to keep his weather eye open for schemes against him. He will not make the friendship of some by improving the condition of this division, but he appears able to do it, and he will have the hearty support of the major part of the rank and file anyway.

M. A. Sullivan, one of our old-time machinists, buried his aged mother the first week of the month. He has the sympathies of his many friends.

On the morning of the 22nd. there was a little excitement at the hospital. The nurses were cleaning the bedsteads with gasoline when it accidently caught fire, burning one bed entirely and nearly causing a panic in the ward. Prompt use of the fire extinguishers soon removed all danger.

President Dillon, General Manager Clarke and a corps of minor officials, have been inspecting here the past two days. rnd it is understood they go on west tomorrcw.

The excitement here the past two weeks has been over the shooting of some men at the City Park. Two were killed and a number injured. The shooting was done by F. N. Davis and a party of five he had with him. Davis' employes in a brick yard near the park were on strike, and had been successful in persuading others from taking their place. Davis became exasperated over this, arms a party with shot guns and fires into the strikers.

The resolutions adopted by L. A. 3218, explains the situation more fully:

"WHEREAS, Two fellow-workingmen have met their death at the hands of a band of assassins, and there appears to not have been the slightest circumstances in mitigation of the act, and

"WHEREAS, It appears that the leaders of the assassins had been granted police authority to carry arms on their own request, with the evident purpose of being able to use them when they saw fit, thus exercising authority that should rest only in the State. and delegated for peace purposes to only those who were interested in the maintenance of peace and in no way interested in using their power for personal vengeance

"WHEREAS, A society known as the Brick Manufacturers' Association have placed themselves on record lauding the lawless act of the assassins and thus indicating their anarchistic character; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we extend to the bereaved families of the dead our sympathies; that we demand in the name of law and order that their assassins be brought to speedy justice; that we call on all equality loving people to condemn an inclination to condone their act because they represent capital.

"*Resolved*, That we condemn the act of the police commissioners for giving police authority to persons who were likely to use it for personal

vengeance, and that we hold in so doing they have violated the trust the people have placed in them, in that disintereste persons only should be granted special police authority in preserving peace between citizens, and for which a million of men could have been brought into use if necessary, for the nation grants protection to all citizens, and the citizens who have met their death would also have had protection, and we would not now be mourning their death if this principle of our government had been observed.

"*Resolved*, That we regard the existence in our midst of so anarchistic an organization as the Brick Manufacturers' Association as a menance to law and order and the exercise and establishment of justice, and demand that steps be taken to protect society against them.

"*Resolved*, That all money over actual expenses received from our seventh anniversary entertainment, to be given May 29 at Coliseum hall, be donated to the fund to aid in bringing to justice the assassins of Kelly and Ridenour, and that we from now on make extra effort to increase the receipts from the entertainment."

On the eve of May 29, L. A. 3218 will celebrate their seventh anniversary. Mrs. M. E. Lease will deliver the address, following which there will be music and dancing. A grand time is expected. * * *

EVANSTON, Wyoming, May 20, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

In looking over your MAGAZINE, I see nothing in from this place, but I see quite a correspondence from other points on the road. Please give me a little space in your valuable Magazine, which is doing so much good on this system. I will give you a few facts concerning the community and the weather. It has been raining and snowing the last few days, and our summer is very backward, and it looks as if we are not going to have much summer.

Business on the road is dull at present. It is rumored about that business will be better soon.

Some of the engineers and firemen on the extra list are drawing very small pay checks.

The regular engineers and firemen are making good time.

The health of the people is good, as Mr. La Grippe has disappeared.

There is a disease about the shops here that seems very hard to get rid of. I think it is called the big head, and wind which causes a rushing sensation that lasts from morning till night, and it seems to effect those holding official positions the most. It is nothing new to hear one boss tell another to try and get more work out of So and So, if he wants to stay here. It is the old cry, we must make a showing. Well, I hope they will make a better showing on the next one, than they did on the 1262 and the 600.

Some of the men are quitting, as they do not like the way things are going on, and some have been discharged for being too slow. It keeps a man rushing if he wants to stay here.

This driving men like niggers is a poor business. I think it is right for every man to do a fair day's work, and when they do that, the boss ought to be satisfied. But it does not as a rule.

I see the Knights of Labor, of this place, had a grand time the 24th of last month, on the 7th anniversary. The opera house was crowded, and a good supper was provided, and everybody had a good time.

I hope next time I will make a better report.

J. M. B.

ARMSTRONG, KAS., April 22, 1891.

Editor Mayazine:

Native and other fruits are about thirty days late coming into market here this season, on account of the cold and boisterous weather of this spring. California new potatoes and strawberries are in the market for the last 15 days, and was the means of reducing the price of the old potatoes from $1.50 to 75 cents per bushel. Strawberries are selling three quart boxes for 25 cents. The price asked for new potatoes is about the former price of old ones. Native vegetables retail at about the following prices: Radishes, 12 bunches for 10 cents; lettuce the same price; onions the same price; spinach and kale, 40 cents per bushel; salt meats, hams, from 10 to 12½ cts. per pound; breakfast bacon, 12½ cents per pound; salt bacon 10 cents per pound; shoulders, 7 cents per pound. Fresh meats: best sirloin, and porter house steaks, from 15 to 20 cents per pound; round steak, 12½ cents; roast and boiling meat from 6 to 20 cents; butter from 15 to 25 cents; leaf lard 11 cents; adulterated lard, 9 to 10 cents; fresh pork loin and rib 10 to 21 cents per pound; The prices for the above articles of food named, are liable to fluctuate according to the supply and demand as the prices of potatoes has fallen one half. House rent is low. A nice 3 room house can be rented at from $6 to $8 per month, a four room house from $8 to $10 a month and sometimes you can rent a large house for the latter price. In fact you can rent at your terms. Native coal from $3 to $3.50 per ton.

Wages in the shops here about as follows: Machinists wages run from $2.50 to $2.90 per day, $2.70 the prevaling price. General foreman, $125.00 per month; gang boss, $3.50 a day, $2.65 blacksmith's wages from $2.25 to $3 per day, $2.75 the prevailing price; helpers, $1.75 per day. hammer smith $4 per day; hammer driver, $2 per day; furnace heater, $2.25 per day; helpers $2 per day. foreman, $110.00 per month; boiler makers, $2.80 to $3.00 per day; flanger $3.10 per day; foreman, $110.00 per month; helper, $1.75 to $2 per day; brass moulders, two in number, one gets $2.50, and the boss $3 per day; tinsmiths from $2.50 to $3 per day; foreman $3.50; passenger coach builders from $2.25 to $2.50 per day; too much differ-

ence in the wages of men in this department of the same ability. Freight car repairers, wages from $2 to $2.25 per day, the former figure seems to be the hiring wages at present: Passenger coach truck repairers, wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per day; painter's wages run from $1.75 to $3 per day; foreman $110.00 per month. The prices paid to the painters are too far apart and should be regulated better. Wipers in the round house, and all men doing laboring work here are paid at the rate of $1.50 per day; night watchman $45 per month; foreman $60 per month. Wages for day men in all the departments are calculated for 10 hours work. There is about 425 men employed here at this time of writing. One year ago there was nearly double that number employed here. Two gangs of carpenters that does work in and outside the shops, draw wages from $2.40 to $2.50 per day. Their foremen gets $5 per day. Wages in the wood machinery department runs from $2 to $2.50 per day; foreman $3.50 per day.

There may be some errors in the list of wages of the men, but in the abstract pretty near right. I omitted from the list of eatables groceries such as flour, sugar, tea and coffee, as the price of these articles are nearly the same everywhere in America.

Mr. Joe McConnell and suite paid us a flying visit on April 28, and made a cursorary examination of the shops. Several comments were made by the men on account of his low stature, his cool and nonchalent demeanor while passing through the different departments. He "took" with the men at sight. He recognized old shop mates.

E. B. Gibbs, general foreman, who was transferred to North Platte, Nebraska, was succeeded by C. L, France; he worked here some years ago, and is well known in Omaha and Denver. He is well liked by the men so far.

Bates Dunlavey, chief clerk in master mechanics office is back again from Cheyenne, Wyoming, consequently Charlie Hughes and Charlie Meyers are reduced to the positions they held of yore.

John Walsh. machinist in the round house, while working with a pinch bar trying to get a spring out from under an engine,got one of his fingers smashed, which will lay him idle three months. John, you should be more careful, as the company does not furnish a man with new fingers or the equivalent in money.

The company has hired about twenty mechanics since the first of May. Sent six of them to Ellis Kansas. Hired a few painters. Working hours 52 a week.

Work in the different departments, normal.

Business on the road dull, and train men making short time.

The large steam hammer in the blacksmith shop, used for heavy forging and axle making has been razed to the ground, not like the Bastile of Paris, but to be repaired for further usefulness.

The machines in the lathe room, of the machine shops, are undergoing painting and renovating.

On the evening of May the 21st, at about six o'clock a heavy rain and wind storm struck this place, tearing off the most of the tin roof of the old round house, spreading consternation and terror amongst the men working in that department at the time. It blew out a couple of skylights in the machine shops. Success may attend the new industrial political party born at Cincinnatti, Ohio, May 20, 1891, A. D.

AU BOUT DE SON.

RESOLUTIONS.

Pocatello, Idaho, May 18, 1891.

At a special meeting of L. A. 1663. the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Grand Master Workman of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved and respected brother, George Peake who was killed in the railroad accident on the O. S. L. May 17, 1891,

Resolved, That in the death of Brother George Peake, our Assembly has sustained the loss of one of our most valued members, and a very promising and highly esteemed young brother.

Resolved, that we extend to the family and friends in their sad bereavement, our heartfelt sympathy; and that the Charter of this Assembly be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded upon the minutes of our assembly, that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and the same be handed to the local papers, and the U. P. Magazine for publication.

N. D. FOX, R. S. 1663. Com. { ALEX WAMSBY, FRANK GIBBON, JAMES ADAMSON.

A committee of the American Railway Master Mechanic's Association, in a report on the efficiency of the link as compared with other valve motions, state that nowhere is "the survival of the fittest more pronounced than in railroad practice, and that in America the link has outlived all its rivals. It has they say, been urged against the link that is not a scientific and true mechanical motion. This may be true, but the fact remains that fairly good results are obtained from it; that it will take more punishment in the shape of rough usage and neglect, and cost less to make and repair, than any form of valve motion now being experimented with on locomotive engines.

Remember our offer in the advertising pages for T. V. Powderly's book, "Thirty Years of Labor."

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PATRIOTISM.

That season of the year is at hand when what is supposed to represent patriotism is to be heard and seen on all sides, but if the nation's future prosperity depended entirely on that kind it would be a dismal future to look into; living on the glories of the past will not make the future glorious. As it is, the patriotic displays of July fourth are much more the result of a commercial spirit than a patriotic one. Merchants and business men generally contribute to make a municipal display to attract a crowd to the town, thus increasing their sales and consequent profits.

The true patriot is a lover of his country and he must be of mankind as well, mere land does not make a country lovable. He will seek to elevate and perpetuate its standard by elevating the citizen and by surroundings that will tend to keep men good citizens, which is all that distinguishes one country from another. Patriotism and empty stomachs, or fear of them, do not go together.

Of all the revolutionary patriots, Thomas Jefferson was undoubtedly the greatest; his patriotism was shown in his efforts to lay a foundation of a government in eternal principles of liberty for all mankind to build on, he had not entirely in view the simple boundries of the *colonies*. Washington's military achievements had set a comparatively small number of people free from the rule of a hereditary monarch, but it was Jefferson's foresight and belief in the virtues of the common people that kept the democratic principles of equality announced in the declaration of independence to the front, preventing the people drifting back to a condition they had by force of arms freed themselves from. It was his spirited determination to build a government on democratic principles that prevented the re-establishment of a limited monarchy, and that made him unpopular with the would-be aristocrats of his time.

The patriot soldier clears the way, but it is the patriot statesman that leads a people through it and teaches them how to utilize their advantages. It was the future that Jefferson trembled for, when he uttered those immortal words: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It was the true patriotic spirit. Lincoln showed his true patriotic nature more in his words of fear and warning to his country over the possibilities of the power of capital surplanting the power and rights of labor than he did in his call for volunteers. The true patriot looks with jealous eyes to those conditions that lead men away from democratic principles, for it is how deeply they are embedded in the minds of men that a governmen

of the people by the people for the people, must rest.

No American patriot can be a mimicer of monarchial court etequette. No American patriot will countenance one citizen standing in fear of the will of another, when called upon to express his sovereign right of voice in the affairs of the nation, and will attack any condition that tends to force man into that state, and in doing so, can show as much love of country as any that attacked a regiment of redcoats, for he is attacking a stealthy and unseen enemy, more dangerous than any open foe. No American patriot will aid the enthronement of a money power over the masses, either by act or precept. They will, like Jefferson, strive for the establishment of that which will forever make the common people supreme, in fact, allow no other to be recognized but a common people.

The true patriot will study the lives and teachings of such men as Jefferson and Lincoln for their model in preference to any military chieftian. In times of peace, strive to remove the causes of war. Many of the so-called American patriotic societies are anything but what their names imply. They live on the glories of the past, while in the perpetuation of past animosities they do an unpatriotic act. They are satisfied with being the descendent of a patriot rather than become patriots themselves by seeking for and routing the secret foe that is sapping the life blood from the nation in every legislative hall and court house, leaving it but a hollow shell, a mockery of the structure that our greatest, patriot, Jefferson had in view.

FREEDOM OF CONTRACT.

It is generally accepted as truth that a man is free to choose his employer, inasmuch at least to refuse the terms offered and if he did not like his present employment he could leave it. Such are conditions that indicate free men, and, as it is affirmed that slavery does not exist in the United States but that freedom does, the conditions of freedom must exist. That is, as far as the reasoning of many goes.

Some, assuming the existance of such conditions, say that labor organizations are bad institutions because they disturb the freedom of contract by dictating terms to another, when it would be nearer the truth if it was said that they had become a necessity to put the worker on something near the same footing as the employer, and make something like a free contract possible. There can be no free contract between the man starving and the one with food, between the drowning man and the one within reach of him with a boat, and it is rarely that a wage earner is not in an analogous position. They are to assure some thing near like equity while at the same time they strive to do away with conditions that make the adjudication of such questions a necessity. It is certainly true that organizations at times, in their haste to gain a point have interfered with men in a way that abridged their freedom still more. But at such times, organizations are not acting in the capacity of labor organizations, but as monopolists. They are then, as such, a curse to mankind, just as and for the same reason that the Standard Oil Company is, or any of the trusts. Labor organizations arise because of the conditions they then put themselves into and belie their character.

Question the assertion that there is freedom of contract between the one seeking employment and the one seeking a worker, and you open up the labor problem. If

there was between such a contract there would be no labor question agitating the world to-day. There is no such a person as a free wage earner. Many in trying to adjust conditions surrounding the wage earner work on the supposition that there is a freedom of contract, causing a vast amount of energy to be wasted in chopping sand. They try to bring two conditions into harmony that are incongruious—a wage earner and freedom. Some may deny this who are wage earners, but let them be seeking employment and how often have they freedom of choice, either as to conditions surrounding them at their work or the pay? If they have, then they must be in position to step outside of the wage earning class by becoming an employer if nothing more than to the extent of employing themselves.

In times called dull, as in most western cities at the present time, thousands have no choice of the occupations they will work at, offering to work at anything, at any price; even trade pride is crushed and men are seen asking for work at occupations that at more brisk times they would disdain to consider or even associate with men that worked at it. The "skilled" workman goes "scabbing it" against the common laborer, forced to by conditions which at the time he cannot overcome and the common laborer does not strike because he is put at his work and cannot show that he had served an apprenticeship at handling the shovel. It would be useless for him to do so, while when times are better the laborer would be met with rebluff if he attempted to work his way into a more skilled occupation and get proportionate advance in pay —there is a strike in an eastern locomotive works now over that question—*and not* as a skilled man degrade (?) himself at lower wages. Thus is the lack of freedom of contract forced on men by capital monopolizing the natural opportunities made still worse by workmen themselves by attempting to cause the lack of freedom that all wage earners are under to rest less on themselves by forcing it harder on others by taking advantage of surrounding conditions.

If every man was surrounded by conditions that would allow him to work for himself and at least succeed in so doing to keep himself and his family alive and fairly comfortable, every man would be at liberty to choose between that and the return for working for another, and no contract with another to perform labor would have for a consideration less than a living for the worker, it would be useless then for a class to try and fortify itself by restrictions on others entering the class, man would be at liberty to class himself and to where he would be best satisfied.

Judicial minds have generally assumed that there is a free contract between employer and employe, and it is their ruling, that in the implied contract the workman assumes the risk of the service he enters, and if the danger was increased by placing incompetent men in positions formerly filled by others on whose employment he might have based the implied contract, he assumes the additional risk if he continues at work, such a contract has nothing binding on the employing party, it indicates that there is but one voice in the making of the contract, the other party has no freedom about it, to quit it, would be to assume similar or greater risks with another employer, for necessity forces him to work for one or the other, and so all the freedom possible is to change employer and that to a great extent is restricted

Some judges have gone so far as to rule that an employer in furnishing a man with work, had by the fact, recompensed him for any losses the neglect of the employer has caused him.

Environments in youth prevent many exercising a choice of occupation that he may use his natural powers to the best advantage, thus placing him at a disadvantage through life, and fellow men throw around him additional restrictions to prevent him, at a later period in life, taking advantage of an opportunity to make up in part, at least, for his loss in youth. From the cradle to the grave the wage earner exercises little freedom, the fortunate few are but acceptions. Being unable to set a price on his own product, he can in no way save himself by adjusting the price of what he consumes; he is thus compelled to gravitate between just enough to exist on and starvation; to be able to avoid this he must be enabled to step out at will from the wage earning class to the self employing class; he is a free agent then and capable of exercising his will regarding a contract; create that condition and the labor problem is solved, and a solution would follow to the most complicated social problems. It is useless to say that men would not use such advantages and prefer to take on themselves a more dependent condition. Men soon learn what is to their advantage, and because some do not it is no reason that they should be denied it.

ARE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS TYRANNOUS.

It is often used as an argument to make organizations of labor appear odious, when they are having a conflict for the rights they are formed to uphold, that workingmen would never have gone into it if it had not been for the leaders, who are placed under the general head of "disturbers," "agitators," and on their heads comes condemnation for the suffering that may come to some, especially if there has been defeat. It is a common expression heard at such times, "if the disturber had let them alone the men would have been all right," in which "right" means submissive.

It is not to be wondered at that those who know nothing personally about organization and all the information they do get coming through hearsay or from sources in deadly opposition to workmen, should be influenced by such statements, but those who know personally there is no truth in such, use it as an excuse for their own contemptable cowardly acts, and it is unnecessary to deny that the enemies of organized labor find effective results from advancing the statement. They know that there is a certain percentage of the membership of labor organization's are cowards at heart, joining in times of peace to get the benefits others have striven for and only want for an excuse to sneek out when they are called on to show their colors. Like traitors and deserters in national wars they are despised by both sides.

Men have never associated under more democratic conditions than they have under the average modern labor organization. Under no associations have men shown a greater activity in the formulation and enactment of their constitutions and the rules governing their action and the placing of checks on their leaders. In some instances, perhaps, too much to insure under all circumstances, the best practical results. Every member has an equal voice and power in the formation of laws, and the choice of those to whom is delegated the power to represent

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That critics get much good ground for their statements regarding the acts of labor organizations and the representatives of them from those who claim membership, is well known. No strike was ever a failure but what a large number that engaged in it will deny all responsibility for it, and at once try to gain sympathy from the enemy by a tale of woe and pleading the martyr and condemning those who have had to stand at the front, thus show their low contemptable cowardly natures, but when the strike is a success how they can tell how "Betsy and I killed the bear;" how they can tell how more could have been gained if it had only been asked for, and if they had spoken for the organization, what they would have done, and even will intimate that the representatives of the organization had been cowardly. Among labor organizations such characters are generally known; go into any shop where the men are, or have been, more or less interested in organization and they can soon be picked out; they will give themselves away by their talk which will always vary as events connected with organization vary.

It is from such that the charge that leaders are tyrannous comes. If such men be seperated from their opposites so that their cowardly acts could in no way injure others or they in no way be benefitted by the efforts of others, what a miserable hopeless condition they would soon be found in; it would be a sight to stir up the charitable, and certainly if justice was done it would be so; charity and justice do not travel together.

ADVICE AND SUCCESS.

Advice is something that a man *in need or comparatively unfortunate can get an abundance of.* With the great mass of humanity awakening to its needful and unfortunate condition, or, in other words, the bringing to prominence the labor question brings out a plethoric amount of advice as to how it can be solved individually. Its value, however, is a questionable quantity. Just how little a little consideration may demonstrate. With many, the condition of the unfortunate is simply the result of a personal fault, a disregard of simply rules that if followed would make them among the fortunate. With that idea prominent it is easy to give advice. Few try to go further than that.

There has ever been but a few that the world has classed successful, such a small percent that if man, on entering the world could realize how slim his chance was he could choose to depart at once, that life was not worth living, but it evidently was not intended that life should be considered in that way, or that any one should be put in unfortunate conditions that another might be successful, and that the common estimation of the usefulness of life or what is success is a fallacious one.

The man who has acquired wealth is the successful one as the world rates men and commonly Advice points to him as the model to follow, and has not misfortune been made more commonly seen simply because every part of life has been made subordinate in the struggle to follow Advice? Have not men in the struggle crushed one another as never would have been had success been regarded as something different thau simple acquisition? By no just calculation can it be demonstrated that a man in possession of a million (and no man with less than a million is now considered wealthy or successful) came by it through his own personal efforts or in not having infringed on the rights of

others by taking advantage of them because of their dullness or indifference. To say that the unsuccessful man was shrewd and longsighted and because he is, is entitled to gains received, is to justify the highwayman, who being prepared, supprises his victim and takes from him because of his weakness.

The successful manufacturer who watches the market and buys his raw material when it is lowest and reaches the market with his product when it is the highest, gains thereby to the loss of someone else, his skill as a manufacturer has nothing to do with it or anything that in any way made the world richer or humanity any happier. When he takes advantage of the necessity of men having employment and buys their labor under forced sale or refuses to pay what has been considered fair or acceptable simply because he knows their circumstance compells them to sell at his figure, and where was there ever a body of workmen that from their wages could save in a lifetime enough to change their circumstances, he is doing what will in rating him as a successful man, but would not humanity be better off if he never existed, and if such never existed would not there be fewer unfortunate men seen? And was there ever a successful manufacturer or employer of labor known that did not take just such advantages to make him successful? Was there ever a reduction of wages to labor ordered when the condition of the workmen as to their ability to resist it was not considered and in no way what was their just due? Is it not invariably said or implied, "I can find plenty of men glad to accept what I offer," and why, glad? And does there not generally come from that same source of Advice the recommendation that it had *better be accepted* for you will be only worse off; why, worse off? Because he has to accept what is offered and thereby grow comparatively worse off as he grows older, is what has forced to prominance the labor question and so much advice as to how it can be settled.

The "success" of men has been made possible at the expense of the unfortunate; "success," as commonly understood could have been possible under no other circumstances. Hence, of what value can be Advice, to the mass of humanity, to model after the successful? To say that the Creator intended just such an order of things to exist forever or that one child of earth should suffer that another might live in luxury, is to make of Him a hideous character, it is more in keeping with reason that it was intended that man should strive toward a better condition and that those, who in opposing existing conditions, are striving as best they know how toward that end are doing the work He intended for man. There is nothing to prove that what is, in human relations, is right, and there is much by which to demonstrate that much of what is is wrong and that it is a duty of men to do all in their power to make it right.

Advice to a man, which he can follow to success only by the fact that he is an acception, or because others do not follow it, in no way is wholesome advice. We hear men speak of how one reaches success by buying land and holding it, till others wanted it badly; if others had done so none would have been classed successful but none would have been unsuccessful to the degree of being unfortunate. We heard a man, who had risen from comparatively a humble start till he was above and freed from the common struggle for existence, once say: he owed his advance to having worked for his

employer hard, doing two mens' work. His thus bringing himself to notice probably caused advancement, but if all had done the same no greater number would have arisen, and all, probably, as is commonly demonstrated, would receive comparatively a less consideration for what they did do. To follow advice in that line certainly never would change the condition of existence now seen, or in any way improve the social order of things. If every wage-earner could exist on one-half of what he now receives and proceeded to do so, one-half of what he now receives would be soon all he got.

Advice that is given so freely to workingmen struggling under present conditions is generally of a character that in no way would disturb his environments or relative existing conditions.

The merchants of a town depend on the number of people they can furnish necessities to, people must have certain necessities if they live, and the necessities of two persons is more than the necessity and luxuries of one person, thus the more people they have to supply the better they are off; it matters not to them whether there is anything left to the people or not; if wages commonly received are more than enough to supply the necessities and it is said that more men would be given employment if wages were reduced, how quick they always advise men to accept a reduction of wages, but who ever heard of their offering a corresponding reduction in price of necessities? Success to them they would aid by adding to the misfortune of others, while they would make it appear that their advice was to aid the success of others, such is a sample of advice in its most contemptable form. The giver, one *hat every person* so unfortunate as to be a wage-earner should dispise, for it is based on a lie and for a selfish end; an increase of the amount of work to be done never yet benefitted a workman when made at the expense of income.

Workingmen can be advised to be sober, be temperate, be economical, be steady at work, to strive to follow the steps of a Carnagie, to work twice as hard, to obey their masters, to strive to make their employer believe he cannot get along without him, thus guard against loss of work and they can follow all the advice but if they do nothing else to improve the social order of things they will be relatively no better off then than they are to-day, nor will there be any less injustice in the world or cause for complaint or life have any less stings to it. Success as is commonly believed, is known only by comparison, but all the real success a man can point to when he dies is to the amount of good he has done the world by having lived in it.

WAGES ON WESTERN RAILROADS.

Among the arguments that western railroads advance in justification of high tariff rates, is the sparing resources of the country through which they run, the small local traffic and the long distance from the centers of supplies. The arguments have weight, but arguments of a similar nature advanced by workmen, the companies do not often act on as though they deserved as much consideration. But, workmen who operate railroads through such countries, have all, if not more grounds, to ask for wages proportionately higher than received by men on more favored roads, than the companies have for higher rates.

In the first place the employee must pay the high rates when he

purchases his supplies. He must assume greater risks from loss of employment, for the companies will not insure that, from being thrown suddenly out of work a long way from the centers of industry. He must forego the pleasures of a home or have those risks increased in the ratio that the home and its accomplishments adds to his responsibility. He must place his offsprings at a disadvantage in acquiring knowledge for their life's work, for there is usually little or no opportunity for them to be apprenticed to trades. He must often loose the assistance their employment would give him and support them in idleness during the years they are passing from boyhood to manhood, all of which those living in more thickly settled states get an advantage from, and are relatively better off on less wages. Railroad managers should consider this when asked to reduce wages by eastern directors. It is for a railroads interest to settle up a country and have men that make permanent citizens as their employes, for they are the pioneers of the future western cities. Such can only be had by higher wage inducements than is commonly seen.

Corporations seem to think that by employing the most ignorant degraded beings in places where they can use them at all, that they are making a profitable move. For if it is not for profit why else would they choose such men in preference to a more enlightened class of men. In supplying men to coal mines this seems to be the policy, and it certainly is not because they cannot find plenty of intelligent, respectable miners; men who are good citizens and an honor to any community.

The ignorant degraded class can be treated as they are, and they will not murmer. Perhaps that is the reason they so readily find work. It is getting to be that a degraded character can find employment more readily than a man, who by his appearauce indicates that he has some personal pride.

IS THE CAPITALIST A NECESSITY?

General Rush C. Hawkins, in his article, "Brutality and Averice Triumphant," which appears in the North American Review, for June, asks this question: "would it be unpatriotic or in ill-adjustment with current facts, that the motto in our National Coat of Arms should be removed, and in its place inserted, "plundering made easy?" What a question to emanate from such a source! Yet we must of necessity appreciate the appropriateness of the idea, notwithstanding the fact that Bob Ingersoll asserts that "there is in our country no real foundation for this wide and sweeping slander." Let us look the matter over. It appears to me that no time since the birth of this grand Republic, has there been so much discontent among the masses, so many idle men, so many tramps and so many dragging out a miserable existence on the very verge of starvation. While at the same time a few are accumulating larger fortunes than the world ever knew before. This state of affairs is intensifying every day and I feel restrained to say with Shakespeare:

"Alas! My country sinks beneath the yoke. It weeps; it bleeds, and each new day a gash is added to her wounds."

The fact that we live, involves the necessity of enjoying the means necessary to live. Nature never intended that man should starve. It was the original intention that all men should live happily, and partake abundantly of the free gifts of providence, Misery and poverty have no natural place on this earth. To the end that man should replenish the earth and enjoy life, nature has provided an abundance of land

and sea, mountain and valley, sunshine and rain, forest, mineral and all other natural opportunities for heat, light and comfort; add to these the natural adaptation of means to ends with which man is endowed, and the question naturally arises: Why so much destitution? Why so much hunger? Why so many tramps and idle men? Why such a continual conflict? The answer is obvious. The proceeds of our labor is unjustly distributed—one class of men are continually scheming to rob the other. The robber class are called capitalists, or speculators. They are protected by class legislation, and are arrogant and relentless in their processes of usurpation. Without entering into the inquiry as to what capital is, and how it is accumulated, let us enquire what capital does in order to maintain its prestage over labor.

Capital merely invests, speculates, and then it waits for results; it makes no sacrifice; it exerts no force; it assumes no physical risks; it monopolizes natural opportunities; it impoverishes the world; it enslaves man and compels him to live in unnatural conditions; it is an obstruction in the path of health and happiness; it robs the widow and orphans; it devours homes; it seperates families; it destroys conscience; it encourages crime; it intensifies ignorance; it fills our jails and poor houses; it makes tramps; it brings our virtuous to prostitution; it makes liars and perjurers; it drives men to commit suicide; it makes drunkards; it pollutes our legislatures and congress; it debauches the judiciary; in a word it destroys justice, demoralizes man and makes this world a hell!

Does anybody doubt the truthfulness of the above? I think not, yet capital is proclaimed the Lord and owner of all; the very God we worship! Most people are under the false impression that capital is necessary to the employment of labor, and that without it labor could not be employed, and the laborer would therefore starve. I don't believe one word of it. Capital is not [illegible]ry to the successful operation of any legitimate enterprise. While it is necessary that the government should project, construct and equip new enterprises, that necessity of government support ceases, as soon as such enterprises is in an operating condition. What folly to argue that capital is now necessary to the successful operation of the Union Pacific Railway. Anyone who so maintains, necessarily implies that the Union Pacific railway is not a paying institution. Everyone knows that if the U. P. railway was managed rightly it has long been operated on much less expense than the gross receipts of its business, and with judicious management, could have long ago paid every dollar advanced for its construction and equipment. It is not the purpose of a Railroad Company to pay off its indebtedness. It prefers to increase the debt in order to gull the masses into the idea that without capital it could not exist, and thereby persuade the employes of the necessity for cutting down expenses by discharging men and reducing wages. There is not an indispensible enterprise in America to-day but what could be soon placed on a solid, prosperous and self supporting basis, more men employed, and better wages paid, were it not that capital conspires to make it otherwise.

Capital is not to blame for the advantages it has acquired and monopolized. Capital is the favored child of unwise and unjust legislation, and can enjoy its present privileges only by resorting to bribery and fraud. Cæsar had his Brutas, Charles I had his Cromwell, and Capital will be dethroned some day. I hope I may be spared to attend the funerai.

S. S.

CITIZENS' SOVEREIGNTY.

An Address Delivered Before L. A. 3218 K. of L., May 1891.

How shall we bring citizens to a sense of their sovereignty? Or, in other words, how shall we proceed to work upon the intellectual faculties of citi-

zens so that they may be enabled to arrive at an exact comprehension of how great a being is locked up in the sovereign citizen, of the capabilities for doing good or evil, of the duties, obligations and responsibilities that rest on the sovereign citizen.

In stating this proposition we discover that it comprises an affirmation, viz: citizen sovereignty, with an implication that the citizen, has no knowledge of existing sovereignty. Hence the interogatory, how shall we bring citizens to a sense of sovereignty?

We say that power and wisdom are the attributes of the Supreme being. What qaality of character shall we ascribe to the sovereign citizen as an inviting base upon which to stand and beckon the citizen to a sense of his sovereignty. Surely the most distinguished traits of character as brave, generous, loving, truthful, in fact, every trait that goes to make up a great and noble character. We do not propose to deny the affirmation, citizen sovereignty, but it is our purpose to question the right of any of the forms of government, monarchy, aristocracy or democracy to confer that which has already been bestowed by a higher authority antecedent to all forms of moral or civil government.

Most surely man was created a sovereign, and if he is not now one, it is because of his uncontrolled power of choice, by which he forfeited it and all human gifts or enactments are powerless to restore him to his lost position, only by the work of regeneration can he be Lord of this Lower World under the Great Supreme.

To the alien naturalization is the gift of the federal government. To the naturalized, the right to vote is a gift of the state, and one to the manor born is he whose right of suffrage is inherent.

The bestowal of these privileges does not make the citizen a sovereign, neither does the withholding of them detract from the position to which he was assigned by the Supreme Council before he was brought into being.

When the republic took its stand among the nations of the earth, and declared its faith or belief in the truth, reality, and unchangableness of freedom and virtue, the nations of the earth were startled out of their lethergy as they read the new declaration "All men are created equal," drawing no lines of distinction, simply and truthfully asserting *all men.*

Was the utterance of these words an inspiration? The truthfulness of them so apparent as to find a lodging place in the hearts of the people without fully comprehending the magnitude of its scope.

For the next ensuing eighty odd years, action belied the declaration, and proved conclusively that it was a pleasing and sentimental saying, and the term sovereign citizen, for the last thirty years has been a decoy; a delucive bait, a mockery and a misnomer.

Oh, thou sovereign citizen, whose tongue the Almighty Maker of heaven and earth seemed to have touched with the finger of inspiration to speak such words of truth, that sank deep into the hearts of the people, astonishing the nations of the earth. Yet, thou in thy sovereign capacity were too timid to usurp the prerogative that rightfully belong to thee, to execute the mandates of truth and justice, as patent as the light of the noonday sun.

Shirking, disobedient and ungrateful sovereign! Sovereign imp from sheol, seems a more fitting and appropriate application for such characters.

Who are the sovereign citizens of today, possessing uncontrolled power or dominion? They are those that worship at the shrines of the god of Mammon, early taught in ambition's school to watch and rise upon the human weakness of others. Not only in ambition's school, but in all the schools and colleges and free institutions of learning of which it is the delight of the American citizen to boast. Lessons have been taught, lectures delivered and comments made upon the national or state resources, the material prosperity in keeping with the present industrial

system that has been as bainful in its effects upon the body politic, as the venomous bite of the rattlesnake teeth upon the human body. These baneful effects of the past are apparent, is clear, and among the more loyal and patriotic, a desire to offset past errors have sprang up and many of the oratorical contests of graduating classes, schools and seminaries are chosen from subjects relative to the industrial question.

Another feature by which the youth are inspired to zeal and love of country is noticeable, and that in the erection of a liberty pole, either in the school yard or on the dome of the building, upon which the nation's escutcheons, the national emblem floats and flaunts in the breeze, so that at every turn of the schoolboy's eye, or the maid's etheral glance, such epaculatory and patriotic sentences are heard as "My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty, of Thee I sing," or perchance it may be "The Star Spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave." Would to God we were brave enough to do right one toward another and be justly entitled to the cognomen, citizen sovereign.

Everywhere throughout this broad land of ours, men of wealth are accorded unlimited or sovereign power, and the act of obesiance that is shown them is more humiliating than was the prostrate form of the subject before his Prince or sovereign of oriental countries.

You say this is a matter of education upon the part of the masses for so doing. Is it not a matter of education also upon the part of the recipient of these reverential acts if the uneducated do these things through ignorance, and the learned, cultured and refined, wealthy sovereign tolerates it, is he not also equally ignorant of what constitutes true manly greatness? or guilty of self adulation? If this method of thinking is true, is it not clear that a different method for instructing must be persued, from that previously *rht by* a more perspicuous appeal to the moral or spiritual natures?

In speaking of the character of our sovereigns, it cannot be said that they possess no good traits, or that they are uneducated. Indeed a very great number have been given the benefits of a collegiate course of instruction, and speak fluently and well upon many phases of life that a nation is called upon to pass through. Neither do they live exclusively in the territory of Parsimony, but dwell in comfort, encased in the lap of luxury, sumptously fareing day after day, with their hands ever open to the deeds of charity, save to those over whom they exercise sovereign power.

This can not be gainsaid, only about three or four weeks ago up in Wyoming, the Hon. C. Depew, R. R. magnate, cheerily allowed the familiarity of a dead-beat to take from his pocket $5.00. Less than ten months before the representatives of several thousand of his employes, representative sovereigns like himself, pleaded for a hearing of their grievance and praying for redress, and the same were retired to the exterior of his sovereign domain. With impunity did he trample upon their rights, as sovereign citizens in their endeavors to earn an honest living, to build for themselves homes, to educate the children, to live comfortable and to come within the scope of the declaration that all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which is the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

No, no, no! This would conceed too much of the gains whereby $5 would find their way into the pockets of the rightful owners. But a deed of charity to a man who makes bumming for a living a speciality, nor is this an isolated case. The woods are full of such sovereign citizens, exercising their sovereign wills in similar acts.

We take men of the stamp of Mr. Carnagie and H. C. Frick, who own about seven tenths of the coal and coke industries of West Pennsylvania. Mr. C. delights in large donations to cities in the shape of reading rooms, costly

libraries, entertaining high officials or giving costly dinners, and dwelling upon his pet theme of "what I know about holding moneys interest for his poor fellow. Yet he does not hesitate to make his employes contribute to his success to the tune of one and a half millions of dollars per annum. Yet, should the poor fellow complain and prefer to keep his own money, or at least a little more in order to live decent, he is quickly dismissed. Here is a sovereign citizen whose acts of extorting gain, enables him to give largely, and has built himself a name that will serve as a memento to future generation of what an American sovereign citizen can do.

H. C. Frick, twenty years ago citizen sovereign clerk in a distilery, sees fit to-day to evict men, women and children, not even permitting them to enjoy the protection from the inclement weather, that is sometimes found in the sequestered spot of an old zigzag rail fence, and shoot them down like dogs because they refuse to labor at one of the most disagreeable callings under the sun, and that is in the bowels of the earth, for what he pleases to allow, because of their refusal to do this, he invokes the aid of the military power of the state to aid the sovereign in the exercise of his unlimited power and dominion.

Another case at home, a few years ago, it was thought necessary by the management of one of the roads entering Denver, to sell out at sheriff's sale, and from the steps of the County Building, employes presented a paper, the face of which represented so much hard labor per day. Long they had waited for the leading spirit to settle these claims, but no redress, no remedy. Yet, that same grand old sovereign could give $20,000 to church enterprise, and recently, while propped up in bed with pillows, he donated $100,000 worth of property to aid other institutions to help care for and educate the sovereign citizen.

It is claimed that the citizen expresses sovereign will when he casts his vote. I do not believe that he does, for partisan spirit has such a strong hold upon the people to-day, that, notwithstanding the corruption that exists and is made manifest, and he admits the same, yet the love of party success is so great that he votes for his party contrary to his best judgement, to save it from defeat, proving clearly that he is a slave instead of a sovereign; that he does not assert his sovereign power in the doing of right, but helps to perpetuate a custom that has no bearing upon what is right or wrong. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Do men gather figs of thorns, or grapes of thistles? Look at the beautiful group of U. S. senators and law makers in the Hearst funeral train, returning from the interment of one of their number, and their acts and language, unbecoming to American law makers. The cases of wine, the water tanks of orange juice, the stowed away barrels of empty bottles for an official count on their arrival at Washington. The audacity of the party to expect the transfer of all those bottles, cases and barrels from one coach to another free of charge. Drunken sovereign citizen law makers, in modern days do we read of any more disgraceful proceedings.

We said the most distinguished traits of character should be found in the true sovereign citizen, as brave, generous, truthful and loving. A brave man will not do any injury to his fellow man. He is kind and courteous, submissive to power; void of ambition if to attain it injures his fellow.

A generous man is liberal in principle, possessed of that quali.y of heart and mind opposed to meanness.

A loving and truthful person is sincere and honest in purpose; will not practice deception. He that doeth truth, as John says, is to practice the command of God. He that doeth truth, cometh to the light that his deeds may be made manifest. That they are wrought in love. This then is the character of the sovereign as deputed by the great Supreme. Compare it

with the sovereign citizen, the worldly magnate, the worshiper of the God of mammon, the lover of dollars, the usurper of power over his fellows, the unjust sovereign.

And choose ye of the train the one most worthy to receive your persuasive invitation as a base upon which to stand to execute a sovereign will.

J. O.

ALL IN THE SAME BOAT.—(*Continued*).

* * * From the laboring men, who operate the roads the corporations require all that flesh and blood can stand (and more) at the lowest living or starving wages! Of the public they requre "all that the traffic can bear," regardless as to the financial embarassment, the loss of homes or the means of life, by the individuals who compose the public!

Now the question occurs about this way: Suppose the farmers and the general public on one side, unite for mutual self protection, against the corporate "barons" who operate the roads for the millions and billions they make at the business. Suppose we require that workingmen be paid better wages, and have shorter hours as well, so that there will be more men at work and more money to spend in the channels of business. That will mean better prices for farm products and more active trade for every line of business. Then, on the other hand, let it be demanded that farmers and the public be served by the railroads at a rate not more than six to ten per cent. above the cost of service; and require that, in all cases, the charges shall bear some sort of reasonable relation to the cost of service. Let us cut down freights and fares on the railroads in the interest of the farmers; in the interest of all merchants and business men; in the interest of all men, women and children in this broad land, who eat victuals and wear clothes; also at the same time let us shorten the hours of railroad workingmen, until about fifty per cent *more* men are employed, and raise wages until about one hundred millions of dollars more money per annnm shall go into their pockets, than now finds its way there. I would do this shortening of hours and raising of wages, primarily, in the interest of the laboring men; secondarily in the interest of the farmers, making larger and better markets for farm products; and thirdly, in the interest of all business men. I would then lower freights and fares, leaving more money in the channels of business; while, through increased sums paid to railway employes, more money would be returned to the channels of business than the laboring men now have to spend on themselves and families. Is it not plain that this would make better times for all of us?

Do you ask who would suffer by this process? I reply, the millionaires of London and New York would collect less money than now on watered stock! What a hardship! I would provide for them less liberally! That is all! When all laborers on the farms, in the mines, in the shops and factories, on the railroads and in the business houses, meet at the ballot box intent on justice to themselves and their families, with less respect and care for their common ones, times will be better here in America? We are all in the same boat, and must sink or swim together. Undivided we are helpless. United, our enemies will disappear as dew disappears under the morning sun. Their power of resistance to our will when united is as the breath of an infant to the fury of a cyclone! Let us study this problem of three factors from the bottom, and UNITE.—*John Davis, M. C.*

STUDY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.—(*Continued.*)

His confidence in the people created in him a supreme confidence that the Union would never be dissolved. Jefferson afterward wrote, "The contests of that day were contests of principle between the advocates of republican and those of kingly power." Essentially he was right. The republicans

could judge of the drift only by what they saw, and preceding history. Could Jefferson have transferred his standpoint to the present day, he would have seen a century of executives acting with prudence and moderation; but what the culmination would have been but for Jefferson, no one can assure us. Should the States have assented permanently to any such congressional and executive supremacy as federalism initiated? Would they have done so? It is, no doubt, true, as Washington said, that at no time were there a dozen men in the United States who desired that a monarchy be established. But that there were many more than that, of very able, very wealthy, very powerful men, who desired a monarchial government under a republican name, is equally true. There were two classes of men in the colonies; those who fought England only to free themselves from her foreign dictation, to whom the form of government was of small moment, so that the nation be independent; and those who were imbued with the new philosophy of humanity, who had caught sight of the poetic principle of human equality and fraternity, and believed that this could become a practical working force in a republic of States.

Monroe, writing as late as 1817, after the heat of the battle was quite cooled, says: "That some of the leaders entertained principles unfriendly to our system of government I have been thoroughly convinced; that they mean to work a change in it by taking advantage of favorable circumstances I am equally satisfied." Of Hamilton alone his contemporary, George Morris, in a singularly temperate judgment, says, "He hated republican government," "He never failed on every occasion to advocate monarchial government."

I have endeavered to bring out a suppressed character of American history. The truth is that there was a contest, lasting through a score of years between the principles of monarchy and of democracy. It has been nearly impossible for our histories to correctally interpret the events of this formative period, because so intense has been our worship of republicanism, so wrapt our joy in the possession of free institutions, that we cannot conceive our founders as in the least wavering in choice of judgment. To allow of Washington and Adams any bias whatever toward forms that we now detest, has been nearly impossible. But we can get very little good from the study of our own history, without the clear apprehension that the founding of a republic was an experiment. Almost *de novo* the men of one hundred years ago must create popular institutions. That some of them should have lacked faith is not surprising. The one character that stands out forever pre-eminent for his unwavering confidence in democratic principles, is Thomas Jefferson. Naturally men fell into two classes, those of precedents and those of principles. Hamilton believed in the Church and the State; Jefferson in God and human nature. John Adams wrote that the prospect of a free government over five and twenty millions of Frenchmen, as they were, was "as implicatable as it would be over the elephants, tigers, panthers, wolves, and bears in the royal menagerie." Jefferson replied that the situation was not so desperate; that "the light shed by the act of printing had pre-eminently changed the condition of the world. The kings and the rabbles had not yet received its rays; but light was sure to spread, and while printing was preserved it could nc more recede than the sun could return in its course."

"A first attempt at self-government may fail; so may a second or third. But as a younger and more instructed race comes on, the sentiment becomes more and more intuitive; and a fourth, a fifth, or some subsequent one of the ever renewed attempts, will succeed." He closed this sublime assertion of belief in man with these words, "You and I shall look down from another world on these glorious achievements

of man, which will add to the joys even of heaven." To inherit our republic is a supreme privilage; it is a greater privilige to be enabled to study the battle of the moral giants in that day, that ended forever the Dei Gratia of monarches, and established the rights of man. It is our duty now to see that the founding of the republic, its trials. its dangers, its causes, and its natural evolution, should be comprehended by every incipient citizen. It was my fortune to meet a young anarchist in the days of riot and murder. He hoped to be able to revenge the judicial hanging of Spies by shooting the judge. I said, "you make one blunder. You shoot first and study afterward. Go to the beginning of our institutions. Go to Franklin and Jefferson. You will learn to reverence the labor and faith, and love embodied in American institutions." He writes now, "I will shoot now the man who assails this sublime structure. My only wonder is that so few American citizens know anything about the republic. I love it; I will gladly die in its defence." To make true citizens of the United States we must educate them in the elements of democracy. This is not only true of foreigners, who come to us with an instinctive hatred for established institutions, but it is equally true as concerns our own boys, and our girls also, who will soon have a still larger obligation in the preservation of their birthright.

But there is at this day another pressing reason for reopening the history of democratic principles, it is because of the drift, since the Civil War, which has carried us farther and farther from the principles of Jefferson, and threatens inadvertently to fulfil every prophecy of Hamilton. Are the states to be slowly and surely enfeebled and was the Constitution only a temporary makeshift? There exists unquestionably a tendency to centralization that we must first comprehend, and then check with the jealousy of those who believe in the people. The decisions of the Supreme Court have almost invariably favored Hamiltonianism. From the outset this branch of government remained in the hands of federalism. The last act of John Adams was to seat as Chief Justice John Marshall, a sterling character, but whose whole career was an effort to force power upon the general government. From that day to this the Supreme Court has rarely veered its purpose to subordinate the States. A writer of much vigor says of a recent action, "Had the Supreme Court sufficiently attended to the purpose underlying the Constitutional grant of power to Congress over interstate commerce, its contradictory opinions would have been avoided, and the national destruction of State prohibitory laws; this invasion by the federal government of a domain, which, for over a century, has been regarded as within the power of the States."

Recent amendments of the Constitution have also considerably altered the original character of that document, and invaribly increased federal power. But, above all dangerous to democracy is the growth of a vast army of officers whose dependence on the central government compels them to be obedient and subservient to centralization. They can be counted on as men to place their allegiance to the powers exercising government above allegiance to principles. The possible limits of centralization from these directions may have been reached, for the Federal Election Bill has startled the people into an indignant protest irrespective of parties. But Jefferson was not a mere opponent of a strongly centralized government at Washington. He wrote, "The tyrany of the legislatures is the most formidable dread at present, and will be for years."

Our State governments have, in many cases, become tyrannical, to a degree equal to that action of Parliament that led to our revolt. In several cases they have interferred with the collection of private debts; and have in all directions so overlaid statutes that simple equity has become impossible where not illegal. The question

never was one essentially of the national government against State governments; but of government altogether against the liberty of the individual. Jefferson's jealousy was for the fundamental inherent rights of the individual. He opposed any assump tion of power, anywhere, by any body of men, not strictly limited by compact; not fully and literally designated by the people as the official duty of such a delegated body. From Congress down to Boards of Supervisors, we have abundant illustration of the tendency of official bodies to magnify office, and forget that they are servants and not lords of the people.

But the danger to popular and individual liberty seems more likely to suffer limitation and mutilation from another direction. Dazed by the fact that we, the people, are receiving the most perfect service from national post-offices; and that, in a few other directions, we are doing co-operatively what individually we could not so well do, a popular cry has risen and gained great force in different organizations for an entire upset of the old system and a total surrender to nationalism. Legislation seems to many the final remedy for all ills. I have no space for anything like a reasonable discussion of this momentous danger. It is, perhaps, enough to call attention to the fact that the most outrageous assumption of unawarded authority has occured from that service of which we have been most reasonably proud, the post office. Our public carriers have notified us, that if our social and theological views do not accord with the views of the man whom we select to be responsible for an honest mail service, our mails are closed against us. There is already a censorship of literature. Shall we have also in due time a censorship of the press and of the pulpit? This has been the invarible tendency of centralized authority.

It has been impossible to even outline the policy of the greatest of American statesmen in a single article. We may digest his great principles as (1) Democracy, or the fundamental right of the individual. (2) Decentralization in both State and general government. (3) Economy, bv which he intended to deny the right of any government to demand the money of the people for any purpose not strictly demanded for public defence and common welfare. It is easy to see what would be his judgment of recent legislation. (4) Education, for this was the idea that from first to last he ever pressed as most important. In 1786, he wrote to Washington, "It is an axiom of my mind, that our liberty can never be safe but in the hands of the people themselves; and that, too, of the people with a certain degree of instruction. This it is the business of the State to effect, and on a general plan." Jealous of expenditure and of centralization elsewhere, he would have the State an educational as well as political organization. Mr. Henderson's volume on "Thomas Jefferson on Public Education" is timely. (5) Emancipation. On the subject of slavery Mr. Jefferson was a pronounced abolitionists. (6) Peace at almost any cost, as essential to the complete escape of the individual from bondage to imperators. He strained this point while dealing with Great Britan, and opened himself to abuse. But to him war was the very last resort. (7) Restriction of the official service of the President to two terms. He declined a third term emphatically as unpatriotic and unwise. (8) Toleration in religion. His opponents charged him with being an atheist. He answered, "I am a Christian in the only sense in which he (Jesus) wished anyone to be; sincerely attached to his doctrines in preference to all others, ascribing to himself every human excellence, and believing he never claimed any other." There is no other character in our early American history about which young enthusiasm may always rally, and become inspired for the best citizenship. As chaste as Washington, as brilliant with his pen as his friend Patrick Henry was with his tongue, Jefferson

stands alone, and unequalled as the type forever of young America.—

E. P. Powell, in Arena for May.

IMMIGRATION AND THE TARIFF.

A joyous shout went up from the chief advocates of the McKinley Bill, after its passage, when the cable brought news that Europe was filled with rumors of industries that had been ruined by the loss of their American market. Was that really good news for the American workingmen? Our law closes a European shop and throws out of employment thousands of workmen; with land monopoly, costly governments, dense populations, few opportunities for advancement, and a restrictive caste system, they have in many cases to choose between the poor house and the emigrant ship. That ship sails, in nearly all instances, to the United States, and her hunger driven cargo—"the pauper labor of Europe"—is soon in sharp and deadly competition with the American workingman. Oh, but our dreaded rival, the foreign manufacturer, whom you must fear equally with his workmen—have we not put him out of our way? Yes, perhaps, but only to place him in a still more dangerous opposition to our best interests. He closes his factory, counts his gains, and goes neither to the emigrant ship nor to the poorhouse; but he invests his money in a syndicate to purchase American lands or industries, and lives contented and happy thereafter on the fruits of the labor of his American workers. He may curse and detest American institutions, but he must bless American money and consider that under a frowning front, after all, Mr. McKinley is his chief benefactor. American toilers on Illinois farms, on Wyoming cattle ranches, in Colorado mines, in California fruit plantations, in Oregon forests, and in industries generally throughout the country are "pocketed" against "the degraded serfs" of *pe, while giving* their hardest labor and best skill to benefit the detested foreigner against whom we inveigh during presidential campaigns. Is it a great national blessing when these gentlemen move their manufactoring plants to our country, bringing, despite our contract-labor law, a whole force of foreign workers, wrenched from their native land by the action of our tariff laws? Is their arrival a benefit to American labor? In some very highly protected occupations a considerable portion of the force consists of foreigners who followed a transplanted industry. But the American farmer feeds them and is benefitted—how? His prices is fixed in the land they left, and he gains no money by feeding them in New Jersey instead of in Austria, Italy, Wales, France or England.

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country under the inducement to work in the only industry where possibly he could secure employment? Suppose a Europeon mill-owner should to-day address his assembled employees as follows: "This shop closes to-morrow, owing to the fact that the McKinley Bill has closed our market in the United States. Next week I open a similar establishment in New Jersey, ten miles from the landing place in New York. Any of you who may immigrate to America will be given first preference for employment. Mr. Hurryem, our foreman, is agent for the Occidental Line of steamers and will give you easy terms." Let every man of them land in New York with five dollars in his pocket, and see the result, in spite of our most carefully devised restrictive immigration laws. Suppose that when they get to the transplanted mill they find the American workers on a strike against a sweeping reduction of wages; what clause of the McKinley Bill will protect these citizens from being supplanted by the invaders? As I write, the following cable dispatch may be seen in the newspapers:

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"Making a precarious living!" Forty-five hundred Austrian fellow-men will soon be clamoring at the doors of the American button factories, and saying to the owners: "Let us in; lower than the lowest price you now pay for labor, we offer ours to swell your profits. Our scanty means, gotten in a 'precarious' way, are expended. The wolf is not at our doors (our only door is that of the almshouse,) but he has already fastened his fangs upon us, our wives, and our little ones. We were happy in our native land; we loved our homes, our institutions, our traditions, customs and habits; but you reached your powerful arm over the sea and took away our bread, and now, perforce, we stand here at your door and beg for work. We did you no harm in the dear old land we left; we ate your wheat and pork and thought kindly of you and wished you well. We see your own workers here clamoring for work themselves; we are their brothers and do not wish to interfere with them, but hunger is cruel, and these women and children sitting in your streets, dressed in heavy, honest, European woolens, are tired and hot and very weary under this American summer sun." This is not fancy. Read of the first fruits of a prohibitory tariff.

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I conclude that a very high or substantially prohibitory tariff in the United States is bound to force, in spite of all mere restrictive measures, a large, unhealthy, undesirable, abnormal immigration of those who care nothing, and desire to know less, about our citizenship, an immigration which is inimical to American labor and contrary to the best interests of the whole country. I conclude, also, that it will lead eventually to a dangerous alien ownership of American properties and to alien control of our industries and domestic commerce.

I am fully aware that those who prophesy that economic disaster will follow the violation of natural laws find little favor in our country, because the evils of vicious laws are not immediately apparent. Our country is young and strong and, as yet, robust. Like a strong, lusty young man it can break many of nature's laws with no immediate penalty; but outraged nature overcomes the greatest of giants unless reparation and amendment take the place of audacious and continued violation of her rules. The great steamships coming up New York Bay packed

with human beings in all garbs, bearing the impress of all lands, speaking all tongues, whether coming here of free will or forced here with no will, are object lessons which cannot be ignored, and which may suggest thoughts of better things than extensions of the principle of Chinese Exclusion Acts or revivals of the absurd nativeism of a past age.—HON. WILLIAM MCADOO, in *Forum* for June.

MODERN BABYLON.

In the west end of London the condition of things at night would disgrace any enlighted community. It is almost impossible to pass through some of the most fashionable streets without being molested by scores of these wretched children of the night who almost hound down the male passers-by in their desperate efforts. The neighborhoods of the great hotels frequented by American tourists are especially infested by scores of human wolves, who, in their desperation, are ready for anything from persistent begging importunities, to garroting or robbing with violence—if the opportunity only presents itself. A couple of weeks ago an American gentleman who had just left a large hotel in Central London was suddenly surrounded by a gang of abandoned men and women, dragged into a courtway and robbed of watch, jewelry and money in a few seconds, and then kicked into insensibility.

Complaints have been made by American ladies of the annoyance to which they are subjected, even when under the protection of husbands, brothers or friends, from the importunities of unfortunate woman.

The spectacle which the fashionable Piccadilly presents at night has for a long time past been a disgrace to this metropolis. Although it is the main thoroughfare between the leading theatres and some of the most aristocratic districts, it is blocked every night by rows of women, decked out in gorgeous apparel and wearing flashing jewels, lying in wait for club men. A hideous case of depravity was in the papers a day or two ago. Two young women were arrested for some trifling offence while driving with two men in a cab. The police discovered that the cabman was the father of the two girls and that the servant of the house where they lived in shame was actually their mother.

Many are the perils which bind the unwary American visitor who strolls about the streets of London. Not the least of these are the professional blackmailers, an infamious gang who are the best of the modern Babylon. These vultures are of both sexes, and woe betide the luckless individual who gets into their clutches. He will be confronted with the alternatives of trumped up charges entailing exposure, disgrace and social ruin, or the paying of hush money.—*Chicago News.*

Aside from this special question of profit and loss, we have a warm side toward the crow, he is so much like one of ourselves. He is lazy, and that is human; he is cunning, and that is human. He thinks his own color the best and loves to hear his own voice, which are eminent traits of humanity. He will never work when he can get another to work for him—a genuine human trait. He eats whatever he can get his claws upon, and is less mischievous with his belly full than when hungry, and that is like man.

Take off their wings and put them in breeches and crows would make fair average men. Give men wings and reduce their smartness a little and many of them would be almost good enough to be crows.—*H. W. Beacher.*

If a protective system could be devised which would prevent the imitation English dude, who rails against America while aboard, from returning to his native country, all sensible men would vote for it.

"Art is the shadow of nature."

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

INJURIES TO EMPLOYES—DEFECTIVE ENGINE. Where a railroad company, in using on a regular freight train an engine without a cow-catcher, is liable for injuries to an employe, whereby he suffered amputation of a leg, which injury resulted from the derailment of the train by striking a cow with the defective engine. (T. C. I. &c. Ry. Co. v Kyle, Ala. S. C., Jan. 26, 1861.

NEGLIGENT INSPECTION OF CARS—DEFECTIVE APPLIANCE—EVIDENCE.

In an action against a railroad company by a brakeman for injuries caused by a defective brake, it appeared that when plaintiff attempted to set the brake the bolt that secured the chain to the brake-staff came out, causing plaintiff to fall from the car. A fellow brakeman, who examined the brake, testified that there was no nut on the bolt; that the bolt was old and rusty, and was partially rivited, but not sufficiently to hold it. It also appeared that the car had been inspected at the station the train had just left. *Held*, that defendant company's negligence was properly submitted to the jury, and a judgement for $2,500 is not excessive. Judgement affirmed. (Fahy v Rome, W. & O. R. Co., N. Y. S. C., March 1891.)

NOTE.—The duty of proper and careful inspection of cars or machinery is upon the defendant company, and if that duty be negligently performed, and an injury follow as the natural and proximate result, there is sufficient basis for liability in damages. Courts have sometimes excused the Master by reason of his neglect to observe a latent or hidden defect, but this was not such a case, especially where it was shown that the inspector suffered the car to pass without a nut on the brake-rod, and held only by a rusty and partially rivited bolt. The vast army of crippled railway employes throughout the country render it apparent to all fair-minded law makers, and jurists, who interpret the law, that a rigid and skilled inspection of all appliances are justly due to the spirit of justice and humanity to avoid at least as many injuries and accidents as possible. Courts entertain some peculiar ideas regarding the sufficiency of an inspection. In the recent case of Allen v. R. R. Co., Mah-S. C. April 2, 1891, where a brakeman sued to recover for personal injuries caused by the giving away of a round of a car-ladder, by reason of the rotteness of the wood, *held*, that plaintiff cannot be asked as an expert railroad man, whether in his opinion, the inspectors would have discovered the defect, if the car had been examined. It was further held, that inspectors of railroad cars are not bound to apply physical force to the round of a ladder on a freight car in order to test its condition, unless they see some indication of weakness. Hence, a railroad company is not liable for injuries to its employes caused by defects in its cars, unless by the use of reasonable diligence the defect could have been dis covered.

INJURY TO RAILWAY ENGINEERS—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE-REVIEW.

1. Where the defendant, a railroad company, maintained and opratede its track about 12 to 18 inches from a line of telegraph poles, and, where the deceased, an engineer running one of the defendant's locomotives, drawing a train, put his head and shoulders outside the cab while in motion, and was looking backward, when his head was crushed against one of the poles, and he was killed. Plaintiff had been running the engine about eight days before he was killed, and prior to his employment had gone over the line. Upon the day of the accident he was told to keep his head inside of the cab or he would get hurt. *Held*, that the carelessness of the deceased was the proximate cause of his death, and defendant was not liable in damages therefor.

Held, also, that where the verdict of the jury is manifestly against the evidence, and the trial judge refuses to set aside the verdict, it is the duty of the appelate court to reverse the case,

with the sovereign citizen, the worldly magnate, the worshiper of the God of mammon, the lover of dollars, the usurper of power over his fellows, the unjust sovereign.

And choose ye of the train the one most worthy to receive your persuasive invitation as a base upon which to stand to execute a sovereign will.

J. O.

ALL IN THE SAME BOAT.—(*Continued*).

* * * From the laboring men, who operate the roads the corporations require all that flesh and blood can stand (and more) at the lowest living or starving wages! Of the public they requre "all that the traffic can bear," regardless as to the financial embarassment, the loss of homes or the means of life, by the individuals who compose the public!

Now the question occurs about this way: Suppose the farmers and the general public on one side, unite for mutual self protection, against the corporate "barons" who operate the roads for the millions and billions they make at the business. Suppose we require that workingmen be paid better wages, and have shorter hours as well, so that there will be more men at work and more money to spend in the channels of business. That will mean better prices for farm products and more active trade for every line of business. Then, on the other hand, let it be demanded that farmers and the public be served by the railroads at a rate not more than six to ten per cent. above the cost of service; and require that, in all cases, the charges shall bear some sort of reasonable relation to the cost of service. Let us cut down freights and fares on the railroads in the interest of the farmers; in the interest of all merchants and business men; in the interest of all men, women and children in this broad land, who eat victuals and wear clothes; also at the same time let us shorten the hours of railroad workingmen, until about fifty per cent more men are employed, and raise wages until about one hundred millions of dollars more money per annnm shall go into their pockets, than now finds its way there. I would do this shortening of hours and raising of wages, primarily, in the interest of the laboring men; secondarily in the interest of the farmers, making larger and better markets for farm products; and thirdly, in the interest of all business men. I would then lower freights and fares, leaving more money in the channels of business; while, through increased sums paid to railway employes, more money would be returned to the channels of business than the laboring men now have to spend on themselves and families. Is it not plain that this would make better times for all of us?

Do you ask who would suffer by this process? I reply, the millionaires of London and New York would collect less money than now on watered stock! What a hardship! I would provide for them less liberally! That is all! When all laborers on the farms, in the mines, in the shops and factories, on the railroads and in the business houses, meet at the ballot box intent on justice to themselves and their families, with less respect and care for their common ones, times will be better here in America? We are all in the same boat, and must sink or swim together. Undivided we are helpless. United, our enemies will disappear as dew disappears under the morning sun. Their power of resistance to our will when united is as the breath of an infant to the fury of a cyclone! Let us study this problem of three factors from the bottom, and UNITE.—*John Davis, M. C.*

STUDY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.—(*Continued.*)

His confidence in the people created in him a supreme confidence that the Union would never be dissolved. Jefferson afterward wrote, "The contests of that day were contests of principle between the advocates of republican and those of kingly power." Essentially he was right. The republicans

could judge of the drift only by what they saw, and preceding history. Could Jefferson have transferred his standpoint to the present day, he would have seen a century of executives acting with prudence and moderation; but what the culmination would have been but for Jefferson, no one can assure us. Should the States have assented permanently to any such congressional and executive supremacy as federalism initiated? Would they have done so? It is, no doubt, true, as Washington said, that at no time were there a dozen men in the United States who desired that a monarchy be established. But that there were many more than that, of very able, very wealthy, very powerful men, who desired a monarchial government under a republican name, is equally true. There were two classes of men in the colonies; those who fought England only to free themselves from her foreign dictation, to whom the form of government was of small moment, so that the nation be independent; and those who were imbued with the new philosophy of humanity, who had caught sight of the poetic principle of human equality and fraternity, and believed that this could become a practical working force in a republic of States.

Monroe, writing as late as 1817, after the heat of the battle was quite cooled, says: "That some of the leaders entertained principles unfriendly to our system of government I have been thoroughly convinced; that they mean to work a change in it by taking advantage of favorable circumstances I am equally satisfied." Of Hamilton alone his contemporary, George Morris, in a singularly temperate judgment, says, "He hated republican government," "He never failed on every occasion to advocate monarchial government."

I have endeavered to bring out a suppressed character of American history. The truth is that there was a contest, lasting through a score of years between the principles of monarchy and of democracy. It has been nearly impossible for our histories to correctally interpret the events of this formative period, because so intense has been our worship of republicanism, so wrapt our joy in the possession of free institutions, that we cannot conceive our founders as in the least wavering in choice of judgment. To allow of Washington and Adams any bias whatever toward forms that we now detest, has been nearly impossible. But we can get very little good from the study of our own history, without the clear apprehension that the founding of a republic was an experiment. Almost *de novo* the men of one hundred years ago must create popular institutions. That some of them should have lacked faith is not surprising. The one character that stands out forever pre-eminent for his unwavering confidence in democratic principles, is Thomas Jefferson. Naturally men fell into two classes, those of precedents and those of principles. Hamilton believed in the Church and the State; Jefferson in God and human nature. John Adams wrote that the prospect of a free government over five and twenty millions of Frenchmen, as they were, was "as implicatable as it would be over the elephants, tigers, panthers, wolves, and bears in the royal menagerie." Jefferson replied that the situation was not so desperate; that "the light shed by the act of printing had pre-eminently changed the condition of the world. The kings and the rabbles had not yet received its rays; but light was sure to spread, and while printing was preserved it could nc more recede than the sun could return in its course."

"A first attempt at self-government may fail; so may a second or third. But as a younger and more instructed race comes on, the sentiment becomes more and more intuitive; and a fourth, a fifth, or some subsequent one of the ever renewed attempts, will succeed." He closed this sublime assertion of belief in man with these words, "You and I shall look down from another world on these glorious achievements

of man, which will add to the joys even of heaven." To inherit our republic is a supreme privilage; it is a greater privilige to be enabled to study the battle of the moral giants in that day, that ended forever the Dei Gratia of monarches, and established the rights of man. It is our duty now to see that the founding of the republic, its trials. its dangers, its causes, and its natural evolution, should be comprehended by every incipient citizen. It was my fortune to meet a young anarchist in the days of riot and murder. He hoped to be able to revenge the judicial hanging of Spies by shooting the judge. I said, "you make one blunder. You shoot first and study afterward. Go to the beginning of our institutions. Go to Franklin and Jefferson. You will learn to reverence the labor and faith, and love embodied in American institutions." He writes now, "I will shoot now the man who assails this sublime structure. My only wonder is that so few American citizens know anything about the republic. I love it; I will gladly die in its defence." To make true citizens of the United States we must educate them in the elements of democracy. This is not only true of foreigners, who come to us with an instinctive hatred for established institutions, but it is equally true as concerns our own boys, and our girls also, who will soon have a still larger obligation in the preservation of their birthright.

But there is at this day another pressing reason for reopening the history of democratic principles, it is because of the drift, since the Civil War, which has carried us farther and farther from the principles of Jefferson, and threatens inadvertently to fulfil every prophecy of Hamilton. Are the states to be slowly and surely enfeebled and was the Constitution only a temporary makeshift? There exists unquestionably a tendency to centralization that we must first comprehend, and then check with the jealousy of those who believe in the people. The decisions of the Supreme Court have almost invariably favored Hamiltonianism. From the outset this branch of government remained in the hands of federalism. The last act of John Adams was to seat as Chief Justice John Marshall, a sterling character, but whose whole career was an effort to force power upon the general government. From that day to this the Supreme Court has rarely veered its purpose to subordinate the States. A writer of much vigor says of a recent action, "Had the Supreme Court sufficiently attended to the purpose underlying the Constitutional grant of power to Congress over interstate commerce, its contradictory opinions would have been avoided, and the national destruction of State prohibitory laws; this invasion by the federal government of a domain, which, for over a century, has been regarded as within the power of the States."

Recent amendments of the Constitution have also considerably altered the original character of that document, and invaribly increased federal power. But, above all dangerous to democracy is the growth of a vast army of officers whose dependence on the central government compels them to be obedient and subservient to centralization. They can be counted on as men to place their allegiance to the powers exercising government above allegiance to principles. The possible limits of centralization from these directions may have been reached, for the Federal Election Bill has startled the people into an indignant protest irrespective of parties. But Jefferson was not a mere opponent of a strongly centralized government at Washington. He wrote, "The tyrany of the legislatures is the most formidable dread at present, and will be for years."

Our State governments have, in many cases, become tyrannical, to a degree equal to that action of Parliament that led to our revolt. In several cases they have interferred with the collection of private debts; and have in all directions so overlaid statutes that simple equity has become impossible where not illegal. The question

never was one essentially of the national government against State governments; but of government altogether against the liberty of the individual. Jefferson's jealousy was for the fundamental inherent rights of the individual. He opposed any assump tion of power, anywhere, by any body of men, not strictly limited by compact; not fully and literally designated by the people as the official duty of such a delegated body. From Congress down to Boards of Supervisors, we have abundant illustration of the tendency of official bodies to magnify office, and forget that they are servants and not lords of the people.

But the danger to popular and individual liberty seems more likely to suffer limitation and mutilation from another direction. Dazed by the fact that we, the people, are receiving the most perfect service from national post-offices; and that, in a few other directions, we are doing co-operatively what individually we could not so well do, a popular cry has risen and gained great force in different organizations for an entire upset of the old system and a total surrender to nationalism. Legislation seems to many the final remedy for all ills. I have no space for anything like a reasonable discussion of this momentous danger. It is, perhaps, enough to call attention to the fact that the most outrageous assumption of unawarded authority has occured from that service of which we have been most reasonably proud, the post office. Our public carriers have notified us, that if our social and theological views do not accord with the views of the man whom we select to be responsible for an honest mail service, our mails are closed against us. There is already a censorship of literature. Shall we have also in due time a censorship of the press and of the pulpit? This has been the invarible tendency of centralized authority.

It has been impossible to even outline the policy of the greatest of American statesmen in a single article. We may digest his great principles as (1) Democracy, or the fundamental right of the individual. (2) Decentralization in both State and general government. (3) Economy, bv which he intended to deny the right of any government to demand the money of the people for any purpose not strictly demanded for public defence and common welfare. It is easy to see what would be his judgment of recent legislation. (4) Education, for this was the idea that from first to last he ever pressed as most important. In 1786, he wrote to Washington, "It is an axiom of my mind, that our liberty can never be safe but in the hands of the people themselves; and that, too, of the people with a certain degree of instruction. This it is the business of the State to effect, and on a general plan." Jealous of expenditure and of centralization elsewhere, he would have the State an educational as well as political organization. Mr. Henderson's volume on "Thomas Jefferson on Public Education" is timely. (5) Emancipation. On the subject of slavery Mr. Jefferson was a pronounced abolitionists. (6) Peace at almost any cost, as essential to the complete escape of the individual from bondage to imperators. He strained this point while dealing with Great Britan, and opened himself to abuse. But to him war was the very last resort. (7) Restriction of the official service of the President to two terms. He declined a third term emphatically as unpatriotic and unwise. (8) Toleration in religion. His opponents charged him with being an atheist. He answered, "I am a Christian in the only sense in which he (Jesus) wished anyone to be; sincerely attached to his doctrines in preference to all others, ascribing to himself every human excellence, and believing he never claimed any other." There is no other character in our early American history about which young enthusiasm may always rally, and become inspired for the best citizenship. As chaste as Washington, as brilliant with his pen as his friend Patrick Henry was with his tongue, Jefferson

stands alone, and unequalled as the type forever of young America.—

E. P. Powell, in Arena for May.

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country under the inducement to work in the only industry where possibly he could secure employment? Suppose a Europeon mill-owner should to-day address his assembled employees as follows: "This shop closes to-morrow, owing to the fact that the McKinley Bill has closed our market in the United States. Next week I open a similar establishment in New Jersey, ten miles from the landing place in New York. Any of you who may immigrate to America will be given first preference for employment. Mr. Hurryem, our foreman, is agent for the Occidental Line of steamers and will give you easy terms." Let every man of them land in New York with five dollars in his pocket, and see the result, in spite of our most carefully devised restrictive immigration laws. Suppose that when they get to the transplanted mill they find the American workers on a strike against a sweeping reduction of wages; what clause of the McKinley Bill will protect these citizens from being supplanted by the invaders? As I write, the following cable dispatch may be seen in the newspapers:

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Nine months, ending March 31,	254,403	316,237

I conclude that a very high or substantially prohibitory tariff in the United States is bound to force, in spite of all mere restrictive measures, a large, unhealthy, undesirable, abnormal immigration of those who care nothing, and desire to know less, about our citizenship, an immigration which is inimical to American labor and contrary to the best interests of the whole country. I conclude, also, that it will lead eventually to a dangerour alien ownership of American properties and to alien control of our industries and domestic commerce.

I am fully aware that those who prophesy that economic disaster will follow the violation of natural laws find little favor in our country, because the evils of vicious laws are not immediately apparent. Our country is young and strong and, as yet, robust. Like a strong, lusty young man it can break many of nature's laws with no immediate penalty; but outraged nature overcomes the greatest of giants unless reparation and amendment take the place of audacious and continued violation of her rules. The great steamships coming up New York Bay packed

with human beings in all garbs, bearing the impress of all lands, speaking all tongues, whether coming here of free will or forced here with no will, are object lessons which cannot be ignored, and which may suggest thoughts of better things than extensions of the principle of Chinese Exclusion Acts or revivals of the absurd nativeism of a past age.—HON. WILLIAM MCADOO, in *Forum* for June.

MODERN BABYLON.

In the west end of London the condition of things at night would disgrace any enlighted community. It is almost impossible to pass through some of the most fashionable streets without being molested by scores of these wretched children of the night who almost hound down the male passers-by in their desperate efforts. The neighborhoods of the great hotels frequented by American tourists are especially infested by scores of human wolves, who, in their desperation, are ready for anything from persistent begging importunities, to garroting or robbing with violence—if the opportunity only presents itself. A couple of weeks ago an American gentleman who had just left a large hotel in Central London was suddenly surrounded by a gang of abandoned men and women, dragged into a courtway and robbed of watch, jewelry and money in a few seconds, and then kicked into insensibility.

Complaints have been made by American ladies of the annoyance to which they are subjected, even when under the protection of husbands, brothers or friends, from the importunities of unfortunate woman.

The spectacle which the fashionable Piccadilly presents at night has for a long time past been a disgrace to this metropolis. Although it is the main thoroughfare between the leading theatres and some of the most aristocratic districts, it is blocked every night by rows of women, decked out in gorgeous apparel and wearing flashing jewels, lying in wait for club men. A hideous case of depravity was in the papers a day or two ago. Two young women were arrested for some trifling offence while driving with two men in a cab. The police discovered that the cabman was the father of the two girls and that the servant of the house where they lived in shame was actually their mother.

Many are the perils which bind the unwary American visitor who strolls about the streets of London. Not the least of these are the professional blackmailers, an infamious gang who are the best of the modern Babylon. These vultures are of both sexes, and woe betide the luckless individual who gets into their clutches. He will be confronted with the alternatives of trumped up charges entailing exposure, disgrace and social ruin, or the paying of hush money.—*Chicago News.*

Aside from this special question of profit and loss, we have a warm side toward the crow, he is so much like one of ourselves. He is lazy, and that is human; he is cunning, and that is human. He thinks his own color the best and loves to hear his own voice, which are eminent traits of humanity. He will never work when he can get another to work for him—a genuine human trait. He eats whatever he can get his claws upon, and is less mischievous with his belly full than when hungry, and that is like man.

Take off their wings and put them in breeches and crows would make fair average men. Give men wings and reduce their smartness a little and many of them would be almost good enough to be crows.—*H. W. Beacher.*

If a protective system could be devised which would prevent the imitation English dude, who rails against America while aboard, from returning to his native country, all sensible men would vote for it.

"Art is the shadow of nature."

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

INJURIES TO EMPLOYES—DEFECTIVE ENGINE. Where a railroad company, in using on a regular freight train an engine without a cow-catcher, is liable for injuries to an employe, whereby he suffered amputation of a leg, which injury resulted from the derailment of the train by striking a cow with the defective engine. (T. C. I. &c. Ry. Co. v Kyle, Ala. S. C., Jan. 26, 1861.

NEGLIGENT INSPECTION OF CARS—DEFECTIVE APPLIANCE—EVIDENCE.

In an action against a railroad company by a brakeman for injuries caused by a defective brake, it appeared that when plaintiff attempted to set the brake the bolt that secured the chain to the brake-staff came out, causing plaintiff to fall from the car. A fellow brakeman, who examined the brake, testified that there was no nut on the bolt; that the bolt was old and rusty, and was partially rivited, but not sufficiently to hold it. It also appeared that the car had been inspected at the station the train had just left. *Held*, that defendant company's negligence was properly submitted to the jury, and a judgement for $2,500 is not excessive. Judgement affirmed. (Fahy v Rome, W. & O. R. Co., N. Y. S. C., March 1891.)

NOTE.—The duty of proper and careful inspection of cars or machinery is upon the defendant company, and if that duty be negligently performed, and an injury follow as the natural and proximate result, there is sufficient basis for liability in damages. Courts have sometimes excused the Master by reason of his neglect to observe a latent or hidden defect, but this was not such a case, especially where it was shown that the inspector suffered the car to pass without a nut on the brake-rod, and held only by a rusty and partially rivited bolt. The vast army of crippled railway employes throughout the country render it apparent to all fair-minded law makers, and jurists, who interpret the law, that a rigid and skilled inspection of all appliances are justly due to the spirit of justice and humanity to avoid at least as many injuries and accidents as possible. Courts entertain some peculiar ideas regarding the sufficiency of an inspection. In the recent case of Allen v. R. R. Co., Mah-S. C. April 2, 1891, where a brakeman sued to recover for personal injuries caused by the giving away of a round of a car-ladder, by reason of the rotteness of the wood, *held*, that plaintiff cannot be asked as an expert railroad man, whether in his opinion, the inspectors would have discovered the defect, if the car had been examined. It was further held, that inspectors of railroad cars are not bound to apply physical force to the round of a ladder on a freight car in order to test its condition, unless they see some indication of weakness. Hence, a railroad company is not liable for injuries to its employes caused by defects in its cars, unless by the use of reasonable diligence the defect could have been dis covered.

INJURY TO RAILWAY ENGINEERS—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE-REVIEW.

1. Where the defendant, a railroad company, maintained and opratede its track about 12 to 18 inches from a line of telegraph poles, and, where the deceased, an engineer running one of the defendant's locomotives, drawing a train, put his head and shoulders outside the cab while in motion, and was looking backward, when his head was crushed against one of the poles, and he was killed. Plaintiff had been running the engine about eight days before he was killed, and prior to his employment had gone over the line. Upon the day of the accident he was told to keep his head inside of the cab or he would get hurt. *Held*, that the carelessness of the deceased was the proximate cause of his death, and defendant was not liable in damages therefor.

Held, also, that where the verdict of the jury is manifestly against the evidence, and the trial judge refuses to set aside the verdict, it is the duty of the appelate court to reverse the case,

and grant a new trial. ((Hilfrieh v. Ogden City etc. Ry. Co. Utah, S. C. April 1, 1891.

NOTE.—The maintaining of dangerous obstruction near the track of a railroad bed whereby employes and passengers are wantonly injured and killed, is a fit subject for legislation. Some states have special statutes requiring that certain danger signals must be displayed, but the greater number of the states of the Union have no law on the subject. Notice and instruction coupled with a fair warning is usually held sufficient to cast the burden of the hazzard upon the employe, which the law presumes that he assumed when he engaged with the master.

NEGLIGENCE OF FELLOW SERVANT —DAMAGES—INTEREST. 1. The negligence of a foreman of a gang in failing to block a pile which was shoved against plaintiff, injuring him, because it was not blocked, is the negligence of a fellow servant, although the foreman had authority to employ and discharge plaintiff, and the plaintiff was under his superintendance and control in doing the work in the performance of which he was injured.

2. Whether a negligent servant is a fellow-servant of an employe who is injured by the carelessness of the former depends, not upon the relative ranks of the two servants, but upon the character of the work, the negligence with respect to which resulted in the injury.

3. The negligent performance or omission to perform a duty which the master owes to his employes, is at common law the negligence of the master, whatever the grade of the servant who is in that respect careless. The negligence of the servant engaged in the same general business with the injured servant is the negligence of a fellow-servant, whatever position the former occupies with respect to the latter, as to all acts which pertain to the duties of a mere servant, as contradistinguished from the duties of the master *to his employes.*

4. In actions for damages for negligence, interest may be awarded or withheld within the discretion of the jury. (Ell v. Northern Pac. Ry. Co., Dakota S. C., Jan. 15, 1891.)

NOTE.—The jury that heard the evidence and the trial judge who conducted the trial was unanimously of the opinion that the injured employe was entitled to damages for the broken leg he suffered by reason of a careless and negligent foreman who directed the work in such a manner as to occasion the accident. Upon appeal, however, the higher court applies the common and threadbare rule of law which declares that an injured servant has no right of redress when the injury is the result of a fellow-servant's negligence. This infamous and inequitable rule of law has outlived its purposes, and should be repealed by a more liberal statutory provision. Recent legislatures have failed in courage, and have been derilect to trust and duty to the servants of mechanical and other industries of the land. This rule of law has become so offensive to working people that a popular uprising would be justifiable, and a strong effort made to eradicate the illiberal and unjust provision from the statutes of many states. This young court, af a new state. should have been guided by a more generous law, but precedent has been its guide, and this too, in holding that a foreman is a fellow-servant with a laborer if they are engaged in the same line of business. The hazards of a railway employe are many, and to allow the master to hire incompetent and negligent servants to increase those hazards are not in keeping with the progressive policy of the law and should be abolished both in spirit and by statute.

INJURIES TO EMPLOYES—CONTRIBUTARY NEGLIGENCE-OBSTRUCTION NEAR TRACK—EVIDENCE—REFUSAL OF.

1. Where Plaintiff, a brakeman in defendent's switchyard, was instructed to set two brakes on a moving train of platform cars, and for that purpose stood on the brake beams between two

cars. Finding that he could not set one of the brakes, he swung out to alight for the purpose of setting another brake, struck a pile of ties near the track, and slipping thereon, was injured. There was no evidence that before he jumped he looked in the direction in which the train was moving, or took any other precaution to avoid obstructions on the road bed, but it appeared that, from where he stood between the loaded cars, he was unable to see obstructions which might be ahead or dangerously near the track. Plaintiff had knowledge of the customs of the defendent company, in piling ties near the tracks. *Held*, Even admitting negligence in the defendant company that plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in jumping from a moving train when he could not see where he was to alight.

2. That an offer to prove that, in jumping off the train at the time of the injury, plaintiff was only doing what was ordinarily done by defendant's employes engaged in like employment, and under similar circumstances, with the knowledge and approval of defendant's officers, is properly refused, as an offer to show habitual carelessness and recklessness which would not render the company liable for damages. Judgement for defendant affirmed. (Thompson v. Boston & M. R. Co. Mass. S. C. March 28, 1891.)

NOTE. Contributory negligence upon the part of the company. Here is another fruitful subject for railway employes to consider. Of all the states in the union, Illinois alone has a a statute upon the subject of contributory or comparative negligence. Railway employes, in justice and right, have a right to presume that the road bed and right of way will be kept clear of all obstructions. But because of its custom to pile such obstructions as death-traps near the track, and the employe knew of it, the Court holds, that tested by common experience, the injured employe did not use the caution which persons of ordinary prudence and vigilance would exercise, hence he cannot recover. Further, it was in evidence, that it was not only the custom, but it was expected by the officers of the company, that employes thus engaged, to jump on and off a moving train. But because plaintiff offered to show that such employes did so without looking, or being able to look, where they would alight, or what obstruction they would meet; this evidence was ruled out. Railway companies ought to be required, under penalty, to keep their road bed free from obstructions, and the old common law rule which declares that the jumping on and off of moving trains should be abrogated, especially where the custom is encouraged by the managers of the company.

DEFECTIVE APPLIANCE—INJURY TO EMPLOYE—DELEGATION TO ANOTHER. In an action to recover damages by a shop-hand, whose duty was that of repairing engines, the evidence was *held*, sufficient to show neglect of duty upon the part of the master to provide safe appliances for the use of its servants. And, where the appliance in question was a chain attached to a jackscrew, used for many years, as the means of drawing down the springs on locomotives. It had broken before, and broke on the occasion of the plaintiff injury, without apparent cause other than its want of strength for such purposes. *Held*, that the defendant cannot free itself from the neglect of duty in this particular by reason of having delegated the duty to another servant, and that the judgement in damages should be affirmed. (Krogstad v. Northern Pac. Ry. Co. Minn. S. C. April 2, 1891.)

We were in a saloon the other night and unknown to the orators of the occasion, listened to several would-be reformers. They were all in favor of organization and would join in a minute if they thought it was going to do anything.

We gathered that to do anything meant with them to make a demand on the company and strike to force them to terms. Such talk as this injures the cause and discourages any one honestly disposed who is unfortunate enough to hear it.—The Telegraph.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

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Subscribers who are behind in their subscription will greatly aid us by paying up.

A quarterly report is due from each assembly July 1st, secretaries should give the matter attention.

The boycott on St. Louis beer is still on, (Anheuser-Busch and Lemp's). The company have out a circular trying to regain their trade by gaining the sympathy of the public.

Remember our offer for Powderly's book, "Thirty years of Labor." We have a number of copies on hand yet. Every one who wishes to be posted in the history of the labor movement in the United States should read this book.

James Hughes, M. W. of D. A., 231, has been convicted of conspiracy and extortion at Rochester, N. Y. An assembly of his D. A. had some trouble with their employes, and on the firms request, Hughes was called in to make arrangements for a settlement, his proposition was excepted by the firm, then they precured an indictment against him. He is out on $5,000 bonds pending the hearing for a new trial. This is a clear case of class justice and Hughes simply stands as a martyr to the labor cause. He can regard it as an honor. There will probably be more who will have to suffer likewise before a justice loving people put a stop to it.

Some one has furnished us with a copy of a sheet published at Grand Island, Nebraska, called the *Democrat*, which is well "marked" to show what it has to say about our correspondent at that place, who had roasted the "representatives" to the Nebraska legislature, from Hall county. The correspondence would lead one to believe that the Alliance had sent these "disreputable" representatives, but the *Democrat* wants it distinctly understood that they were sent by the democrats. This certainly removes all odium from the Alliance. It appears that the editor of the *Democrat* was one of those representatives. If the language he uses in his paper in referring to the correspondent be used as a guide, it is safe to roast him on general principles. He must be a tiger eater from tigerville.

Ex-Senator John Henderson, of Missouri, in speaking to the law students of Columbia College, Washington, the past month, said:

"When I see the thriftless farmer leaning upon the government, instead of his plow, for support, and the workman wasting his time in organizing labor-unions against capital, because it is not his own, and complaining about the world is unkind, the words of Cassius to his friend, come vividly to my recollection:

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

And who has Henderson and his like leaned on all their lives. It is a good thing he is an "Ex." Senator, there will have to be a good many more "Exed" law-makers before the farmer and laboring men get their rights. No wonder the affairs of the nation have drifted into the conditions they have with such as he delegated with law-making power.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *News-Reporter*, whose blackmailing efforts caused us to refer to it in severe terms, replies after the fashion of children when they have nothing else to say, "you are another" and intimates

that our conscientious correspondents are continually blackmailing their "betters," and wants to see a copy of the magazine that has none of it. We would gladly furnish him with a complete file if we could, for his perusal. This editor, who allows no one to "dictate to him," evidently believes in "slaves honor and obey your master" they are your "betters," their acts should not be criticised.

We must admit that we are not of that belief. Many hardships are brought on workmen, either directly or indirectly by these same "betters," unknown to the company proper, and we speak for an organization whose object is to improve the conditions of workmen wherever it needs it, if exposing the acts of a "better," whether he be a common laborer or a superintendent, will aid it, then exposing goes, but correspondents have been wonderfully lenient with some of the drunken libertine job selling betters, the *News-Reporter* would have us honor. What has been said was true but more truth could be said. The *News-Reporter* deliberately and wilfully laid in its attack on Dr. Pfeiffer. It now says the Doctor is a member of the K. of L., this will be news to the Doctor and may for all we know annoy him, for some people think it a disgrace to be a member of a labor organization, and as the *News-Reporter* humbly bows to that class of people probably intended to disgrace Dr. Pfeiffer in their eyes, but the Doctor is above any such.

Our attention has been called to a letter signed, "U. P. Fireman," dated at Denver, and printed in the *Ry New Reporter*. The letter was evidently intended for us personally, as his remarks are addressed to us, but he chose a round-about way to reach us. "U. P. Fireman(?)" wants to take exceptions to our defense of Dr. Pfeiffer and make it appear we had made a K. of L. matter of it, as he jealously exclaims that there are other organizations besides the K. of L. Yes, no doubt, and are also *capable of blowing* their own bazoo, but we wish to assure him that organization lines cut no figure in it. We hope to avoid being so narrow as that. While Dr. Pfeiffer could have been a member of the K. of L., he never was. "U. P. Fireman (?)" could have found the records he asked about at the Chief Surgeon's office at Denver. We do not know where they are now. The publication of them was unnecessary, all those who took interest enough in the affairs of the hospital to wish to know about them had the information.

"U. P. Fireman (?)" admits every point we offered in favor and against the past history of the hospital department, but that the firemen believing "a new broom sweeps clean," wanted a change and does not like it because we did not. Suppose the company concluded to carry out the "new broom" idea as regards the firemen, it would be knocking out a main prop from the B. of L. F. & E. There would be grievences without number; what a howl there would be about "rights," "line of promotion," "length of service, etc." Yet it cannot be questioned but what some new brooms might improve the service. "U. P. Firemen (?)," like many other, in his haste to give a reason why a man he admits was all right should be removed advance the one he would least like to have used against himself, it being the one that troubles engine men the most. Consistency, thou art a jewel.

Geo. W. Vroman, chairman of the B. of L. E. grievance committee on the U. P. has left off running, to devote his whole time to the duties of his office. He in company with Secretary Fonda of the same committee, are taking a trip over the system.

SIX CENTURIES OF WORK AND WAGES —A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LABOR— By J. E. Thorold, M. P., lste Professor of Political Econemy in the University of Oxford.—Abridged.—With Charts and Appendix by the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss—Introduction by Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., Associate

Professor of Political Econemy in Johns Hopkins University.—Price 25 cents.—The Humboldt Publishing Co., Astor Place, New York.

This is the first number of the *Social Science Library*, which puts at the disposition of the public a record that is invaluable. It is the story of the struggle of the English poor against the avarice of priest and king, landlord and capitalist; a story told by the records of thousands of court rolls, and stewards' accounts, complied by unconscious historians who little dreamed of the tale the figures they so patiently added up would one day be made to tell. From the beginning of the thirteenth century, when almost every one not only possessed land but cultivated it; when a landless man was looked on as an outlaw and a stranger; when the use of the common pasture was without stint, and the arable land of the manor was usually communal; from that remote date to modern times, Prof. Rogers, conducts the reader through the successive stages of a drama whose motive was the cheapening of labor for the benefit of the monopolist. And surely no time could be more fitting than the present for publication of this work which, with its special charts, clear type, good paper and elegant make up, is destined to have an extensive sale.

The system adopted by manufacturers, coal operators and other large employers of labor to pay their workmen off by means of orders issued on stores for provisions, fuel and other supplies, in exchange for money is known here under the name of the truck system. In every instance are these stores owned by employers or corporations? Frequently are such stores leased to other parties and such parties charge often outrageous prices for all necessaries of life; and in some places, are they connected with hotels. This gave them in America the suitable name, "[illegible]-me stores." When carried on [illegible] comodation they are beneficial and become a necessity. In numerous instances abused by avaricious employers; was it vigorously opposed to in the early days of England and mostly forbidden. The first law of this kind against the truck system in England was issued, A. D. 1464, and in the course of following centuries came about sixteen new laws. In 1831 where all previous laws abolished and the great existing law adopted. By the Truck-Amendment Act of Sept. 16, 1887, it was improved and enlarged. Prohibited in Prussia in 1847, for all Germany in 1878. Belgium in 1887. The truck system still flourishes in all forms in despotic Russia. In the United States are Pennsylvania and Ohio, the strong holds of the truck system especially in the coke and coal, mining regions. C.

"Faith is like searching for darkness with a lantern."

"A consciousness of doing right is more valuable than popularity."

"Experience is authority enough for a knowledge of natural law."

"Society is the continuel effort of theology and politics to embrace."

"One should feel pitty for himself, if he could not overcome his envy of another."

"It is better for every one to earn his living, for whatever is supported is always at rest."

"The man who subdues himself will be so fully occupied, that others' faults will appear to be virtues."

"When rich men are crawling through the eyes of needles, politicians will be squirming on the points."

"Real knowledge is self evident, while ignorance is a consciousness of possessing all the knowledge there is."

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 16th, 1891.

Editor U. P. Magazine:

Have the members of the great "supreme (?) council" made manifest their infalibility in the Chicago & Northwestern affair? Not in any way that an intelligent and discussing public can discry with the aid of a microscope.

The "Grandees" fought with the vigor imputed to school boys when wrangling over a sugar plum—the weak ones betaking themselves off the playgrounds.

It would appear that the S. M. A. A. on the "Northwestern" had in times gone by, dictated to the Railroad Company. No Railroad Company will tolerate a class of employees entering any protest against their mandates, if they see their way clear to do otherwise. What was the "Northwestern" to do in such a dilemma? Continue to treat with the switchmen, or remove this element who were inclined to "dictate" to a powerful corporation. But safely this element was intrenched behind "Federation." An open rupture might provoke hostilities. The "Grandees" of the "Roman Council" might object to a Brother (?) organization being cast out upon the cold pitiless waves of the world. Would they object? That was what the artful and cunning officials at once proceeded to find out, and lo! They found that one organization, through their respective Grand (?) Officers, were eager and willing to sacrifice the switchmen through feelings of petty malice and retaliation for individual grievences in the past. The "Grandees" admit it. In their published statement they announce that when the "Northwestern" asked them if they, the officials, put MacNeirny back, and the switchmen "struck." Would they: the train men, take their places? The train men answered, no! But the trainmen followed up this assertion with the proposition that if the company would discharge (oh, horrors) all the switchmen, they would fill their places until the "Supreme (?) Council" should pass upon the matter. The "Grandees" of the Trainmen's Brotherhood well knew that according to the laws of the "Supreme (?) Council" they commanded the field; as it takes a unanimous vote to maintain a grievance. There is "Federation" for ycu as now existing—are you not proud of it!

We have advocated "System Federation" from the early beginning, long before the "Supreme (?) Council" was inaugurated, or even mentioned, but it has taken this "denouement" to open the eyes of the R. R. men of the country. Let our *Grand Officers attend strictly* to the duties of their respective offices, and a joint committee from the different organizations have vested in them this power the various Grand Officers are so desirous of holding. Are not such committees fully competent? If not will some member of the "Supreme (?) Council" rise up and explain?

The members of such committees have their homes and positions at stake, and pending their good judgment in dealing with all grievances depends the existence of the same, as well as a clear conscience. We are willing to admit that switchmen have more grievances than any other class of R. R. employees, but organization is doing much for them.

If they have their faults, they likewise have their virtues. What other class of men are so ready and willing to help the oppressed against capital? I refer you to their action on the "Q" when they gave such material aid to the engineers and firemen.

Will the B. of L. F. or B. of L. E. say aught against them?

Yours truly,

J. R. HAMILTON.

ALBINA, Oregon, June 19th, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Seeing that your late correspondent declared his intentions to cease giving the news from this place, I shall endeavor to give a few facts just as I see them. But I will not agree to keep the outfit in such a commotion as he has done; as I may not be able to see things as clearly as my predecessor. We have had two important elections. One occured on the first of the month, when the people of Portland, East Portland and Albina, decided by an overwhelming majority, to become one great city; and again on the 15th, when the old Portland ring was routed, root and branch. Some of our boys worked and voted hard against consolidation. Some men will do anything to tighten their grip on a job. Well, they may, for they cannot on their real merits. The nice little fellow that works on links had on a new suit of overalls next morning. James Shonesy, our late blacksmith foreman, has taken a vacation for three or four months. Some say he has quit. This is too good news to be true. My opinion is, we will see him back before the leaves fall. I hear some of the loyal ones made him quite a nice present of a pipe and a handsome little anvil, and a corresponding set of tools, which were made on the company's time. They will be sure of a job when he comes back, providing Dan does not get out before that time. Bro. James McMunn started for England the first of the month to see his aged parents. Our best wishes are with him. In taking a look around the premises shortly after the arrival of the last magazine, I noticed quite a stir in our department; in particular our foreman had on his war paint and seemed bent on wrecking revenge on some one, and after a diligent search he imagined he found his long sought victim and chased him into a front end to work on steam pipes. But evidently the culprit knew his business as he

laid the pipes on the floor in an hour and a half, when often a day is consumed with the same kind of a job and little Frank had a face on him that would scare the moon away, and was calling your late correspondent naughty names. Now Frankie, the hodcarriers would have to smear you all over with morter to make matters worse than you have done yourself. I do not like to tell that you were discharged in Tacoma for incompetency. So you must be a good boy or I will tell what happened down East, The wiper has embarked in a new enterprise which I think is a costly experiment to the company. He is endeavoring to make something to imitate a whistle. But oh ; what a failure. If he is as hard to awaken from his slumber as he is to learn, the whistle would not wake him in the morning, was he sleeping along side of it. As Dan is so anxious to make a record, I suggest that he put the wiper on a salary and let him stay at home. Some men get paid for what they know while others get paid for what they do. But what wages the gang would make if they got paid for what they did not know or do. The fact is, a good man will not stay here if he can possibly get away. Well, you know good men would see our horrible blunders and that would never do ; so we will make it so interesting for good men that they will quit and we can get a few more wipers and give them a few tools and take them into the ring and "Little Joe" will not know the difference. Well, I must call at the office and see Charley who seems to have a mode for lightning calculation by having several persons short in their pay, from $1.00 to $1.000. If Charley was not such an ardent prohibitionist, he might be better able to calculate. All be on your guard for the ex-Pinkerton in the supply department, who boasts of having once given some discontented laborers a dose of lead. Those are bad acts. I must say a word or two for the hospital in Portland, where men have to take their chances without any care. I learn of one case where a man waited for 72 hours before a doctor called. Drs. Bevins and Cardwell had better turn the job over to some one that will attend to their work. Doctors cannot attend balls, socials, operas, eucher parties, etc., and attend to men whose lives are hanging in the balance, at the same time. Business on the road is dull. The new steamer, Victoria made a trial trip a few miles down the river last week with Messrs. Dillon and Clark. The dredger is at work filling up the grounds for the new depot by pumping mud from the river. We can spare them a few decomposed fish from our hatchery, or a wiper to level off the grounds.

You will hear from me again if not put on the top of our new whistle and blown away.

"Web Foot."

SHOSHONE, Ida., June 20th. 1891.

Editor Magazine:

ll use the space allotted to Shoshone in the *ine to answer a letter* in the Shoshone *of May 22. The party signed* Cui Bono. I should judge to be a woman with almost her tenth cup of tea, or was trying to make an impression on the superintendent of the U. P. shops. The article should be complied with another of the same date and paper, headed, "The Men Political Party." Any fair minded person would come to the conclusion that the education of both parties was sadly neglected on Finance and Labor questions. The very fact that our "superintendent of the U. P. Shops," has been for twenty years a faithful employee of the company, accounts for the $200,000,000.00 debt of the U. P. Company, i. e., if he has been running other places as this is being run, no supplies, no files, no management. We have a small piece of chalk left, and think we can turn out a few dozen engines with it.

Our mentioning of the laundry in our former letters has not been taken kindly by Cui Bono, You know some people don't go much on washing and are fighting the order because we believe in water straight. Yes, "We have a doctor here," he did not get a diploma from an institution that was incorporated in 1889, and the diploma dated 1884. Yes, old girl "this is America, with her grand freedom of thought and action," and we are exercising that right and because a man happens to be our foreman, and we, too, bow the head and saw the wood? "I thought in my ignorance that"—Protection of Labor belonged to the republican party and not to the K. of L. * * * Some time ago when Joseph Shaw was away on sick leave and Chas. Corkhill was acting in his place he delegated to act as gang foreman, a man subject to a swollen head, but as Corkhill was called to Salt Lake, our boss, or superintendent of the U. P. shops, run things to suit his taste. Result—men one night were working over time (or the growler, don't know which came first) the S. of the U. P. S. and all the rest of the gang (except one or two) got full ; next morning engine room full of corks and seven beer bottles ; one quart and one half quart whisky bottle, all empty in store room in shop. If a person was to have looked very carefully in the wool waste box about the same time he could have found a beer bottle full of undertaker's delight, resting as content as some men in their ignorance. When the cat is away the *Rats* will play.

Well, as this is my last letter I will look over the past six months. Take it all in all, we are doing better than in January, and must report progress, and now to any successor, "whoever he may be," state facts.

We will have to make a correction in last month's letter ; we stated the cause of the wreck west of Shoshone was caused by bad ties. Not so, it was caused by new ties and a bad section boss, he not knowing enough to pound sand between the ties and the result of a flaw being formed in one of the rails.

Now dear readers, thanking you one and all for your pet names you have given me, and those who know how mild I have tried to handle the facts that go to make up a monthly letter, if you will just be good I will never do it again.

CRANK.

ARMSTRONG, Kas., June 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The weather for the past month has been very changeable. It rains nearly every day and great fears are entertained by the people that the cereal crops will be spoiled, or at least a great reduction of marketable value of the same. It is nothing but rain, rain, rain, every day.

A typographical error occured in my last letter, in giving the price paid to foremen carpenters, it should read three in place of five working time in the shops fifty-two hours a week. Plenty of work in the different departments of the shops here. Six engines in the back shops and three or four incongruous ones in the round house. There was a scarcity of freight car wheels here for about two weeks which retarded the progress of work in that department somewhat. But now has a full supply on hand and is working the boring mills to eight P. M. The two wheel lathes run night and day for two weeks. Night men getting thirteen hours for twelve hours work. The work being done cheap. Two apprentices being sandwiched in. The day men on the wheels working ten hours. I understand they are going to run the wheel lathes another week at night during which time the day men will work ten hours. Work on the outside is dull except to those having steady positions. The packing houses and contract shops discharged a good many machinists and blacksmiths last week. It is almost impossible for machanics of any kind to get work here now. There was few mechinists hired here last month, in place of some that quit and three new men sent to Ellis, Kansas. There is a good deal of complaint from the men in the mechanics department on account of the way they are rushed in their work. And as a general thing they, the men, put all the blame on the different foreman, as occasion requires, never admitting for a moment that they, themselves, are the whole cause of it. Let us take for illustration, the machinist in charge of the link works, the foreman will come to him and say in a pompous way, and sometimes in a domineering spirit, I want this work in a given time, naming a specified time. Now he is aroused and he goes over to the man on the link lathe and tells this man that he has to have certain work done forthwith. He has no right to do such a thing. There is a man paid in that department for that purpose and he is the only man in that department that executive orders should come from. It is with the working men, as well as with the foreman, each encroaching on other men's rights for their own agrandizements. And its so in every department. One chasing the other, at the same time we have too many labor unions among the men, without any affinity between them, and the instruments are pliable tools of the company. I mean the plebian bosses are aware of such state of affairs, and are taking advantage of them in their helpless condition. But it will be the means of bringing about a homogeneousness among the working men in the near future. Every intelligent workman sees the hand writing on the wall already. Mr. Joseph Roberts, our own master mechanic is making many needed improvements in and around the shops. The large steam hammer for the blacksmith shops is standing erect again in its customary place, after getting a thorough mending in the machine shop, and the painter's skill was not spared on it either.

Our old friend, Mr. Metzheimer, paid us a flying visit about the twelfth of June. Call oftener old boy.

Mr. Clark, general manager, and suite came here on a special train on the evening of the nineteenth inst, made a hasty examination of the works here and then departed in peace. The parting scene in the rain between Mr. Clark and suit, and Mr. Joseph Roberts, M. M., and his big stiff of a clerk, Bates Dunlavey, was thrilling in the extreme. All accompanied by large silken umbrerellas, with exception of Dunlavey's, which was of the Sheeny kind, Roberts never unfolding his; Mr. Roberts was like a coy maiden before her first lover, scarcely knowing how to act, and Bates Dunlavey was seen to reel two paces to the rear when he clasped the hand of Mr. Clarke. I do not blame you Mr. Bates, you are just as much of a plebian to-day as you were when you were wearing the ragged overalls of a freight car repairer. But now you do not know these kind of men.

George Grimmell a freight car repairer, died suddenly on the twelfth inst. at his home on Dripps street, Kansas City, Mo. He was a Scotchman and somewhat eccentric—Peace to his ashes.

ABOUT DE SON.

COLUMBUS, Nebr., June 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

After several month's of rest I am again on the move. Depression in business gave us a rest. It is not that I had nothing to write, for I have been keeping notes, by the way. Surrounding circumstances have kept me from writing to you. Yet every day thinking a change would come, then I would write to-morrow, but I find to-morrow never comes.

Business all through the country has been very dull. Merchants have felt it very much, because of the failure of crops, last year there was very little ready money in circulation, so they had to be careful who they would trust, but now, as prospects are so fine for crops all through the state, they feel more confidence, and their business is improving. Plenty of rain all over the state. The small grain crop is certain as far as rain can help it. Unless hail or cyclone comes the crops will be certain, the largest ever raised in the state. The acrage of corn is large and prospects are fine; in some places the cut worm is doing much damage. Crops will be large all over the state. If the country gets rain in July and August, the corn will be very large. Western Nebraska has had rain enough to give them a fair crop. Perhaps a full crop. This for the crop in general.

Columbus has not improved much since I last wrote to you, but they are talking to get up a boom for this city. All the towns along the road east of Columbus, and even here, I notice the signs, "For rent." Columbus business men talk

that they expect a good business as soon as harvest begins, at least they act that way. Some business houses are vacant. This I find in Central City. It is also the same in Grand Island, a few vacant business houses and some houses "For rent." There is some improvement here as the beet crop is now calling for help to take care of it. There has been much rain here, more than there has been at St. Paul and north of that as far as Ovel, and Sioux City. Grand Island has had a steady growth; there has been no false representations to boom this place. There is quite a demand for help in the beet fields. Business men say there is a little improvement, nothing heavy. There is no heavy building going on. I was told that the U. P. officers when here, did not give any encouragement as to a new depot, which this city needs so much. Crops look splendid between Grand Island and Kearney. The little towns along the road are improving very fast.

Kearney is the boom city, and they tried a new one a short time ago in the way of an excursion from Boston. They had got at work on the cotton mill, had the boards taken off West Kearney depot, everything brushed up fine. But I hear that they did not bite. Report says they sold $75,000 worth of property, but truth says they did not buy any to speak of. They went on to Guthenburg for one day, then left for the east. Kearney has a fine depot and the company are fitting up a park at the east and west end and when they are complete and the grass is started, will be a great improvement.

There is much talk of high taxes here which I am told is up to 8½ per cent.

They are doing a little on the new cotten mill, but it is three miles from the city and is a real estate boomer. Report says rent will stop soon for want of funds. There is much complaint as to the way this thing is managed. There is a very fine opera house here, much finer than the city demands, as a real estate boomer. Also a fine hotel was opened a short time ago.

The small towns between Kearney and Lexington do not improve very fast. Lexington has a fine new hotel and is a great credit to the town, it is called the Cornland Hotel. Also the New First National Bank building is a very fine structure.

The small towns from Lexington to Sidney all remain quiet, but are hoping for good times, for crops look well. Guthenburg has improved much. So North Platte has improved more than one would think, if he only saw it from the train, but more of these western towns later. Time took me back to Omaha, a stop at Grand Island and up the B. & M. While in Grand Island, I was told of a low life act of two persons, not men; for it was too low lifed an act to say men. Some one was mad at the Old Man Pearce, who watches one of the crossings, because he had joined some society forming in town, and went in the night to his barn and cut two new harnesses up in small pieces. One was a left handed man. No one *who is in the shape of a man*, or one who would *phold such an act, must have* had for their sires *pair of sheep killing dogs*, who conceived them, while out killing their neighbors sheep; too low to be classed among men.

There was a road accident here a few days ago. A man who works in the shops, while out hunting, accidently shot himself in the bowels. It is doubtful if he can recover. I did not learn his name.

I notice that the immaculate editor of the Grand Island *Democrat* has pitched into the correspondent from Grand Island, because he did not approve of all his acts, while at Lincoln last winter —he also opens out his slush pot against the ideas of the Grand Island workman, and on the U. P. Employes' Magazine, I never saw the man but he belongs, judging from his paper, to the mud slinging gang. Like a chimney sweep. "Don't touch him for he will Black you."

ITINERANT.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

I am surprised at not seeing any items from here in your valuable magazine oftener than there is as there is lots of talent here, and considerable of it too amongst the labor element, some of whom are ardent reformers, and well calculated to adorn any society. and be a tower of strength to any cause they espouse, judging from their previous records.

This is a very enterprising city, with a great future in store for it. There is some strong talk of a magnificent union depot; of building two more bridges across the big muddy and annexing Omaha as one of our suburbs, is another important change contemplated in the near future. The current of the Missouri is to be turned northward in order to facilitate a cold reception which we are zealously preparing for some—yes, very disloyal citizens among us. We are going to purify the political, social and religious atmosphere of this central American city, and show a lesson to the coming generations of what a liberty-loving, self-respecting, loyal and genuine American people can do, for be it understood we claim a monopoly on the patriotism of this our glorious country.

We are going to have the capitol at Washinton, D. C., moved here, in order to see that none but true, loyal Americans will ever invade its sacred precincts. We are going to have a select committee to guard our interests at the world's fair, so that no unpleasant comment can be passed upon our (self) respected institutions. Foreign ministers representing their country here, will have to paint up and wear their plumes and feathers as we do, to entitle them among us. as we are the only original Pottawattamies, no more Chinese fire crackers, or Roman candles on the fourth of July. We'll send back the Bartholdi statute, and make up a purse for the nearest of kin, descendents of Lafayette, as we don't want to be under lasting obligations to such idolators. We will attend to various matters of this kind, last but not least, we will call a convention of our people for the purpose of remodeling the constitution in accordance with our own enlightened ideas, and in conformity with certain obligations which some of us have already undertaken. Indeed it

is full time we should draw the line on class and creed, and protect the vital interests of this mighty nation, composed of true blooded Americans. What did Washington (the illustrious) know about liberty in his day? What did Jefferson know about drafting a constitution fit to govern a people like us? What did Grant, Sherman, (immortal names) know about patriotism? Away with their folly; we will bury their intolerance and disloyalty with them. We shall unfurl our own dear banner, and the stars and stripes shall wave over a grateful and regenerated, true, loyal American people. "What fools these mortal be," why waste time on petty politics at the wink of a wily politician, if you are interested in general politics, there is a people's party, composed of the industrial masses, will you support them? If not, why not? Will you waste time in religion that has been discussed from the highest to the lowest, with such disastrous results at all times; what does the rank and file of you know about religion? If it is in proportion with the acts of your daily lives, your sincerity is easily determined by daily observations. Now, a word to whom it may concern, to all who would honestly better the condition of themselves and their fellow men, regardless of color, creed or class, turn to the last issue of the magazine, read once more the letter signed "B. H.," ponder over the true import of sentiments expressed therein. Compare them with your own, and adopt the best. These are the sentiments of a true man, a conscientious, noble, grand man, with charity and religion combined; the last few lines are simple and beautiful, they are American, this recent hobby is not American, it is imported. The dying members of bigotry are kept smouldering by interested parties, backed up and patted on by avaricious capital, in order to seperate you more than ever. And, behold; with all your intelligence, some of you jump into the trap set for you, and endeavor to champion the imposition by intensifying the dormant prejudice ranking in the breast of some less intelligent of your fellow men. You need never feel ashamed to look any man straight in the face by upholding the principles of the K. of L., whose banner is aloft with the golden motto, "An injury to one is the concern of all." We must have no faultering in humanity's cause.

With kind regards to all.

I. R. REMAIN, K. of L.

DENVER, Colo., June 24, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

It has been sometime since I have had anything to do with letter writing; not that I have not been able to find anything to say, but I did not see how my saying anything would help matters any, for I must admit things are not just as I would like to have them, and I doubt if it ever will be; half the pleasure of living would be gone if it was not for the fun of trying to improve, from a monkey wrench to the moral code, there is a field for fun. I have been rather uneasy about writing lately, because of the cuss words that I have heard hurled at the anonymous correspondent, besides I see some editors slash at them also. It seems that most every one that reads some truths about themselves want to know who wrote them. What possible difference it would make, I never could see. Revengance! Oh, my, what litle satisfaction there is in that, after all—is what is wanted. I know my humble head was sought after some years ago, and at one time I did not know but I would be forced to come out and confess, in order to save an innocent head, and how chagrined the executioners would have been when they gazed on my humble personage. I would then have had to have got your Mr. Editor to have identified me, perhaps made affidavit that I was the responsible man. So little does the man cut a figure in questions of truth. Its immagination that "Tim" is greater than he is, is what causes the worry, but after all it is the truth that does the business, but the "annon" gives the humble personage weight with the greatest.

When Harrison was here he made a speach and men stood with gapping mouth and uncovered head to hear him. Yet he said nothing; yet the humblest citizen could have done as well. It is immagination that runs away with men. So poor devils like us have to create an immagination in order to be heard, or attract attention to what we have to say. So let us keep up the "anon" method of doing it.

We all have a little of the coward in us at times, and we call it "discretion" and say it is the better part of valor. So long as a poor miserable crawling worm like ourselves, called a boss, could discommode our family arrangements by firing us or stopping our daily pay, just because we said something he did not like, and we can avoid it and at the same time get better results from what we have to say, why should we not do it? How common it is for a personage, whose honor and integrity is said to have caused his elevation to a master mechanic, to avoid the responsibility for some mishap justly belong to him, by blaming it on some poor devil like me, whose word is not worth a——well nothing with the powers that be, and how common for such to make a record for themselves on what others have done, thus sail under colors not their own, and when shifting off the responsibility becomes desperate, concoct the most damnable lies. So much for preliminary lines to let the many anxious inquirers after "Tim" know why he has appeared dead and relieve their anxiety for his safety.

I could write much but will not. I am holding back, I may explode some day. If what I see going on does not make some people so sick they will die an unpittying sacrifice to the scheming of schemers, or take a tumble and save themselves before I reach that point.

To hold a railroad position is getting to be worse than to hold a political position. Those that get out schemes to knock out those that get in with the advantage of those who have been there know the ropes and wires better than those who have to learn, when an indirectly interested observer some times proves a most valuable friend.

The changes in official roster here has been re

ported by your other correspondent.

Our new M. M. was acceptable and continues so. Still I would like to see him look after affairs personally, himself, a little more, and not leave so much to agents that were not of his own choosing, I would then soon be in better shape to either condemn or commend him and not be long in the present state of doubt. He, personally gives a commendary impression and I must admit I am some what prejudiced in his favor, but there is as much reason to condemn a man for what he does not do as what he does do.

The familiar face of Fred Metzheimer, Ass't. G. Supt., Machanery, has been seen here for several day, setting the new shop in shape and the result of his step is plainly visible.

The round house men were somewhat surprised on the first to learn that their old foreman had been superceeded by Dan Brophy, from the "Park," as all supposed that Puncheon was giving the best of satisfaction, but perhaps that did not cut a figure.

Eckland, formerly general foreman, has left, to go into business it is said.

L. A. 3218 anniversary entertainment, May 29, was a grand success, and while admission was only 25 cents a couple, and expenses high, a good sum was cleared, which will be devoted to the prosecution fund in the brickyard tragedy which has not come to a trial yet. TIM.

FARMER BROWN ON TAXATION.

The papers talk a sight just now about deserted farmers.
It seems as is them city chaps was kinder up in Arms a frettin' at it, an' they want to know about the cause
That's so upsot the state of things an' altered natural laws;
An' Farmer Jones an' I hez talked the matter over sum,
Ast' how it is that farming business doesn't seem to hum.
Why, the young men quit the farm, an' the shiftless hired man
Gobbles up the little profits, an' idles all he can;
An' Jones thinks just as I do, 'taint because that farmin' lacks
Of a-bein' interestin', 'tis the pesky unjust tax.

Ye see a farmer pays a tax on all the land he owns
Be it medder, intervale, woodlot, or pastur' full of stones;
They tax his meetin' wagon that has weathered many a gale,
And the dog that meets him every night, with friendly wagin' tail,
An his sheep, an' hogs, an' horses, his house, an' shop an' barn—
Why, bless your soul! they even tax the mortgage on his farm.
They only spare the fowls he keeps, an' that, my thoughtful friends,
I expect is why so many men hez tackled onto hens!
But they say the legislatur' is a-talkin' of a tax
On *them*, and then all that's untaxable will be the cats!
When the "shoe man" comes to town we must let 'em in scot free
ten or twenty years to come, jest as the case may be,
Because the politicians say business will take a boom
An' the farmers can't raise half that the workmen will consume!
An' we swaller down the story, an' vainly look for the day
When we'll git a livin' profit for our butter, beef an' hay.
Meanwhile the manufacturer that's livin' on "exempt,"
In luxuries the likes of which the farmers never dreampt,
Keeps his 2:20 trotting nags to speed on fashion's tracks,
An' the farmer drives a spavined mare, an' pays the rich man's tax!

The man as holds the mortgages on the luckless Western farms,
He puts the papers in his safe, and calmly folds his arms,
The fortin' that's invested in stocks, an. bonds an' shares,
That he's scrabbled up in Wall street, fightin' with the bulls an' bears,
The notes that's due him, an' the ready cash he's got on hand.
Who's ergoin' to know erbout? Who's a-goin' to understand
If the little list he swears to is false as rot or true?
Will some bright scholar tell us what the assessor man's to do?
There ain't nobody that can get for sartin at the facts,
And that man he snaps his finger when he pays his little tax.

Why, the churches hev ketched onto it—the Baptists here in town
Hez got their surplus gatherings in houselots salted down,
An' the Congregational brethren, so I hear the women say.
Own twenty thousand dollars' worth of land at Lobster Bay;
An' the Methodists, they are thrifty, an' they've got a business block,
Built by surplus contributions from the faithful of the flock,
But you see, this is church property—an' we can't tax that you know,
Nor the water works, an' gas, an' that's the way things go!
But the farmer he must pinch his way, and sell some needed hay
To raise his portion of the tax that the churches ought to pay.

You want to know the remedy? Well, Farmer Jones an' I
Have come to the conclusion that we've got to fight or die!
In union there is strength, they say, so let us organize,
And stick together, sink or swim, and never compromise!
Vote for the men that will stan' by us, whether east or west,
Keep in our legislaturs' honest men, an' bounce the rest!
There's enough of of us to do it, an' let 's do it with a will;
An' take our turn at grindin' out the grist that's in the mill;
Let us lift these cruel burdens from so many toil-bent backs,
An' make the rich man pay his just proportion of all tax.

CLARA AUGUSTA.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI. AUGUST, 1891. No. 7.

SEEKING AND ESTABLISHING TRUTH.

When a proposition is offered that a change be made in some social condition a distressing cry goes up from some at the thought of having such a thing mentioned, and the one that does, to their notion, has a detestable character; and it is most generally that the character of the person who proposes it is attacked rather then by logical reasoning the proposition he may make. Such is one way of showing that the opposer knows there is truth in it and fears the result if it becomes widely known.

The questions and principles brought forward by the labor movement are rarely met by logical reasoning. The opposition is principally confined to discrying the "agitator," picturing the horrors of strikes and trying to convince the workingmen, by simply saying so, that they are better off than they ever were and therefore ought to be satisfied, or, must anchor their hopes to the church or our party, depending on the source of the advice. There seems to be a constant fear that truth will become generally known,

Out of the corruption of two decayed political parties has come forth a new one, on its banner emblazoned principles believed by its exponents to be grounded in truth and necessity of the age. The organs of corruption are horfied at the pertinence of this young blood, but their evident fear of the truth causes them to attack, not the principle, but by ridiculing those who put them forward, as ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri is an example, intimate that it is but the grumblings of "underlings" or disgruntal workingmen; the source of such opposition never establishes a truth, it is against them that it must prevail.

Truth should be eternally sought after; every avenue to reach it should be made as wide open as possible; every obstruction to rapid progress should be removed; every one found obstructing the way should be treated as the worst enemy of mankind, even have they been posing, and venerated, as the benefactor of humanity. But, instead, it is found strewed with the wreckage placed there by those who fear truth will be reached. Along its way innumerable sepulchral voices cry out, "we have the truth here," pointing under their filthy and decayed habiliments, ask them to uncover to the light of investigation and their ghostly voices cry "infidel." Ignorance stands gazing on them with veneration; intelligence presses onward over the obsticals in the way, knowing full well, that from the source of the cry, "infidel," investigation is denied and truth not likely to be found. When intelligence dawns on ignorance and loosens its venerate hold and turns to move in the direction of

increasing light, the cry, "heritic," echoes in its ears to turn it from its course and is taken up by the ignorant and is showered with the filth of its surroundings, making it unsafe for any one to stop and accept as truth anything that is not first proven.

Why is truth so feared? Can it do harm? Can any doctrine founded on truth, suffer by having every part of it put to the test of investigation and done in open court with the world as spectators? Can a proposition, offered for the good of humanity, that is based on falsity, grounded in fraud and injustice, become established when it must pass through the crucible of investigation, conducted by those who are to be injured or benefitted by its adoption or rejection? Can truth perish or be injured by such a test? Even though it be thrown out with the dross its unperishable nature causes it to be raised again and again, as often as necessary. Not so with the dross, its character makes it beyond redemption.

The object of the use of ridicule is simply to delay the time when a test must be made. Every theory offered for the improvement of social relations either has some merit or no merit at all. Ridicule will never down it, it must and will finally be brought into the arena and tested, and yet, that will not be final for anything of merit that may be thrown out, it will be brought out again, perhaps from a new source and under a new name. The good will finally be permanantly established.

A proposition is now before the American people that they assume control of the means of transportation. Simply objecting to it will not settle it, ridiculing those who propose it will not. The American people as a whole have finally got to settle this question; *it cannot be settled* by any considerable part of them; it cannot be settled at least till the greater part of them understand it; it takes time and agitation for it to penetrate. Those who speak or write against it as well as those who favor it, aid this, so long as they honestly seek to establish the truth; to reach that all sides must be heard. Those who are honestly seeking for truth, the best good of all, no matter whether they believe it is on the side of private ownership or government ownership, can ask for nothing better than to have the question brought into the political arena and into congress by the introduction of a bill for the government acquisition of all railroads and telegraphs. The best possible means we have is then used for the display of the supposed merits and demerits. The question, from the attention it calls, thus finally becomes understood by the final arbitrators—the people.

The friends of the opposition have no reason to lament if the bill is defeated, nor opponents to be elated. It is not the settlement, it is only a step in that direction, and it is equally true of every other economic question that must finally culminate in legislative enactment. It is only the dishonest, the haters of truth, that object to the bringing forward such questions; what is just and what is best for all is all that is wanted.

The principle is equally applicable to the more immediate and local questions arising between employer and employe. Either side or both are wrong when they try to prevent the establishment of that which is just and true or the equitable consideration of every question, giving every opportunity for the removing of all doubt possible when there is differences of opinion. The employer that objects to giving the reasons for his treatment of any

workman, by the fact, proclaims his dishonest intent, and so are workmen that refuse to give all reasons for what they seek, for either side to simply demand, in the belief of having strength to enforce is acting unjust and dishonest in method, if not in purpose. Everything that is just and true has a reason which the other side or opponents are invariably entitled to know.

Nothing can be justly asked for that will not be granted, when, as between employer and employe that principle of seeking and establishing truth prevails; the best possible results from such relations will be obtained and maintained, and who, that will object to that, will dare assert that they are honest? The employer or workman that will dodge an issue or avoid a joint consideration of questions of mutual interest admit the weakness of their own position and a dishonest intent in relation thereto. Truth and justice can injure no one. It is the duty of all to seek and aid its establishment.

WASTING ENERGY.

The past few years has seen a great amount of energy used on questions relating to the labor problem. It has been displayed both in heated arguments and in force arising through strikes and lockouts. On the surface it seems as if the solution is as far away as ever, as far as this force has made an impression, and that there must have been a wonderful amount of energy wasted, that if rightly applied would have more to show for its use. With many the labor question is only a local affair that is easily got around. Settle some simple question that is annoying some workmen and all is over till a similar question arises; such views are common with all classes, especially wage workers; remove a threatening reduction of wages and they have no cause to bother their minds about anything else; the effect they felt is relieved or if it remains in part they get used to it soon so it is not noticed, the incentative to act is gone, and does this not give us the secret of the wasting of so much energy, has it not been thrown away on effects leaving the cause unnoticed or passed by as considered unworthy of attention.

To reach effects is the popular incentative of workmen to organize; workingmen who are rushed along with plenty of work and maintaining existence as they have ordinarily experienced it, rarely ever organize, and, if they do, rarely keep it up with a view of preventing future effects, some disaster must fall on them or become plainly threatening to cause alarm, then they organize to coup with it, taking at times heroic steps and expending energy enough to have prevented much more and to have come easier on all if it had been expended before in operating on causes.

The effect is being continually struck at leaving the fountain from which it sprang undisturbed; it has proving like damming a river to make its bed dry below, apparently successful until the water overflows the dam as it invariably will do. All the energy at command is used and suffering endured with patriotic valor to resist reduction in wages, that, if successfully resisted, could be repeated before congratulations over success had passed away, while scarcely a thought is directed against the cause of the reduction. Men are employed under oppressive conditions and resistance is directed against the oppression, what makes it possible not being considered. The energy used is wasted only

inasmuch as it inadvertly directs the thoughts of some as to the cause.

Men are oppressed because they are capable of being oppressed and the degree will be in proportion to this capability. Slavery existed because there were men that could be enslaved, and others allowing oppression to take that shape, simply freeing them of their chattle character in no way removed the oppression though it may have left the way more open for them to do it themselves. The prevention of oppression is raising the man above it.

A body of men are working under comparatively favorable circumstance; near them, and for the same employer another body work and a different condition is seen, the first body would consider the condition of the second intolerable, and let them take their place with the same material surroundings and it will be found they will be treated in an improved manner and an effort at once made, without their making much effort to have it done, to make their material surroundings more comfortable. Man is treated much as he demands to be treated and he does not have to make the demand in words always. We remove oppression then by increasing the desire for something different and this must find its way into the individual before it can be brought out effectively in organization, who must show how he intends to be treated by his every act. It will not put him out of the danger of oppression by others simply saying he shall not be oppressed, he has got to take a part in that himself, his simply becoming a member of a strong organization of men can aid him but temporarily if he, as an individual, is not raised above where he has been.

It is common to see men at hard labor driven to their work as if they were beasts, and they appear indifferent to it; there must be something lacking in the individual to cause this, simple organization to resist such could do no good, if it did not lead beyond the effect and remedy the cause. Trace back the ancestry of these men and it will quite often be found that their parents worked under similiar conditions, they learned to expect it when young; censure is not to be directed against them but the causes that have produced such an effect. those who would permanently improve their condition will lead them to learn what is their due.

The child's environments maketh the character of the man. No simple strike is going to materially change an effect that is allowed by so deeply rooted a condition. The illustration, while extreme in some respects is not in all, it indicates a place where a cure for the workers' ills can be applied much more effectively than in the condemnation of trusts and monopolies, or kicking against the thorns; it is destroying the condition on which trusts and monopolies thrive, they having been created by those that have taken advantage of the indifference of the masses and who do all in their power to keep up the source.

As the masses become enlightened as to the cause of their troubles and begin to strike there, their opponents make extra efforts to keep up the supply of the ignorant and indifferent through the importation of the worst elements they can find among the human race.

If the masses do anything now toward a permanent establishment of their rights it must be in concentrating their energy in making it a reality that this is a government of the people.

MAN'S INALIENABLE RIGHT.

In old settled countries, it has become wellnigh impossible for men born under circumstances that compells them to work for wages, to ever acquire, by their own exertion, a piece of land they can call their own. The high prices they are held for, are out of reach of the saving possible, from ordinary wages, and it is fast getting to be the universal rule.

Man, to exist must have access to land, consequently, if some one else is the recognized owner of what he needs, he must pay tribute to the owner in order to exist, and, the amount of this tribute can be regulated by the owner so as to make the tribute payer, and his decendents, perpetually dependent on him, even to the regulation of how they will fair, or, the owners of land own the people on it.

Natures program for human existence certainly never intended any such a condition. Under the laws we now recognize, it is possible and probable, if no changes in the law are made, for a few families in a few generations more to have acquired legal title to the land of the world, and have the legal right to order off all the rest of the people for trespass, certainly all would have to be careful how they deported themselves or be subjected to severe treatment from the owner.

People might kick at that, and kick so hard that the "vested rights" our courts so jealously guard, would vanish in a whirlwind. The possibilities and probabilities are illustrated every day by corporations whose employes, who must live on land owned by the employer, are at once ordered off when they kick against the treatment of the employer. Why should we not pay more attention to that question now and avoid this coming catastrophy and get conditions back where nature evidently intended they should remain, that is, that every being on earth has an inalienable right to all the land necessary for his existence, and no more, and that no one has right to exact tribute for the use of land from another. Mortgage forclosures would end then for no one would be able to alien his right by giving a mortgage, would have no land to mortgage.

Conditions are such that the landless have a very slim chance of acquiring a legal right to land even in parts of the world where it is but slightly settled. The landless can be classes among the libertyless. Intelligence is increasing and with it a desire for more liberty, more independence, but the conditions necessary for its exercise are not, for it cannot be exercised without a right on earth, and a man without a title recorded in some office has no right on earth as things are now considered. Two conditions incongrious with each other are rapidly towering up. One, of intelligence that increases the demand for freedom and more of the enjoyment of earth, and the other, one that is making it less possible for it to be exercised—the concentration of the ownership of land in the hands of a few.

With increasing intelligence in the United States the census shows that there has been a decreasing proportion that own the land they occupy, but increasing intelligence certainly has increased the desire for a real right of occupancy, the pleasures of home and home ties and freedom from tribute paying. How long before the cry will be: millions for public improvements but not a cent for private tribute?

Individuals, in any large number cannot settle this question

each for himself, by purchasing title to a right on earth, the possible savings for a life time makes that out of the question. Confication cannot take place without a revolution that would destroy our whole economic system and for a time create chaos, with increasing intelligence forcing the fact to the recognition of the masses that the titledeedless are the slaves of the titledeed possessor, and, at the same time the desire not to be the slave of another increasing, seems incongrous with human inclinations.

A natural law cannot be violated without punishment for it in time, humanity has been violating a natural law that gives each a right here on earth, and the masses have been suffering in poverty for ages because of it.

Has not humanity a "vested right" to enforce this law no matter who may be inconvenienced by it, and that "rights vested" in violation of it were never "vested rights" at all. And will not some court soon decide as one did once, the question of ownership of a fugitive slave, "you must show a title deed signed by God Almighty before you can have possession of this man (land)" at least more than you actually need. It seems unjust that a man should buy what is his by right or that one born on earth should pay to another who came in the same way, for a right here.

THE FROTH.

There is an element in population that it is difficult to classify. They are found principally serving some notable in an office position, or making a pecarious living in some two by four mercantile business, or have held some .e position and the *s of affairs* have left them without any particular occupation, existing from hand to mouth, and not as well as the average common laborer. Perhaps in name they are connected with some profession, which they are particular to inform all of. They have very exact ideas as to what is proper in society. Anyone that "works" for a living must be very "low." They never had "wages," it was always a "salary." They are careful not to be found too intimate with any of that class.

They are very pronounced in their views of the social questions; their noses have an inclination to elevate when anything in the line of labor organizations are mentioned in their presence, while, at the same time, their stomachs are urgently calling for a square meal.

"Organizations of labor are such vulgar affairs," and if working men would attend to their work and not be complaining of their "betters," they would be so much better off. They dote on their acquaintance with any of the *bon ton* and nothing gives them so much pleasure as to be introduced to a recognized member of it, it is more to them than something to eat. Their whole study is how to keep up appearances.

Acquaintances apologize for them by saying "they have seen better days." Their ideas of what is proper are such that it prevents them reading on any subjects that interests the masses, it would make them appear so vulgar. They think it most proper to teach their children to show contempt for the children of workingmen and breed them to a love of snubbery and perpetuate their parent class. They often have a sickly simpering accent to their voices, especially among the female brand. Anyone so unfortunate as to be called on to serve them are at once impressed with their ideas of how

"servents should be treated." They must show their contempt for those in "vulgar" occupations and the only chance is on such as deliver their mail, drive their street car, do service at a depot or on a train they are riding on or other service that is of a public nature.

This snod element make more complaints against such workmen than all the rest of the public, to do it is in keeping with their lives.

While their clothing that shows may have a gentile appearence, two out of three will have underclothing that is ragged and filthy, all they have is on the outside.

They are, as a whole, the most detested element in society; their character they cannot disguise long with those who often see them, their whole life is one of false pretences. They cannot be classed with the wealthy for they have not got the lucre; they are not of what is known as the middle class, for the common sense, brain and brawn necessary are lacking. It would not be strictly true to class them with the degraded and criminals; they must be a sort of froth that the cauldron of the world brings to the surface. When the progressive men of the world reorganize society on a better economic system they will surely be the pauper element.

"The crowned heads at war," a sequel to "Federation of the supreme," which caused so much commotion among their "majesties," when it appeared in these pages, a correspondent urges us to make a subject for these pages, because of the late disturbance in the supreme council. We consider that the interests of the rank and file demands nothing of the kind at present. Their interests are working out very well as it is and by the time the "war" is over they may be able to take a hand and really federate. They "wasn't in" the council, nor are they in the "war." By the experience of the past will the future correct errors. Some regret the split in the council. We do not. It had to come sometime and the sooner the better. It will hasten the federation we have advised from the start. A federation which displays itself on every train and engine, in every office and yard, at every bench and anvil that recognize but one classification—that all honest workers are *men* and *women*. Any other classification is not only superfluous but can be disastrous to the interests of labor.

It is fortunate that the "war" started when a large body of railroad men were not facing a serious struggle, they may now awake to the fact that "federation does" *not* "exist," after all, and while congratulating themselves at its being discovered at so favorable a time, take steps to make it what it should be.

The governor of Tennessee has had to face a difficulty that many in similar positions have had to face before—to enforce law, when it was against the popular idea of right and justice, and, in this case, when it was not wanted by the law making power—the people of his state. He has shown wisdom in moving so cautiously; to have acted differently would not have improved matters in the least.

As to the miners, they did right. When men find that something must be done at once, and they do the only thing that can be done they cannot go wrong. Common justice makes it right for man to kill in self defense. The miners found themselves in such a position, that they displayed well disciplined determination, was what prevented bloodshed. Many who would

have believed they did not mean it if they had acted different, now conclude they did.

Success depends a great deal in having it understood that it is meant to be had. Magna Charter was granted that way. The French King, one hundred years ago, to his sorrow, finally found out that the people meant it. It should not be necessary that the earnestness of a move of a people should be demonstrated in that way now, but a little of it may remove the necessity, for it is a necessity under a government like ours because of the people's failure to look ahead. "A stitch in time saves nine," but if the stitch is neglected it becames necessary to take nine. That was the necessity in Tennessee. It is better than taking none at all. It may be discretion to submit to a robber, but if the opportunity then or afterwards presents its right to knock him over.

The Union Pacific Employes' Magazine comes to us, says *The Social Economist*, as a type and symbol of the coming man and the coming world. The age is indeed progressing when mechanics think and publish. We suppose the dons will smile in a superior manner when we say that the magazine has more importance and clear sense by far than many which come from the schools and universities. Still we should not be ourselves if we did not have criticism to make. The writer on "prosperity and Wages" seems to tie himslf up in a double bowknot of difficulties before he gets through, and lends us but little help when he concludes that each must settle these questions for himself. To him "the wage-question" stands thus: If all receive a proportionate increase of wages, if anything results, all are worse off than before. If a few get the increase—that represents a loss to the others. So that nothing is gained *by advocating an increase of wages for all or a part.* If this writer would start with a fact, and not with a theory, he would see that a rise of wages either for all or a part has always been a benefit to everybody. And then he would ask how has it happened to be so? Then he would see that a raise of wages took money out of the manufacturer's surplus to start with, next that surplus was always growing larger because the increased wages of workmen gave increased sales to the factory, which enabled manufacturers to reduce prices at the same time, and provide steadier work. Also that when the surplus became perilously small, manfacturers were compelled to improve machinery so as to produce more at less cost, and so reimburse themselves. Another writer inquires whether "a remedy can be found" to the need of violence in strikes? He suggests none himself, but writes in a very temperate spirit. If we might lend him a hand we should say that strikes decrease in violence slowly, and this was already scarcely more than violence in the common conflicts of individual relations. It therefore tends to a vanishing point. And there will be still less need for it when employes and workmen both understand that *increasing wages is the natural law of labor*, with which go an increasing market, larger sales, greater profits and lower prices.

We fail to be convinced by our critic. So long as the employer (manufacturer) has control of the product of labor, just so long has he the power to regulate his percentage of gain, his increasing surplus adding to this power, and, as all comes from labor, labor must supply this to him; whether it be in less wages or higher cost of what he consumes. While, with increased wages, the surplus is temporarilly reduced during the process of production, by the way of the market it comes back to the manufacturer from the consumer with the additional percentage on the increased number of dollars represented.

The producers (wage earners) are the major part of society, and also consume the major part of the product, both facts must be taken into consideration in estimating his relative condition. The *Economist* would have us consider him only as a wage earner and would have us believe, judging from its argument, that the man receiving ten dollars per day in wages and was obliged to pay from this nine dollars and ninety-nine cents for the necessities for consumption would be better off than if he received but one dollar per day and paid out but ninety-eight cents for those necessities, notwithstanding he would be really better off at the days end on the lower rate.

Machinery has lowered prices some, but not as it has increased profits to capital, which, owning the machines, has increased the power of its position by them. The lowering of prices has relieved some what the strain that this increased power of capital has placed on labor or there would have been an eruption long ago. It has come, however, as a cautionary measure rather that through the exercise of an economic law, and from the same cause increased wages relieve strikes, as it hides temporary, what has been realized as a wrong and excites the strike. It creates an illusion.

We can do no better than to repeat our former conclusions, that "there is something wrong we all know when men willing to work starve in a land of plenty. If regulating wages will not do it, something else must be sought," and, it must be something that will supercede the wage system in its intirety. We are not tied to any plan of doing this; it is safe enough to leave that for mankind to do when they realize the need of it. We are doing our best at present to bring them to that realization.

It is a favorite argument with many that the liquor traffic is the cause of all our social ills, that if workingmen would leave drink alone there would be no complaint about poverty. Admitting the avowed curses of the liquor traffic, and that humanity would be better off without it, would not poverty and degradation still remain if those economic conditions that make millionaires still continue to make paupers, and are they not also the primary cause of intemperance.

Is not dispair the mother of intemperance? Are not those economic conditions the mother of dispair?

The observation, that an eminent jurist once made, that "no statute is enacted that a coach and four cannot be driven through it," is well illustrated in the workings of the Chinese restriction, the interstate commerce, the alien contract and similar laws that have been offered, as a palative to the demands of the people, by our legislators both of the nation and states. A law is enacted, supposedly to cover certain demands, accomplish certain objects that are certainly in the minds of the people when they make the demands, the text of the law seems to be sufficient, but when it comes to be enforced it does not work that way at all. Some judge, hidden behind his musty books and the antiquated ideas of a past age, decides what was intended, or if it cannot be got around that way a constitutional way is found to annul it. Cannot some way be found to give the people what they demand, or at least keep the judges in step with the age.

"Envy is a lazy desire."

SOME KNOTTY THOUGHTS FROM A "HELPER."

Circumstances over which I have had little control has placed me in a subordinate position in my daily work, I am known as a "helper." Great skill, I am not paid for; yet in my daily work I do, in one way or another, the same as the man I help is paid for, and I am gradually acquiring knowledge that is enabling me to do more. This is encouraging to me, for in time it means that I can command more pay, and more pay will give me and mine, more of the desires of life. It seems as if I could be happy with a fair field before me, that in making use of it I would improve my condition and make it possible for my children to be better off for a start than I was. I notice that the greater majority of the men I help were once helpers themselves, that it was through this channel they acquired skill that now gives them better wages than me. This ought to encourage me, but because of other circumstances I am not. * * There seems to be a desire among some of such to keep me back, to tie me and those similarly situated to where we are, to restrict the number that are capable of doing their work. * *

The man I am instructed by our "boss" to "help" in his daily work, lately joined the union. It, perhaps, is only my immagination, and not having been "educated" as some have been, am unable to judge in such matters, but it seems to me, since he joined the union he has had a disdainful regard for me, as if I was considerably inferior to him. That impression has come over me at least. I heard him and another "skilled" man kicking a short time ago because "a d— helper" had been given some work to do. I have tried to satisfy myself as to the why of this inferiority. Morally—I do not see, considering all things, that there is much difference between him and I. I occasionally have to take a *day helping some* other man while he is off drinking, but then he attends church quite regularly and in some things lives up to its teachings and I do not, so we average about equal on that. I find that I am quite as well posted on the affairs of the day as he and can read and write as well, but in the handicraft I find he is ahead of me, though I work as hard and as much as he, but it is increased experience only that has put him ahead and that is what I am after, so I find that this assuming superiority rests entirely on the matter of handicraft, the question of skill gained by experience. * *

The labor question has been interesting me considerable the past few years. I have come to the firm conclusion that something is wrong in our laws or our notions of our treatment of one another, which is what our laws are supposed to represent, and in the troubles that come up, the "skilled" fellows that I help are just about as badly effected as I am; that the great corporations and trusts that bleed the people do not make any difference in the treatment of us fellows that work, unless it is to make us fight one another; that in all these general questions we all talk so much about, we have all about the same kick; and such organizations as are trying to improve these matters have found me a supporter, when I could get in them, by my presence and mite if nothing more, and the mite has come from small wages, too, at times. So understanding that this union the man I helped had joined, was a labor organization, I asked him regarding it, what its objects were. He said it was to elevate the trade, give aid to members and advance and maintain wages, etc. As I am quite anxious to elevate myself by learning more of the trade, I said I would like to join. The contemptious look he gave me when I intimated that, and he said, "we take in only skilled men," chilled me to the heart. I asked him how he expected that would help him. "Well," he said, "there are too many plugs who work at the trade now and we propose to

keep them out, every man that gets to helping a while thinks he can work at the trade and we intend to make them keep their place after this." My asking him how long since he was helping did not make him any more gracious. * * If it be true that they can carry out this, my hope for advancement is gone; I am most too old to start as an apprentice if I saw an opening for it; I wanted to do that years ago but did not have a chance, besides, the daily work I would be doing then, would be about the same as it is now, but the man I help might not be so prejudiced against me, and I cannot satisfy myself as to why, still I can see no material advantage and I discover that most of the "skilled" men around me were, not long ago, doing as I am; but if I try to learn, I am, according to my "skilled" fellow-man's idea, injuring the cause of labor, for I would be doing just contrary to what the union wants done; for to satisfy them I am not to do what will benefit myself, which does not seem sensible. I certainly should have the same right as any of them, and it does not seem to me that the "moral code" should be carried so far as to make one violate it if he improved his position by acquiring skill and knowledge. It would be quite as sensible to my notion, to say that we should not ask for wages above what would give us the barest existence, because it would injure the employer's chances of getting rich as quick. * *

The only conclusion I can come to then, is that it is for my interest to oppose this union, for its success means dispair to me, and the man I help and I must be enemies, so long as he would try to advance himself at my expense. To change this he would have to admit that I have all the rights he has or ever did have; he must agree with me to work for each others good, against the one that would injure both of us. I hinted this to him but all the answer I got was some mumbling about "scab." That is a word that has always implied to me something to be detested. Could it be possible that any event would arise that would justly cause anyone to apply it to me? No, I believe I would be justified in injuring the one that did; but, I have thought of what my duty would be in case the "skilled union men" should conclude to go on a strike; of course I would have nothing to say in such a move, especially if it was to establish a rule to keep us helpers from advancing; anything they would strike for would not be in my behalf, and while they are out I might get experience on work that they have tried to keep me from, and thus I would get more of the skill I am desirous of obtaining. If they were successful it would probably mean that I would be kept back worse than ever, it seems therefore that all my interests lay on the side of their defeat. If it was a reduction of wages that effected me it would be certainly my duty to stay with the crowd, but if only the "skilled" men, I do not know as it would, for the question would then only be, whether I would not get less when I got the skill to command the wages they get, or whether I got the skill to get more at all or not; and the question would be whether I would not be better off with the skill at less wages, than my present wages and no skill. The skilled men seem to think it their interest to prevent me earning more wages, and if only my wages were cut they would not come to my assistance from their union standpoint, and they will not now admit me to the union in time of peace or consider me a factor in doing them any good and I cannot see why I should consider them in time of trouble. They would have lots of "gall" to ask me to then; they might offer me some inducement to stay with them, but could I consider it in a fair light; it would be like accepting a bribe from an enemy. I certainly would not be "scabbing" if I kept to work when the strike was only for their interest. * *

I asked a friend about this and he tells me if I stayed to work it would

aid to make the strike a failure and that would be against labor's interest as it would put the company on top and make them a greater monopoly than ever, and I would suffer then, but I pointed out that I would suffer if the other side won. * * It looked to me just as if the real labor question had nothing to do with affairs of that nature, it simply being a fight between a monopoly and a would-be monopoly. This somewhat puzzled my friend. It certainly startled me when I reached the conclusion that in the name of labor's interest aristocracy and monopoly could be propagated. * * It must be then in the interest of the corporation, my friend said, to keep up these class divisions and set one set of men against another. I told him I could see it in no other light, and that I knew corporations fought hard all organizations that brought all classes together for a common purpose of advancing humanity, and there must be some reason for it, and that was why I did not want anything to do with them. I do not want to aid the real enemy and thus make myself in my own estimation the worst kind of a scab. * * Some one proposed we helpers form a union, and I asked for what purpose. To promote our interests he said, and then we could "federate" with the "skilled" men. But I said it is our interest to get skill and the pay for it, and it is for the interest of the skilled men for us to do as much of their work as possible, making their jobs easy, but not to get the pay for it. Two such opposing forces could not federate, even if we did, in name, we would simply be the cat's paw to pull out their chestnuts with, it would simply aid in tying us to our present condition and not aid in increasing our industrial worth in the least. * *

I have been a member of the K. of L. for some time and the more I see and think of the question the more satisfied I am that it is the only plan *of organization* that can be in the real *interest of the masses.* Its plan of advancement in no way makes a need of the pulling down or keeping back of another, but on the contrary, would open to every individual full sway for intellectual, industrial and moral advancement, and that is the reason why the selfish, narrow-minded and corporation monopolies always hate it so. * * In thinking over these questions I have come to these conclusions:

1. That organizations of workingmen which seek to advance their members by keeping others back is in no sense of the word a labor organization

2. That to fight such is doing good work for humanity.

3. That if the man I help goes out on a strike for what he says his organization is going to do; that, it is only not scabbing if I fill his place as far as I can, but I would be scabbing against my own interests and those that are, or may be depending on me and the best interests of humanity if I did not; that in the question of helping one of two monopolies I am to answer it by helping myself.

4. That the only true plan of organization for workingmen is the one that makes an injury of one the concern of all; that strives to make it possible for every man to stand only on the pedistal of his own personal worth.

If I am wrong I hope some one more "skilled" than I will point it out for I am seeking for knowledge and the above are only the conclusions of a

HELPER.

WHY ARE LAWYERS EXCLUDED FROM THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR?

In order to form a proper estimate of this important question, I think it will be necessary to inquire what the Knights of Labor are laboring to accomplish, and what measures are necessary to successfully effect our ends. The Knights of Labor is an organization devoted to the cause of humanity. Its fundamental principle is, "an injury to one is the concern of all." It is cosmopolitan in its nature, neither creed, caste, or social condi-

tion affording any line on which its members may divide. Its whole object is to promote and establish justice, and popularize the truth, that "industrial and moral worth, not riches or position, is the true and only standard of individual and national greatness." The order of Knights of Labor resorts to no trickery, accepts no bribes, violates no natural or moral law, interferes with no ground principle of government, but by publicly declaring its aims and purposes, leaves its vails open for the admission of all, who are faithful to their country and fraternal to their fellow men. Under its comprehensive and wise principles all honest people should unite, and concentrate their energies for the supremacy of justice and human rights. No organization formed by man has ever formulated grander ideas, and none have more persistently labored in the cause of humanity. It is the only order in existence that champions the cause of the poor and downtrodden, by exerting all its influences at the very roots of social wrongs? In its honorable pursuits, prudence has dictated that certain professions are not calculated to fit men for the noble and disinterested work demanded of its members. Lawyers, gamblers and rum-sellers are excluded. The pernicious influences of gambling and drunkenness are well known, and I believe fully sufficient to warrant our noble order in excluding all, who are interested in the promotion of these vices, from membership. They occupy but an inferior position in the society and civilization of this age. Education or refinement are not necessary qualifications for either the one or the other. Ignorance and crime are natural consequences of their vicious pursuits. With the lawyer, it is entirely different. He must be highly educated and refined. His position is on the topmost rung of the social ladders. He is a leader in society and a councillor in our national affairs. The lawyer has been delegated by a confiding constituency, to enact laws for the protection of our liberties, and the perpetuation of our free institutions. He has been placed in the highest positions of trust and honor. He has been singled out to controll and shape the destinies of this great and glorious country. In all affairs, national, state, country and city, he has been accorded undisputed authority. Surely the opportunities to do good, the honors, and the public trusts, reposed in lawyers should have been sufficient to have repaid them for loyal and patriotic service. Had they, in their great opportunities, acted justly, and used their great influence and power to promote justice and equality, the order of the Knights of Labor would never have classified them with gamblers and rum-sellers, or closed their veils against them. The history of our country is a sad history of the perfidity, duplicity, averice, and cunning of the lawyer. From the White House to the humblest log cabin in these United States, may be traced, the baneful effects of their handiwork. No pledge has been to sacred for them to violate. With a high hand, and an outstretched arm, have they elevated the standard of injustice, corruption and fraud. They have brought the Golden Rule and all ideas of great and noble minds to ridicule. They have trampled under foot our Declaration of Independence, and have defied the provisions of our constitution. They have compromised truth and honesty of purpose. They have sown in our midst dissention and confusion. They have robbed the widow and orphan. Not content with robbing the living, they have plundered the dead. They have destroyed our liberties, and sold a free people, as slaves, to monopoly. They have enacted laws and so constructed them, to allow the plutocrat and speculator to appropriate to his own use almost the entire proceeds of anothers labor. In a word, no class of men, have contributed so largely as they have to destroy human rights and human happiness.

In their nefarious practices they are

protected by special legislation of their own invention; it is utterly impossible to arraign them before a tribunal of justice; and the only resort an institution like the Knights of Labor have, is eternally close their doors against them.

DUST.

BLESSED BE DRUDGERY.

Work for the still water faileth,
Idleness ever despaireth, bewaileth,
Keep the watch wound for the dark rust assaileth,
Flowers droop and die in the stillness of noon.

FRANCES OSGOOD.

The Creator has given for man's use, the rough materials, including the surface of the earth; and in order to avoid famine, labor came down. Labor was the son of necessity, the nurseling of hope, and the pupil of art. He told us to look forward and see from whence all our pleasures and safety were to come. All the value of a piece of land arises from the improvements and adaptions which human labor has given it. It is by the power and disposition of man that we at last succeed; no matter what the labor may be, whether the exercise of high intellectual faculties or the exertion of mere bodily strength toward some humble purpose. In general, we work for beneficial results, in particular, for the benefit of some one dearer than one's self.

There is a kind of dignity which belongs to all labor; a kind of pride which we feel elevating us in the meanest drudgeries. Different kinds of business have different degrees of importance attached to them, according to the nature of faculties which they respectively call into operation. We naturally would look with greater respect on an exercise of the highest intellectual powers, than on the exertion of the hands in some labor calling for little skill. But the respectability, of which various degrees are attached to different kinds of labor, is altogether independent of the dignity which belongs to all labor.

All industry, as long as it is honest, is respectable; but we must be careful not to lose sight of the dignity which every honest man feels who earns his bread by his own exertion.

There are two classes for whom it might be well to prove the dignity of usefulness. It often happens that a man gains distinction from the exercise of his intellect, but this distinction is the price of his effort and it not always being profitable in money, he is obliged to follow the humble efforts of a tradesman in order to gain a means of living.

William Godwin, while engaged in writing many remarkable works, was obliged to keep a book-seller's shop in order to obtain a humble living. Milton, while penning some of the tracts which were acknowledged to have great influence in public affairs, was contented to live mainly by teaching a few young men in his own house.

It seems hard that a man of superior intellect should be confined to such humble drudgeries for the sake of support. But, on the other hand, it must appear as a great matter that by the exercise of certain gifts one may not only secure his own independence, but the respect and gratitude of others.

The other class are those whose fortune has placed them beyond the necessity to work. This is the class which, as is sometimes found, think any kind of useful employment is below their dignity. Those, who form this opinion, unquestionably, commit a great mistake. Those persons, who take their share in all public business from the legislation down to the repair of roads, show that it is possible to be useful without losing dignity.

A large proportion of the cases of crime and suffering, which exists today in the civilized world, comes from people that do not understand that work is a necessity. They do not understand that produce and wealth are interchangeably connected by a law of mutual dependence. Men do not acknowledge this law, and in trying to evade it, they either fail of the de-

sired results, and remain ignorant and miserable, or resort to dishonest means. This class of persons probably hope that by some hook or crook they can cheat, or do away with this immutable law. The law of economy and necessity is that a certain quantity and quality of work must be done in order to produce good results.

We must not feed where we have not furrowed, nor be clothed where we have not woven. If we want knowledge, we must toil for it; if food, we must toil for it; if pleasure, we must toil for that.

The genius of Thackeray was developed by the necessity to work. He was born in Calcutta, 1811; his father was in the service of the East India company, and dying young, he left Thackeray a large fortune. When Thackeray was about seven years old, he was sent to England and placed in the Charterhouse school, where he remained for several years. He next went to Cambridge University, but left it without taking a degree. It was his wish to become an artist; consequently he spent the greater part of his fortune in trying to accomplish his object by studying in Paris and Rome. However, his drawings continued to show many inaccuracies, and, although, not without noticeable merit, still they lacked touches of a master hand. Having spent all his fortune in traveling and unsuccessful speculations at home, he was now forced to settle down and work. He, therefore, decided to adopt literature as a profession, and as a result, wrote numerous enjoyable books, of which Vanity Fair is perhaps the most widely read.

Thackeray said of himself, that he owed the development of his literary genius to the fact that he had his choice between labor and want; or dependence which is worse than suffering from privation. He possessed no natural love for active employment, but was dreamy and indolent, finding great pleasure in society or letting time drift on. When the necessity to work was brought forcibly to him, he unconsciously turned to literature; and the creatures of his brain found a welcome and sympathy that his artistic work never would have been able to command.

An idle and vacant life, with all the aid that amusements can give, is not calculated to be a happy one, simply because providence has embued us with a desire to activity. Idleness injures and disorganizes, while activity preserves health and secures the prolongation of life.

We gain mental, moral, and physical strength from work. My classmates have been working hard and have thereby gained moral and mental strength.

Take the different sciences; they are not only laid before mankind as a study, but they have proven themselves to be the most valuable trainers of the mind. It is wonderful to think of what improvements and inventions have been made within the last century; and still the minds of men continue to think deeper and deeper. Each classification of the different branches of service has its own development for the intellect. We do not reach the highest attainment at once, but step by step. Science gives us the best means for observation, and promotes our mental faculties by furnishing us with so many things about us that hold our interest and fix our attention.

Let us look at man when he is engaged in bending over his stone and mortar, pounding, thumping, and sweating to make his stone into a better form. All the time he is gaining great physical strength, while to shape his stone well and to the line, his thoughts must be centered upon the work before him.

Consider the humble drudgeries of everyday life. A boy is performing such drudgeries as carrying coal and wood for a living, or a girl is working in the kitchen. You say it is degrading. How can it be degrading when they are using to advantage the very gifts, which God has given them. It is

a blessing to us that we have some one to do this drudgery, and to the boy or girl it may be the door that shuts out the wolf; or if the person be ambitious and energetic, the drudgery may be but a stepping stone to something higher and better; for all things become higher and better when we have the ability to reach up and grasp. Morever, it is a duty to ourselves and society, to descend the scale until we find some means of useful employment.

We must have a fixed habitation. The carpenter, who builds his shop and advertises that he is ready to do first class work, and the next day moves his shop to some other place, will not be able to do any good work. It should be our aim in every condition of our labor "To hitch our wagon to a star."

Let us have one object in view and work toward it until we succeed; work for those interests which divinities honor; work to promote justice, love, freedom, knowledge and utility. Every man has a right to choose his occupation according to his faculties, and by doing this, we can fill the state with happy and useful laborers. It requires the congregation of individuals, for it is impossible for one man to work alone; and it is for the advantage of each one of us that we work together. What one individual cannot accomplish or invent, others may.

A certain degree of progress, from the savage state in which man is found, is called civilization; and it requires hard, constant work to get any people from such a state to a civilized state. It is mostly by commerce that we succeed in doing this.

The Phoenicians diffused intellectual knowledge which is to the world of today and the individual so valuable. They perfected the alphabet and also gave to the races along the Mediterranean Sea, ideas of learning, science, and art, which they themselves had borrowed.

Think what the world owes to labor. We ride four times as fast as our fathers did; travel, grind, weave, plant, till, and excavate better. The ships, railroads, buildings, science, arts, inventions, and a thousand things that we might mention which we have we owe to labor. How much more we, as private citizens, owe to our friends and neighbors. Those men, who drafted the Declaration of Independence, worked for our benefit that we might be a free and independent people.

Geo. Eliot says: "That things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been is half owing to the number who have lived hidden lives and now rest in unvisited tombs."

Why do we complain when we see and enjoy the benefits of so much good derived from labor. Complain not. The Spartan mother did not complain when she brought the shield to her son and said, "With it, my son, or upon it?" We also shall be rewarded and return home in honor if we keep our shield in battle.

JOHANNAH MORGANSON,
Aged 16 years.
Evanston, Wyo., Public High School.
June 3, 1891.

INEQUALITIES.

The question for discussion at the open meeting of L. A. 3218, Denver, Colorado, for June and July, was: Inequalities. Why do they exist and how can they be remedied? To bring out as wide views as possible, we sent a letter to leading business and professional men of Denver, asking for a brief expression of their views on the question, and the following were received and read:

R. W. Woodbury, President Union National Bank of Denver, said:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of May 27th has been received and carefully read. I do not know that I can give you any ideas of value upon the topics suggested, but I will say that I commend the general discussion of any features tending to solve the main questions between labor and capital.

You first inquire why inequalities exist. They exist because nature never makes exact duplicates. There is

always a variation—a difference in looks, size, weight, complexion, and in case of human beings, of mental capacity also. Physical or mental weaklings cannot compete on an equality with their superiors, and whether contest be for bread, or renown, they must be vanquished.

If every infant was an exact duplicate of every other infant in physical and mental possibilities, still no two would reach the same degree of perfection and maturity, because of variations in instruction, associates, food, and so forth. It is now generally agreed that the effects of environment are of the highest importance in determining the condition of men.

How can equalities be "remedied?" If the inquiry means, how can they be extinguished, I will say that I do not think it possible until all life on this globe ceases. But presuming amelioration to be sought—a bringing of extremes nearer-a raising of the weaker or lower, but not necessarially a lowering of the stronger and higher. I would say that the most effective method consists in the creation of a desire, an ambition, in the minds of the young, to equal, to reach higher than their fathers were able to do, but to excel only by straight work. Personal ambition, backed by an honest purpose; is the lever that moves the world toward the better. This, you may say, however, does not answer the purpose; it takes too long; it does not meet the requirements of to-day. What is needed is something to reach the cases of those which we personally know.

Without believing that any plan can reach every case, I have for years thought that a system might be established between labor and capital that would reach many. Two young men of twenty are in substantially equal positions. One, however, saves every dime he can, and the other, thinking that ten cents makes no material difference, spends his. At thirty the former has a thousand dollars. The latter has nothing but his labor, though he has had just as steady work and made equally as large wages as his more saving companion. The latter proposes to invest his thousand dollars and desires the labor of the other who has in these ten years become, through his own improvidence, poor by comparison. The poor man declares that the thriftier one has had better opportunities and has been favored by fortune, but you and I nevertheless know better. However, he says he should be placed on an equality with his friend with the thousand dollars, which is only another way of starting in fresh on the same terms as when they first begun to work. It requires no argument to prove that it is useless to the poor man, and unjust to the wealthier, to accede to the former's request. The inequality actually exists and must of necessity continue. The question is, what shall be done to stimulate in the poorer man the exercise of those qualities which have made his associate "well-off."

I believe the most effective way is the possession of a cumulative interest in the business at which the poorer man works. Without hope of improvement every man's condition is more or less pitiable. Give him a money interest in doing his work continuously well. Let his interest increase as time passes on, and let it depend upon time as well as merit. Time of service should be a great element in the determination of an employe's merit. He who works well for years in any place is entitled to far greater consideration and is of far greater value than he who work for a month and then in his unrest is eager to leave, or from his imperfect work is unable to hold his place. The latter is not entitled to anything but his wages for the actual time employed.

But the faithful man who puts years into his employer's business is worthy of something besides his wages. I have never worked the idea out in detail, but I am inclined to a belief in the annual setting apart of a portion of the profits to the creation of a fund to be paid to the employes at a future period, according to their respective terms of service.

This is the main idea, which I would be glad to work out fully if I had the time, but as you say, I am a busy man.

Yours truly,

R. W. WOODBURY.

J. K. Choate, formerly Superintendant Gulf Division of the Union Pacific and at present, President of the Overland Cotton Mill Company, of Denver, said:

"DEAR SIR:—Your favor of May 27th, asking my views on the economic question between capital and labor, and specifically of the two questions: First, 'why do inequalities exist,' and second, 'how can they be remedied?' has been at hand some days.

I am glad to give you my views as reqested, but of course the questions are to me, as to everybody else, very difficult ones to answer, and I probably

cannot reiterate views that are new to Union Pacific employes, especially in this state where mine have been so often expressed before.

The first question—there are so many reasons why inequalities exist, that it is almost impossible to specify them. Men are not born equals, their opportunities are not equal and the surroundings that are thrown around the child of working parents are such that many times the bright intellect is started on the wrong track. These would seem to me to be the principles from which the inequalities arise.

Now how to remedy them, as I said before, is a very difficult question to answer. My own idea is that to formulate a permanent remedy it must be done largely through each coming generation, and that by education and inculcating into the young mind that the true way to success is by honesty, integrity and an ambition in life to advance himself beyond the condition of his parents and his fellow men, by striving to outdo his fellow, to show to the capital that employes him that he has the interest of their business at heart and that his aim in life is to make himself so useful and so valuable to the capital that they cannot do without his services, and in that way to make himself a part of the capital itself. This is a principle that the average working man rarely thinks of, and is, to my mind, the reason for the great inequalities.

To better one's condition one must strive to advance to a condition that is better than his, and, although, it is a hard, long, tedious undertaking; it is sure of success to the man who has an indomnible will and the desire to make the improvement. It can only be accomplished, however, by hard work and longhours, and can never be accomplished by trying to do as little as one can and getting as much as possible for it.

I do not mean by this that a working man should kill himself by overworking, nor that he should never have any pleasure or take any camfort out of life. His aim should be advancement, and he should so temper his pleasure that it would never interfere with the accomplishment of the aim or task he has set before himself.

Yours truly,

J. K. CHOATE.

Kent, in his comments on American
has the following to say:

state of equality as to property is
ssible to be maintained, and if it
could be reduced to practice it would place the human race in a state of tasteless enjoyment and stupid inactivity, which would degrade the mind and destroy the happiness of social life. When the laws allow a free circulation to property by abolition of propetual entailments, the claims of primogeniture and all inequalities of descent. The operation of the steady laws of nature, will, of themselves, presume a proper equalization and dissipate the mounds of property as fast as they accumulate."

He evidently did not foresee what the monopolization of land transportation and money, and the increasing power of production by machinery would lead to.

Arbitration has been looked forward to by a good many people in this country as the means by which labor troubles could, to a great extent at least, be settled. And it has worked satisfactorily in most instances when fairly tried; as a recent example, in the strike of the street railway employes in Detroit. Arbitration is supposed to be the leaving of points in dispute, including an increase or decrease in wages, to disinterested parties. The worst trouble in employing arbitration so far, has been the assumption on one side or the the other that that side was right on certain points, and hence these points could not be considered by the arbitrators. This appears as an extremely childlike dodging of the question, but there is more of craftiness than childishness in it. When one side is palpably right on any point in dispute, there will be no question about intelligent arbitrators seeing it without serious delay; this is one of the strong arguments in favor of arbitration. When either party, professing a willingness to arbitrate differences, insists that there are points of difference in which it is so plainly right that it will not submit them to arbitration, it is entirely safe to conclude that this party does not propose to settle by arbitration, and is employing subterfuge.—*American Machinist.*

"I've got a boy 14 years old, and I'm discouraged about him," said a Brooklyn father to me the other day.

"Why?"

"I want him to study law, but he hates the idea."

"What does he learn to?"

"Wants to be a machinist, I wish he had some sense."

It's the boy who has the sense, instead of the father. If nature had intended him for a lawyer, he would have taken that course without urging. She ment him to be a craftsman, and the father should do everything to encourage him. There was a time when the wisest of fathers planned to make preachers, lawyers and doctors of their boys, without reference to nature's gifts; but the world has made several revolutions since then. No man can achieve success who cannot put his whole heart and his best skill into his work, whether it be painting landscapes or shoeing a horse. His profession or trade must "come handy" to him, and that expression means that he should cultivate the gift that nature bestows upon 95 per cent of the male population. The other 5 per cent —those who never have a leaning towards any particular thing—become day laborers and simply eke out an existence. You will seldom meet a tramp who hasn't a trade of some sort and you'll not ask for particulars without his replying:

"Yes, I've got a trade, but I can't make a go of it, and get the bounce whenever I strike a job."

He simply learned the wrong trade, and in nine cases out of ten it was a trade to please his father instead of himself. Find me the lawyer without clients, the physician without patients, the journalist roving about, the mechanic walking the streets, and I'll prove to you each began life wrong end to in the matter of vocation.—*M. Quad in New York World.*

"Even courage becomes more or less a matter of habit in time."

We see examples, in the labor press, of certain members of Unions, who continually abuse and blame the officials for the existence of all evils, because every matter does not go along as it should, and according to their ways of thinking and seeing. Everything is not as it should be in any Union. Members are not what they should be. Their actions are not what they should be, and no official can make all the wrongs right, and should not be held accountable for such. If a wrong exists near or far, and is not righted, the officials get the blame. Some members are always right, but they ever fail to find right in others. However perfect the official may be, they cannot bring about the perfection of the organization, until the members thereof have obtained perfection themselves. —*Waiters' Journal.*

The Union Pacific Employe's Magazine, published by direction of D. A. 82, Denver, Colorado, for April, contains numerous articles which are of interest to the wage workers and those who desire to be informed of what is happening from day to day in the reform movements. Among articles worthy of special note, we may mention, "Is Woman Interested in the Efforts of Industrial Organization," by Hypatia; "To Him that Hath," "United We Stand," by Blacksmith, and a commonsense article, on "Mob Law," relative to the late riot at New Orleans.—*The Ohio Freemason.*

Don't worry because you are not a brilliant man. Brilliant men don't accomplish as much in the long run as the one who does a little every day. Keeping everlastingly at it is what accomplishes results. You are all right so long as you accomplish an object, make a point, or advance a step each day. You will move slower per hour but faster per year. Your brilliant men make magnificent jumps, and look pretty while in the air—but they often light on their stomaches.—L. E.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

MASTER AND SERVANT INJURY TO SERVANT HELPER. The plaintiff, who was a "Machinist's Helper," was directed by defendent's foreman to couple cars in motion. This was a dangerous service, and was not in the course of the employment for which the plaintiff had been engaged. He was not instructed as to the danger, nor as to the proper method of doing the work. The court held that the rule is well settled that where, by authority of the master, an employe is taken from his ordinary occupation, and put to a service with whose dangers he is unacquainted, proper instruction should be given him, that he need not be exposed to needless peril. The contention of defendant that the plaintiff had such a knowledge of the dangers, he incurred that it was unnecessary to instruct him, is not a good defense. If the plaintiff was hurt because he was not instructed how to do the work properly, and if he might have escaped the injury if such instructions had been given him, the company is liable for the damages resulting to plaintiff.

MCDERMOTT VS. N. Y. CENT. RY. CO., N. Y. S. C. MARCH 11, 1891.

NOTE. The relation of a foreman to the employes under him is of vital importance to the latter. In some sense he stands as a vice principal and his negligence is the negligence of the company. If an employe undertakes to do a thing outside the course of his regular employment, unless specially ordered to do so by the foreman, he cannot recover for an injury resulting. But if the foreman puts new and dangerous duty upon him without first qualifying him, the risk is not his own but that of his superior.

INCOMPETENT FOREMAN—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE OF EMPLOYE. In an action against the defendant to recover for the death of one of its employes, which was occasioned by falling through an opening in the floor of a machine shop, into which they were putting some iron work, where it appeared that the deceased knew of the existence of the dangerous hole, and voluntarily chose to work near it to save labor. The trial court dismissed the complaint on the ground of contributory negligence. Plaintiffs appealed, alleging that the foreman was incompetent and negligent in permitting a dangerous trap to exist near his workmen.

Held. That the complaint was properly dismissed, even though the foreman in charge of the work was incompetent, the negligence in not covering the hole, and the deceased unused to the work he was engaged in, yet if he voluntarily chose to work near the dangerous hole and suffered death, his representatives cannot recover.

SWARTZ VS. CORNELL & CO. *et al* N. Y. S. C., MARCH 11, 1891.

NOTE. In the former decision the employe obeyed orders and was injured by reason of his ignorance of the work and his foreman's neglect to instruct him. In this case plaintiffs fail to recover because the deceased was hired to do the work and voluntarily chose to work near a dangerous opening potent to him, notwithstanding the foreman's negligence in permitting the opening to remain unclosed.

TOOLS AND APPLIANCES–FOREMAN'S NEGLIGENCE—LIBERTY.

Where the foreman of a railroad shop, provided an employe with a jack-screw and chain to draw down to a proper position a heavy spring in a locomotive. The spring was unusually strong, and the chain broke without apparant cause, and the employe acting under instructions, was injured by the recoil of the spring. It was proven that the chain had broken before when in similar use, but of this fact the foreman neglected to inform the employe.

Held, That it was negligence upon the part of the foreman to supply the injured employe with a chain of in-

sufficient strength to do the work, and in the absence of any warning the injured employe may recover for a damage growing out of the foreman's negligent act.

KROGSTAD VS. NORTHERN PAC. RY. CO., MINN. S. C. 48, N. W. R., 409. —DISOBEYED FOREMAN'S ORDERS–LIABILITY—RISK.

Where the superintendent of car-repairs in the defendant's yard complained of the violation of the rule prohibiting switching on the repair tracks without permission from the foreman of the repairs. The yard-master was ordered to enforce this rule, and to have the cars on the repair tracks moved at a stated hour each day. At that hour he sent a switchman and engineer and engine to move cars under direction of the foreman of of repairs, who ordered him to move certain cars, and warned them against going upon the track where deceased was working upon a jacked-up car. This warning was not heeded and in the temporary absence of the foreman, the switch was thrown open and the cars backed against the car which fell and killed him.

Held, That the company was liable, since the injury was not an ordinary risk of the employment, notwithstanding the negligence of the train-men, and of the foreman in absenting himself while the switching was being done.

ST. LOUIS ETC. RY. CO. VS. TRIPLETT ARK. S. C., MARCH 15, 1891.

NOTE. A large number of repairmen lose their lives while working on cars in the repair yards. The rule adopted by most courts is, that a railroad company, in putting a car on a repair-track, whereon are other cars, under which its employes are at work, should, to prevent a collision and consequent injury, exercise that degree of care which very careful and prudent men exercise in their own affairs. (See Railroad Co. vs. Davis, Ala., S. C., 8 Southern Rep. 552.)

FOREMEN—SECTION GANGS—COLLISION—FELLOW SERVANT.

Two foremen of gangs of section men working independently of each other, but under the same road-master, are fellow servants, and where a collision between their hand-cars is occasioned by the negligence of one, and results in injury to the other, the railroad company is not liable, though as to the men under him the negligent foreman is a vice principal, and is engaged at the time of the accident in keeping the track in repair.

SHERRUI VS. ST. JOSEPH RY. CO., MO., MARCH 1891.

NOTE. The court introduced that if a workman under the negligent foreman, had been injured, the company would have been liable, but that the two foremen were equal and therefore fellow servants, in the matter complained of, hence the company could not be held responsible.

FOREMEN OR YARD-MASTER—DISOBEYING INSTRUCTION—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.

The deceased was an experienced yard brakeman, and employed in defendents yard to uncouple cars. On a dark night the foreman directed him to uncouple some cars that were standing still, and then ride them back on a switch, but instead of doing so, he signaled the engineer to back, and, stepping between the moving cars to uncouple them, was killed.

Held, In an action for damages that he was guilty of contributory negligence in undertaking to do the work in his chosen way and no recovery can be had.

RICHMOND RY. CO. VS. RISDOM ADMR., VA. S. C., APRIL 9, 1891.

LINKS—INJURY TO BRAKEMEN—UNSAFE LINKS—EVIDENCE.

1. A brakeman who had his hand crushed while attempting to couple in the dark, two cars with draw-heads, at at an equal hight from the track, can recover for his injuries, where the company had failed to furnish suitable links for such couplings, and the conductor ordered plaintiff to take the unsuitable link with which he attempted to make the coupling.

2. *Where it is averred that the company failed to furnish a sufficient number of safe links, and that the accident resulted from that cause, is evidence that the train was not properly supplied with suitable links for the run on which the accident occurred is admissible.*

DENVER, T. & G. RY. CO. VS. SIMPSON, COLO. S. C., MARCH 20, 1891.

MISSING LINK—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE—STICK.

In an action to recover for an injury wherein it appeared that when the injured brakeman was about to make a coupling he discovered that the coupling link was missing, and that the bumpers of the two cars were in contact with each other. He then separated the two cars by means of a lever, and, having procured a link, went between the cars, and was endeavoring to insert it when the cars collided, causing the injuries complained of.

Held, That the evidence was sufficient to support a finding that the injured employe was not guilty of contributory negligence, in not using a coupling-stick, by means of which cars could be coupled without going between them, as required by defendants rules, since a coupling link could not be inserted by means of such stick, which could be used only to raise or lower the free end of the link when it was in position.

BERRIGAN VS. N. Y. L. E. & W. RY. CO., N. Y. S. C., MARCH 1891.

LOADING CARS—MASTER AND SERVANT—IMPUTED NEGLIGENCE—RULES.

Where a railroad company provided proper cars, and the stakes necessary to secure freight on flat cars, but established no rules for the loading of lumber, except a general one, requiring employes to attend "to the loading of all freight, to see that it is properly and safely stored and so that it cannot fall off the cars." While one of the company's cars, loaded with lumber, without the use of stakes, was going a short distance, several sticks fell off, *and killed* plaintiff's intestable, defendant's switchmen.

Held, That the failure to establish a rule requiring lumber loaded on flat cars to be secured in all cases rendered the negligence of those loading the cars imputable to the company, even though they were fellow servants of the deceased. Such a rule is necessary and it should be faithfully followed, to give reasonable protection to the company's employes, and, the former cannot be heard to complain of verdict holding it liable for an accident resulting from such neglect.

FORD VS. LAKE SHORE RY. CO., N. Y. C. OF APP., MAY 5, 1891.

MASTER AND—LOADING CAR—NEGLIGENCE.

A log fell from a log train passing over an unballasted railing, wrecking several cars, and injuring a brakeman, who had assisted in loading the logs in the manner prescribed by the company. The accident resulted either from the falling out of a stake because it was carelessly put in, or by reason of the jolting of the train, which was running faster than the rules allowed.

Held, That in either event the accident was caused or contributed to by the negligence of plaintiff or of his fellow servants, and no recovery could be had.

CONGER VS. FLINT B. & M. RY. CO., MICH., S. C., MAY 8, 1891.

The government should own and control the railroads and telegraph and telephone lines, and all cities should own and control the water works, the gas works, the electric light plants and the street railways. We are in favor of paternalism in government, and we are disgusted with the nonsense that paternalism stamps out individualism as the consolidation of capital in the hands of corporations and monopolies. Take a great railroad system, with five or ten thousand employes. Is there any individualism about that sort of institution? Not a bit of it. The employes are the same as so many cogs in a piece of machinery. They are guided and controlled by one man. The corporations and monopolies are stamping out individualism.—*Midland Mechanic.*

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

D. M. W., THOS. NEASHAM, Denver, Colo.
D. W. F., GEO. C. MILLER, Ellis, Kans.
D. R. S., J. N. CORBIN, Denver, Colo.
D. F. S. & T., W. L. CARROLL, Denver, Colo.

Editor and Manager of the Magazine,
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The future success of the labor movement depends on how well and how soon the principles on which it is founded are grounded in men's minds. The rising generation must understand it better than the past if any improvement is seen, and the younger men are aiding the future establishment of labor's rights by aiding the circulation of labor literature. Be a subscriber yourself and endeavor to persuade others to be.

If you are not a subscriber send a dollar to this office and secure the MAGAZINE for a year, or if the MAGAZINE does not satisfy you, send a dollar to John W. Hayes, Drawer 1533, Philadelphia, Pa., and have the *Journal of the Knights of Labor* sent you for one year. You are only aiding the enemies of the masses when you pay to the dailies and weeklies controlled by corporations and monopolies.

The people of the United States have become so used to finding men without honor, duplicious knaves in petty political affairs, that little notice is given of it, but there is some cause for alarm when such a character is found in the high responsible position of secretary of the treasury as the present incumbent, Chas. Foster, of Ohio, has demonstrated himself to be in the controversy over the discharge of printers from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. His language and acts could be expected from confidence game workers, or "ward heeler's," but not from a man. He undoubtedly is in keeping with the present administration.

The Grand Jury at Rochester, N. Y., have returned indictments against twenty-one firms, composing the Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange of Rochester, for conspiracy. This is the sequel to the prosecution of Hughes and other officers of the clothing cutters district assembly. The charges against the manufacturers is fully as serious as the charges against the workmen, still the court has shown a remarkable lenency in the arrangement of the manufacturers to what was shown the workmen. It is such things that break down respect for law and order, and pave the way for revolution.

The *Locomotive Fireman's* Magazine is doing a good work in raising a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Wm. D. Robinson, the founder of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The order he founded seems to be giving no attention to it. Bro. Robinson had a character that probably the present leaders do not approve of.

The popular Lindell Hotel of Denver, where the District Delegates have stopped when attending the annual session, has changed hands. D. C. Crawford, at one time in charge of the Pacific Hotel at Como, Colorado, and lately of the Crawford House, Golden, Colorado, is the new manager. The house has been refurnished throughout and will no doubt retain its old popularity under the new management.

Among the many interesting papers in the July *Arena*, the one "Should the government control the railway?" will be found of special interest to railroad men. The objections offered to government ownership are clearly considered.

T. B. McGuire, of New York, one of the war horses of the celebrated District Assembly 49, and formerly of the General Executive Board of the order, will make a lecturing tour through the west during August and September. He will speak at North Platte, Nebr., August 22, and at Denver, August 24, Rock Springs, August 28. We have not learned what other dates have been made. All those who hear him will be well repaid.

The prevailing difficulty of men finding employment, should add an army to those seeking for remedies for such ills. Why should such depressions come in a land of unlimited natural resources?

Locals of our district have been unusually prompt in making their quarterly report for July, and as a whole, they indicate a decidedly healthy state of affairs for the organization.

Those wishing to buy a first-class watch or society emblem or badge, will make no mistake in writing J. S. Townsend, Chicago, Ill., for prices.

General Master Workman, Powderly, has been offered the World's Fair Commissionership for Pennsylvania, but has declined.

Subscribers who are delinquent can do us a great favor by at once paying for their subscription.

Life in the open air and adventures afloat and ashore make up a large part of the *Cosmopolitan* Magazine's contents for July. Trout fishing in the Laurentides, the Diamond Fields of South Africa, Ostrich farming in California, and Country Life in Honduras, are descriptive titles of some of these profusely illustrated open air papers. In addition, Elizabeth Bisland describes London Charities in a paper illustrated from picturesque photographs and character studies; C. C. Waddle tells *the history of the* Woman's Christian Temperance Union; James Grant Wilson writes of the daring achievements of Lieut. Cushing and General Custer, the boy heroes of the war and navy of the Union; and Lieut. W. S. Hughes describes the world's progress in the building of submarine war vessels. All these papers are handsomely illustrated from original sources, and in the one on trout-fishing, will be recognized the features of an ex-President of the United States. The history of embroidery forms the subject of a beautiful illustrated article by Alida G. Radcliffe. There is a thrilling story of renunciation and self sacrifice by Alva Milton Kerr, entitled at the Dam of San Marko, for which Charles Howard Johnson has furnished the illustrations, while A. B. Wenzell has made the drawings for Prof. Boyesen's novelette, The Elixir of Pain, of which the last chaptures are given. Next month the *Cosmopolitan* promises to print the opening chapters of a short novel by Amelie Rivers, which she entitles "According to St. John" and which is said to be the best work from her pen.

The Cook locomotive works of Patterson, N. J., employing 1,000 men, are preparing to close down, owing to dulness in the business. Nearly all the men were to have been discharged this month.

The Grand Trunk has reduced salaries 5 and 10 per cent, the greater reduction applying to men receiving $750 a year.

The church choir singers of New York are about to be organized. The K. of L. have the matter in hand.

"Deal with every person as if you expected to see him again."

"The man who resolves to quit drinking must be in sober earnest."

"Life, however short, is made still shorter by waste of time."

"It takes longer to do nothing than it does to finish most jobs."

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

OMAHA, Neb., June 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

At an open meeting last night in Green's Hall, addresses were delivered by the State M. W. of K. of L. and several other state officers, advising the necessity of organization to protect the laborers' interests through the ballot. and judging from the enthusiasm manifested, we judge there are some men here who believe in the ballot as a means to protect their interest. After the open meeting was finished an organization of the state assemblies in this county was formed to be known as the "County Assembly."

Work in the shops continues to be pretty plentifull at present in all departments; the repairing of the shops furnishing considerable employment for the gang. The blacksmith shop, No. 1 machine shop and several other buildings having been re-roofed with sheet iron, and the men in the different shops who have been compelled for years to work under leaky roofs, are loud in the praise of Mr. McConnell's consideration for the welfare of the men, and his policy of keeping things in a presentable appearance, something that seems to have been entirely lost sight of since he left here something like six years ago.

The new steam hammer brought from the west some time ago for the blacksmith shop is being put in position. The anvil block was cast in the foundry here about two weeks ago, the one brought with the hammer having been lost.

There is some talk of the U. P. system being divided into two divisions as regards the motive power. I am informed that the appointment of another set of officers for the west is under consideration at present.

Mr. Reynolds, the timekeeper at the shops, resigned the other day to go into the hotel business. Mr. Huston, also in the division offices, leaves July 1st for the west to work for Mr Dunn.

A new wheel lathe for turning car wheels has just been put in No. 2 machine shop, making four wheel lathes in the shops, and are working night and day forces to keep up the machine work, and yet have not enough machines to keep up the work, but still you can hear it rumored that the night gang is to be taken off the 1st of the month.

J. B. J.

ARMSTRONG, Kas., July 11, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

I see an article in the June issue of the Magazine *in regard to* wages paid in the different departments here at Armstrong. I would like to say a few words about the wages paid in the paint shop. They are about as badly mixed up as it is possible to make them. It has been the usual custom to start some of the washers in the freight yard at $1.75 per day then raise them to $2.00, and if they still stayed in the freight yard and went on stenciling, they received $2.20 per day. They were then as a rule put in the paint shop and received $2.25 per day, and when they got to be good coach varnishers, $2.50 per day, and from this to ornamental painters. Now the whole thing is changed. Men, when they are advanced to a higher grade of work and even when they become proficient in that grade, their wages still remain the same. New men are hired and given $2.25 per day and more, and they are no better men, (I would like to emphasize the words *no better men*,) or no better workmen than the old hands. Should opportunity offer abundant proof can be brought forth both by the old and new men, that the above statement is true. What is the result of such a system? Why trouble and discontent among the men all the time? Men are working every day with men that are receiving from twenty-five to fifty cents more a day than they do. They do just as much and just as good work as the men that are receiving higher pay. Can you blame men for thinking they had not ought to do as much work as their fellow workman who receives so much more for his work. Why is it they can hire a man for $2.25 per day and more but cannot give it to the old hands. Does it make a better showing to work the thing that way? We, the old hands are glad to see the new ones get it because it gives a little hope for ourselves even if our efforts for it—and we have tried very hard several times to get the increase—have been in vain, and I have heard new hands say they never saw a shop where wages are in such a mixed up mess as they are here. And it has its peculiar effect on them. they look forward and say, well, if I stay here long enough to be advanced, I will be in the same boat as these old hands are in. Some of the old hands that got their raise some time ago do receive standard wages. I am speaking mainly of some of the old hands that have been advanced to a higher grade of work, they are working with old and new hands every day at the same kind of work and do just as much of it, but do not receive the same wages. It seems unjust and only tends to make hard feelings toward the company among the men.

When one of our oldest men, Mr. Mark St John, was installed in Mr. J. C. Stout's place, and we were glad to see him get it, he received the same salary as his predecessor.

Now, why cannot the other employes be treated the same way. The company would make and not lose by it. Treat men like men and they will treat you like men in return.

Work is very brisk in the shops. There has been several men hired lately; they are good mechanics, and seem to be first-class men in every respect.

JUSTICE.

LARAMIE, Wyo., July 29, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

As no letter has appeared in the Magazine from Laramie the past two months, I will once more make the attempt to inform your readers on the topics of the day and on other matters of interest to us here.

The company seems to be adopting a different policy; the shops are once more well filled with men and they are pushing the work of getting their motive power in good shape. Improvements are being made, tracks are being put in good condition about the yards and roundhouse. Everything the company is doing leads us to think they are not bankrupt, even if they don't pay off their debt this year. If the number of men sent out by the Denver employment agency is any criterion to go by, I would judge that the road bed will be in first-class condition soon.

Our rolling mill has only been running about three days a week for some time, and we are daily expecting to see them resume work steadily.

About three years ago an ordinance was passed making eight hours a legal days work on all municipal work, and since then the legislature passed a similar law for state, county and municipal work, and still we have a mayor who was going to force men to work ten hours for the same pay they were getting for eight hours.

As the council is composed of men who are unanimously in favor of carrying out the law in this case, the mayor has concluded that he made a mistake, and has acknowledged the corn if the papers can be relied on.

The People's Party club holds meeting every two weeks, and they have organized a glee club to assist in entertaining those who attend.

Fishing for trout and hunting sage chicken is the sport at this season of the year that is indulged in to a considerable extent.

Lauritz Miller has bought a horse and has been trotting him against time a distance of eleven miles for a wager. Miller paid $15 for the horse and being a sport, said the time would have to be made if he lost his valuable steed for to win this bet of $2.50. He was allowed one hour and twenty-five minutes, and surprised the natives by getting there twenty-five minutes ahead of time. Other trotters belonging to Laramie's sporting shop men, were left from four to six miles behind. Alex Knox having got left six miles in the rear wants to match his horse against Miller's Keno for a long distance and hopes to get even in a thirty-five mile drive.

Union is the order of the day; the liquor dealers have formed themselves into a union to fight an ordinance passed by our city council, to prohibit them from selling liquor fifty-two days in a year, after granting them a license to do business three hundred and sixty-five days in a year.

The gold hill excitement is not setting the people crazy, because occasionally the peoplo get a report that is never published in the papers. One a man who is a surveyor who said the snow was still so deep that it was a hard matter for him to get to the camp by the best road to it, has almost entirely cooled the excitement of the most enthusiastic. We may expect to hear that the best mines are located similar to Jinning Canon's tin mine, under seventy foot of snow.

H. W. Smith has gone to California on a leave of absence of thirty days.

CIVIS AMERICANUS.

OMAHA. Neb., July 20, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

By the time this month's magazine is out the time will have arrived for the eight hour law, passed by the last legislature, to take effect in this state. How many of the working classes will avail themselves of it will remain to be seen.

Some of the employers are already figuring how to evade it. Judging from the enthusiasm at a public meeting in the grand opera house last night, I think that before long all the men in Omaha will be working eight hours per day.

There are still quite a number who are selfish enough to want the earth, no matter if others do not even get enough to hold their coffin when they die.

This class of men are all willing to work eight hours provided they get ten hours pay; so that it is only a question of pay, not hours, that troubles them.

The Union Pacific posted up notices the first of July, stating that they desired to work as heretofore, but anyone desiring to work only eight hours should notify their foreman.

Work in the shops still keeps pretty good. All the rolling stock is getting in good shape to handle, the great crops which are insured in this state this fall, and by this time next year a great many who were unfortunate last year will have forgotten all about it.

They have quite a hustler here for a general foreman in the shops, Patterson, by name. I understand he came from North Platte. Judging from what I hear it is wonderful how the U. P. ever got along without him, before he came. He has speeded up most of the lathes, undertaken to instruct men who learned their trade before he was born, and laid off and discharged more men than have been laid off and discharged in a year or two before. If he keeps up he will establish a record for himself.

Enquiring about him this evening I was informed that he was sick and had been for the last two days. I was sorry to hear it as I don't like to hear of an ambitious man loosing an opportunity to add a laurel to his brow.

I am informed that Frank Roberts, a machinist from here, has taken charge of the round house in Cheyenne. I suppose the next time he gets discharged they will make him M. M. at some important point. Maybe they did not have

any sober industrious man capible of filling the position of round house foreman at Omaha or Cheyenne.

J. B. J.

HANNA. Wyo., Aug. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Some changes have taken place at the Hanna mines the past few weeks that is worthy of note. No. 2 mine which we were informed was closed down for the summer was opened to resume work, at another ten cent reduction, on July 1st. It is needless to say that No. 2 remains idle, as 50 cents per ton is below par. Mr. Magrath remarked that he would find a market for the coal if he had to give it away. He may have the right to do this, but in doing so he should not intrude too far upon the rights of others by giving away their labor.

It is now mutually understood that Mr. McGrath will meet representatives of the miners at this place, September 1st, and fix prices for the six months following. If this is carried out in good faith on both sides, much annoyance and expense may be avoided to all concerned, but it should not be confined to the Hanna mines alone. Other mines controlled by the Union Pacific are as much interested as we are, and should insist on pursuing the same scheme. There are many ways where this will be beneficial to the mines, when it is necessary to reduce the cost of production, as the company decided it was here some time ago. Some times the miners can show where the cost of producing the coal can be reduced without cutting the price of mining, When an advance is necessary it might be made without advancing the cost of placing the coal on the car. Those are matters of importance and are interesting to all.

No. 1 mine is run now to its full capacity, yet the out put is comparatively small considering the time the mine has been opened.

There seems to be some difficulty ventilating the air conducted in boxes 12 by 24 inches, which does not carry sufficient to keep the places free from firedamp, causing much dissatisfaction to the miners.

Not wishing to intrude too much on your valuable space, I will close.

A MINER.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., Aug. 20, 1891

Editor Magazine:

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, some one here can discount the heathen Chine.

A foreman (Page) superceded a foreman (Casgrove) here a short time ago. The better class here supported Page, because immediately after he took charge he set about remedying gross abuses that existed under the old regime. We gave him credit in the magazine for his honest efforts to suppress evils. Page, no doubt, acting under orders, sent work from here to other points, thus causing a reduction in the working force. This excited the ire of parties here; a plot was hatched to murder Page, but he received information of the intended crime in time to save his life. One of the murderous gang engaged to assasinate the foreman, subsequently turned informer and gave away the names of the villians engaged in the diabolical plot. The ringleaders got timely notice and within a day or two emigrated to other and safer parts.

Now mark what follows. So called detectives are sent here to investigate. What? Nothing! Sent here merely, we claim to down those who protected Page, and frustrated the plot. A system of wholesale persecution has set in against those. They are brought before the local inquisition (composed of the petty officials) questioned, and because they cannot or will not admit knowledge of the connection which undoubtedly saved the foreman's life, are threatened with divers, pains and penalties, and some have been discharged.

In the mean time the would be murderers are pursuing the even teror of their way, and as already stated some of them have departed for fresh fields and pastures new.

Surely the high officials of the system must be unaware of the rascality now practiced here towards the honest and faithful servants of the company. The conduct of the petty officials and the so-called detectives, we believe is intended to precipitate trouble, and if it is countenanced by the authorities, which we can scarcely credit, then we must say that the U. P. R. R. stands preeminent among railroads as a fearful and wonderful institution.

One of our members, than whom the company had no better or more faithful workman, was questioned a day or two ago, about the plot against Page, and because he could not give any information about the murderous attempt, was informed that he had violated Rule 203, of the Time Table and would be discharged. He was discharged. No proof whatever exists that he posessed such information, but that he is known as an honest, upright man. Honest men in this bailwick are 'way below par.

Who had everything to loose and nothing to gain by the death or removal of Mr. Page? The workmen who suffered under the old foreman. Who would gain by his removal? The scalawag workers who claimed that his arrival here, and management since his arrival, was detrimental to themselves and the town. The thugs were of one mind—they thought no change could be for the worst—they thought they could get their last foreman back again.

Rule 203 requires employes to report theft, etc. Have such reports been made? Developments here recently go to show they have. Has company property been stolen here? Yes, many thousands of dollars worth from the cars, within a short period.

Have the thieves been brought to justice? Not a solitary one.

Are not the methods of the company inscrutable? No effort made to capture or punish even one thief, but every effort made to down and ruin honest workingmen whose only fault (?) is that they are suspected of having given information which saved the foreman's life. No effort made to arrest and punish the scoundrels who conspired to murder an old man, but every effort made to crush and ruin those who undoubtedly saved his life.

There is but one God, and Mohamet is his prophet, say the devout Mohametans, and there is but one railroad in America (the U. P.) where the matter complained of would be tolerated, say honest citizens here.

We earnestly dsire a thorough investigation, but wish to have it conducted in an honest way. We therefore suggest that the company appoint an official not connected with the Wyoming division.

We are confident that a proper investigation will completely show up the rottenness and imbecility that prevails, and makes this section a stench in the nostrils of honest men.

3481.

EVANSTON, Wyoming, Aug. 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

I will say that Evanston is still on the boom and lots of improvement being done in the shape of building residences and sidewalks.

I am pleased to inform our readers of the magazine that there is not so much sickness now as there was.

Sorry to inform you of one of our brothers being accidently killed in the yard, July 4th. An engine backed over him cutting him intwo. We are of the opinion that he was sick, and that he had a fit at the time he was killed.

We are on fifty-two hours per week in the shops with the exception of a few pets who get all the over time.

Now a word or two for a young engineer that worked his way from the shop, and three years and a half as a fireman, a sober and industrious young man, and was well recommended, and because he had a little mishap in the yard about a year ago he got discharged. It is strange that when old time engineers make a bad break or run past their orders, or smash up an engine, or a few cars, that they can get reinstated and all goes well. But if a young runner that has been faithful to the company and worked his way up for a number of years, makes a little brake, he has gone, it seems, forever. If the officials would reinstate him as a fireman it would be some encouragement for him.

For eleven days the people of Evanston have been excited over the strange disappearance of an old gentleman by the name of M. V. Morse. Pretty well to do. There has been about fifty men and boys out in the hills hunting for him. There is a reward of seven hundred and fifty dollars for the person that finds him. He disappeared in the same way about eleven years ago. He was gone eleven days.

The shop boys of the fire department here got away with the first prize at Ogden, on the fourth.

Our old friend, Charles Kennedy, of Ogden, has got tired of single life and has married. We wish you much joy Charley.

The shop men received the pay checks on the 20th, O. K. But the engineers, firemen and trainmen would like to know the reason why they can't get paid at the same time.

I see in the correspondence from Evanston some time ago, reference to the need of a suitable building close to the shops to accomodate the employes for a reading room. It would be doing good to have a place built this fall for all the employes to spend their winter evenings in.

J. M. B.

ALBINA, Oregon, Aug. 20th, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

As my first attempt was not kicked into the Repair Track, I feel a little more confident in launching forth again. Nevertheless I am some what uneasy, as my last letter stirred up some of the dry bones around these digings. To write this I am compelled to seek the seclusion of the wharf beneath the company's wharf boat, where I will be safe from the relentless search of the wiper and his gang of mechanics.

I feel somewhat elated at my success as a correspondent, as a great deal of interest was manifested in my last letter, and in our department in particular. Every one seemed deeply interested. I am unable to assign any particular reason, unless it was for the compliments paid to the head of our department and his friend. Frankie, who seems to have depreciated considerable of late, an old acquaintance of his appeared here a few days ago, when Frankie offered his hand, but the old record was still fresh in the mind of the new arrival, and he seemed bothered to shake hands and turned his back instead.

A few days ago I saw a great number congregated around the turn table trying to move an engine there. From my curiosity being aroused I was eager to find out what the trouble was. On a closer investigation I saw it was an engine just taken from the shop to the round house. But when the turn table was reached it refused to advance any farther, with a pinch bar at each wheel and enough men around it to push it through the round house, and aided by the avericous shouts of Captain Shoup, the stubborn engine would not move. At length a block and tackle was hitched on to her, and, well, she had to "come off," amid shouts of exultation and triumph they almost raised the roof from the round house.

Great beads of presperation stood out on the wipers clarical brow, and Frankie and his chum, Squinten, congratulated themselves upon their wonderful achievement. The same old story; the machinists are kept busy all the time. Saturday, P. M., included, while the gangs spend more time waiting for work than is consumed in putting it together. One engine in the shop for eight months and not finished yet; although she has work done on her every day.

Engines making one trip must have a round house overhauling. Engines under the Drs. care for ten or fifteen days because the reverse lever would not stay in its place. Apprentices discharged to make room for one of the gang.

The M. P. B. seems to have taken upon himself the authority to give some of his men ten hours pay each day in the week, although they work but nine and a half. Who gave him this authority is what we wish to know?

A grand set of foremen in the car department. One man removed becaused he frequented the saloon too often, and superceded by another who finds one of his men drunk and tells him to go home, which he does, and returns the next day and finds the foreman in the same condition, and in turn tells him to do likewise. Another foreman in the mill give a man orders to do a certain job. The job is according to orders, but yet wrong—results, man discharged, but foreman kept. The rule here, if you understand your work you will be discharged, if not, you will be promoted. That is if you stand in you can work all the time, Saturday included. You may put in the time whether you do anything or not. We are beginning to assume the appearance of a city and since consolidation took place the streets are swept and sprinkled, which is a novelty here, being a vast improvement over the old condition of things. Well, you know when a man has too much to do something must be neglected. Well, we will have more time to look after our interest in the electric car line and water plant, and let the shop get along the best it can.

"WEB FOOT.

SHOSHONE, Ida., Aug. 20th. 1891.

Editor Magazine:

We have been holding court here since the July magazine arrived. That beer bottle business was the cause of it all. One of the witnesses got discharged because he told what he knew about the matter, but the investigation was for the purpose of prooving the thing false, instead of getting at the bottom of the matter. The judge and jury have been there themselves and did not care to push the matter, and as the discharged witness is not a member of any labor organization, he will, no doubt, be out of a job.

"Cui Boni" is jubilant on account of the verdict, and is of the opinion that he (C. B.) is not in need of a job in the shops—s good thing for the shops.

C. B. also recommends for the "crank" plenty of Bohea to clear his brain. Why not recommend a Hypo-Demic syringe? We have heard of its having a wonderful stimulating effect.

Our journal at this place has placed its editorial columns at the service of the "gang," but as it is rather of the rat order and a patent inside, do not propose to have anything to say regarding it.

It is strange some people are not allowed to return to work when they have been off on account of a bad eye, and others are allowed to quit their job, get their time check, and then return to work.

Engine 760 went out of the shops on three legs, but I heard that the company keeps a supply of extra legs in Pocatello, so the engine can be supplied there.

We have an old hen here who thinks himself authority on guns, we propose to help the company to get some returns from him by furnishing him with a setting of eggs, as he puts in most of his time sitting on the bench. The brood will be put in the care of the "pacer" who can run them around the shops, as he has nothing else to do.

Some of our boys have been tin can or tin horning it, but when you have a gold mine to draw on you can stand it.

Gang foreman, Merwith, got disgusted with the way things are run here, quit, and has gone to the coast.

ZIP.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Aug. 20, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

As there has been nothing in the magazine from here for some time, I will try and give you a few items this month.

Everything is very quiet around the shops, although we have plenty of work. The machinists and boiler molders are making some overtime but not very much. Nine and one-half hours per day and five hours on Saturday, is the regular time worked.

Robert Wilson, our blacksmith foreman who has been visiting in Canada and England for the past four months, returned about June 20th and is again stationed at his old post in the corner.

Bro. Breitenstein, of Larimie, and Merritt of Cheyenne, came up on the 10th, and gave us a lecture on the people's party, but they did not succeed in getting out a very large crowd to the meeting, but they organized a small club who propose to try and make a few more converts and at least get a few of the working men thinking for themselves.

Rawlins has a pretty good set of men in general but there are a few men, or rather things, that call themselves men, who sometimes make me feel as though I would like to see the company

make about a twenty-five cent reduction in the wages, just to wake them up a little. I would almost be willing to suffer a reduction myself to see them suffer once, for they are either ignorant or they are the most selfish and miserly human beings that I have ever come in contact with. You ask one of them to join a labor organization, or to subscribe for a labor paper and they will tell you that they can not afford it yet. There is not one of these same men that you will ever see spend a dollar in a saloon, and the most of them have been here for years, and have always received the best wages at the expense of their fellow workman, yet they are not the men (even now) to come up and join us, and say boys, let me contribute my share to this cause, for I am receiving as much benefit from it as you. No but they will sneak out of all the expense, but they are not a bit ashamed to come in for the full amount of the benefits. It is such men as those that cause labor organizations most of their trouble. They are far more dangerous, in my opinion, than our employers, for without the aid of such men as them, the capitalist would have to submit to the laborers with very little trouble.

Our labor assembly is doing very well. We are taking in a few nearly every meeting, but I think if yourself or our district M. W. would come up and give us a good talk it would make quite an improvement in all of us.

Just one word to the assemblies in Wyoming! What is the matter with us getting up a grand celebration for Labor Day. Say we all go in together and give one grand celebration, for the state Labor Day has never yet been celebrated in Wyoming. Now lets just show the people of this state that we are still alive and must be recognized.

Well, by wishing the magazine all manners of success, I will close.

DARBY.

ARMSTRONG, KAS., July 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The weather for the past two weeks has been exceptionally cool. On the sixth instant heavy wraps were worn by both sexes, and fires in the parlors were most acceptable. The cereal crops are reported good and abundant, with a good fruit crop assured. Though commercial and railroad business is decidedly easy with nothing doing in the house building line. In fact all industries of various kinds is in a normal state. I would advise those people seeking employment to give this place a wide berth. Work in the different departments of the shops is brisk, and in some of them rushing, particularly in the machine shop. The company is not hiring any men, only putting enough machinists on to replace those that quit.

Nomadism is still practiced by the machinists. *There is not many first-class machinists traveling this way. There has been some changes made with the bosses and men since my last letter reached you, notably among the many Sam Beaty, foreman of the passenger coach cleaning and repairing department, has been succeeded by Andy Anderson, lately of Salina, Kansas. S. Beaty lately got wedded to a fine young lady and of course he wanted to give her a ride on the cars, and got a free pass from the company. Of course he thought that would not satisfy her asthetic taste of his duleiana, consequently he wrote a letter to Mr. Dennison, the Pullman coach superintendent, for a free berth in one of his luxurious coaches. The manager politely told him he could not comply with his request. Beaty wrote him back a letter in not very complimentary language. Beaty's letter was sent to Omaha, to the official of the road, by Dennison, and hence his dismissal. Some men want the earth. S. Beaty would be a long time in Canada, B. A., before he would be looking for Pullman coaches to ride in. I think the company was more than justified in firing him. Herman Ritter, machinist and draughtsman, was discharged by the M. M. about a month ago. When in the draughting room a good deal of his time was devoted to his own interest in making designs of a new valve motion of his own. He was repeatedly told by the M. M. to refrain from working for himself in the company's time. He was caught too often in the act, hence his discharge. He has a good record among the men in the shops, he was a great advocate of Henry George's single tax theory. James Powell, boiler maker in charge of round house work, peculiar to his trade, was discharged for loafing. The company was justified. On the 14th instant, Muleteer Major Anderson was discharged from the company's service for disobedience of orders and rough language by Mr. Joseph Roberts, M. M. Everything in regard to Mr. Annerson's discharge is very conflicting. It was all about the oiling of the harness of the mule team that he was driving. The side of the company claims that Mr. Anderson refused point blank to clean and oil the harness, claiming the time too short. This talk happened about ten o'clock a. m. on the fourteenth. They were to be oiled and cleaned next morning, at the same time work the mules all that day. Mr. Roberts told Mr. Anderson that if he did not comply with his order he would put a man in his place immediately. Mr. Anderson admits that he was willing that he should do so, knowing from experience he could not do the work in such a short space of time. Mr. Anderson claims he did not use any bad language towards Mr. Roberts, while others claim he did. Major Anderson has been a muleteer for the company for about twenty years and has rendered valuable service to the company during that time, always keeping his mules slick and clean and always at his post in the most inclemmt weather. The harness in question is now kept together by rivets and nails and is now eight years on the backs of the mules through sunshine and storm. I mean during working hours. I do not believe that Mr. Roberts was justified in discharging Mr. Anderson, even though the discharged man was a little indiscreet in his lan-*

guage. I think, like a good many other men do, that it is cowardice on the part of a master mechanic or a foreman to threaten a man under their immediate charge in the presence of others, to say go and get your time, I will discharge you, or I will get a man in your place. I think if this language was applied to some of the foreman at Armstrong that the most of them would commit suicide inside of one week, for a great many of them get double the money their ability calls for and they know it.

David Lee, gang boss in erecting department of the machine shop, was lowered to the ranks, on the eighth instant, of a journeyman. Harry White of the tool room succeeds him.

Engine No. 782 was repaired under his supervision and on her first trip her driving boxes got hot. Thos, the higher officials, claimed that there was not enough of latterai motion in the boxes. I think that there is a nigger in the wood pile in his case, because he is a good mechanic. I have it from men in the back shop that are pretty well posted, that he is the best mechanic in that department. David, you are not the first man was sent to the rear on account of hot boxes and you will not be the last.

Some of the men in the boiler shop are making full time for the last two weeks, Jas. McCarrick takes Jas. Powell's place in the round house. They hired a new boiler maker to fill vacancy.

A good deal of overtime is made in the machine shop on running repairs.

The company had an extra gang of painters beautifying the ice houses, water tank, scale houses, depot and M. M. offices. It makes those neat and trim.

Business on the road keeps decidedly dull notwithstanding the wheat crop of Kansas and Nebraska is saved and abundant. It is the policy of the alliance farmers of both states to hold their wheat crop for better prices. I know some of them have their wheat crop mortgaged to its full value before it is cut and cured.

We are working the same number of hours, 52 a week.

The illustrious Joe McConnell, superintendent of machinery, paid us a flying visit on ahe 20th inst. The celebration of the Fourth of July was a tame affair. Dull times' knocks cut a good deal of the people's patriotism. The shops shut down on that day. The company is doing effective work on the engines and freight cars. The company is doing well with its men this summer and they appreciate it too.

AU BOUT DE SON.

DENVER, Colo., July 25, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

This place has been very quiet the past month, and for a place to find work, seems to be growing steadily quiter. A reaction from the building boom of the last few years seems to be the direct cause, what the cause of the boom is beyond my calculations it is certain that for a time it will be comparatively dull here. General manufacturing must come in sufficient to give steady employment to men enough with their families to occupy the houses now built.

J. K. Choate, formerly our superintendent here, has his cotton mill about ready for occupation. Our present superintendent, Duncan, is largely interested in the natatorium lately opened here. He probably realizes that railroad life is not a very staple business to tie to, and that it is well to have something to fall back on.

Jay Gould and S. H. H. Clark were in town to-day, but the fact seems to have created no extraordinary excitement. They went on west from here. The shops here now are generally in a presentable appearence for visitors at all times.

Superintendent of Machinery, Mertzheimer, has been here part of the time the past week.

McConnell and Dickinson passed through here a few days ago.

Affairs in the shops are about as usual; very few changes taking place, as few men are leaving. The private foundries and machine shops in the city are dull and have laid off a number of men, and the Rio Grande has also reduced forces.

L. A. 3218 has gained in membership the past quarter of the year.

T. B. McGuire of New York, will lecture here August 24th, under the auspicies of the Denver Assemblies, and his coming is already being looked forward to as a treat, as he is known as an interesting talker. He is the famous "Tom" of D. A. 49, New York City, and one of the much talked of "home club," regarding which there was, in some labor circles, so much noise about a few years ago. I predict a crowded house for him.

"United Labor" that was started here last summer by J. H. Cater has suspended, and this place is now without a labor weekly.

* * *

If "Plain Talk" will send us his address we will give his communication consideration. A name unknown to us, signed to, or accompanying a communication, is not of itself enough, especially when plain talk is used as is so often necessary in striking at the evils workmen suffer under.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

On the death of Bro. Louis Honquiest, who was accidentally killed in the yard by an engine backing over him, July 4th, 1891.

At a regular meeting of L. A. 3274, K. of L., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the death of our respected friend and brother, Louis Honquiest, the orde

has lost a true and faithful worker.

Resolved, That we send our sympathies to his afflicted parents, hoping that He who careth for the sparrows will never leave them nor forsake them in their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the U. P. Employe's Magazine and the Evanston News.

JOS. RIVERS,
T. E. MOORE,
T. KING,
Committee.

July 13, 1891.

DEFEATED BUT NOT CONQUERED.

There is many an aching heart to-day
In this region of dust and smoke,
And there is many a bitter sigh calcined
In the far famed Connellsville Coke.

And there's many a noblehearted man
Engaged in this great fight,
Whose innocent babes and devoted wife
Will be supperless to-night.

And for several days and in numerous ways,
Those unfortunate slaves of fate
May feel the oppressor's vengeful lash
And the Supers devilish hate.

For Princey Frisk, and Count McClure,
Are dictators in Cokedom to-day,
And God pity the poor who are forced to exist,
Beneath their despotic sway.

And the earl of bloody Morewood, too,
Now revels with fiendish glee,
On outraged justice, perjured souls,
And the wrongs of the employe.

Plunder and profit is now their aim,
And their poisoned, unerring lance
Will strike every impoverished cokers' home,
From Lippencott to Fairchance.

Drink deep, drink deep, you incarnate fiends,
And endeavor to satiate
Your diabolical thirst to-day,
To-morrow may be too late.

For the victors cup, which you now enjoy,
To other hands may pass;
Or be dashed to atoms at your feet;
For remember 'tis only glass.

And though defeated at Austerlitz.
Our Union you will never subdue;
We will rapidly rally our gallant force,
And meet you at Waterloo.

Ten thousand men have registered vows,
In this region of dust and smoke,
To never surrender our sacred rights,
Nor wear your tyrannical yoke.

THE UNCONQUERED COKER.

Pleasant, June 1st, '91.

The long expected illustrated history of Utah by the eminent historian, Herbert H. Bancroft, has at last appeared. It is absolutely a revelation. After visiting the field in person, taking testimony impartially from all sides, critically reviewing the enormous number of 1000 different authorities, and searching many of the secret archives of the Mormon Church Mr. Bancroft now gives to the world this wonderful and remarkable work, the only true history of Mormonism published.

The work reads like a romance—the wonderful adventurers of trappers and travelers, the bloody Indian wars, the thrilling accounts of massacres and miraculous escapes, the famous Danite Association or destroying Angels, the story of Brigham Young—all this fresh from the pen of the brilliant and gifted author forms a narative of exciting interest, as fascinating as a novel, yet true to the letter. Above all in surpassing interest is the unfolding of the great Mormon Question and the mysteries of Polygamy, which will be read with eager interest by all classes of people throughout the English speaking world. The work is published in one large handsome volume of over 800 pages, bound in red and gold, and grandly illustrated with steel-plate portraits of the great Mormon leaders, exquisite half tone engravings and dazzling colored plates. It is issued by the great Publishing House of the Pacific Coast, The History Company of San Francisco, and can only be procured through their authorized agents. We call attention to the advertisement in another column, under heading of $25.00 Reward.

"Critics never exemplify."

"Honesty is never re-fined."

"Art is the shadow of nature."

"Knowledge is the soul of life."

"Book knowledge is an effort of art to be real."

"Charity should not be bestowed with gloves on."

"The best title is one that cannot be rubbed out."

"It is better to fail than not to make any effort."

"Wisdom is a reflection rather than a conception."

"Book knowledge is only the means to an education."

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI. SEPTEMBER, 1891. No. 8.

THE HOME INFLUENCE.

The family, the home, must be considered as the unit of society. It is the beginning of all human relations. A substitute, that is in keeping with natures unchangable laws, cannot be imagined. On its perfection must rest the perfection of all human relations. All proposed social changes must be tested by the influence it will have on this unit of society. If it will impair home ties in the least nothing further is needed to condemn it. Existing social conditions that injure the home or make it and its connections less secure are the only ones that need to be attacked, and the success of the attack on them will depend on how much it is actuated by the home influence.

The rise of plutocracy has been on the ashes of homes or on the annihilation of the hope of home. Its progress has been hastened by the ruin it has left behind, the posibility of uniting a force to resist and destroy it rests in the possibility of rallying it under the attraction of home influences. The soldier that is fighting for home always fights the best.

The groveling despised tramp, non resistant in his every act, is but a living picture of a being with home ties destroyed, the incentative for a better condition gone out of him. The condition that would make the tramp is the one that must be first attacked and subdued before a better social condition is possible, for the condition that makes the tramp feeds and grows on its own product. Social diseases, like physical ones, must be attacked at their seat, and the source that propogates them cut off. Our social reform movements must devote attention to a "health department" as does a well regulated municipality the physical well being of its inhabitants. The migratory disposition that has grown to such proportions among the people of America has been a retarding influence on the work of organizations for the improvement of the conditions of labor, for it indicates that the home influence is being injured if not destroyed.

An idea has become rampant among the people that in some other locality prosperity awaits them if they can only reach it, and the attempt is made, a leap in the dark, the result too often disappointment, and out of disappointment comes the first step toward the tramp, a disregard of individual responsibility, a feeling of a loss of place in the nation and an utter "don't care" as to what may result. With that disposition paramount no government of the people is possible, and when the people don't care, the few take the reins and the robbery of the many is legalized and the continuation of a plutocracy made possible.

That migratory idea has be propogated; been forced on m

by the ones that know the advantage to be had from it. Legislatures have voted money of the people to aid this work of propogating it. Most corporations maintain a condition that will prevent the establishment of a permanent home life for their employes. Often have their tools said the men were getting "too independent." They had acquired a little of that which makes the manly instincts of humanity assert itself. The courage that the hope of having and maintaining a home gives, a courage that, when it becomes fully warmed by that influence, no oppressors was ever able to resist. Is there any need to wonder that corporations strive to employ only a tenency class of laborers and do nothing to propogate the home influence. They know that with it the workmen become "too independent."

The migratory disposition causes the consumption of the surplus that the laborer may have laid away, a surplus that might become dangerous, careful calculation in reducing forces increases the factory of safety for monopolies. Not only in the matter of asserting their rights as workmen but "too much independence," in political views grows with it and must be watched out for. The labor organizations that are striving to unite men to action from the home standpoint, that strive to remove the means that are used to prevent the growth of the home influence are the ones the most hated by the oppressors of humanity. Every man sent adrift to find employment acts as a hinderence to their work, "rolling stones gather no moss." The one that has nothing to fight for soon gives up the battle.

To realize the influence the lack of home ties has on our social political affairs, one has but to study the army of men continually drifting back and forth in search of employment, securing enough to-day to aid them to move tomorrow, or this year to move next, the vast majority are ignorant of any personal responsibility resting on them as to the affairs of the nation; they are little interested in any organized effort for the permanent improvement of social conditions; forced to face the question of getting any employment at all, they center any efforts they may make on the one of fixing the amount they will receive for the season of employment, and not as to its permanency, without which few homes can exist.

It is not life in the palace that has the home influence, nor life in the cottage, if the occupant of the cottage can hold it only so long as he is able to earn the rent of it. His mind will be principally occupied with that question, for the possibility of earning that rent depends much on the fickle whims of an employer, or continually subject to the charges of the artifical financial breazes a man can cause, more can be expected from the one living in the humblest of structures, maintaining the plainest existance if that condition is maintained under the influence of personal responsibility, for such conditions indicate the existance of, and propogate that home influence social perfection depends on.

Cities, where the percentage of home-owning citizens are the lowest, are invariably the most corrupt. It is not because the people are naturally worse, but because the spirit of the home influence does not control their acts. Found a city and make every family a home-owner, secure in its posession and make it impossible for another inhabitant to be benefitted by owning the homes of others, and the best possible government that human

knowledge could conceive would forever be assured.

No social or economic reform has ever been established by the inhabitants of cities, but from the rural inhabitants, where the greater number are under home influence. The masses of large cities have always opposed such reforms and so long as the present nature of their surroundings continues it can be expected they always will; while they have the most to gain they realize the least need of it, the efforts they do make in their own behalf are against effects.

Make it impossible for a corporation to directly or indirectly control the homes of its workmen and one of the sources of their power is cut off; the club of eviction would not then stand over their heads, either forced or voluntary eviction, for one work an injury like the other.

One of the worst influence that organizations of workmen have to contend against in matters of immediate welfare is the class of workmen that are ever on the move and simply because they lack that influence of personal responsibility that causes men to unit for common purpose. The wonderful progress that has been made in the conditions of the industrial classes of England, against long established oppressive conditions that men of America have not to meet, has been due much to the fact that generations have succeeded generation in the same locality, it has maintained a home influence.

It is this influence that the labor movement of America must propogate, with men's interest centered at home, there is a watchfulness in maintaining and improving its surroundings, a common bond of sympathy units all in its defence, there is a direct interest created in opposing the attack that political corruption makes on it; purety of the ballot is possible only under that influence. The defence of home is the defence of all human joys, its the unit from which all else springs.

THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD EMPLOYE.

Shall the government own and operate the railroads is a question that is rapidly becoming one of general consideration and it is not likely to grow less in importance, and may soon take the place in politics that the tariff question has occupied. There is no class of citizens that should take greater interest or become better posted in the issues the question brings out than those who are engaged in the operation of railroads. They should satisfy themselves as to how it will effect their interests and be ready to meet such opposition as may be offered to their views.

The present owners of the roads are the most pronounced opponents to government ownership, and will use every effort to gain supporters among their employes and will appeal to the prejudices and mercenary dispositions of individuals, avoiding as much as possible arguments on the direct question and the better posted the mass of the employes become the less will such moves have effect, for if the best is to result it will come from opinions reached from reasoning and not those founded on prejudice.

The question is now receiving attention in the leading monthlies and in this issue we reproduce extracts from an article in the *Arena* for July. "Objection to government ownership of railroads," which meets the general argument offered against government ownership, but there is a question not brought out that is of importance to railroad employes, and that is the effect government ownership have on them as workmen.

have attempted to raise their prejudices in opposition by saying that it would make them less independent that their positions would depend on the political party in power and subservient to it and many other similar statements; with some hearing it said so makes it so, but there are fewer such people than there used to be, the whys and wherefores are now called for by more. If there are reasons why persons who follow and expect to follow the business of railroading the rest of their days, should oppose the goverment operation of railroads it is certainly the duty of those who know these reasons to let them be as widely known as possible and from the same standpoint reasons why they should favor it should be given. Let all the reasons that can be offered be brought into the arena to be publicly thrashed out.

The writer has heard it intimated that if railroad men became government employes the force and character of the various organizations of railroad labor would be destroyed. It is well to consider whether this would be true or not, and if it would not be just as well if it be true. If the cause that has made their existance a necessity is also destroyed, what honest man will not say "speed the day." Organizations are a means to an end, a tool to accomplish an object with, and when the object is accomplished and the causes removed forever it would be worse then useless to keep them alive, They could then be but organizations to keep up past animosities. If the cause of war is removed it is a crime to waste substinance in supporting an army of officers.

If under government ownership the necessity for their existance remains they will remain equally as well as they do now and then the whims of an individual could *t say whether any* particular one of them should be opposed or favored, there would be every reason to beleive that through the influence that every railroad workman has as a citizen, and what common justice would demand, every cause for their existance would be removed, and if not, it is certain they would be given more weight and character through government recognition and with less machinery and expence than at present maintained through so many branches. This leads us to consider what causes there are for the existance of organizations of railroad labor, that government operation would likely remove.

Railroad employes have been compelled to unite to cause corporations to pay a fairer rate of wages, they have had to keep united in order to maintain the rate. When a rate is agreed upon every petty division or shop boss acts as if he beleived his reputation depended on how much of a inroad he could make on the established rate in competition with others in similar positions for honors(?). Under government ownership a stop could be made to this as it is in other branches of the government service. Rates of wages could be fixed from time to time and there would be no object for any one to vary from it. A standard of efficiency would also be aided in being maintained, which is as much to the real benefit of workmen as anything, for a man to rate high there means not only to rate high in wages but corrolatively in other ways that which means a happier existence.

The right to permanancy in the service is another question organizations have had to consider, that length and character of service created individual rights that should not for slight reasons be set aside, it is a question that there has been many a hard struggle with corporation managers

over, and, no matter how thorough a general understanding there may be reached, at best it leaves it open to many petty annoyances and abuses. Unjust discrimination against men coming from petty foremen, that general managers of corporations would not sanction if they knew it, is the cause of more of the real troubles on railroads than any one other cause, and the difficulty has always been in showing this clearly to the general managers and public, for it is always made to steal in in a way that leaves little chance for exposure, still that feeling that it creates is there just the same urging on to other trouble. The trouble has been that the instigator of this discrimination comes in as judge and jury when the question is raised. It is easy to see how this could be improved on under government employ. Rules for asserting and establishing workmen's rights would be law that redress could be had for a violation of; petty officials could not long maintain their hold in the face of that by persistantly and notoriously violating it for personal advantages. Permanancy of their positions would not depend on the success of a political party, nor on who controlled the majority of the stock as now, but on how well they did their work.

It has been offered as an objection that railroad service under government management would partake of a military discipline. Not necessarily more so than at present and would probably be in a far more equitable way than is seen at present and certainly need not be more than enough to maintain the best interest and welfare of all. Uniforms, that badge of servitude, are demanded at present; a failure to respond to a call to duty is followed by punishment now and is often far more severe and unjust than any government rules would call for, and there is no regularity or indiscriminate applying of rules now, but they depend on the discriminating disposition of the one that applies them, which has a tendency to make men toady to bosses and keep their good side so that it will have effect should accidents arise or a mistake be made, and this power gives their judges a chance to cover up their own deficiencies. Some other person would judge in such cases under government management, workmen's rights would be maintained through proper adjudication, it would really establish arbitration, and neither side could say what should be thus submitted, it would remove the necessity of incommoding their fellow workmen through organized assistance, or trouble the public through a strike in using this assistance in the extreme.

The making and breaking of towns through division terminal changes and the consequent loss to non-employe as well as employe citizens, as is now often seen, would be at an end. Some other reason than the speculations of an official would cause such changes, and before they could be effected the why's and wherefore's would have to be thoroughly and publicly ventilated. Men's employment at places where they had established their homes would be assured.

The dissatisfaction caused when a man of a notorious bad character is promoted over better and more capable men, through the influence they have with the powers that be would be at an end. Government control would cause the demand to be for the best man and would provide a means to assertain who were the best men. This would stimulate a desire to exc
and while this would not make

secure the best places it would tend to make all better men and better citizens and these qualities insure to all more happiness.

Every thing that aids to remove the fear of want from men makes them reach out for more of the world's happy parts, and that of itself means more good in the world and what all progressive moves seek for, it is all there is to exist for.

Among those who are most certain to oppose the proposition for the government control are those who gain an advantage over their fellows through private ownership. Heavy investors who have reaped large profits; those who have received special rates or transportation favors because of business or personal relations with directors or for political services will as well as those who, for the same reasons, have occupied well paying positions conscious that they did not merit it, who realize that under government they would be forced to some where near the level that their merit indicated for them.

We fail to see an effective argument that can be brought before railroad workmen that would show that it is not to their interests to favor government ownership. The change would put in force all or nearly all they now organized to establish and maintain; that alone ought to be sufficient reason why they should favor it. Present railroad officials who have merit, ought to favor it equally with men in more subordinate positions, for their services would be in demand, their positions more secure, and they relieved from taking part in acts that their better natures now abhor.

Every citizen that now makes gain out of conditions that private ownership creates are among the opponents; such as attorneys who are kept silent by a retainer fee, the newspaper managers who are paid to influence the public in favoring corporation schemes, from such it is to be expected and ought to be as good an argument as is needed to cause railroad employes to favor a change, for it is that element that now do all possible to abort their efforts, through organization, for self improvement.

Whatever may be the final outcome of the agitation, railroad employes have in the mean time to make the most of existing conditions through the means at their command, and this they can do while they consistantly advocate radical changes in existing conditions and not in the least marr the most favorable of their present relations. It is a question that personal relationship, either from the basis of the individual or the mass of employes, has no place in whatever.

ADVERTISE THE LABOR ORGANIZATION.

No one would expect a man to succeed in a commercial or manufacturing business if he did not let the world know the kind and quality of the products he had to supply it with, and the more persistantly he called the people's attention to his business the surer he is of success. He advertises his business, he sets the people thinking his way.

The powerful corporations exist by the will of the people, and corporation managers know that it is to their interest to influence that will in their favor. They, therefore, spend large amounts in controlling the main avenues through which information reaches the people, they make it appear in their favor. Whether they are doing by the people as they should or not, they know that it is

just the same if they can make the people think so, all depends on how well they succeed in so doing. They can therefore afford to take chances on large expenditures, it pays. They work from the standpoint of personal interests.

A practical politician once said the success of his party candidates in his state only depended on having enough money to use to overthrow the influence the other side had with the people. We must get before enough voters with an argument that will convince them, temporary, at least, that we are just what they want, to turn a majority in our favor, or in other words, we must advertise. A leader of one of the principle political parties lately said that he thought that his party lacked sufficient newspapers—advertising mediums—and that it would be necessary to aid the circulation of more; he fully understood the value and need of reaching the people.

What is known as the labor movement probably has more real benefit in it for the masses of the people than all other questions combined; still it seems to be handicapped as against many others, this has come through the meagerness of the advertising done in its favor, those who have become interested in furthering its work have failed to see the need of being constantly before the people with arguments to interest them and attract them to consider the question it has for all to think of, or have lacked the means to do it with. Few even of the active workers in labor organizations are aiding in this way in near the proportion to their resources that similar workers in secular and political organizations do. The result is the movement is retarded for lack of advertising. Tens of thousand of men don't know yet what the objects of labor organizations are and thousands of those in them do not realize the need of having sufficient interest in them to let their next door neighbor know of their aims and objects.

The labor publication with a prosperous appearance is the exception rather than the rule. Workmen in their struggle for right have not yet awoke to a realization of the fact, as the political party leader had, that there is not sufficient newspapers in the country on their side and that steps ought to be taken to supply the deficiency, at least the support that is given to their opponents advocates and advertising mediums ought to be taken away and given to their own, it would alone make a wonderful change in their appearance.

The other side is never guilty of supporting their enemies but they see advantage in controlling papers that have the confidence of the opposition and in order that confidence will hold as long as possible something that appears to be in the workmans favor is allowed to appear occasionally; that is a method that some western railways have resorted to in the past few years. On questions that have but little bearing in any direction they will lean towards the workman's side; on serious ones, on the side that is paying the bills. A medium is thus maintained of reaching those they wish to and have them aid in supporting it too; it is the decoy method of advertising. Such methods can be pursued only through publications that are nominally under private control, and which on the surface are made to appear to be the advocates of the workman; not that all such publications are that kind, but that kind are always a source of private revenue, and is an
ment in favor of organi

ownership of labor's advertising medium, they are more sure to do the work intended for them and can be supported on a surer basis. Members of labor organizations have no cause to wonder that so small a percentage of those that should be members, are. Organizations are business affairs and they must be kept to the front on business methods, and as they grow under its influence this work becomes lighter on each. Let each see that he is doing some thing in this line; let no opportunity pass unused to let the world know of them.

INEQUALITIES.

In the August number of the MAGAZINE we published two letters from business men of Denver, in reply to the question "Why do inequalities exist and how can they be remedied." Both are worthy of being carefully read, not that they show a way out of the difficulty but they show some of the causes, and it may lead some one to reason out in their own mind a way to even conditions some what, as far at least as they are personally concerned, and and every step a person takes to make his existance more satisfactory is a step in remeding inequalities in the world. The whole process has got to be one of raising up and in doing so there is not the slightest need of injuring any one in his just rights and interests. It is a positive proof that a wrong method is being used if such injury is caused to either those above or below. The test must be found through a consideration of what are just rights.

Those who have been recognized as "high" and have maintained their position at the expense of those their position placed over, *are the only one that an* evoluting process will ultimately force to take a tumble, but their tumble will be only to the level where they belong. Wealth possession must become less and less a measuring factor, and especially that wealth that has been forced on men, such as being born in a certain family or having acquired a title to some land that they done nothing with or added to its value but the growing necessities of the people, in time, forced to pay a large sum for or for its use. Such men's qualities stand on a decidedly artificial basis, it was nothing in them or that they did; placed on their merits as men, their average standing would be a long way down the line. Such now stand in the way of ratings on natural quality lines and push back those who are honestly striving to advance on such lines. Their existence is the only real cause of complaint, against existing inequalities or rather the reasons that make their existence possible.

The advice, the writers we refer to give, would then if followed make decided changes in the present complexion of things. The natural inequalities can only be remedied by following natural laws, a physical and mental breeding up, but to make this as it should be our violation of natural laws as to the ownership of natural opportunities must be stopped, that is a natural inheritance due every person, if deprived of that he is handicapped in the development of his physical, metal and moral qualities, and generation after generation of like conditions shows its effect.

A man like a plant will improve if the conditions effecting his growth and development are improved, but, if a great weed is allowed to remain so that it will absorb the nutriment that should go to the plant its growth can be improved only by grubbing the weed

out by the roots. Many of the relative conditions, that some consider as inequalities that should be remedied, require no remedy at all for they are simply imaginary. A man building a locomotive is commonly looked on as inferior to the one pleading a case in court, setting a broken leg or filling a decayed tooth, but such are only imaginary inequalities that have been recognized because of the past conditions that should never have had a place in the relations of the human family. The great industrial bodies are the most numerous, the "professions" have had more attention called to them and the larger number in industrial persuits have allowed them "honorable recognition" and themselves to appear inferior as a whole, by, as a whole, acting as if they were.

There is no reason why a man who has set a broken leg successfully should be considered superior or be paid as if he had done more than the one who has successfully welded a broken locomotive frame, men are recognized very much as they demand recognition.

Two men appear at social gathering, one labors as a mechanic the other as physician, no personal distinction as to appearance, language manners or acts ought to raise a question in the minds of others as to a difference in their standing and if there is it will either arise from sentimentalism or the acts of the two, yet commonly the mechanic will be regarded and treated as an inferior to the physician no matter how he acts; such arises from a custom, stations in life have been recognized, the industrial classes inferior to the professional or commercial, and the industrial class have allow it to be kept up and too often by their acts gave reason for it.

Moral and industrial worth should be the standard to gauge men by. The stamp of character should appear with him. He must make those he meets feel by his every act what he is. When the industrial masses general recognize that, that sentimentalism now seen will disappear, for, being the great majority they have the making of customs largely in their own hands. If the masses did not look up to those in the professions but from heads erect straight at them the imaginary inequalities would no longer exist.

It is a common spectacle to see a man besotted with drink trying to convince a sober man that he is as good as him. It requires but a glance of the spectator to pass judgment in his own mind and that judgment does not vary among a multitude of spectators at that moment, no matter what their judgment might be were both sober. Man's rating through life, therefore, in a measure, is what the world's daily decision as to his appearance will average. This rating will not be far from the natural one. The inequalities thus seen are those that education alone can remedy, not the education that is found in books, for that is but the alphabet of real education.

In the very nature of things is there not a law of union, an irrevocable law, a law as eternal as that of gravitation, binding all classes, all grades of labor into one interdependent whole.

There is not, we surmise, in the world of mind, a broader, deeper or more commanding truth in all the sciences and philosophies than the one we have suggested, that labor, in all of its branches and classifications, constitutes a oneness, a unity, which no power in earth or heaven can change. If so, it follows logically thas *any attempt to change the irrevocable law*, must be productive of confusion and injustice.

The aristocracy, not of labor, but in labor, or more properly, in labor circles, is an exhibition of mental deformity and infirmity, explainable only upon the hypothesis that labor has copied the most repulsive characteristics of the men who debase labor—the men who rob workingmen and grow rich by the tribute money they extort.

If workingmen were united in sympathetic bonds; *if* the skilled laborer broadened rather than dwarfed as he advanced in knowledge until he, *if* a bricklayer, could comprehend the fact that he is dependent upon the hod carrier; *if* the locomotive engineer could grasp the fact that he is dependent upon the locomotive fireman, decending to or ascending from the humblest laborer the aristocratic idea in labor circles would disappear, the interdependence of labor would at once constitute a bond of union, a chain whose links, forged and fashioned to hold workingmen in harmonious alliance, who girt them about as a defence in every time of trouble and resist invasion, though assailed by all the plutocrats that ever cursed the earth.—*Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.*

We congratulate Brother Debs in having put himself so squarely on record for real federation. He has expressed what the Knights of Labor are striving to have practiced. Recognizing that it is the violation of that "irrevocable law" that keeps labor inslaved, it seeks to unite men on the basis of that "oneness," that "unity which no power in earth or heaven can change." Class union will perpetuate, as it has made in the past, the necessity for the phrase "*If* workingmen were united." It breeds the "aristocratic idea."

"People work harder to get the fruit of others toil, than to earn the fruit themselves."

"The right to vote includes the right to choose a method, or the *right destroys itself.*"

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

For the past twenty-five years the rich have controlled both houses of congress, the associated press, and nearly all the newspapers of the country. During this time they have been using legislation, the press and their voices against the poor. During this time there has been a conspiracy of capital that must be exposed. There have been favors granted and obtained by class and clique. Corporations have controlled all sources of political power and have absorbed the wealth of the people.

During this quarter of a century they have allowed aliens to get control of more than twenty million acres of our public domain, and have given chartered corporations one hundred million acres more. They have been exempted from taxation, while the taxes have been collected from the poor under a tyrannical system, and our nation is fast drifting toward a money making mob that cannot exist much longer with impunity. The annoying contrivances of avarice are even a greater vexation to the poor than the taxes.

During this time many of our places of worship have been controlled by the rich. The pews of the church built to teach within its walls the doctrine of him who kicked the money lenders out, are filled with those who have kicked out the gospel of him who never uttered a word of consolation for the millionaire. The gospel of Jesus is not the gospel of the banker, but of the begger. It is not the gospel of the rich but of the poor. The rich man's gospel is preached from many a pulpit, but it is not to be found in the new testament, and the church that receives into its fellowship a millionaire, has more reverence for him than for Jesus.

Every year our government is placing the governors more at their ease at the expense of the poor, who are through necessity, the only producers, and who pay all the taxes. Popularity

and patriotism have become the beaten roads to power and tyrany. The common people are only theoratically free; they are slaves to unequal laws, slaves consequently to the rich, by whose influence and for whose benefit those laws are framed. The rich have long enough had their say about the poor, it is now time for the poor to say what they think of the rich. Let the balance be struck, and if there is a wrong it must be righted. This is the verdict of history, and this age will do well to heed it before it is too late, for when the wronged do not get justice they take revenge.

There is no principle in numbers which will enable one unaided man, with powers only equal to those of any other man, to perform the united labor of one hundred; and there is no principle of reason or of justice, which will allow one man to appropriate the fruits of the labor of one hundred, but such is the operation of our social system.

On fraud and robbery legalized stands all our power, wealth and glory. For the past twenty-five years we have not been governed by the democracy of Jefferson, who said, "one half of mankind are not born with saddles on their backs, and the other half born booted and spurred, ready to ride them by the grace of God."

The owners of nine million mortgaged homes and farms, are begining to learn that they have rights, that the rich are bound to respect. They know that those who are delicate about asking for what is properly due them are deficient in the spirit of independence, and on May 20th, 1891, they had the manliness to demand what they had been praying to have granted. On this memorable day they have sent forth a new declaration, which says our government must be economically administered; it must be effective, and disinterested as regards class interest, entirely elective, and it must truly represent all classes. They have declared that our laws must once more be formed upon the dignity of labor, and upon the dignity of man, and that the wealth of one nation must once more be made to be in the soul of its people, and in the breast of its sons, instead of in their pockets. The poor are daily pledging themselves to stand by the declaration, and in the near future you may see backed by a ponderous avalanche of ballots, another declaration go forth, that will land the recognized interpretors of our laws, and many of our lawmakers beyond the pale of their jurisdiction, excepting as private citizens.

The poor are a good deal like the elder, who the parson announced would read a paper on the Devil, and concluded by saying "it was a carefully prepared paper and the elder was full of his subject."

They have been gathering and studying statistics. They learn from these that the rich have not accumulated their wealth through honest toil, but through special legislation. They are talking politics and they are getting full of the subject. Since they find that the average earnings of the Pennsylvania miners was 93 cents a day for last year, while during this same time, according to the official report, the government has collected every minute, night and day, $96 interest on the public debt alone.

They know that labor pays all taxes, and a great portion of the $96 a minute is paid out of the average earnings of 93 cents a day and less.

They know that those who are fortunate enough, or able to obtain employment, not only pay all these taxes but they further pay the taxes of the idle millionaires. Whether they be millionaires or the tramps the millionaires have produced, they know that under our present system the rich and the dependent poor are growing more numerous year after year, while the ranks of the middle classes are being thinned out.

They care nothing about the obligations of the wealth of the rich. They do not ask charity, they demand justice. They say nothing

obligations of a Carnagie, who it is said made a million and a half dollars in a single year, lately, who could take a party of Americans through Scotland in such kingly style at his own expense, while his employes were working for $1.00 per day, and but a short time previous were getting but 90 cents a day.

The poor are learning that forty per cent of the toilers earnings goes to pay interest to enrich the money lenders of this country and Europe. They are not even mislead by the millionaire writer in the *North American Review* on the A B C of money, when he says a gold basis is necessary for the safety of a nation's currency, because they know the best times this country ever saw was when a metal dollar of any description was a stranger to ninety-nine one hundredths of the people. When he says what a grand thing it would be for Great Britain if our country could be brought down to a silver basis. The poor know that Great Britain did not think so when they sent an emissary over here with $500,000 and secured the demonitization of silver in 1873. When he says, "all the acts of congress in the world cannot lessen the value of gold." They can point with pride to their 1417 representatives who met in Cincinnati, May 19th, everyone of whom had the common sense to know that when there is enough gold in the shape of coin to supply the demand for it in the arts for more than fifty years, and that if all nations should demonitize gold a twenty dollar gold coin would not be worth five dollars in paper or silver money. They know that when Belgium and Germany demonitized gold, on the discovery of gold in California and Australia, "the acts of their congress" did lessen its value.

The great movements of the world have generally commenced among those who were apparently the least *calculated to* advance them; among *ose weak in* power and influence. *e advocates of* political reform are not among the Carnagies who could establish it at once and without a struggle.

What would our forefathers or the martyrs of the Revolutionary days say if they could suddenly be placed in the midst of our present social system? Would they marvel at the wisdom of their descendants, or would they be insane enough to believe the present policy the best to pursue? Who will answer this question?

Perhaps you can get a solution to the question in yonders fashionable church. Ask yonder fat old gentleman, fast asleep, with his gold spectacles perched on the top of his nose, who has dividends and rent rolls written on every wrinkle of his face, or, ask that lady in her velvet dress and ermine cap, who is eyeing her neighbor's Russian sables with an envious eye. Ask those who have misrepresented the people in our American house of lords the past thirty years, see what they will say. Do you think the verdict would be satisfactory?

H. BREITENSTEIN.

"NO REWARD WITHOUT GREAT LABOR."

Workingman, what are you doing to make your conditions better? You must remember "there is no reward without great labor." Are you waiting for some one else to gather the harvest? "As you sow so shall you reap." Are you one of those that think you are a little above the average of the human family? What solace do you expect to find in your isolated sanctum from the average breadwinner of the present day?

Has the thought ever occured to you that all mankind was created equal?

How do you spend your leisure hours? Or do you follow in the train of the dumb animal of the field, simply eat, sleep and drink?

What are you going to leave your offsprings as a legacy of your patriotism? Or are you going to leave this world in a worse condition than you

found it. Are you satisfied with the small pittance you now receive, or do you wish to procure a small advance for yourself alone and leave your weaker brother to plod along as best he can.

Stop for a moment and think what you are doing, (if such is your desire) before you procede any farther and take a good view of the past. For by it we must judge, if we are to judge at all. First to begin with, let us look at the National Banks, and view them carefully, under the paternal care of the government they prosper and flourish. But all of us cannot qualify for such profitable enterprise, consequently we are debarred from membership and must get along the best we can. Who gave to those bankers this privilige they now enjoy? Why, congress, to be sure. But by what authority did congress confer this great blessing upon this privileged class.

By our stupidity and their cupidity, this brief explanation may not satisfy you all, but space will not permit any more.

"United we stand divided we fall." Does this not seem clear to your mind? Was we not divided when congress gave our land away? and have we not been divided until almost everything else has been taken away? Then in the name of common sense why seek a further division?

Awaken brothers, you have slumbered too long, and in your awakening think of those that are at the bottom of the ladder. There is not room enough for all of us at the top at the present. We cannot all be mechanics. That is out of the question. Some one must do the drudgery and are you one of those that will frown upon your fellow man because this is his lot.

Have you children of your own? If so what will you do with them. Will you learn them some trade? Yes, of course you will. How do you know that all of them will have a desire to comply with your wishes, perhaps one of them may yet become a laborer to be looked upon with scorn. In this case what is your remedy? Is it to detest your own flesh and blood.

Christian spirit where are you now? Or are we once again in the middle ages.

We cannot all be philosophers, statesmen, mechanics, etc. We all have our part to play in this great drama, and none should be allowed to shirk their part.

Men who class themselves as skilled men and hold themselves above the rest, listen a moment. Suppose you should loose an arm. What must you do for a living. Sue the company? Yes, certainly; if I lost it while working for them. But suppose the evidence in the case shows you was to blame. What then? Why, accept the best possible thing I could get. Pray what would you be then but a laborer that you detested so much that you refused to recognize when you was a mechanic.

We have not advanced so far yet that an engineer could get along without a fireman; nor can a mechanic perform his work without some assistance, and can it be possible after all this, that this same help is to be ostracized as though it was some inferior being.

I hold that any man has a perfect right to belong to any lawful institution that he may deem proper, although it is no direct benefit to any but himself. But no sane man will deny me my rights to convince this man that his motives are selfish and as a whole are a detriment to mankind in general, although he is directly benefitted.

Let us not wander in the dark or grasp after invisible rights; worn out theories will not solve the labor problem. They have failed in years gone by and you must not expect them to win now.

We boast of the grandest government on earth, with all its wealth and splendor combined, and some of us are blind enough to think that such is the case. Yet on every hand we behold the greatest combination of

wealth the world ever saw. Yes, we are the richest and the poorest country in the world, when we consider how long we are in existence and the unlimited resonrces that is at our door.

"Try all things but hold fast that which is good." We have tried two forms of government in this country and our present form has proven the best and let us hold fast to the same. We have also tried various labor organizations. Trade unions, labor unions, fedarations of trades and what not. But combine capital has met and defeated them in detail. By causing them to fight one another, and we are sorry it is of a recent occurrance, viz: the trouble on the C. & N. W., where 400 switchmen were discharged without a moments warning.

Can we ever expect to solve the labor question in this manner?

The combination has not yet shown its infalibility. The swift flying pen of the brilliant Debs has not yet been able to prevent a widening of the breach. They have done their utmost to settle the matter peaceably. But what has been done for the victims of conspiracy the vanquished switchmen.

Once again is man's inhumanity to man seen.

Does these switchmen think that the proper course has been persued? I fear not. And do they believe federation to be infallible.

Here you have the whole matter in a nut shell. Too many ambitious persons, desirous of living off of their fellowman, would be labor leaders, quarreling over the spoils while the gaunt wolf of starvation is staring into the desolate homes of their duped victims.

An insurance policy does not apply to cases like the C. & N. W.

It cannot be possible that enlightened men can be lead estray much longer.

Hours and dollars is not a panacea for all our wrongs. Something more is necessary. Brotherly love is the most essential part. Be honest with your fellowman and lend assistance *when it is* required and do not endeavor to prevent a man that's down, from rising. This life is too short for us to try to make it miserable for one another. No longer must we waste the precious hours in quarrelling but get down to business and at once, if we wish to leave this world in a better condition than we found it. One God is the creator of us all; no matter where or when we may have been born, and He has graciously provided enough for us all if we will only endeavor to see fair play and see to it in time that none get the lions share.

It would be a poor commander who would divide his forces into small squadrons and send out a squadron at a time to fight a well fortified enemy or command one half of his army to remain inactive while the other half was annihilated by the enemy and yet this is the sort of fighting that has been done of late by labor. Is this not shear folly? Every man in the service must be on war footing at once to cope with a powerful enemy.

We must make some sacrifice to bring about a more friendly relation between man and man. What would be to our individual interest may perhaps be a detriment to our neighbor.

Questions of that nature must ever be our study. While seeking our own personal advancement our objects are often accomplished at an injury to some one else. Is there no way to eradicate this pernacious system?

Let this ever be our study, and leave nothing undone to obliterate class prejudice from our mind. Let us array ourselves against the common enemy and forever bring this cannibal warfare to a close.

Brothers, study this question with an unbiased and unprejudiced mind. Men who claim to have the interest of labor at heart, array yourselves in the cause of all humanity and cease forming combinations whose only aim is to devour the under dog; that they alone may enjoy the good things so mercifully provided by an all bountiful creator.

Has not each man a right to live?

And, are not our rights identical? Most assured they are.

The old trade union was at one time considered an element of strength, but it is clear to the mind that there is something wrong, as their own actions plainly show it. Why, if they are such a tower of strength by themselves do they acknowledge their weakness by federating together. The old addage that, "too many cooks spoil the broth," is true. A few men can concur in a shorter space of time on a question that requires immediate attention than can a congruous body whose aim is to retain a position that will enable them to eat bread without perspiring for it.

"You may fool all the people sometime." "Some of the people all the time." But you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

But have we not been the greatest lot of fools the world ever saw, considering this advanced stage of progress. It is high time our folly ceased. Every man to work with his coat off and you who are anxious for overtime can find all you can possibly do. You will find you have let the work accumilate and you will not require a lay-off to look for a better job than the one you have on hands. Look out for drones, leaches, schemers, cowards and loafers. We do not want them in our hives of industry. Close up for the fray is close at hand. Broken ranks will never win. See to it that you are square on the books and be man enough to come in person and pay it yourself. "Business before pleasure" and you will find this a profitable one. Wait not for to-morrow for that day never comes, in this country at least. Remember the motto, "an injury to one is the concern of all." Move quickly and in the right direction for many hands make light work and to those who are not within the fold I will say there is always room for one more. Our door is always ajar for honest and sincere men.

B. H.

OBJECTIONS TO NATIONAL OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

* * "The objections to national ownership are many; that most frequently advanced and having the most force being the possibility that, by reason of its control of a vastly increased number of civil servants, the party in posession of the federal administration at the time such ownership was assumed would be able to perpetuate its power indefinitely. As there are more than 700,000 people employed by the railways, this objection would seem to be well taken; and it indicates serious and far reaching results unless some way can be devised to neutralize the political power of such a vast addition to the official army."

"In the military service we have a body of men that exerts little or no political power, as the moment a citizen enters the army he diverts himself of political functions; and it is not hazardous to say that 700,000 capable and efficient men can be found who, for the sake of employment, to be continued so long as they are capable and well-behaved, will forego the right to take part in political affairs. If a sufficient number of such men can be found, this objection would, by proper legislation, be divested of all its forces. At all events no trouble from such a source has been experienced since Australian railways were placed under control of non-partisan commissions."

"The second objection is that there would be constant political pressure to make places for the strikers of the party in power, thus adding a vast number of useless men to the force, and rendering it progressively more difficult to effect a change in the political complexion of the administration."

"That this objection has much less force than is claimed is clear from the conduct of the postal department which is, unquestionably, a political adjunct of the administration; yet but few useless men are employed, while

its conduct of the mail service is a model of efficiency after which the corporate managed railways might well pattern. Moreover, if the railways are put under non-partisan control, this objection will lose nearly, if not quite, all its force."

"A third objection is that the service would be less efficient and cost more than with continued corporate ownership."

"This appears to be bare assertion, as from the very nature of the case there can be no data outside that furnished by the government-owned railways of the British colonies, and such data negitives these assertions; and the advocates of national ownership are justified in asserting that such ownership would materially lesson the cost, as an expert can readily point out many ways in which the enormous costs of corporate management would be lessened. With those familiar with present methods, and not interested in their perpetuation, this objection has no force whatever."

"The forth objection is that with constant political pressure unnecessary lines would be built for political ends."

"This is also bare assertion, although it is not impossible that such results would follow; yet such has not been the case in the British colonies where the governments have had control of construction. On the other hand, it is notorious that under corporate ownership, and solely to reap the profits to be made out of construction, the United States have been burthened with useless parallel roads, and such corporations as the Santa Fe have paralleled their own lines for such profits. It is quite safe to say that when the nation owns the railways there will be no nickel-plating, nor will such an unnecessary expenditure be made as was involved in the construction of the "West Shore;" nor will the feat of Gould and the Santa Fe be repeated of each building two hundred and forty miles, side by side, for construction profits, much of which is located in a *arid portion* of Kansas where there is never likely to be traffic for even one railway. Much of the republic is covered with closely parallel lines which would never have been built under national ownership, and this process will continue as long as the manipulators can make vast sums out of construction."

"A fifth objection is that with the amount of red-tape that will be in use, it will be impossible to secure the building of the needed lines."

"While such objection is inconsistent with the fourth it may have some force; but as the greater part of the country is already provided with all the railways that will be needed for a generation, it is not a very serious objection, even if it is as difficult as asserted to procure the building of new lines. It is not probable, however, that the government would refuse to build any line that would clearly subserve public convenience, the conduct of the postal service negativing such a supposition; and for party purposes the administration would certainly favor the construction of such lines as were clearly needed, and it is high time that only such should be built; and what instrumentality so fit to determine this as a non-partisian commission acting as the agent of the whole people?"

"The sixth objection is that lines built by the government would cost much more than if built by corporations."

"Possibly this would be true, but they would be much better built and cost far less for maintenance and "betterments," and would represent no more than actual cost; and such lines as the Kansas Midland, costing but $10,200 per mile, would not as now be capitalized at $53,024 per mile; nor would the President of the Union Pacific (as does Sidney Dillon, in the *North American Review* for April,) say that "A citizen, simply as a citizen, commits an impertinence when he questions the rights of a corporation to capitalize its properties at any sum whatever," as then there would be no

Sidney Dillons who would be presidents of corporations, pretending to own railways built wholly from government moneys and lands, and who have never invested a dollar in the construction of a property which they have now capitalized at the modest sum of $105,000 per mile."

"In his conception of the relations of railway corporations to the public, Mr. Dillon is clearly not in accord with the higher tribunals which hold, in substance, that railways are public rather than private property, and that shareholders are entitled to but a reasonable compensation for the capital actually expended in construction and a limited control of the property; and in this connection it may be well to quote briefly from decisions of the United States Supreme Court, which, in the case of Wabash Railway vs. Illinois, uses this language: The highways in a state are the highways of the state. The highways are not of private but public institution and regulation. In modern times it is true, government is in the habit, in some countries, of letting out the construction of important highways, requiring a large expenditure of capital, to agents, generally corporate bodies created for the purpose, and giving them the right of taxing those who travel or transport good thereon as a means of obtaining compensation for their outlay; but a superintending power over the highways, and the charges imposed upon the public for their use, always remains in the government." Again, in Olcott vs. the Supervisors, it is held that: "Whether the use of a railway is a public or private one depends in no measure upon the question who constructed it or who owns it. It has never been considered of any importance that the road was built by the agency of a private corporation. No matter who is the agent, the function performed is that of the state."

"Mr. Justice Bradley says: "When a railroad is chartered it is for the purpose of performing a duty which belongs to the state itself. * * It is the duty and prerogative of the state to provide means of intercommunication between one part of its territory and another."

"If, as appears, such is the duty of the state (nation) why should not the state resume the discharge of this duty when the corporate agents to which it has delegated it are found to be using the delegated power for the purpose of oppressing and plundering a public which it is the duty of the government to protect?"

"The seventh objection to state owned railways is that they are incapable of as progressive improvement as as are corporate owned ones, and will not keep pace with the progress of the nation in other respects; and in his *Forum* article Mr. Acworth lays great stress upon this phase of the question, and argues that as a result the service would be less satisfactory."

"There may be force in this objection, but the evidence points to an opposite conclusion. When the nation owns the railways, trains will run into union depots, the equipment will be uniform and of the best character, and so sufficient that the traffic of no part of the country would have to wait while worthless locomotives of some bankrupt corporation were being patched up, nor would there be the present difficulties in obtaining freight cars, growing out of the poverty of corporations which have been plundered by the manipulators, and improvements would not be hindered by the diverse ideas of the managers of various lines in relation to the adoption of devises intended to render life more secure or to add to the public convenience."

"At present there is no law to govern the matter, and the enterprising company is forced to abide the time of the other. Instead of national ownership being a hindrance to improvement and enterprise, the results in Australia prove the country, as in Victoria the government railways are already provided with interlocking plants at all grade crossings, and one

line does not have to wait the motion of another, but all are governed by an active and enlightened policy which adopts all beneficial improvements, appliances or modes of administration that will add either to the public safety, comfort, or convenience. It is safe to say that had the nation been operating the railways, there would have been no Fourth Avenue horror; and Chauncey Depew and associates would not have been under indictment, as the government would not have continued the use of the death-dealing stove on nearly half the railways in the country in order to save money for the shareholders."

"Existing evidence all negatives Mr. Acworth's postulate 'that state railway systems are incapable of vigorous life.'"

"An objection to national ownership, which the writer has not seen advanced, is that states, counties, cities, townships and school-districts would lose some $27,000,000 of revenue derived from taxes upon railways."

"While this would be a serious loss to some communities, there would be compensating advantages for the public, as the cost of transportation would be lessened in like measure."

"Many believe stringent laws, enforced by commissions having judicial powers, will serve the desired end, and the writer was long hopeful of the efficacy of regulation by state and national commissions; but close observation of their endeavors and of the constant efforts—too often successful—of corporations to place their tools on such commissions, and to evade all laws and regulations, have convinced him that such control is and must continue to be ineffective, and that the only hope of just and impartial treatment for railway users is to exercise the 'right of eminent domain,' condemn the railways, and pay their owners what it would cost to duplicate them and in those connections it may be well to state *what* valuations some of the corpor*ations place* upon their properties."

"Some years since the 'Santa Fe' filed in the counties on its lines a statement showing that at the then price of labor and materials—rails were double the present price—that their road could be duplicated for $9,685 per mile, and the materials being much worn the actual cash value of the road did not exceed $7,725 per mile."

"In 1865 the superintendent of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway, before the Arkansas state board of assessors, swore that he could duplicate such railway for $11,000 per mile, and yet Mr. Gould has managed to float its securities, notwithstanding a capitalization of five times that amount."—C. N. DAVIS, in *The Arena.*

ABOUT TWO IDEAS.

Social reformers and the enthusiastic prophets of a mankind tell that when their dreams are realised a radical change will take place in the nature of man. The coming man will lose all the vicious feature of the present man. Universal happiness will reign all the world over and humanity will become a homogeneous mass either of independent sovereigns or of well adapted members of society. The former extreme is called Anarchism, the latter Socialism or Nationalism; and the exponents of either view expect from the application of their panacea a cure for all social diseases and the institution of a millennium upon earth.

How vain are the endeavors to construct an ideal Utopia either of an Individualistic or Socialistic humanity! Does it not prove that Sociology is still in its infancy? Instead of studying facts, we invent and propose schemes.

The mistake made by Anarchists as well as by Socialists is that individualism and Socialism are treated as regulative principles, while in reality they are not principles; they are the two factions of society. Neither of them can be made its sole principle of regulation. You might as well propose to regulate gravity on earth by making

either the centrifugal or the centripetal force the supreme and only law, abolishing the one for the benefit of the other.

Individualism and Socialism are factors, and cannot be made principles. This means: Individualism is the natural aspiration of every being to itself, it is the inborn tendency of every creature to grow and develop in agreement with its own nature. We might say that this endeavor is right, but it is correct to say that it is a fact; it is natural and we can little abolish as we can decree by an act of legislature that fire shall cease to burn or that water shall cease to quench fire. Socialism on the other hand is a fact also. "I" am not alone in the world; there are my neighbors and my life is intimately interwoven with their lives. My hopefulness to them and their hopefulness to me contain the properly human element of my soul and are perhaps ninety-nine one-hundreds of my whole self. The more human society progresses, the more numerous and varied becomes the relations among the members of society, and the truth dawns upon us that no advantage accrues to an individual by the suppression of individuality of his fellows. First, he, in so doing, never succeeds for good, and secondly, the mutual advantage will in the end always be greatest to all concerned the more the factor of individualism in others remains respected. Human society as it naturally grows is the result of both factors, of Individualism and Socialism.

The Anarchist proposes to make Individualism, and the Nationalist to make Socialism the main principle of regulation for society. Are not these one-eyed reformers utterly in the dark as to the natural laws of the social problem? The social problem demands an inquiry into the natural laws of the social growth in order to do voluntarily what according to the laws of nature must after all be the final outcome of evolution. By consciously and methodically adapting ourselves to the laws of nature, we shall save much waste, avoid great pains, and acquire the noble satisfaction that we have built upon a rock; and no innovation is possible except it be a gradual evolution from the present state and the result of the factors which are at present active.

Socialism and Anarchisms are the two extremes, and all social parties contain both principles in different proportions. The Republicans and the Democrats represent the same opposition of centripetal and centrifugal forces in their politics. Party platforms are opponents of the forces that manifest themselves in the growth of society. They may be either symptoms of special diseases or indicators of a wholesome reaction against special diseases. A movement may be needed now in the direction of Anarchism and now in that of Socialism. We may now want a regulation of certain affairs in which the public safety and interest are concerned; for instance, in giving license to physicians and druggists, in the supervision of banks, in the railroad matters, etc., and then again we may want a greater freedom from government interference. The temporary needs as they are more or less felt will swell the one or the other party.

It would be a misfortune, however, if one of these partizan forces could rush to the extreme and realize the social or anarchical idea before its opposite had been deeply rooted at the same time in the hearts of the people. Social institutions not based upon liberty, or government interference to the suppression of free competition would be exactly as insupportable as Anarchy among lawless people who have no regards for the rights of other. But there is no danger that either extreme would entirely disappear to leave the whole field to the other alone. The law of inertia holds good in the psychical and sociological world no less than in the physical.

As the present man is the man of the past only further developed, so the

coming man will be the present man, only wiser, nobler, purer. There is no chance for a radical change of the nature of man or of the condition of society. However there is a chance and more than a chance, there is a fully justified hope and a rational faith that man will continue to progress. Nature's cruel work of incess antly lopping off the constantly new appearing vicious outgrowths of human life through the survival of the fittest, and by an extirpation of the unfit, will in the future be performed by man himself, from the start, as soon as he has discovered the conditions under which the outgrowths become impossible.

Human society will in the future be more Anarchistic in the same measure as it will be more Socialistic. Not that Socialistic institutions or laws will through an external pressure abolish competition and impose upon the individual more Social relations; nor that the abolition of laws will restrict government interference so as to give more elbow room to individual liberty. Individual liberty will increase at the same ratio as the social instincts of mutual justice will become more than at present a part of every individual man. This has been the law of social progress in the past, it has made the Republican institutions of the present possible and this law will hold good for the future also. Anarchism could be realized only where the laws of injustice were inscribed in the hearts of all men, so that every man were a law unto himself; and perfect Socialism can be realized only where every individual's greatest joy consisted in the ambition to serve the community. The former would be a state of altruistic individualists and the latter one of individualistic altruists. Both states are ideals and both are represented by more or less consistent parties which for the attainment of the same propose use opposite means. The parties are exponents of certain forces that manifest themselves *n the growth of society*. It is well to understand both ideas and to sympathize with both, although the one as much as the other may be equally as impossible, for evolution is a constant and a simultaneous approximation to be both ideals.—*Dr. Paul Carus.*

LIFT THE CURTAIN.

Could we but lift the curtain and reveal to the world the private opinions of the great body of this country, says an exchange, it would do more good in one week to right the wrongs that have been fastened upon us by the money oligarchy, than all that has been written or said in the last ten years.

It is an actual fact the great body of business men to-day are living from hand to mouth, in object fear of the money kings. For the business man to raise his voice against the legalized robbers of the land is to bring down upon its unprotected head the whole horde of sharks that are surely sapping the life blood of business (money) by way of interest from the merchant, the manufacturer and the producer, and ninety-nine out of every hundred business men know this to be the true condition of affairs to-day, but to proclaim it is to have the banks shut down on them, and the puppets of the banks, the capitalistic press, sit down on them and hound them to their graves.

There is not one-third of the business men in our cities to-day, but what, if forced to pay their bills in thirty days, would have to go into insolvency. The bankers and capitalists own them body and soul, and their interest, like a hugh mustard plaster, day and night is pulling at the very vitals of business. The more it takes from the manufacturer, the merchant and producer, the more valuable the remaining dollars become. This every business man knows. He also knows that good wages to the workingman means brisk trade and good profits; he knows, and so does the money changer, that a good trade and good profits for a few years

would take him out of the clutches of the banks and the money lender.

But while he is their slave he dare not strike for freedom, for fear of instant death, financially speaking, so he lives on, hoping against fate, voting in the same old rut year after year, voting for a continuation of the same class legislation, voting himself and children into poverty and the poor house through lack of moral courage to declare himself a man and abide by the consequences. This is no fancy sketch, but a real picture of the existing state of affairs.—*Omaha United Labor.*

Interesting accounts have been received at the Post Office Department from Henry George, Jr., a newspaper correspondent now supplying a syndicate of American daily newspapers with letters from England touching the postal telegraph system in that country. He says the charge for telegrams to all parts of the United Kingdom is one cent for twelve words or less. Ordinary postage stamps are affited to the messages in payment. A moderate additional charge is made when the address lives beyond the limits of the free delivery. Telegrams can be repeated at half the original cost. The cost of a reply not exceeding forty-eight words may be prepaid, and a "reply form" is then delivered to the addressee, who can send his reply from any telegraph office within two months. Five figures are counted as one word; in this country the telegraph companies count every figure a word. As a measure of economy where many messages are likely to be sent, an abbreviated or arbitrary address may be registered for five dollars a year. In addition to these direct benefits, the people enjoy very substantial indirect advantages such as result from a cheaper service for newspapers and news agencies.

The rate for news messages to all parts of the kingdom is 24 cents for every 100 words transmitted between 6 p. m. and 9 a. m., and during the day it is 24 cents for every 75 words, with the additional charge of 4 cents per 100, or 75, words, according to the hour, for every duplicate telegraphic communication. A correspondent in London with 300 papers on his list, for instance, pays for sending out a piece of news after 6 p. m. an average rate of a fraction over four cents per hundred words. In this way, Mr. George says, the vast bulk of the news telegraphing is done.

The Delaney multiplex is one of a number of American inventions in use in England, by which it is possible to send out six messages over a single wire at one time. The British government pays $10,000 a year royalty on it. Although it has been in profitable use there five years, it has been steadily refused in this country where the companies have no need of inventions that will increase facilities and reduce charges. A prodigious amount of work, in an incredibly short time, is accomplished in the English postal telegraph system by the Wheatstone automatic process. This is an English invention, transmitting 400 words a minute, and is used in newspaper telegraphic work.

Since the goverment regulation of the telegraph lines in England, the number of telegraph offices has been increased from 2,488 to 7,600, the rates have been reduced more than one-half, and press rates cut down to a fraction over four cents per hundred words; and, more important than all that, the the service has been equally and impartially cheap to all. Universal sentiment, according to Mr. George, testifies to the immensely greater convenience and efficiency of the postal telegraph system, and no one would ever think of going back to the old plan of private companies. Mr. George thinks that as good, if not a better postal telegraph system could be established in the United States. The American letter service is really much cheaper than the English, taking into account the fact that our territory is thirty times larger; and electrical invention, instead of being checked, would be stimulated.

P. O. D., August 15, 1891.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

RIGHTS OF EMPLOYES—APPLIANCES—MASTER AND SERVANT.

Action to recover for an injury. Judgment for plaintiff. The company appealed.

Held. That a railway employe has the right to repose confidence in the prudence and caution of his employer, and rely upon the safety and suitableness of implements or appliances with or about which he is required to work, and that the place assigned him to work is safe from any hidden or undisclosed perils which are not open and obvious to his senses; and this rule of law applies as well to the shop-hand as to those operating the rolling stock, or managing the company's trains. Judgment affirmed.

C. I. St. L. & C. R. R. Co., vs. Roesche, Ind., S. C., June 9, 1891.

NOTE. The above rule of law would furnish adequate protection to railroad employes if it were not for the exceptions to the rule which courts are often willing to recognise.

1. An employe assumes all the ordinary risks incident to the service into which he enters.

2. But when the negligent breach of duty on the part of the employer, by failure to use ordinary care and skill to make and keep the place where his employes work in a reasonably safe condition augments the hazards of the service the employe may, unless by voluntarily continuing in the employer's service, thereby assuming such danger, hold the employer accountable for an injury caused by such negligent breach of duty.

A further exception exists to the general rule, ie., that where a danger is known, although it is attributable to a breach of duty on the part of the employer, the employe assumes it as one of the risks of his service if he voluntarily remains in the employer's service after he has acquired a knowledge of the danger, and that exception is only *overcome where the* employer promises to take steps to remove the danger.

4. Where an employer is negligent in the matters in question he cannot escape liability although the negligence of a fellow-servant may have concurred with his in causing the injury complained of. Hence, it can be pretty generally relied upon that courts will hold a railroad company liable for injuries growing out of its negligent act, even after the employe acquires a knowledge of the hazards or defects when it can be proven that a promise to remedy was made.

WHAT AN EMPLOYE MUST PROVE—NEGLIGENCE—STATUTE—DUE CARE.

In an action against the railroad company for the negligent killing of an employe, where it appeared at the place of the accident, trains and engines were very frequent; that there was no legal duty to blow the whistle or ring the bell; that deceased employment was such as necessarily required him to look carefully for coming trains and engines. He was on the track when killed by an engine, and there was no evidence of what kind of care he exercised.

Held, That under the statute, (Mass. 1887, C. 271, § 1.) which makes it necessary for a plaintiff, in an action against an employer for the wrongful killing of an employe, to prove that deceased was exercising due care when killed, and in the absence of such proof of due care a non suit by the trial court was not error and must be sustained.

SHEA VS. BOSTON H. M. R. CO. MASS. S. C., MAY 20, 1891.

Note. It will be seen that the burden of proof is thrust upon the complaining party to establish the fact that due care was exercised or no right of action can stand. This is not only true under the statute of Massachusetts, but of all the states. Illinois and Georgia have special statutes which provide for a comparison of the care exercised by the employe and employer. And the records show that in many cases in these states the burden is still upon the complainant to show that the negligence upon the part of the company

was greater than that exercised by the complainant.

SUFFICENCY OF COMPLAINT—BRAKEMAN—CAR INSPECTOR.

1. In an action against a railroad company for causing the death of a brakeman by reason of the defective condition of a brake, which was so worn and battered that the brake-wheel would not stay on when the brake was used, a complaint which, after alleging and describing the unsafe condition of the brake, alleges that the condition of the brake was unknown to the brakeman, that the company negligently used the brake in its business on the day of the accident, and for many days prior thereto, and that the accident occurred without fault or negligence on the part of the brakeman, sufficiently shows that the company was negligent, and the brakeman was not negligent.

Further. It cannot be said that a car inspector and a brakeman are fellow servants. Neither is it the duty of a brakeman to know whether the brakes on the train on which he is working are in good condition, or to examine such brakes before using them. He has a right to presume they are in reasonably good order. Judgment sustained.

OHIO ETC. RY. CO. VS. PEARCEY, IND. S. C. MAY 20, 1891.

DANGEROUS AND UNPROTECTED MACHINERY—PROMISE TO REMEDY—SHOP HAND—TEMPORARY DANGER—CONTINUED SERVICE.

In an action for personal injuries received through dangerous machinery which was left unprotected in a railway repair shop, where it appeared that it was properly covered at the time plaintiff was employed by the defendant, and that during the work of a day the covering was broken, and on that very day plaintiff called the attention of defendants superintendent to the defect, and he promised to remedy it that night; that next morning no protection having been provided plaintiff again spoke to the superintendent, who said that he would fix it at noon, and directed plaintiff to continue his work, but to take care of himself till noon; and that plaintiff resumed his work, but during the morning lost his balance, fell upon the macinery and had his leg crushed. The danger was temporary in its character, and not incidental to plaintiffs employment, therefore he is not precluded from maintaining his action by the fact that, though he knew of the danger he nevertheless returned to his work in immediate proximity to it upon the promise to remedy at a stated time and for the repeated neglect to remedy the defect the defendant must answer in damages.

RONX VS. B. & D. L. ETC. RY. CO. MICH. S. C., MAY 8, '91.

Note. In the case of Hough vs. Ry. Co., 100 U. S. 213, the court said: "There can be no doubt that when a master has expressly promised to repair a defect the servant can recover for an injury caused thereby, within such a period of time after the promise as it would be reasonable to allow for its performance, and as we think for an injury suffered within any period which would not preclude all reasonable expectations that the promise might be kept." In the case of Laning vs. Ry. Co., 49 N. Y., 521, the court said: "When the servant has full and equal knowledge with the master that the machinery or materials employed are defective, or that the fellow servant is incompetent, and he remains in the service, this may constitute contributory negligence, but if it appears that the master has promised to amend the defect, or other like inducement to remain has been held out to the servant, the mere fact of his continuing in the employment does not, of itself, as matter of law, exonerate the master from liability, but the question of contributory negligence is a question of fact for the jury." A servant was justified in obeying the orders of his superior. Ry. Co. vs. Bayfield 37, Mich., 205. Such a risk is not wholly upon the servants shoulders.

When a servant in obedience to the

orders of his superior, incures the risk of machinery which, though dangerous, is not so much as to threaten immediate injury, or where it is reasonably probable that it may be safely used by extraordinary caution or skill. The case is not to be regarded as one of concurring negligence. See Cooley p. 212, also Paterson vs. Ry. Co., 76, Pa. St., 389.

On the other hand, if the servant, with full knowledge of the facts and understanding the risks occasioned thereby. In the absence of any promise by the master's employe; then he voluntarily incurs such increased risk.

Lytle vs. Ry. Co., 47, N. W. Rep., 571.

In determining whether an employe has recklessly exposed himself to peril or failed to exercise the care for his personal safety that might reasonably be expected. Regard must always be had to the exigencies of his position. Indeed to all the circumstances of the particular occasion and case.

INSPECTION OF CAR—INJUY TO EMPLOYE.

1. In an action against a railroad company for personal injuries caused by the use of a defective car. A petition alleging that the injury was caused by defendant's negligence in using such defective car sufficiently alleges that the defect was known by defendant, or by the use of reasonable diligence could have been known.

2. Injury to an employe of a railroad company caused by the derailment of a car, does not make the company liable therefor, if it appears that the car was carfully inspected before the accident, and found in good condition and found in apparently the same condition after the accident.

O'CONNOR VS. ILLINOIS, CENTRAL RY. CO., IOWA, S. C., MAY 29, 1891.

Note. The mere happening of a derailment does not show negligence. So held in the cases of Baldwin vs. Ry. Co., 68 Iowa, 37. Case vs. Ry. Co., 64 Iowa, 762, and Gandy vs. Ry. Co. 30 *Iowa, 420.*

MASTER AND SEWART—LIABILITY OF MASTER FOR TORTS OF SERVANT.—DISCHARGE OF SERVANT.—ASSAULT.

In an action for damages wherein the complaint alleged that the foreman of defendant company, who had employed plaintiff, discharged him for less refusal to do certain work, and, when plaintiff did not leave the shop as quickly as he desired, he assaulted plaintiff, and beat him, so that he fell and broke his leg.

Held, That it was within the scope of the foreman's authority to use a reasonable degree of force so remove plaintiff, and the complaint states such a cause of action against defendant as to render it liable to plaintiff for damages suffered at the hands of the defendant's foreman.

Rogahn vs. M. M. & F. Ry. Co., Wes. S. C., May 5, 1891.

"The world as a world has but few original thinkers, and unfortunately, they do the smallest amount of the talking."

"Evils in the journey of life are like the hills which alarm travelers upon their road; they both appear great at a distance, but when we approach them we find thas they are far less insurmountable than we had imagined."

"Ability is often reinforced by necessity. He that will not suffer himself to be discouraged by fancied impossibilities may sometimes find his abilities invigorated by the necessity of exerting them at short intervals, as the force of a current is increased by the contraction of its channel."

"It is a great mistake to suppose that the best work of the world is done by people of great strength and great opportunities. It is unquestionably an advantage to have both these things, but neither of them is a necessity to the man who has the spirit and the pluck to achieve great results. Some of the greatest work of our time has been done by men of physical feebleness."

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

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A sold a horse to B for $90; B sold the horse back to A for $80. Then A sold the horse to C for $100. How much did A make?

We will pay a liberal price for copies of the Magazine of the issues of February and November, 1886, and February, 1887; send to this office.

The Peoples Party will control the next Kentucky legislature, that means to the Demo-Social microbes what Kansas does to the Rep-bred.

Every one who aids in increasing the circulation of the magazine is aiding the organization, and in aiding the organization you are aiding yourself.

Buy shoes with the K. of L. label on them. Write W. T. Hanson, box 9, Lynn, Mass., for list of manufacturers that use them, if your merchants do not have them.

The Eight Annual Session of the District will commence at Denver Monday October 12th. Locals should in the mean time instruct their delegates on questions they wish brought before the Assembly.

The locals of the District, that have been favored by a lecture by T. B. McGuire of D. A. 49, are to be congratulated. Brother McGuire has the faculty of making the principles of the order appear to his audience in that grandure they are entitled to, but that many of us never before realized.

During the past month the District Master Workmen has visited nearly all the Assemblies composing D. A. 82. Going west to Portland and east to Council Bluffs and Kansas City, he reports that most of the assemblies are in a prosperous condition, several of them having lately shown renewed activity and a rapidly increasing membership.

The Nebraska eight hour law has caused much complication in employer and employe relations in that state and has been the cause of much anxiety where both parties were desirous to see continue existing pleasant relations and this is especially true with the Union Pacific railroad men. Since the bill was signed by the Governor, it has been expected by the representatives of the organization that a meeting with the representatives of the company would be effected in time to meet any complication that could possibly arise; for between the two stands an agreement, or contract as to how questions effecting their relations are to be met, and that contract also fixed the length of a standard days work, and this contract was made more than a year previous to the time the Nebraska law was enacted, and when there was no idea that such a law would be contemplated by the legislature. The organization must recognize its obligations under the contract if it intends to keep in line of progress, for honor and integrity is necessary for that, even if in so doing it temporarily retards a move in the line of its work. Reputations cannot be made from good to bad and bad to good at pleasure, consequently the organization has taken no steps toward the enforcement of the eight hour law, and will not until it can do so on the lines marked out prior to the enactment of the Nebraska law.

This law has demonstrated a feature that arises as to railroad labor that a

state seems to be incapable of dealing with justice to all, a railroad is not confined to a state, nor are its employes. An understanding or agreement with employes is not confined to a state, to impair such with one state would work an injury to those in others. Then again a railroad is not compelled to do its work in any one state. To make such moves as the present one right it ought to be national in its application to railroad labor. The benefits to be demanded from a shortening of the hours of labor are in the future and cannot be seen at once; the benefits come when time sufficient has passed to adjust matters to the new conditions. For that reason it has been difficult for workmen to grasp and push it forward, to many an immediate sacrifice appears, for that reason the gradual plan of reduction has its great merits, such as was started on the Union Pacific last year. To follow up such a plan generally throughout the country would bring about the 8 hour day quiser, and sooner than the plan now being generally pursued and without a jar.

SOCIALISM,—By John Stuart Mill—Being a collection of his writings on Socialism, with chapters on Democracy. The righ of property in land and the enfranchisement of women.—No. 2 of the Social Science Library.—The Humboldt Publishing Company, 19 Astor Place, New York.

The publication of a special volume showing John Stuart Mill's attitude upon the question of Socialism should be a matter of congratulation, both to Individualists and Socialists. By his position in society, which was one of easy independence, rendered healthy by very moderate official toil, he was most fortunately placed for the literary work to which he devoted his life; his writings mark exactly the beginning of the transition period from the *laissez faire* theories that had so long dominated English thought, and by the natural repose of his character he was singularly fitted to fill the office which he regarded as the crying necessity of the hour, viz.: that of "an unprejudiced legislator, absolutely impartial between posessors of property and the non-posessors."

John Stuart Mill was more than a mere student of the closet. Throughout his life he mixed on terms of the closest intimacy with the most distinguished men of his day, and he himself served in parliment. As a student he followed closely the speculative thought of Europe, though his ignorance of German, at a time when there were few translations, handicapped him heavily. As a man of action he took part in all the progressive movements of the time; battled bravely for women suffrage; insisted strenuously on the right of the poorest to a voice in the councils of the nation, since their very existence was jeopardized by misgovernment; and anticipated the whole Irish and general agrarian movement by the keenness of his criticism on the sins of landlords. All these subjects are treated with a peculiar lucidity that John Stuart Mill had invariably at command, in this second volume of the Social Science Library. They make 214 pages of excellent reading matter, and at the modest price of 25 cents, should be read by many.

"The way of the world is to make laws but follow custom."

"The safest way for most folks to do is to do as the rest do."

"The most precious of all possessions is power over ourselves."

"Truth begets hatred, familiarity contempt, and success envy."

"Those who wish most earnestly for friends are the least disposed to pay the price true friendship costs."

The *Scientific American* in speaking of the contract the government has just let for the building of one hundred breech loading guns, says:

"Some comment has been made upon the high cost of these guns, coupled with the statement that they could be built for *much less money and in half the time* at the government arsenal at West Troy. It seems to be generally conceded that the government could do the work cheaper and quicker than called for by the contract."

This ought to be a strong argument in favor of the government doing all such work. If it can build guns cheaper than private firms, it can build locomotives. It has been generally accepted as a fact that government work costs more, but above we have so good authority as the *Scientific American* to the contrary. It will seem strange to many that the government has not gone ahead with the work, but what the *Scientific American* says further will give the reasons why:

"It was manifestly the plain intention of congress, and in accordance with a strong public sentiment that private enterprise should be encouraged in the establishment of gun plants."

Congress is composed and controled by those who are opposed to anything that is for the good of the whole people. They wish to prevent inovation of a socialistic nature. They want every avenue left open for a few men with money making great fortunes out of the necessities of the people.

GOVERNMENT NOTE PAPER.

Anybody who wishes can go into the big Crane & Co.'s factory at Dalton, Mass., and see the workmen place the blue silk on the machine that makes paper for all the United States notes. The silk comes in spools, and is made by Belding, of Northampton. It is sold here in Bangor. There is no more secret about it than there is about the water flowing over the dam above the toll bridge. The real secret is in the compostion of the paper. The silk thread idea is secured by patent, to be sure, but the making of the paper, the compound of the ingredients, is safe in the head of J. Murray Crane, who received the art from his father, who made bonds for Salomon P. Chase, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, away back in war times. The pure linen pulp is in a big room, looking for all the world like any linen pulp. Then comes J. Murray Crane with a gripsack. He and the "grip" enter the room together, and it is presumed that he locks the door, for the door is locked on the inside, and the "grip" does not look able to do it. They are closeted a half an hour. When they come out the pulp goes to the paper machine, and Mr. Crane and the grip go home. But the pulp is changed by that visit, and nobody has been able to penetrate the Crane secret. The company gets about fifty times as much for that paper as for other linen paper made in the same mill.—*Bangor News.*

Lift a man, give him life, let him work eight hours a day, give him the school, develop his tastes for music, give him a garden, give him beautiful things to see and good books to read and you will starve out those lower appetites. Give a man a chance to earn a good living, and you may save his life. So it is with women in prostitution. Poverty is the road to it, it is this that makes them the prey of the wealth and the leisure of another class. Give a hundred men in this country good wages and eight hours work, and ninety-nine will disdain to steal. Give a hundred women a chance to earn a good living, and ninety-nine of them will disdain to barter their virtue for gold.—*Wendel Phillips.*

"The most useless thing on earth is a spectator where work is being performed."

"Those who ask too much generally lose what they would otherwise have got by waiting."

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Aug. 9, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

It is now a long time since this place was heard from through our valuable Magazine. Thinking our members of D. A. 82 would like to know how each place is progressing, I drop you these few lines.

Business has been very dull all the season till now; it has picked up a little this month, but nothing to brag of.

The great town site sale is about over now; it went off very quiet, no excitement whatever, as some of the papers had it that they had to call the police force, and there was nothing of the kind. Pretty much everybody got their lots they had a residence on and not for speculative purposes.

Now the boom will soon be started and I suppose hundreds of poor people will be enticed to come here, and as sure as they do they will be left, and wish they had never come. This is nothing but a small railroad town and nothing but that to support the place.

A man caught here without money (that is if he has workingmens clothes on) is soon given a free tie pass or the privilege to work on the chain gang. No one has a right to lay down and sleep on the ground, if that was tolerated what would become of our lodging keepers, they would be cheated of the fifty cents per head. We are not selfish at all, but we have no use for people that cannot spend money here. Bring your money in here, no matter how big a rascal you are, or if you are the biggest rogue in the world, you are welcome, providing you have money, but a moneyless man, no matter about his honesty, no matter about his high moral standing, he is driven from our town to another. Out of the two million idle men in America, surely one-half million are anxious to get work, but cannot get it, who have families at home dependent on them for something to keep soul and body together, and yet, when they strike our town we drive them out because we have nothing for them to do. It is crime to steal; it is crime to beg; it is an offense to lay your weary body down under the broad sky and go to sleep; and if you crawl into a man's barn or haystack; it is all the same you are not allowed to do it. Then for God's sake what is there left for the poor unfortunate human being to do but to die, and if he or she should be caught before they had finished the job of taking their own life, that is also a crime, and yet all this could be different if we would but stop in our mad career only for a moment and think, would it not be a good idea if our Priests, Ministers and Pastors would teach us a little more of this life and take a hand with the toilers in breaking up some of the rascalities of this world, I think we would be a great deal better prepared for the other if we had a little more comfort here. Of all the ministers and school teachers in this town, not a single one belongs to our order that I known of, although they cannot agree on Sunday in regard to the other world that should not prevent them from agreeing Saturday night in regard to this world.

Moses and Aaron took a great part in the strike of the Children of Israel in Egypt, even God himself took quite a prominent part in it. I do not think the sufferings was greater among them than it is among the poorer class to-day. Come then ye ministers, join the oppressed's ranks and help to deliver us from our enemies and with God's help we will be victorious.

Let everybody read our aims and objects, our preamble, and then come in with us. We are fighting a fellow foe, let us get rid of all these little shylocks who are preying on us every day of our lives. Let us wake up and act for ourselves. These same shylocks have acted for us long enough.

I am happy to say we have a good little Assembly here and a few earnest workers. Applications are coming in for membership right along and before the end of the year I am in hopes we will have one of the very best Assemblies in the District.

Bro. Thomas Neasham was with us last Tuesday evening on his way home from Portland, Oregon. He gave us a fine talk in regard to our duties to ourselves and to the order. What Bro. Neasham does not know about the order is not worth knowing, and he is just the very man that can tell it.

Mr. Jay Gould came through here yesterday, after a couple of weeks' rest at Soda Springs and Pebble; he done some fishing at the latter place but there was too many suckers and he had already so many on his string that he did not care for more at the present time.

I think our Magazine is improving right along. Everybody should subscribe for it, read it, and then give it to their friends to read.

Success to the noble Editor, to Bro. Neasham, and kind wishes to all true and honest members of the order.

CHUZZLEWIT.

SHOSHONE, Ida., Aug. 20th. 1891.

Editor Magazine:

We had quite an event in society circles since our last letter. The boilermakers had an outing at one of our saloons and judging from appearances they met the enemy and got left; broken heads, black eyes, etc. Supt. of machinery, McConnell, arrived a day or two after and took a look into the matter. War was declared on the

drinkers and you would be surprised to see the number of men that "don't like whisky no how."

Quite a change has taken place in our official roaster. Foreman Shaw goes back to Evenaston. Corkhill takes charge here, with Wilson as gong and Evans of Cheyenne as boilermaker foreman.

We understand that more attention is to be given to the shipment of supplies than heretofore.

If the habit of setting the new arrivals against the old men was discontinued we think all the trouble at this point would stop, but if it is to keep going as it has been, we will in our next letter try and show where the trouble lays.

Jay Gould and party have been spending a week in the Wood River country. Most all the official cars on the system have been up the branch to worship at his shrine.

Well, we have a kick coming; we do object to having all the drunks with broken heads and unstrung nerves, patched up at the expense of the hospital. We know of three men that were so treated not three weeks ago. We live in hopes of our Medical Chief looking into this matter.

We were pleased to meet the smiling face of our D. M. W., this month, and think he left us all feeling in better shape and if his advice is carried out there is no person among us but what will be better for it.

We wish our ex-foreman, Joseph Shaw, good luck in his old home. We all are subject to mistakes; his was in taking the advice of parties that wanted him to fight their battles.

Hope all will go well as predicted; we can do nothing but watch and pray.

ZIP.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., Aug. 18, 1891

Editor Magazine:

There is not much to be chronicled from this city this month; matters of grave importance to the citizens have taken place. The town is incorporated and we have a full pledged city council with all its appertenances. Owing to the severe illness of the mayor (Mr. E. J. Morris) no business of any consequence has been transacted by the council. We are glad to learn that the mayor, whose illness has been very protracted, is slowly but surely recovering his health. He has the largest business interests in this town and we fervently hope and trust he will take speedy steps, when he resumes his official duties, to suppress the gambling vice now so prevalent here. A greater evil could not exist in a small community like ours, dependent as it is, solely on railroad employes for its support, than gambling, and gambling as practiced here, and as planned by the hawks for plundering the pigeons (i. e. the fool or in gambling parlance the producers) in the future must surely result in inflicting great injury on the innocent families of witless workmen.

You may hear more from us on this and kindred subjects before long. We propose some startling facts in connection therewith, but prefer to withhold them for the present.

Among the gang implicated in the attempt on the life of Page, was one John Codlings, a firey headed youth with a furtire look. Learning that the plot in which he was an active participant, had been discovered, to save his own vile hide, turned informer and gave everything away. We don't claim that he did wrong in acting thus; quite the contrary, but we do claim that he, and a man reported to be one of the Chicago anarchists, togather with a few others concocted the rascality business. Codling, whose wages here amounted to over $2.00 per day, is now working in the Missouri Pacific shops in Omaha, for $1.25 per day. Such is life.

The company furnished him with a free pass from here to Omaha. Several of his comrades got cent-a-mile tickets to their destinations—in short, everybody concerned in the murderous attempt was treated with the most distinguished consideration.

Thereby hangs a tale which will be unfolded in due time.

DU MIGUEL BIGOL.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Aug. 20, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Things are very quiet here just at present; work in the different departments is very plentiful, except in the blacksmith shop, they have been a little slack in there for the past week, and as a consequence one of the blacksmiths was layed off to-day, which only leaves four fires running at present. It is reported that they are going to put on another machinist to make up for the blacksmith layed off.

We were greatly pleased to see a letter in the last issue of the magazine from Green River, giving a correct account of the little trouble at that place, as it relieved us from a very embarrassing position and closed the mouths of our enemies, who seemed to take a delight in telling us about it and assuring us that the blame all rested with the Knights of Labor, but since we showed the Magazine to one or two of them they have had nothing to say.

Some of the old timers become very indignant about what I said in my last letter, so I will let them rest this time and devote a few moments to the chief clerk, Jack, as he is called, and indeed if his ears was only a little longer he would be well named. A small man in size as well as in mind and principle. He has lost more friends to-day than he can gain in a year. It seems that yesterday the M. M. told him to send for a time check for a blacksmith that was to be layed off to-day, and our bold Jack, knowing that the man owed some bills about town, takes it upon himself to go and tell those people that this man was to be discharged and that if they wanted any of his money they had better put in a garnishee, and so the first thing this morning in goes three or four garnishees, which, with cost and all, took every cent the man had coming. Now this man has been here for the past four months and has always proven himself an honest

streightforward man in every respect, and had Jack kept his mouth shut and left other people's business alone the man would have had money enough to pay all his bills and had a little to leave town on besides.

However, this is only one of his many dirty little underhanded tricks.

I have just discovered that I have heretofore been using somebody elses name in signing my letters. It seems that one of our young men here has been going by the name of Darby for some time. It is a society name, I believe bestowed upon him by some of the world's fair, and as I am not much of a society man I never happened to hear of this. Now Darby, until one day last week, after one of the old timers had just got through accusing him of writing to the Magazine and jacking him up about what was said in it, I happened to step in where he was working and he asked me if I knew who was doing the writing and told me about how someone had been signing his pet name to his letters, and so on; so I will have to try a

NEW ONE.

HANNA. Wyo., Aug. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Much commentary has been made upon the article in the last issue of the Magazine, by A Miner. It seems to have caused a shakeup among the Dry Bones in Hanna. If Miner should be caught there would be nothing but a greese spot left of him, as some are looking around with blood in their eyes.

No. 1 mine averaged five days per week this month up to the present time.

No. 2 still remains idle, as the price offered at that mine is below the Heathen Chinese.

The only thing in the way of improvements that has been made in Hanna this summer is the building of three saloons. Each one was open in due form; free beer for the boys, you know.

An attempt was made by a gentleman from Carbon, a Mr. Hanson, to establish a meet market here. After procuring a lot to build on, paying part down, without deed, as this could not be given. Every effort was put forth to defeat the project, as we had a meat market here and those mostly interested did not care to see any opposition in the meat business. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Hanson gave up in disgust. He, like many others, is now wondering why the same effort was not put forth to prevent the building of saloons whose money was accepted on the same terms and conditions. It would be well for those in authority to look over the argeement between employer and employe made at Omaha a year and a half ago.

L. A., 2188, is steadily improving, having received over sixty applications for membership the present month. Harmony prevails; onward *is the watch word; no halt* until the emancipation *of the wage slave is* secured; when the *toiler shall receive the full*, just share of the *wealth he creates. When* trusts, combinations, and corporatians shall be a thing of the past. Is it not worth living for.

JENNY.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 17, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

While looking over the correspondents from here I notice one from Albina, which I think a little out of the place, as the latter is no more I wish to inform "Web Foot" that this place is all Portland now and hope he will head all his correspondents for the future as I have this one.

Being absent from my post for the past three or four weeks I am not very well posted as to the latest happenings, consequently news is a bit scarce, but will endeavor to pen a few items caught up since my return.

Business on the road is rather dull, an occasional wreck serves to break the monotony. Tomorrow we will begin work at 7:00, instead of 7:30, as heretofore. Thanks for small favors for that is all we get here outside of a sarcastic look about the time the Magazine arrives. How it hurts some people when the truth is brought to light, and from what is visible to my mind it has not been half told yet. Now here is a gentle reminder that a close watch is kept on the whole works and all unbecoming conduct will be ventilated.

We have in vogue here what is known as the sympathetic telegraph, and it seems to work admirably with an operater in each department, the least false step is immediately reported to headquarters and frequently steps that are not so; causing men that come from the hospital to return again and get a doctor's certificate before they can go to work. This is what I term pusilaneous conduct, and a man that will foster such work must have but little regards for his manhood, but it is in keeping with many other moves.

We have a few cases here of men accepting a miserable position as foreman for the same pay they got while working at their trade, and yet they call themselves mechanics. These are the ones that will hide themselves when a job is on hand that requires a little skill, and when the work is done without their assistance (which would be useless) they will show the M. M. what a good job they have done and tell him how it was done, when they could not be found to give a requisition for as much as a piece of chalk.

As cheapness is practiced to such an intent I suggest they hire a cheap boy or a "wiper" to tell the men when to begin and quit work and not waste so much brass and time making a new whistle every week. The time wasted amounts to considerable, but the "brass" doesn't; as a few here have an unlimited amount.

Rumor has it that a party with guns have gone down to the wharf to look for the miscreant that has been writing from here. Judging from the amount of territory covered by the Wiper each day, he would be a good one to enter in a go as you please race.

The Michigan people are still holding their

benches down by sitting on them; for this kind of work they receive ten hours pay. A good thing should be passed around, as we are all generous enough to accept anything of that sort.

McGINTY No. 2.

ARMSTRONG, Kas., Aug. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The cold season has at last ceased to exist in this part of the United States. We have experienced very warm weather here in the last two weeks. Heavy rains at intervals had a salutatary effect on the heat in bringing it down to a normal state.

It is a proverbial year for the Kansas farmers, as their crops of cereals, fruits and vegetables are abundant, but the prices of some of their produce is abnormally low. Potatoes are selling at retail for 25 cents per bushel, tomatoes 40 cents per bushel and liable to be lower, cabbage 10 cents per one dozen heads, roasting ears, sweet corn, from 5 to 10 cents per dozen, sweet potatoes one dollar per bushel. All other products are proportionally low.

In my last letter I made mention that James Powell, boiler maker, in charge of round house work, peculiar to his trade, was discharged for loafing. From what I can learn from friends, they, the boiler makers, claimed that by using such language, it meant that they were all loafers. Such is not the fact; I could not say so for the simple reason that they are all alike, willing to take a man's part at any time and place when called upon by the company, in the discharge of their duty. In the Powell case I have no apology to make; it must stand on its merits.

Work in the different departments of the shops here is good, but hiring no men, only a few machinists to replace those that quit from time to time, and their time here to be but very short. The machinists claim they do not like the aggressive policy of the foreman in the shops here, and the wage question has something to do with it. They will pay some machinists $2.75 per day, others they will pay $2.90, both of the same ability and doing the same work. Often the inferior man gets the maximum wages. The wage question is the most important thing that is talked about by men in every department, on account of inequality. No more changes or discharges made so far this month; working the same number of hours per week, 52.

There is another order issued to the different foremen that all over time must be stopped; a good thing for the company if carried out.

Mr. Mertzheimer paid us a flying visit the seventh inst. All the old boys like to see old Metsy, as they call him.

Thomas Neasham, D. M. W., paid his respects to the members of L. A. 3694, at their hall on Minnesota Avenue, Wyandott, on August 18, at 9 p. m. The members gave him a hearty greeting and he gave them in return some sound and *wholesome advice.*

The Missouri Pacific R. R. Company commenced to rebuild their shops at Cypress that was destroyed by fire some time ago. They are to be of wood, and are to be enlarged to employ a larger force of men than heretofore.

On Thursday the 20 inst., switch engine 1151 was dumped into the turn table at noon by a careless hostler and it took a large force of men that afternoon to right her. It took just 18 hours with a number of machinists and laborers to put her in proper condition for service again, which was badly needed, as business on the road is brisk. I might say booming.

On the morning of the 22 inst. a good joke was perpetrated on about a dozen of the employes of the different departments here by Mr. Joseph Roberts, M. M. It seems that there is a good deal of Typhoid fever and other indigeous diseases prevalent here; and Dr. J. W. Perkins called the attention of the company to the fact that it was due to bad sewerage and bad water. The company uses two kinds of water for drinking purposes for its men, well water and Missouri River water. The twelve men was called to the master mechanic's office, to find out from them which water they favored for drinking purposes. All but two Irishmen in the crowd favored Missouri River water, they claiming that there were health giving properties in Mrs. Treats' water, and they want it; they ought to have it. Where the joke comes in, all of the men called to the office of the M. M., are mostly old timers here and most of them have taken active parts in labor organizations here, and are always independent enough to pass their opinions on events that transpire in the shops from time to time. Most of them thought that was why they were summoned, for I have head from good authority that there were some blanched cheeks in the crowd, while others were full of emotion as they sat in a circle around the master mechanic and his clerk. When they found out what they were wanted for their faces were full of radiant smiles and their cheeks resumed their former color and brightness. It was laughable to hear them tell others how they felt, and though most of them were bound to stand by what ever they had said or done, irrespectable of consequences. As it now is, they all feel grateful to Dr. J. W. Perkins and Mr. Joseph Roberts, M. M., in consulting them about the matter, and particularily in being solicitous about the welfare of the men.

AU BOUT DE SON.

EVANSTON, Wyoming, Aug. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Yesterday was pay day for the shop boys. The engineers, firemen and train men got paid on the 24th inst.

We are still on 52 hours per week in the shops.

Engine No. 1000 and engine No. 1004 are in the back shops for general overhauling. Engine No. 1019 and engine No. 995 are out and doing well. Engines No. 1007 and 1026 from Echo, have been up for repairs. Engines No. 1258 and 1095 are out and doing very well.

While I am writing the shop boys are practic-

ing for the fire department. They expect to get away with the boys at Rock Springs in the race.

I am sorry to inform the readers of the Magazine that Wm. Jeffs accidentally shot himself while out hunting in the hills. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss. He was an honest man.

A young man by the name of Quim, a printer, was traveling west when he made an attempt to get on the cars, and slipped, the wheels passed over one of his legs, cutting it off. He has gone to the Salt Lake Hospital.

Engineer Joseph Stevenson has gone to the Hot Springs, Ogden, for the benefit of his health we hope to see Joe back again looking well.

We was pleased to see Thomas Neasham our D. M. W. We had a very good time while he was here and at Almos too; the boys are always pleased to see him and to receive his good advice.

I am informed that a locomotive fireman by the name of Alfred Peterson was passed to Ogden Hospital with some kind of a fever and that a telegram was sent to have a convaiance their to take him to the hospital, there was no convaiance and he had to get there the best he could.

We are pleased to hear that Wm. Baden starts to work soon.

I see Joseph Shaw is working here again and Wm. Woods engineer goes to work on the first of September.

J. M. B.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 23, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Your last correspondent from here must draw largely on his immagination for the substance of his letter, why; we are not the people he would paint us up to be; to be sure we are patriotic people, and love liberty, when it works our way, otherwise we do not mean it; on the contrary we are a meek accommodating people, so much so we are ready to get off the middle of the road, and help make it pleasant for any of our friends who come along, you see we want to be a nice people, not too radical, and things will come easier, after a while we'l get back to the middle of the road, provided it is well paved, but others must do the paving. We are having fair times, plentiful crops, farmers and railroads are happy, there is a big business now on the U. P. Bridge, since the eastern roads run into Omaha. Our assembly is doing nicely, with a set of officers who take a pride in attending to their duties in a business way, thereby decerving the undivided support of all true members.

On the 17th inst. we were treated to a feast of wholesome truths in a lecture by Bro. T. B. McGuire on the subject of labor from a religeous standpoint. Rev. J. Williams of Omaha presided in his usual, genial and happy manner.

We were also fortunate in having our worthy D. M. W., Bro. Neasham present, who was heartily greeted and loudly called for until he responded, by requesting the moral support of all present for the principles of the Knights of Labor, as *they were good* enough for everybody, but he would not say if everybody was good enough to be a K. of L. true. Again Bro. Neasham, you set us all thinking, and wishing we were once more in the middle of the road and never more step into a quagmire, we all feel the effect, and shall renew our fealty to that grand motto, humanity ever, and partisan never,

ESTO PERPETUA.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 27, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Business in Denver has not improved any since my last letter, and the city is a good place for any one seeking work to keep away from.

The first of the month we had something to talk about for a day, being what some would call a strike. The foreman boiler maker, Thos. Topham, who was discharged last December by the then master mechanic, was reinstated, an act of justice long delayed, to this a few of the workmen in that department objected and left the shop, but for what reason does not clearly appear, part of them at least, have come to work in these shops while Topham was away and certainly have no personal reason for it. It seems to have arisen from no particular cause other than a disposition to kick, and not know for what, that sometimes takes hold of men on the moment. There was certainly no principle involved on their part, while the the reinstallment of Topham was an act of simple justice that had been urgently sought for by the organized workmen. Such strikes(?) of workmen are the best of object lessons to demonstrate the difference between organization and disorganization. No one about the place would have known that anything unusual had happened in the boiler-shop if it had not been talked about, as work was not hindered in the least. Everything is moving along quite smoothly about the shop, and looks well for the future.

The lecture by T. B. McGuire that I announced last month we enjoyed last Monday evening. There was a well filled house.

On last evening McGuire favored the members of L. A. 3218, and visiting members, with instructions in the work of the organizatton, and there was a large attendance. Brother McGuire's visit here will prove of great value to the organization. There are many old members that do not know yet how great the order is. It strikes at the root of every evil effecting humanity, its principles must be studied in order to be understood and appreciated.

The Knights of the city have decided to turn out in a body in the parade on Labor Day, and it is to be hoped that all will recognize it as his duty to take part in it. There is much more in doing this than the simple fact of being seen on the street.

* * *

"People who think the world was made for this generation alone are the most unmitigated victims of a conceit that the sun ever blushed."

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI. OCTOBER, 1891. No. 9.

CRAFT, COUNTRY AND CREED.

Man's worse enemy is man. The ills he contends against, that arise from other sources, are easily surmounted or endured, they can be classed as necessary ills arising from natural causes, but who can contend that ills arising from man's attack on man are necessary or man should be considered civilized while any form of them exist? It is certainly not a natural condition for man to exist under; the condition is an artificial one, the result of training, purposely encouraged to perpetuate existing ills. There never was a tyrant but what trembled when men were seen coming together and forgetting past differences. there never was a tyrant, in the form of an individual as a monarch, a hierarchy or corporation that at such times did not do all in their power to divide men by reviving the questions over which they had contended against each other in the past.

In all ages, country, craft and creed, have been made the main questions that mankind has been kept at daggers point with each other over, while their masters or despoilers have reaped the harvest, laughing among themselves over their folly. The slave that has worked as a blacksmith has been made to believe that he was better than the slave that worked on wood and *vice versa*. Any tendency of the two to get together has been viewed with alarm by the master—master only by the grace of ignorance of the slave—they might discover that they were on a common level after all and that, in seeking a better existence, it was to their advantage to work together in recognition of their common level. The masters know, in such an event, their advantage is gone. How persistantly their mouth pieces (P. M. Arthur as an example) contend that they have nothing in common, that the one who is at present getting the most pay would be that much worse off if he did anything that would aid another to receive the same or more pay. That they would lower their dignity if they, from a common standpoint of men, demanded the removal of oppression specially applied to only a part. How loudly they applaud the "independant and manly" spirit shown when another division is announced and the Brotherhood of Bean Shellers declare to the world their intention of going it alone and, as a caste, seek elevation by downing the rest of the world. Happy thought (for their masters.) If they do not intend to elevate themselves why organize? If they expect the rest of the world to advance why seperate from them? It would make the

advance movement that much lighter on all to stand together; in union there is strength. The only conclusion that can be reached by an observer is, that they expect to, by a coup, get on the top of all the rest and bear them down, at least that is what such moves in two thousand years of history has made to result, the division on craft lines has given the master the advantage, performed for him what he wanted done. The engineer does not want the fireman to advance, the fireman the wiper, the bricklayer the hodcarrier; if any doubt it examine the agreements railroads have been asked to sign, or ask any bricklayer. By craft antagonism the masters have been relieved from chaining their slaves, the slaves did it themselves.

Creed antagonism has been another effective means of chaining humanity. More blood has been shed, more misery caused over this question than all others combined, and it was always a question that the mass of humanity knew the least about, but the blinder a man the harder he will fight against a supposed evil and the harder he is to be convinced that there is no evil to fight, and yet belief in a creed is very much a matter of geography, the average man has had very little to do with the formation of his belief, and if he did have he would be wise enough to allow others equal enjoyment of their belief and none such will allow that belief to interfere at all in improving earthly relations. But the masters know well that it will not do to allow such a condition to grow, and some western corporations are busily encouraging, through their agents, organizations that will divide men on creed lines, reopen *old animosities that* labor organiz*ations have been* gradually break*ing down. The* creed chains were seen to be weakening, and it is surprising that under the glare of the intellectual light of this decade of the nineteenth century, it would be possible to make any impression on men with such antiquated questions.

Still, within the past few months we have heard from men, ordinarily supposed to have common sense, all groaning under the same oppressive economic conditions, toiling day in and day out, the least relaxation bringing them a like to the verge of hunger, snarl at each other over their differences in creed rather than join hands to throw off the oppression. One declaring he would have nothing further to do with the organization — referring to the Knights of Labor—so long as a protestant Swede had anything to do with it, another declare that he, for the rest of his life, would be the bitter enemy of any Irish catholic. In them, not only creed but national prejudices were at work. Poor miserable crawling worms they are, forgetting that their common enemy was encouraging that that he might the easier despoil them, would they but for a day see their folly and act together their children might have occasions to bless them.

Craft, creed and country prejudices, the weopen of the tyrant and despoiler of the happiness of mankind!! Curse those who use it knowingly, pitty those who use it unwittingly through ignorance. Let the light of intelligence drive out the darkness caused by its accursed influence. Bred in the bone in the past and blighted mankind. Let the rising generation be not tainted with it. Stamp it out as an accursed desease. Treat the one who would encourage the propagation of it as a leper. That the future of mankind may be brighter and man to man a brother be.

HAVE RAILROAD MEN INTERESTS ANTAGONISTIC TO THOSE OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE?

There is a movement on foot to organize, politically, the employes of railroads, to combat the farmers and those in other industrial persuits who have organized politically or are organizing, to accomplish that which they believe is for the general benefit.

The argument used to induce men to thus organize, is that political success of those they would have them combat would prove an injury to railroad men as a class. The theory, that what is the employers' interest is the employes' seems to be the basic idea on which the movement is founded, for there seems to be no other plausible reason to offer, and it is from the employers that urging to such organization comes, quite contrary to what urging to organization for the protection of labor generally comes. This fact ought to cause it to be thoroughly considered before being either commended or condemned.

The movement tends to perpetuate a division, in political as well as industrial organization, of the producers of the nation, and on the theory that their interests are directly opposed to each other. That if the power that corporations now exercise over the destinies of the nation be checked or restrained, employes of those corporations must necessarily suffer. Why, is the question every railroad employe should ask, as well as every other producer in the nation. If the restricting of the power of the corporation is to injure the employe, it must arise from a premeditated act of the corporations, and implies that the corporations have the power to inflict the injury now, either by reducing force of men and demanding greater exertion from those remaining, or lowering wages, or other means, and can the average railroad servant say truthfully, that he is free from that now, or that giving the corporation greater power will improve their condition any, or that they at present are under any better average condition than the servants of corporations engaged in other pursuits?

The movement seems to be based on the fear of a bugbear. The cry is, that the direction of the agitation for legislation for the relief of the people tends simply to overburden the already burdened railroads and cause them to exercise their power to equalize it by reducing wages, etc. This is misrepresentation; there is not a movement on foot, in the line of a reform, that has any weight at all that does not seek justice for all, corporations as well as individuals, there is no justice in pressing a person or company because the power to do it can be commanded. The direction that is proposed is to relieve the corporations entirely of their great burden, and as railroads are for the use of, so must they be for the benefit of the whole people, therefore let the people shoulder the whole burden. It is the place where it belongs.

A government of the people, for the people, by the people, should never saddle or allow to be saddled onto a portion of the people a burden the carrying of which is for the benefit of the whole people. Not only the profits and comforts, but the dangers of losses and discomforts should rest on the people in whose behalf the whole is done. Under that principle, railroad employes have nothing to fear, nor have railroad owners; under it, equity would regulate their affairs probably superior to their attempts to enforce it now. Any other line of legislation would be of questionable benefit to them or to any one else.

A statement, offered, by those engaged in organizing railroad men politically, as an argument, does not seem to bear the stamp of reason.

It says that legislation hostile to railroads in Minnesota, is responsible for a reduction of the force of employes in that state, that, while there was an increase of two hundred and sixty miles in mileage and an increase of over one hundred locomotives and over seven thousand freight cars in use, there was a reduction of eight hundred in the number of employes when there should have been an increase of two thousand. Perhaps employes can imagine how it was that so many locomotives and cars were kept in operation with a reduced number of men, some must have doubled up in their work; the argument is in keeping with the general argument offered. An analysis of such statistics might develop a contrary argument.

Any legislation that tends to increase the risks of losses while it does not equalize it by increasing the chances of profits, provided the profits are not sufficient now to cover the risks, is wrong, no matter whether it relates to corporations or individuals, employers or employes. Equity is what is wanted and risk sharing should accompany profit sharing and in the case of railroads the people can find no better way than to assume the whole responsibility as well as profits.

It is a question whether legislation can, in equity, take any other course. Legislation that tends to benefit the people by reducing the tariff rates regardless of cost of service would not be in the line of equity, neither will it solve the problem. Its operation tends to a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Neither would law fixing the rate of pay for the labor of an individual regardless of whether he could supply himself with necessities on that pay, solve the question of placing the laborer in a better condition than at present. It tends to drive conditions to the verge of the impossible.

There is no denying the fact that the murmurings of the people are against the corporations, and that that action tends in the direction of curbing their power; there certainly must be a cause for this. There is not a particle of doubt but what the people have good reasons. It has been the cry of every political convention held for a number of years. There is no doubt but what the effects that have caused the murmurings were endured long before complaint was made. There is no need of condemning any particular person or person, that a wrong exists is certain. Like causes would produce like effects on any other world. There is no need of personal antagonism with any owner or manager of railroads, the whole trouble is with the social machine we are trying to live under, the more we try to brace it up the worse it gets. We are trying to make it perform transportation for us; one part is trying to regulate the tension in one direction others in another direction, the result has been the machine has regulated nothing. Those who have performed the labor of transportation have had nothing to boast of, neither have those who have used it; a few have, however, become immensely wealthy out of it in some way.

The agitation is for justice. Railroad employes cannot suffer from justice. They are more likely to get relief from the state, of which they are a large part, than from individuals. Even present railroad managers would grant to them what they will not now, if it was the state that stood over them. With many of them

at present it is not a question of what they think is right, but a question of what they must do to meet demands in other directions, the fulfilling of which are complicated by affairs over which they have no control. They have not the making, entirely at least., of the conditions that now often force seemingly bad decisions. There are exceptions to this, but not enough to impeach the rule. The justice and equity, that is needed and is being sought for, railroad employes are interested in having established, as is every other citizen of the nation. Let all pull together for the common good. They are the greater part, and it is the greatest good for the greatest number that is wanted.

THE POWER OF THE JUDICIARY.

A government of the people, by the people, for the people, can be such only so long as the people, as a whole, act their part. Every one who does not, or from any cause is incapacitated from doing so is a burden on the remainder; they lessen the possibility of a true government of the people just that much. Let the inactive become the majority and a government of the people can exist only in form, as we are now an illustrious example. A government of the people cannot adopt as a principle that a class was born to rule, the remainder to serve and obey. It cannot be a people's government and create stations by law, nor can a people's government long stand with the people active in caring for only one branch and giving no attention to the others. A person free must personally guard that freedom from every possible attack, no matter what direction it may come, if he would long remain free.

Whether wise or otherwise, our people's government has three branches or heads, practically independent heads. Still, with any of them diseased the whole are affected, the interests of the people cannot be cared for as intended. Each of them must be in step with the wish of the people, expressed as a whole. Legislation may be what is wanted, but if it is not excuted it amounts to nothing, or, if the judicial branch nulifies it. A government of the people must be as progressive as the people. A progressive people is lauded, so should be a progressive government; to be progressive it cannot anchor to the past. It cannot recognize a formula based on what has been. The correctness of its course should be tested only by equity, justice and truth; one branch must be as progressive as another. A ship with three anchors cannot sail as it should with any one of them down acting as a drag.

Our people are awakening, though rather late, to the meaning of the immortal statesman's words, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The people, like Guliver, have found that while they slept something has been industriously at work binding them down. They are startled with law they know nothing about —court made law. They are occasionally startled to find that what they have been so industriously manufacturing in the legislative branch is of no account after all their trouble. The power of the judicial branch is slightly revealed to them. Too little attention has been given to this branch of the government. To the mass of the people it has always been shrouded in mystery, but few could take part in it, and it has been to the interest of those few to keep it so. The tendency of a people is to venerate that which they know little of. The puzzling formulas of the law have added to

this, but why should a people stand in awe of its own creation. No simple answer seems ready.

It is time more attention was given this branch, removed of its seeming mystery and groveling veneration will give way to activity in cleansing it, for which there is great need. It will be discovered as the stronghold of the cunning designing ones that have been chaining down the sleeping people. No unjust knot that it has been the means of tieing but what can be released even though Alexander's method be resorted to and no time be wasted but violently sever it, but reason should say whether such means are necessary. Nothing is so sacred that it should be allowed to stand in the way of equity, justice and truth. Government is but a machine to accomplish those ends; if the one in use does not do it then it should be supplanted by one that will.

It is utter nonsense for a people to give attention to the legislative and not the judicial branch of a government. Election day is the time when every man is supposed to take part in the government. In some states, at the coming election, but a member of the supreme court is to be chosen, and little importance is attached to it, expressions indicating this are heard on all sides. It simply illustrates how near asleep the people are yet. This single man may prove of more importance for good or bad than a multitude of legislatures. He can prove to be the power that will nulify every act from which much was hoped for. If a majority of the court are not in step with the people, of what use is a legislature that is? It is nonsense to say that the court has a people given constitution which must guide them; there have been too many conflicting decisions in *the past to give* weight to that *hope In the election* of district judges that hope has no weight whatever, and the poor man fighting for his rights against the cunning, acting for wealth, has, without the district judiciary is in accord with the justice the age is demanding, little to hope for and his opponent has little to fear from the effects of his appeal.

Let all who hope and seek for the establishment of human rights scrutinize carefully the candidates for position in the judicial branch of our government. It needs more attention at present than any other branch. Government is but a means to an end, a machine to produce welfare and happiness for the human family. See that one part works in harmony with the other parts; if it is done the end sought will be reached as fast as humanity is prepared for it, and the Gordian knots will loosen without the necessity of violence.

IDLENESS A CURSE.

Shortening the hours of labor is an economic expedient to relieve the congestion that society is suffering under, there is no reason to apply it only to wage labor, it is like putting protection on slaves back to relieve the sting of the lash. The power of man to produce has been multiplied many fold by the utilization of mechanical force, improved methods, etc., The congestion arises from the social conditions that gives to the wage producer but a small proportion of the additional product, and the amount is not increasing as their productive power is, the major portion going where it acts as a menance to them, making their condition relatively worse than when in the same time they produced less, a reduction in the time worked is a movement in the line of safety but of only a temporary nature, to make any permanent

benefit there must come to the producer an increased share of the product regardless of the time it takes to produce it. Under no plan will a fair share go to the wage earner, he must be eliminated entirely. That done and the question of working time will settle itself.

Idleness can never give benefits. No logical argument can be offered to prove that man can be benefited by it. A change of employment from physical to mental or vice versa, will give rest. Rest and idleness are as unlike as day and night; necessary sleep is what nature demands from all, but sleep is not idleness.

No person has a moral right to waste one moment of his time. It should be turned to a good purpose; what nature takes in sleep is so used, the remainder should be. It should be used for the needs of man and mankind. Man, bound helpless under the wages system must resort to a restriction of his production for wages to relieve the pressure on fellow men, which reacts on himself, but that will never result in permanent benefit unless the causes for such a step are removed, this extra time should be put to that purpose, otherwise it is wasted.

The needs of mankind are far more than simple products for consumption, that is simply fuel to keep the animal part of man in operating condition, that the real man, separate from the animal in its needs, may be attended to. This is quite the reverse of the condition that exists but is what must be sought for and established before mankind can be said to have entered into a civilized state, or have conquered the forces he has been given to subdue to his welfare.

Man should take time to act his *part in the* affairs of society, *to cultivate* his faculties, to do that which will raise him to a higher intellectual and moral plain. If he has no time for this, or having does not use it, he can never expect to be better situated than he is. How can he expect that existing social conditions that bears him down will ever be improved if he does not do it?

An enforced reduction in working time now, is severely felt by the average wage earner, but it is not felt as severely as working no time, it divides among many what would otherwise be on a few. It is by far the most just method of releiving an unjust condition, but enforced loss of employment, either wholy or in part ought to set every man to discover why this is so. Time is there given to do it in. It is reasonable to think that where there is an abundence of material to be fashioned into every conceivable human need and muscle and brain standing ready to do it and men in sore need of the product, that no man ought to want. Than why does he? The earth is certainly intended for the use of man who has assumed control of it, that is, mankind has allowed a few to assume control of it while the rest depend on them, that seems to be the only reason that a man who needs employment has not got it. A famine is thus caused by artificial means, if it was a natural one there would be a great cry, but in this case man looks at his own creation and says little about abolishing the cause.

Now man is morally bound to put his time to good use, what better use can he put it, when forced out of employment, or has time to spare over the demand for production, than in seeking to remove or restrain the force that has caused danger from artificial famine? Thus making him that much more an independent man. If a river overflows its banks, des

troying crops, making a community unable for a season to follow their usual employment, who would not say but what that community was wise, to, instead of setting down and idley hoping that that river wont overflow again, go to work and strengthen and raise the banks until they are assured it would not, God would help them then, for God always helps those that help themselves. Are not the wage-earning members of society in a parallel condition and should act accordingly. There are parts of society, however, that do all possible to discourage the workers, out of or reduced in employment, from using their extra time for any such a purpose. The river will never overflow again they are told, but it has and always will if left as it is. It is to the interest of their advisers to have it felt in the present condition.

The wage-earners' condition is such, that, while employed he stands in constant dread of the future—the possible loss of employment—he realizes his helpless condition, while he is, physically, the peer of men. How much happier his existence would be if that which he fears was removed. To what more valuable use could be put the time he now lets run to waste—"kills it," and the one who kills time commits a crime as does the one who kills man, neither can be restored. It would add to his happiness, and it is happiness, if anything, that man should seek on earth. The man who says it is an impossible undertaking can hardly, with truth, be said to have developed those qualities that are the necessary characteristics of a MAN.

The man who consumes the return from the labor he does, eight or ten hours each day, if employed thus till death overtakes him, will [illegible] the world without having improved it, and will always stand in a precarious condition. He has had from four to six more hours that he could have put to use, that could have been made of more value to him and to all mankind than the time he did work. Why should he not use it? Not physically able! that is rarely true. If he has been engaged at hard manual labor eight hours, let him put the remainder, over nature's demand for sleep, to mental labor. It will act as a rest to the physical parts. If engaged in mental labor it is equally true of putting if to manual labor.

There ought to be no distress caused by overproduction, but it is said that it is what causes distress; workers, use the time you now waste, in making what should be, so. It will be putting your time to profitable use; in fact, no good will come from shortening the hours of wage-labor unless the time thus saved is so used.

The Bankers' Association have a circular out, urging the bankers of the west to stand true to their brethren in the east in maintaining the gold standard. It says that agitation of the currency question is all right when confined to social gatherings, reform clubs, etc., but when it reaches an interference in business it must be fought. That the greatest blessing the banks could wish for would be for congress to go to sleep for ten years. With the banker business, is above all other considerations. They must prosper if the business of the rest of the world is blighted. To those who have read The Seven Financial Conspiracies, the meaning of this circular will be readily understood. The Eighth Financial Conspiracy is being hatched and if the people are not active in watching their interests they will soon be afflicted by it.

"THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR."

This is the only labor organization that unfurls a banner under which all men and women can organize and raise a discriminating standard by which those who sustain mankind by useful labor could soon discover the enemy that preys upon them. The enemies against whom this standard is raised, feeling their weakness, and fearing anything that might develop the strength of this organization, study only how to enfeeble them. If they can destroy the balance between the professions useful to society, the more easy it is to oppress them.

The lessons taught us by generations past, seem to be lost to a great portion of the wealth producers. The disorder of our pre-historic ancestors, is, it seems, about to reappear in the present age. The habits of one ancestor who wandered in the paths of ignorance and darkness, it appears, is leading many of the children to stray after them. The numerous trade unions that came into existence the past year, shows that to some extent our enemies have been successful. If the contemptable plans could be completed, the true principles of society would soon be dissolved, there would no longer exist a common interest, or public spirit.

Distinction of castes would reduce society into a regular system for the maintenance of disorder. The children of one caste would become the enemies of another, and thus make themselves the perpetual instruments of their misfortunes.

The Knights of Labor's fundamental principle, "An injury to one is the concern of all," seeks to avoid the factional strife of semi-civilization. This is the parent organization of labor that is threatening to take some of the power from the dangerous wealthy classes who have considered government as their private domain for the past quarter of a century, who have had all laws made in the interests of themselves, through which they have abandoned themselves to depredations of the most arbitrary authority. Have we not long enough paid for the privilege of being subservant to them, while they resort to law of their own making to curtail their natural prerogatives of our liberties?

I reiterate, this is the only labor organization under whose banner all wealth producers could be brought face to face with the enemy, who would form but an insignificant little group. Intelligence would soon lead the masses to realize, that, which has governed them in the past has been the fear of a child, or that of the ignorant savage. The simi-civilization that has submitted to the authority of parental inhabitants of the nation's cemetries would soon disappear, as all would learn that the safety of the people is the only law we should be made to obey. With one voice the question would be asked of the little group, how they acquired their wealth? Why is it the many toil while the few enjoy? Why they produce and the few dissipate? The many produce the wealth, the few absorb it and often call this governing.

With one accord the industrial army would question whether that which is an individual is robbery and plunder, can be virtuous in a combination of individuals.

Imagine the little group as a last resort to maintain their power over us, adopt the methods of our enemies in Tennessee and call on the governor for the military. Should they come to point their guns at us, we would ask the soldiers: Are you not of our people and our relations? Will you strike your brothers who are of your blood? If you shoot down the producers, who will nourish you? Would you not starve if dependant on this insignificent little group you are defending? Would they do anything but ground their arms and ask you to show them the enemy? Should there be among the smaller group ecclesiastical governors, who as another resource would undertake to frighten us, in the

name of religion, and tell us God commends peace; we would answer that peace supposes justice. Should they tell us once more that suffering is the business of the world, we would ask them to show us an example. If in dispair they cried out, all is lost, because the masses are enlightened; we would soon convince them, since we are enlightened, we will commit no violence, we only want justice.

All is safe.

H. BREITENSTEIN.

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON ON THE PEOPLES NEEDS.

The present generation have rarely viewed the specticle of a man holding the high position of Governor of a state stepping into the arena as the champion of economic principles, that are revolutionary in their relations to dominant political ideas, under which a people have become enslaved; not but what from such a source, of right it should be expected, but because the "practical" political policy rules, and the party machine have set up automatons whose movements have been those of a jumping jack, and the present generation have learned to expect such in political positions.

But in the Hon. Sylvester Pennoyer, Governor of Oregon, an exception is shown. There is no true patriot but what will rejoice that there is one governor who has the courage of his convictions and expresses them over his signature as a governor, even though he knows that it would bring on his head the political wrath of every monopolists and partizan in the country.

In the *North American Review* for August, he says:

"The wonderful shaking of dry bones. and the more wonderful appearance of that "exceeding great army" which the prophet of the Almighty beheld about twenty-five centuries ago, after the soft breath of the four winds had passed over the open valley which lay at his feet, have almost been rivalled by the sudden appearance of a new party within the national political arena; with this difference, however—that the shaking of dry bones did not proceed, but will follow, its advent. It is an instructive study, not, however, embraced in the purpose of this article, to trace the origin and growth of political parties in this country. It will be ascertained that whatever party appeals most to the sense of justice, and stands most prominently as defender of the rights of the weak and oppressed, will sooner or later triumph in spite of what seemed at its formation insurmountable obstacles. And this fact goes to the credit side of our national character. Is there a necessity for a new political party in our government at this time? The answer is plain, and it will spring simultaneously from the lips of every honest man. There is a necessity for a new party if there be flagrant governmental abuses which are unnoticed and popular demands for justice which are unheeded by the existing political organizations. Are there such? Let the records answer."

He then pictures how the existing political organizations have hoodwinked the people, and continuing, says:

"And thus the ability of our statesmen and the attention of our people were centred exclusively upon the particular amount of the mint anise, and cummin extorted by tariff taxation from the overburdened taxpayer that should go to the government and upon the particular amount that should go to the favored industries, while the weightier matters—the oppression of the people by the pernicious tariff system itself, as well as by a number of other equally indefensiblet instrumentalities—were entirely ignored. The great cormorants of aggrandized capital and of corsorate power, which are now preying upon the very vitals of all of the industries of our national commonwealth, are, indeed, well pleased when public attention, can thus be diverted from their wholesale plunder of our people to the far smaller plunder involved by any particular arrangement of tariff duties. Those statesmen, so-called, the scope of whose vision is inadequate to the discovery of any governmental abuses except those inflicted by some objectionable adjustment of our tariff laws, are, although perhaps unwittingly, the most serviceable stool-pigeons of corporate and capitalistic power, inasmuch as they draw attention exclusively to the wrongs of the tariff robbery, thus leaving these greater public robbers free

scope to continue their unstincted pillage both of the public treasury and of private pockets. The existing parties themselves are responsible for the formation of this new political organization."

The writer then points out how the old political parties turned a deaf ear to popular demands for a better financial system, and the placing of a just share of taxation on to wealth.

"There have been, and there are now, several other governmental abuses and derelictions for which the two old parties are responsible. Among them are the granting to private corporations the loan of millions of money and vast empires for the building of railroads, which, when built, are permitted to exact excessive charges from the people; the usurpation of a governmental function by a private corporation in the transmission of intelligence without restrictions of law upon its charges against the government itself, as well as against the people; the unsurped interference by the federal judiciary, within the States, with their laws and tribunals; the degradation of one of the precious metals and the denial of its free coinage by Congress, thus imposing an unexpected hardship upon the States, to which, under the constitution, is denied the privilege of coining money, while they are restricted, at the same time, to the use of gold and silver as legal-tender; but far above any of these in importance are the entire exemption of the wealth of the country, as such, from federal taxation, which can be remedied by the imposition of a graduated income tax, and the faulty and almost criminal financial policy of the government, through which the wealth of our people is transferred from the pockets of the many to the vaults of the few, aud the federal treasury controlled and used in the interest of bondholders and stockjobbers. The present financial system of the government is the worst of existing national abuses, and to remedy this is justly the rallying cry of the new political party.

It is, indeed, most probable, if the Democratic party had kept true to its ancient faith, that the new party would never have come into existance, inasmuch as the former would have, to a great extent, voiced the popular demands. In its earlier and better days it was in all verity a "people's party." It was inflexibly opposed to the aggrandizement of both governmental and capitalistic power. The national Democratic platform of 1859 declared the sentiments of the party upon its financial policy—and it was the reiteration of former platforms—as follows:

"That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostiliy to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power and above the laws and will of the people;" "that the separation of the money of the the government from banking institutions is indispensible for the safety of the funds and rights of the people."

Thus it will be seen if that party had adhered to the faith of its founders it would have answered the widespread demand for the abrogation of the present financial policy of the government.

* * The demand for entire change in the fiscal system of the government is widespread. It has been occasioned by the flagrant injustice of the enrichment of the few which is the legitimate results of its operations.

The mutterings of discontent, although heretofore disregarded, have been universal. They could find no expression in the platform of any existing political party, and therefore have been contemned as well as unheeded. These mutterings have at length found voice in a new political organization, and their long-pent-up expression will undoubtedly be the great slogan of the coming presidential contest. Hence it is the most vital concern to the party itself, as well as to the people whose interests it would subserve, that its financial policy should be one that can be defended upon the grounds of justice, of public necessity, and of business principles. If such a policy can be formulated, the young strippling of a party will win to its following the honest-hearted yeomanry of the whole country, and may achieve a political victory unrivalled in this country for more than half a century past.

In the first place, therefore, the currency which is proposed to be issued should be based upon a perfectly secure and imperishable foundation, and should be legal-tender for all debts, public and private. Such a basis can only be furnished by the real property of the country. To accept personal security, or any other security than the improved real property of the country, would be to hazard the loan; which the government, in the interest of the whole people, poor as well as rich, cannot justly do. There can be no bet-

ter or safer security for a government loan than the real property of the nation. If the loan is placed upon such property at one-half or one-third of its real value, it is secure as the government itself, and the currency based upon such a loan is as good as a government bond or gold and silver.

The main argument against such a policy is based upon its supposed impractibility. This has been answered by stubborn facts. The State of Oregon has more than two million dollars of school money loaned out upon the improved farm property of the State. The amount of the loan is fixed at one-third of the fair-appraised value of the farm. The entire management of the loan is confided to the State School Lan-Board, consisting of the Governor-Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, and is without any cost to the State other than that involved in the salaries paid to the members of the board for their entire official duties, amounting in all to $3,800 per anum. The applicant pays for the examination of the title to his land and its appraisment by the attorney of the board for the county in which the land is situated. The machinery is perfect and comparatively inexpensive, and the security the best in the world. The loans for the whole State are made by the State Board at the capital, and the distribution of funds throughout the State is fairly made. This system has been a blessing to Oregon farmers, and it may be a blessing to the farmers of the whole country by demonstrating the entire feasibility of loaning government money upon the improved real property of the country.

The next question of importance envolved by the proposed financial system is: How shall the money be procured by the government for making such a loan? If required, it could and would be procured as it was in order to carry on the late war, but the amount to be provided would to a great extent depend upon the exact conditions of the fiscal policy to be established.

The writer explains the plan, of issuing the money to the people, he believes should be persued, and concludes:

"The inauguration of such a fiscal policy would open a new and brighter era in the history of our country. The vast and rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few and the impoverishment of the many by the excessive rates charged for the use of money would at once cease, and, *money*, being cheap, would open up new avenues of industry and give renewed impetus to trade and increased employment to labor, and, being stable in value and sufficient in volume, would impart security to every enterprise and fair renumeration to every laudable calling. And thus would the general government at last fulfill its constitutional duty to the people by regulating the money, which it has never yet done, and never can fully do until by some such means as is proposed it regulates the interest which it shall bear. The fixing of rates of interest on money regulates, in the main, its value. The only class that would not be pecuniarily benefited by the adoption of such a fiscal system would be that class that has been enriched by the existing financial policy of the government, and that is with its ill-gotten wealth sucking the life-blood from the industrial classes of the country by the excessive rates of interest now prevailing, and by the contraction and expansion of currency it is instrumental in producing for its own benefit.

But even that class would in the end be benefited. It would not proceed long in its present way. Such a colossal aggregation of wealth by the few for the next quarter of a century as has marked the last quarter would precipitate a revolution. The impoverished and starving masses, impelled by the privation and hunger of their wives and children, would, like tortured beasts, at last turn and rend the supposed cause of their miseries. The plain alternative presented to that class and to the whole people of this country, so far as our financial system is concerned, is reform or revolution. And whatsoever party shall bring about the needed reformation in the fiscal policy of the government will secure the favor of a just God and the support of a grateful people.

WHERE MUST LASTING PROGRESS BEGIN?

To the calm observer there is nothing more impressive in society to-day than the varied and multitudinous associations for the amelioration of human poverty, ignorance, and crime; and nothing more depressing than the seeming immense waste of force scattered in these innumerable directions with results so intangable and undefined. From all the discussions we hear

in the halls of legislation, and on the popular platform, on the relations of capital and labor, finance, free trade, land monopoly, taxation, individualism, and socialism, the rights of women, children, criminals, and animals, one would think that an entire change must speedily be effected in our theories of government, religion, and social life, and so there would be if a small minority, even, honestly believed in these specific reforms. But alas! our reading minds are yet to be educated into the first principles of social science; they are yet to learn that our present theories of life are all false. The old ideas of caste and class, of rich and poor, educated and uneducated, must pass away, and the many must no longer suffer that the few may shine. Our religion must teach the brotherhood of the race, the essential oneness of humanity, and our government must be based on the broad principles of equal rights to all. A religion that seeks to make the people satisfied in their degraded conditions, and releases them from all responsibility for its continuance, is unworthy our intelligent belief, and a government that holds half its people in slavery, practically chained where they are born, in ignorance, poverty, and vice, is unworthy our intelligent support.

The object of all our specific reforms is to secure equal conditions for the whole human race. The initiative steps to this end are:—

1. Educate our upper classes, our most intelligent people, into the belief that our present civilization is based on false principles, and that the ignorance, poverty, and crime we see about us are the legitimate results of our false theories.

2. They must be educated to believe that our present conditions and environments can and will be changed, and that as man is responsible for the miseries of the race, through his own knowledge and wisdom the change must come. To-day, men make their God responsible for all human arrangements, and they quote scripture to prove that poverty is one of His wise provisions for the development of all the cardinal virtues. I heard a sermon preached, not long ago, from the text: "The poor ye have always with you," in which the preacher dwelt on the virtues of benevolence and gratitude called out on either side. Poverty, said he, has been the wise schoolmaster, to teach the people industry, economy, self-sacrifice, patience, and humility, all those beautiful virtues that best fit the the human soul for the life hereafter. "Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." Thus the lessons of submission and content have been sedulously taught to oppressed classes, in the name of God, with fair promises of heaven to come.

The rich must be taught that they have no right to live in luxury while others starve. The poor must be taught that they, too, have inalienable rights on this green earth, the right to life, liberty, and happiness, and to the fruits of their own industry, and it is the imperative duty of each class to concede the one and demanded the other. The apathy and indifference of the masses in their degraded conditions are as culpable as the pride and satisfaction of the upper classes in their superior position.

As the only hope for the lasting progress of the race and a radical reform in social life lie in the right education of children, their birth and development is the vital starting-point for the philosopher.

If we would use the same common sense in the improvement of mankind that we do in the ordinary affairs of life, we should begin our work at the foundations of society, in family life, in parenthood, the source and centre of all these terrible evils whose branches we are trying to lop off. And all our special reform work to-day is but patching the old, until with a knowledge of the true laws of social science we can begin to build the new aright. There is much surface work we must do in reform, for decency's

sake, but all this patching up of ignorant, diseased, criminal unfortunate humanity is temporary and transient, effecting no radical improvement anywhere. The real work that will tell on all time and the eternities, is building the new life and character, laying the foundation-stones of future generations in justice, liberty, purity, peace, and love, the work of the rising generation of fathers and mothers at this hour. The picture of struggling humanity through the long past is not a cheerful one to contemplate. What can be done to mitigate the miseries of the masses? This thought rests heavily and with increasing weight on the hearts of all who love justice, liberty, and equality. The same law of inheritance that hands down the vices of ancestors, hands down their virtues also, and in a greater ratio, for good is positive, active, ever vigilant, its worshippers swim up stream against the current. Could we make all men and women feel their individual responsibility in the chain of influences that tell on all time, we could solemnize in our own day, such vows for nobler lives as to make this seeming herculean work light as the wings of angels. If, henceforward, all the thought, the money, the religious enthusiasm dedicated to the regeneration of the race, could be devoted to the generation of our decendants, to the conditions and environments of parents and children, the whole face of society might be changed before we celebrate the next centennial of our national life. Science has vindicated our right to discuss freely whether our ancestors were apes; let it be as free to ask whether our posterity shall be idiots, dwarfs, and knaves, and if not, by what change, if any, in our social institutions, such wretched results may be avoided.

Let the young man who is indulging in all manner of excesses remember that in considering the effect of the various forms of dissipation on himself, his own happiness or danger, he does not begin to measure the evil of his life. *As the high priest* at the family altar, his deeds of darkness will inflict untold suffering on generation after generation. One of the most difficult lessons to impress on any mind is the power and extent of individual influence; and parents above all others resist the belief that their children are exactly what they make them, no more, no less; like produces like.

Let us, then, begin in our day by the discussion of these vital principles of social science, to even the ground and lay the foundation-stones for the greatest wonder the world is yet to see,—a man in whom the appetites, the passions, the emotions are all held in allegiance to their rightful sovereign, *Reason.* The true words and deeds of successive generations will built up this glorified humanity, fairer than any Parian marble, grander than any colossal sculpture of the East, more exalted than spire or doom, boundless in capacity, in aspiration, limitless as space.—*Elizabeth Cady Stanton in August Arena.*

UNIFORMITY OF ACTION.

We are developing events for the pen of the historian very rapidly, and if I may be able to judge rightly of the effects of the present industrial agitation in this country, grave and momentous questions will have to be solved in the course of the next few years. The masses are awakening to the urgencies and necessities of the hour. A peaceful revolution is in progress, every day brings us nearer to the time when we will be called upon to forge out, and apply a suitable and efficient remedy for the many wrongs under which we now groan. Are we prepared for such an emergency; is a pertinent question. I am afraid not, and when it comes, as it will very soon, and finds us unprepared, what will be the result? Why our last state will be infinitely worse than the first.

Now it is a popular conceded opinion that all of our industrial wrongs may be made right and effectively remedied by wise legislation. That being true,

it is necessary to prepare ourselves for the opportunity when it comes. How can we be prepared, so that we may avail ourselves of the opportunities to do the most good in the shortest period of time. Organization and education will no doubt accomplish much, but I think something else is just as necessary. What we need is a uniform code of laws enacted in every state in the Union. It is useless for one state to legislate a compulsary eight hour law, while other states recognize a longer day for labor. The reason is obvious. The same applies with equal force to almost every remedial measure necessary. Our wrongs are universal, and our remedies must be the same.

Now I am of the opinion that a proper course lies in immediately, constituting a legal bureau, embracing every industrial pursuit, in every state in the Union.

Let the different state bureaus start at once and find out what provisions in the different constitutions are conflicting with our demands, and see to it, that no time be lost in amending the constitutions. At the same time let them be framing new laws to take the place of the obnoxious and unjust laws now effective in the different states, and see to it that the masses thoroughly understand the nature of the proposed remedies so that they will vote for only such men as will secure their passage. I think it would be advisable also to have a central bureau to examine the proposed new legislation and make it as uniform in its operation as different localities and circumstances will permit.

Next year I believe most of the state legislatures will be in the hands of the industrial masses, and if I am correct in my surmise, some uniformity of action will be absolutely necessary.

S. S.

"Labor is life, successful labor is life and gladness; and successful labor with high aims and just objects brings the fullest, truest and happiest life that can be lived upon the earth."

INDIVIDUALISM AND INDIVIDUALITY.

Much misconception would be avoided in the discussion of the social problem if writers would bear clearly in mind the distinction between individualism and individuality. Under the industrial commonwealth individualism will be abolished, but individuality will be intensified. Under the competive system individuality is an impossibility for nine-tenths of mankind. They are the slaves of routine, of monotonous, wearisome drudgery, and the imperious necessity which compels them to surrender their own wills and inclinations and conform to the dictates of the task-master during nearly the whole of their waking hours. They have neither time nor opportunity to cultivate their higher nature or develop the intellectual faculties. The tendency of the rush and grind of modern industrial and business life is to convert men into mere machines, and this applies nearly as much to the trading and professional classes as to the workingmen. The special pleaders for individualism and what they are pleased to call "liberty" forget how very small a margin of time is left by the demands of business or of labor for the exercise of that freedom of choice as to the mode of developing the individual. How few there are who can really choose their studies, recreations, companionships, place of residence, etc., as a matter of preference. The supreme consideration of getting a livelihood or "getting on in the world" as the case may be, forces most into a very narrow rut of routine and completely suppresses anything like individuality or the free development and exercise of personal tastes. Under a just social system all this would be changed. The individual would have freer scope in every direction, with the single exception of that personal accumulation of wealth. The individualism which means the enrichment of a few at the expense of the mass of society would be a thing of the past. But individuality would be de-

veloped as it never was before. Set free from long hours of hopeless drudgery, with the opportunity of devoting most of the day to self-cultivation and rational enjoyment, men who otherwise would have lived and died after a round of animal-like existence, living merely to work, eat and sleep, would become conscious of higher faculties and purposes. They would be men instead of machines. The suppression of individualism will render this individuality a possibility for the toiling and overdriven masses.—*Journal of the K. of L.*

BUYING THE RAILROADS.

Sometime ago the democratic editors of Kansas held a meeting in the city of Topeka, and issued an address to the people of the state. By request of the editor of the *Advocate*, of Topeka, Congressman Davis wrote an exhaustive reply to the said address, for publication in that journal. The portion of the reply relating to the railroad question, is as follows:

It is claimed in this address that "to purchase and pay for the railroads would bankrupt the nation." A moment's thought would show the absurdity of this statement. There is said to be now resting on the railroads of this country a burden of ten billions of dollars in stock and bonds. It is estimated that on this frightful sum is paid by the people about 4 per cent. per annum. Now suppose that burden should be changed to 3 per cent. United States bonds. Would that make the burden lighter or heavier? It would save to the people or this country one hundred millions of dollars annually. This is the process which this aggregated democratic wisdom says "would bankrupt the nation."

That proposition, however, would be to pay cash for "water." This should not be done. The best railroad authorities agree that one-half of the ten billions railroad capitalization is "water" or fraud. Watered stocks cost the company nothing but the printing and selling the paper. They have sold it for cash and kept the money, and they should not now collect for it the second time. The people have paid for it once and should not buy it again. That leaves only five billions of stocks to be disposed of. One billion of that has been paid by the people in lands, bonds and money in various form. This leaves only four billions to be provided for. Now, if the railroad companies have had the use of six billions of the people's money for a period of fifteen or twenty years, on which they have been collecting dividends and interest, it would seem that they have had their four billions back more than once. However, to be fair, I would bring each railroad corporation into the court of equity. I would open a ledger with each, On one side I would place the value of a given road with all its property and belongings. I would put upon it a good fair price. On the other page I would put all that the said company has had, in the form of land, bonds and money, to aid in the construction and equipment of that road; and all moneys received for watered stocks, and all income of such stocks. If, in a given case, the company has had in the way of payment all that the road is worth, then the company has no investment and the case is settled. If, on the other hand, the property is worth more than the company has had in payment, then the government should pay the difference. This restores to the government its own property which has so long been confiscated in the hands of the corporations; as much so as eleven states were once confiscated into the hands of Jeff Davis. It is time that the people's public highways were recovered from this alien confiscation.

I use the word "alien" advisedly. It is easy to show by undoubted testimony that more than half of the stocks and bonds of the American railroads are owned in Europe, and that the freights and fares paid by Americans

on our own American railroads are fixed by a directory in the city of London; and that much of the money paid for transportation in this country goes across the ocean, reducing our volume of money and cutting down the prices of our property. It is not a mere loss of the money which we pay for the use of our own railroads but the shipment of that money to Europe by the hundreds of millions per annum causes the loss of billions in monietary values of all we have for sale.

That the government can manage the railroads is proven by its success as a "receiver" in numerous instances. When a company gets into a bad tangle it has long been the custom for the road to go into the hands of a receiver uutil its troubles are untangled. Then the governments hands its back to the incompetent company.

It may be, as alleged, that it is a "serious thing for the government to own and manage the railroads." But my reply is like that of a girl whose mother told her it was a serious thing to get married. The girl replied, "I know, mother, it is a serious thing to get married, but it is a great deal more seriuos not to." As the matter now stands the roads are bankrupting the nation. When they issued and sold that five billions of watered stocks, the money received made millionaires by the thousands, and the income from that water is making millionaires by the hundred each year. Still one more point must not be lost sight of. When we are making millionaires by the hundreds and thousands, the same agencies are making bankrupts and paupers among the people by the thousands and millions. Instead, then, of the acquisition of the roads bankrupting the government, we will be bankrupted if we don't acquire them. Any political party which does not go to the bottom of this important subject will not be able to meet the wishes and necessities of the people in the emegencies of the present time. No half-way measures will meet the urgency of the case nor satisfy the wants and wishes of the people.—*Tribune.*

The Knights of Labor are now working tooth and toenail with the farmers' alliance. Won't some one please stand up and assert that the organization is not political?—*Railway News Reporter.*

We are aware that the habit of the order of Knights of Labor of "extending a helping hand to all branches of honorable toil," has never been in high favor with the railroads and their mouth pieces, and we are still foolish enough to believe that it is not our province to oppose our follow laborers in their efforts to better their condition. "An injury to one is the concern of all," does not mean an injury to one of our trade, but to one of the great mass of working people. We have learned long since that it is the aim of our plutocratic enemies to breed strife among the producers, to destroy their strength and occupy their time and attention while they continue in their extortion and robbery, and that it is through such tools, as the editor of the *Railway News Reporter*, that they oftimes succeed in their undertaking. Political organizations? Yes, sir, we are nothing if not political in the correct use of the term; but not in the sense, which binds your diminutive soul to the corporation magnates who use old partyism to carry out their hellish designs. As all influences which tend to elevate mankind, inspire him with unselfish and noble impulses, and educate him to a full realization of the duties and obligations of citizenship, are political, so is the order of the Knights of Labor, a political organization. So, also, the churches, the schools, and above all, the Heavenly creed taught by the Son of God, are political in the highest and best sense of the term.—*Omaha Labor Wave.*

"Too much reading, and too little thinking, has the same effect upon a man's mind that too much eating and too little exercise has on his body."

The most important event in the movement abroad during September is the meeting of the workmen's parliament at Newcastle, which represents 1,500,000 people. England has been the classic ground of that peculiar mongrel known by the phonious term "Pure and Simple Trade Unionism." Under it, labor has been kept rivited like a giant to the chariot wheels of a pigmy, the extent of whose llfe depended solely upon the extent of patience to allow itself to be fettered. More than once it had given signs of impatience, but the "Pure and Simple" leader was always at hand, backed by the ruling class, to narcotize labor into resubmission, while the leader himself received the reward of his treason to his class by political preferment. This. however, could not last forever. Much as the "Pure and Simple" leader turned political economy upside down and the laws of social evolution inside out, the object lessons silently furnished by the growth and concentration of capital spoke eloquently to the heavy laden masses of labor. Machinery year by year displaced hands; monopoly reduced the value of commodities and with them wages; the two working together, the British laborer—notwithstanding the great aid of emigration—realize day by day the impossibility of achieving by the union; and clearer and clearer it became to him that there was only one thing for him to do, to seize the government and turn legislation around. Make it legislation for the people instead of legislation for the capitalist. Once arrived at that conclusion only two paths lay open—the ballot or the bullet. The former was preferred, at least its potency was to be tried first. These ideas have been steadily spreading in England and with them Socialism, much to the consternation of the "Pure and Simple" and their mainstay, the capitalist class. The congress at Newcastle shows the extent to which the new *trade unionism has* grown and the old *ariety gone down.—The People.*

I regard the world as a ship making a voyage through this mysterious ether, and upon that ship there are a few cabin passengers and a great many steerage, and I believe when the steerage is out of food by reason of stress or storm that the cabin ought to divide, and I believe if the cabin will not divide the stearage should make it divide. I am not in favor of taking the property of the rich and giving it to others; but let us see: We are invited this very night to this banquet. There ought to have been a chair and a plate for each, and there was. Suppose when we arrived here we found that to a certain nobleman and millionaire they had given fifty seats, and forty-nine gentlemen were compelled to stand. The forty-nine gentlemen would pass a law in favor of eminent domain. Nature is my mother; I was invited to this great feast of life, and I do not propose to stand while there is a seat in the world that another fellow is not occupying.—*R. G. Ingersoll.*

"The new civil service rules put in force at the Brooklyn Navy Yard seem to be working very satisfactorily, and it is now stoutly maintained that no 'pull,' however strong it may be, will do the least good in securing a position for any one, though it is easy for competent men to get employment there just now, for the reason that men of that kind are needed there to the number of about 100—among them 30 machinists. The hours of work are from seven to five, and the pay is based upon the best average pay in private shops. At present applicants must apply in person at the employment office, and will be examined in due time, the examination being of such nature that any good, competent mechanic can readily pass it. Upon passing this examination the applicant is put to work the next day, and for three weeks is on probation, during which time he must, in order to retain his position, prove in the shop that he is a competent workman. Of course, men who have previously worked on marine work will have the advantage of those unacquainted with it"—Am. Machinist.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

MASTER AND SERVANT—NEGLIGENCE OF SERVANT—DEFENSE IN A SUIT FOR WAGES.

This cause involves a question of some importance to employes of corporations. The evidence showed and was not disputed that the employe did certain work so unsatisfactorially as to occasion a loss to the defendant company. The trial court held that this loss to defendant could not be set off against the employes wages further than to the extent of the five or six days during which he was engaged in a certain work or duty which was so unskillfully done. The plaintiff was a machinist and was employed in defendants car and repair shops, for a compensation agreed upon. From this contract the law implies faithful service on the part of the employe, and also an amount of care and skill proportioned to the character of the work which he has engaged to perform. If he performs it negligently and unskillfully, it is a breach of the contract and when the employer is sued for wages, as in this case, he can defend by showing a failure on the part of the servant to properly perform his part, in consequence of which he has sustained damage. It cannot be said to be a question of set off, or of tort, it is an equitable defense growing out of the contract itself, and growing directly to the consideration. Such a defense is available against an employe's whole claim, and not merely so much of it as covers the days on which the negligence occured.

Judgment for plaintiff reversed.

GLENNON VS. LEBANON, CAR AND REPAIR CO., PA. S. C., JUNE 9, 1891.

Note, This is an important decision declaring the rights of an employer to defend against a suit to recover wages due. The rule of law is broad, almost broad enough to admit of an abuse of power over the wage earner. The justice *said: Surely if* my servant sue *me for wages, I may* show as a defense to his claim, that he has been unfaithful, negligent or dishonest, or that he wasted or embezzled my property." It was urged that the defense was only available as to the portion of the claim for the particular days upon which negligent work and the consequential injury occurred. But the appellate court ruled that in as much as plaintiff sued for the entire amount due him, that the defense must cover the entire amount.

In the case of Pownall vs. Bain, etc. co., 78 Pa. St., 402, the court held that when the servant performed a certain act so negligently as to occasion his master a greater loss than the total amount of wages due him the latter was liable to master for the whole loss.

So when an employe brought suit against his employer to recover one month's wages, the evidence showed that he had left his master's service before the month was up.

Held, That the damage suffered might be set off against wages due, because of a breach of the contract. 15 Pa. St., 361. Hence, it will be seen that unliquidated damages suffered by an employer, arising out of a contract to be performed by an employe may be set off under the Pennsylvania Statute wherever they are capable of liquidation by any known legal standard.

RISK OF EMPLOYMENT—UNPROTECTED SHAFT—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.

In an action to recover for a personal injury resulting to an employe.

Held. 1. That the servant assumes all the ordinary and usual risks of the service upon which he enters so far as these risks are known to him, or could be readily discerned by a person of his age and capacity in the exercise of ordinary care.

2. He does not necessarily assume all the risks incident to the business carried on by his employer, but only such as are connected with and incidental to his employment.

3. Where, as in this case, the plaintiff employe being engaged as a smith in a repair shop near a coal mine

operated by the same company, was ordered to go to a certain place and do certain work, and to reach the place it was necessary to pass an unprotected opening contrary to an express statutory provision, fell into it and was injured by reason of it not being protected according to law, the master is liable in the absence of contributory negligence on the part of the employe. And this is true, although the opening was equally open to the observation of both.

4. The risk arising from the neglect of the master to protect the mouth of the shaft as required by law was not one assumed by the employe. Neither is the walking past the mouth of an open shaft negligence *per se.*

Judgment affirmed.

BRAZIL BLOCK COAL RY. CO. VS. HOODLET, IND. S. C., JUNE 14, 1891.

VICE PRINCIPAL—FELLOW SERVANTS—WRECKAGE.

1. When a railway company intrusts to a subordinate the duty of furnishing places and appliances for work, or the selection of employes, the negligence of such subordinate in relation thereto is the master's negligence, and he must respond in damages to an employe injured thereby without contributary fault.

2. One who is given authority by a railway company to hire and collect employes, and supervise and direct the task of removing wreckage, is performing the master's duty and acting instead, and is therefore, not a fellow servant with the employes whom he is directing in such work, and for a consequential injury occassioned by his negligence the employes widow may recover for his death, the result of such injury.

Mary Wall vs. L. N. A. & C. Ry. Co., Ind., S. C., June 9, 1891.

LATENT DANGERS—A PLACE OF USUAL ACCIDENTS—KNOWLEDGE OF MASTER—PRESUMPTION.

1. When a servant is injured in the course of an employment which is apparently safe, but subject according *to his allegations*, to certain latent dangers unknown to him at the time of the accident, he cannot fasten any liability upon his employer for not giving notice of the dangers without showing affirmatively that the master was cognizant of it.

2. The fact that certain of his fellow servants had known similar accidents and testified to them, happening at that particular place, is of no importance unless it is shown that they communicated their knowledge to the employer, (company) and in the absence of such evidence and there is no other evidence of negligence than this no recovery can be had.

3. The mere fact that a servant is injured in the course of his employment raises no presumption of negligence on the part of the company.

Melchert vs. The R. S. I. & A. Ry. Co., Pa. S. C., May 9, 1891.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES—LIMITING LIABILITY—NEGLIGENCE—DEFECTIVE APPLIANCES.

1. A railroad company cannot, by its contract of employment, exempt itself from liability for injuries that may be caused by its negligence.

2. Though a railroad company is not bound to adapt every new invention, it is bound to discontinue old and insecure methods, and adapt such improvements as are in ordinary use by prudently conducted roads, and the testimony of expert witnesses is admissible to show that the appliances adopted are such as are usually used on well regulated roads.

3. Council cannot show plaintiff (employe) while on the witness stand, a paper and ask him if he signed it, unless it also be offered in evidence, (the paper was a contract of hiring whereby the employe exempted the road from liability.)

4. A rule of a railroad company, prohibiting switchmen from going between cars to couple or uncouple them cannot be invoked to defeat the action of a switchman for injuries sustained when coupling cars while standing on a running board put on the tender of an engine for switchmen to ride on.

5. Where it is the duty of firemen to receive signals from switchmen coupling and uncoupling cars, and to transmit them to the engineer, the railroad company is liable for injuries to a switchman caused by the fireman's failure to transmit a signal.

Richmond & D. R. Ry. Co. vs. Jones, Ala. S. C., May 6, 1891.

The intelligent workingmen are clamoring not for a bare escape from poverty, but for the posession of what he produces, be it much or little. And the more intelligent the workingmen become, the louder will such clamor be, until the last vestage of legal privilege is gone. Only stupid workingmen can be quieted by showing them that they would have been worse off had they lived a hundred or a thousand years ago.—*Twentieth Century.*

What sense is there in having all the great arteries of communication and transportation of thought and food of a nation under the absolute control of an unscrupulous monopoly which does not care the least for the welfare of the people, but uses its power simply to enrich its owners by stealing the substance of the land? —*Ex.*

If all were just, charity would be unnecessary. Those priding themselves upon what they do for the poor are really themselves recipients of charity on the part of the producers to allow them to live upon unearned luxuries.—*Ex.*

Coming generations will wonder why it is that at the end of the "enlightened" nineteenth century the masses of the people allowed private individuals to squander their resources. —*Ex.*

"Waiting for the enemy to break before you begin an attack will never win a battle."

GRAINS OF GOLD.

"A good farthing is better than a bad sovereign."

"A monkey remains a monkey, though dressed in silk."

"Deal with every person as if you expected to see him again."

"The man who resolves to quit drinking must be in sober earnest."

"Life, however short, is made still shorter by wasting of time."

"It takes longer to do nothing than it does to finish most jobs."

"The way of the world is to make laws but follow custom."

"A wise chief may give words, but he keeps his thoughts to himself."

"He who wisely uses his wealth need not leave it for his tombstone."

"Suffering is the surest means of making us truthful to ourselves."

"Everything, even piety, is dangerous in a man without judgment."

"Many have an idea that they are serving the Lord when they are medling with what is none of their business."

"How can we ever expect to find a perfect person in this world, when we can't even find one who is half as good as he can be."

"Nothing is more wearing on a sensitive nature than to be made a sort of a deposit where people can leave their secrets."

"By as much as a man is lifted above other men, by so much ought he to be inspired with an interest in his inferiors."

"Many who sit and wail over the ashes of a 'blasted life' might improve their digestion and condition by walking five miles a day."

"The ambition of youth looks forward to the triumphs of age, while sated age turns back a wistful eye along the rosy path of youth."

"Deception, once afoot, is usually followed by a lie."

"Truth may burn a hole in a man's reputation, but it is not the truth's fault."

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

D. M. W., Thos. Nrasham, Denver, Colo.
D. W. F., Geo. C. Miller, Ellis, Kans.
D. R. S., J. N. Corbin, Denver, Colo.
D. F. S. & T., W. L. Carroll, Denver, Colo.

Editor and Manager of the Magazine,
J. N. Corbin,
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A great amount of the talk indulged in on the labor question is confined to rehearsing the wrongs. Why not put in more time discussing and acting on ways and means, to right what but a few are satisfied are wrongs. There are many members of organizations formed solely for the purpose of righting those wrongs, and are active in them at that, that when a battle is to take place are invaribly found over in the ranks of the enemy, and, after the battle, come back as unconserned as if they never had been a traitor for a day. No wonder the interests of labor are made the object of ridicule by the enemy. No wonder the organs of monopoly delight in saying that the industrial agitation will cut no figure in politics this fall. It never has. When workingmen learn that the labor movement is a political movement, and they vote as they organize, it will and a different song will he sung. There is much to indicate that such *will* take place this fall. However, it is only a question of time.

There are many questions that should have serious consideration at the coming district session. The delegate that come with the expectation of having a week's play spell, had better stay at home. Every delegate should have at least one proposition to submit for the consideration of all, that he believes *will aid in furthering* the objects of the *organization, and be* prepared to show *its merits, and not* expect, or depend on others to do it. If nothing of the kind is presented, it is a waste of time to hold a dtstrict session. Every delegate should thoroughly post himself before leaving home on the conditions and needs of labor in his locality, and from knowledge of questions that have occupied the attention of his local the past year, and the plans there proposed for their solution, present the desires of those he is sent to represent.

What are you doing to aid the circulation of the Magazine in your locality? Remember, the Magazine is the property of the District Assembly, and is fighting for the welfare of all classes, and, unlike the organs of most organizations, its circulation depends on voluntary subscription. It is now nearly closing its sixth year, and has been a source of profit to the organization all the time, not but what it might have been or should have been greater, if those in whose behalf it has fought had aided it as they could have done with a slight effort. Its possibilities for the future are limited only by the efforts those, in whose behalf it speaks, put forth in its behalf.

Those who are delinquent in their subscription can commence to aid by sending in their dues at once.

It is as much the duty of members to attend the meetings of the Assembly as it is to pay dues.

Attendance of members is essential to the success of any organization, yet many act as if it was not, the man who does not attend the meetings is not as good a member as the one who does attend, no matter how strongly he may assert that he is, nor is he entitled to the assistance, in case of need, that the attending member should have, yet it is most often that the non-attendant asks for assistance.

Several locals of the District that came into a lapsed condition from lack of attendance of the members, are being revived. Many were suddenly

finding themselves in trouble, and in seeking for the usual assistance, found that from their neglect it had been lost to them. The lesson learned from it is that if a man would keep what he has, he will see to it, personally, that the safeguards are kept constantly ready for instant use.

Arrangements have been made with the Lindell Hotel, corner 12th and Larimer streets, Denver, for the accommodation of Delegates to the D. A. This hotel has been refurnished the past summer, and satisfactory accommodation is assured.

It will facilitate the business of the District Session if the locals will have each subject matter, they send in to be brought before the Assembly, stated on separate sheets of paper, and in no case written on both sides of the paper.

A quarterly report is due from each local October 1st. Local Secretaries should be sure that this is sent to the District Secretary by the 12th, when the Annual Session of the District Assembly convenes.

S. T. Smith, General Manager of the Rio Grande, formerly General Superintendant of the Union Pacific, has severed his connection with that company, and the employes will loose in him a strong friend.

Delegate to the Eighth Annual Session of District Assembly 82, will come from eight states and territories, and above fifteen occupations connected with the railroad service, will be represented.

"Thirty Years of Labor," by T. V. Powderly, bound in silk cloth, can be procured at this office with the magazine for one year for $2.50.

Bound *volumes of the* magazine sent *to any address, on* receipt of $1.75.

BOOK NOTES.

"Samson and Shylock" or "A Preacher's Plea for the Workingman," is a late addition to labor literature. The book is a collection of sermons by Rev. John M. Driver of Ft. Wayne, Ind.

The book is a strong plea for real christianity. That christianity that has the golden rule for its foundation, which there is such a scarcity of at present. The book can be read with profit by all classes; not so much for its demonstration of economic problems, or correct statement of passing events, for the writer makes little attempt with the first, and fails in several instances in the second, but for its exposition of the miseries our present system is causing, the necessity of unity of action by the industrial masses and the unchristian spirit of the present age. This leads men to sift facts to the bottom and reveal the root of the cause.

The writer displays a belief that the present relative position of employer and employe can be patched up so that all will be harmonious, and it indicates that he has not yet sifted the question to the bottom.

The book can be obtained from the Patriotic Publishing Company, Chicago Illinois.

"Progressive Examinations of Locomotive Enigneers and Firemen," is the title of a little book by John A. Hill, editor of the *Locomotive Engineer*, and formerly a locomotive runner.

It is a collection of questions and answers, that every locomotive runner and fireman should be familiar with. The author does not expect a knowledge of the book will make a man competent on a locomotive, but will lead a man to learn what every engine man ought to know, but which too few of them think necessary. This is the valuable feature of the book.

If every railroad company would adopt the method of promoting men, that this book suggests, it would be hailed with delight by every man seek-

ing advancement on merit, and who has not got the "backing," so effective to men of less merit.

The price of the book is fifty cents, and may be procured of the author, John A. Hill, Box 1736, New York City.

The *Arena* has gained the front rank of the monthlies, and is taking the lead in the discussion of the live topics of the day.

Every machinist, blacksmith and moulder should be a reader of the *American Machinist.* Each issue of it contains much of value to him in his profession, and those are professions that demand of its members, to rank high in them, to keep abreast of the times, as much as of those in the professions of law and medicine.

"A little truth, like a little learning, is often a dangerous thing. It begets suspicions of the whole situation, while the whole truth might dispel the doubts and makes serene the angel of faith."

"Where one person fails because of over-confidence, a dozen drop simply because they did not brace up."

"It is only necessary to rally your friends for a struggle; the enemy can be depended on to be there."

"Helping the lazy has a painful resemblance to using your feet to add as fuel to a feeble fire."

"Love, to many men, is an unknown quantity; passion is just their size, however."

"People who like to do good are in no danger of working themselves out of a job."

"A porcupine would be a pleasant bed-fellow. compared to an unwelcome truth."

"Strive not with a mighty man, lest *thou fall into* his hands."

The *Commercial Bulletin*, organ of the exploting class, occasionally betrays its knavery by a display of common sense which strangely contrasts with its usual display of imbecility. Thus commenting upon the relations of Wall street to the business of the country, it says:

"The barometer does not make the weather. Farmers create wealth, when they raise crops that are worth several thousand millions in a year. Miners take wealth from the bowels of the earth, and lumbermen from the forest, and fishermen from the seas and lakes. Manufacturers, artisans, mechanics, create wealth by adding to the value of natural products. The merchant in every branch of legitimate trade adds to the wealtn of the nation by placing products where they are wanted for consumption. But Wall street does not raise a bushel of grain, a pound of cotton, a ton of iron or coal, and it creates no wealth whatever, but simply affords facilities for the investment of wealth in profitable, productive or negotiable form, by *those who have it.* * * * When something or somebody else has added an enormous sum to the nation's wealth, Wall street quickly feels the impulse in a broadening demand for investments of all sorts."

That is to say, Wall street indicates, by the degree of its activity, the rate at which labor is robbed of its product. For, mark these words, which we have underlined: "Those who have it." The miner has not the coal he mines; the operative has not the fabric he weaves; the journeymen builder has not the house he builds; and it is not as a worker, but as a capitalist, that any farmer has the crop he raises, he who has no capital or is indebted being no better off than the farm laborer. —*The People.*

"The man who attempts to live down wrong doing adversity is entitled to the respect of mankind; but the man who attempts to escape them by blowing his brains out is to be dispised."

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Sept. 15, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Laramie has been visited lately with a series of misfortune. On the morning of August 30th the remains of Joseph Hartley were brought back here badly cut up. He was firing engine 1601, one of the large consolidated engines, when a few miles beyond Fort Sanders the draw bar between the engine and tender parted, dropping him under the tender, and a part of the train passed over his body. The Odd Fellows and Fire Department, of which he was a member, nearly all turned out to his funeral. The shops closed down in the afternoon, as most all were in attendance to pay the last tribute to one who was a young man devoted to his parents' welfare, and a most useful member of society.

On September 9th another sad accident occurred. While Mrs. Nichols, the wife of one of the foremen of the boiler shops, was out riding with Miss Aldrich, the daughter of Mr. Aldrich, also employed in the boiler shops, the horse Mrs. Nichols had been in the habit of driving became frightened and ran away, throwing Mrs. Nihols out of the cart, badly bruising her, and dragging Miss Aldrich, who in some way caught her foot in the cart, to death.

Work in the shops keeps up about the same as usual; about the same number of men are employed. If one quits another is employed to take his place. The company is working all the men here they can consistently, without running the machinery day and night, and are turning out lots of work.

T. B. McGuire, of New York, stopped in Laramie with his wife on August the 27th, and delivered a lecture to a good audience at the court house, on Social Problems. Bro. McGuire is one of the most pleasant and entertaining speakers that I have listened to since I have been living in Laramie.

I am informed that a minature riot took place on one of the principle streets in our city, which our papers for some reason, failed to report. As a fact we have more trade unions here than many are aware of, and the doctors have one of the strongest; "Eternal Vigilance" is the size of their bills. I am told the row was caused by one M. D., who don't belong to the union, by carrying his medicine with him and giving it to his patients without writing prescriptions in Greek, Latin and Arab characters, and without extra charge, which seems to be contrary to union rules. In other trade circles he would have been called a "scab," for this offense "the walking delegate" of the M. D.'s union knocked him down. This same vigilance caused the Insurance Agent union a few years ago to get others, among whom were some foolish railroad men, to ride a "scab insurance man" on a rail. And later the Dentist's union caused a dentist, who perhaps, would not "join the union," to be driven out of town for fear of being mobbed by "respectable" citizens. The lawyers have another union, but they havn't fired any body for scabbing on their trade that I know of. We had a case of "scab lawyer" here about four or five years ago. One of our shop men plead in a justice court in behalf of a rolling mill employe and hung the jury. The next time a union lawyer was hired and the employe lost his case. Maybe the court did not belong to the union or he would have ordered the constable to take the shop man who defended the employe first, out of the room for attempting to plead a case without a union card. I don't believe a man could come here and preach the gospel if he didn't belong to the union.

In fact I have heard complaint about rain-maker, Melbourne, working at a profession he has no business to. And upon further investigation it is a serious affair; because Melbourne may, in the course of time, organize a rain-makers' union, and take a notion to flood the country and try to drown other rain-makers who won't become members of his union. And just think, where the poor mortals would be praying for dry weather, while union and scab rain-makers were fighting each other with rain, to drown each other. I don't know which would be worst, to drown, starve, or be compelled to steal to sustain life; and yet, there are many other instances where men have just such absolute power over the desetny of others. It is no wonder that some are already advocating government control of the rain-making of scientists, and as prayer is said to produce the same results, I wouldn't be surprised to see others advocating government control of prayer.

In all seriousness I believe if this row among the medical fraternity had occurred among shop men, or in our trade unions, every paper in town would have mentioned it. One of them would probably have accused them "Pesky Nights 'o' Laber" of being at the bottom of the whole trouble.

Such cases are often mentioned as follows:

"The right of American citizens jeopardized." The walking delegate of the Knights of Labor—or federation of trades, as the case may be—who draws a big salary, wears a diamond pin, good clothes and smokes good cigars, and does nothing but interfere with others' rights to earn an honest living, shamefully abused, and otherwise maltreated Mr. Rodman, a most exemplary gentleman, for no other reason than selling his services for what ever he saw fit, to maintain himself and family, an undeniable right of every American citizen."

While I don't think it necessary for a walking delegate of any union to knock a non-union man down for working for a living—and that is

about what all of us work for—I am aware of the fact that in our case we are compelled to continually fight for the few rights we get.

But the employes of the M. D.'s are usually a very meek sort of people; they allow themselves to get hit on one side with a big doctor bill and the next time they get sick they let them hit them on the other side with a larger one, and then thank the Lord they are still alive and well. If I get sick I am going to make a contract with my doctor to pay him a stated amount kill or cure. If I die my family would not be compelled to pay the bill, becouse he would not admit that he killed me, and the undertaker would be the best witness that he had not affected a cure.

Since writing the above the shops here have commenced since the 15th to work the men eight and one-half hours five days a week, and four and one-half on Saturdays.

So it goes; in Nebraska the people make laws for eight hours to constitute a legal day's work and the railway companies kick, and now the company lays down the law and say, so long you may work and a great many of the people kick.

The Gold Hill mining excitement is dead. LaPlata has taken the place of Gold Hill, after as many grub stakes have been furnished for the latter as for the former another obituary may be in order. I hope not.

"CIVIC AMERICANUS."

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., Aug. 15, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

To-day the employes commenced on the reduced scale, eight and one-half hours per day, four and one-half on Saturday, and no over time. To increase our woe; the price of milk is to be raised from 10 to 15 cents per quart, as owing to an edict just issued by the chaps whom divine providence (and the leather headed voters of this town) for some inscrutable purpose, put into the city council, cows, mules, etc., will not be permitted to roam at their sweet will about the town.

The town has been incorporated some months, and the offices filled of course. Nothing whatever has been done toward changing it, except by the cows, mules, etc., and what is to be done now, as these useful animals have been boycotted; the lord only knows.

Not a house in this little town of five hundred inhabitants is without an attachment. The accumulations of many years, in the shape of a pile consisting of cans, miscellaneous old hats, pants, overalls, stones, boots and shoes, filth, gum and rubber boots and shoes, (greatly delapidated) old socks, etc., and it was an exhilorating sight to witness the gusto with which a cow delved into the pile and emerged with a gum boot which she slowly proceeded to masticate. Such a sight made one thoroughly enjoy his milk with his morning coffee.

Two veteran and harmless mules that were *always grubbing* in the piles and whose regular appearance at all passenger trains, excited remarks, have been expatriated.

Thus do the old land, or rather town marks disappear.

But thanks to the subblime folly of the working men here, and the generosity (?) of the town council that devil's mark gambling is flourishing like a green bay tree.

It is conducted by a few eminent citizens and a herd of "tin horns." The old time gamblers who played on the square are extinct here now. One or two eminent citizens and a select committe of "tin horns" tried to secure a monopoly of the gambling business in this town a short time ago; but "the best laid schemes of mice and men, (and tin horns and their backers) gang aft aglee." One or two other eminent citizens and their tin horns made a vigorous kick, knocked the "corner" galley west and the would-be monopolists were knocked out.

The object the syndicate (?) had in view was to corrall the lambs under one roof (a saloon) for the convenience of fleecing.

When will foolish working men learn to shun gambling houses and give a little more time to labor assemblies; cease to support "tin horn" gamblers and their backers on the fat of the land, and keep them arrayed in broad cloth and fine linen?

The freight house here has a blood relation of the Jack so well shown up in the Rawlins letter in your last issue. He makes himself similarly officious. The fellow's bad practice has been in vogue here (in common with other bad practices) for upwards of two years, and in all probability the long-eared Rawlins donkey took his cue from here.

The duties of the employes of the freight house are so arduous that they (the employes) find a little relaxation necessary, now and then, to enable them to maintain their health and spirits. One of them had to leave the freight house early in the afternoon of the 9th inst. and take a buggy ride.

Another overworked employe of the same department rested and relaxed by digging a grave on company time. This hard worked individual, believing, no doubt, that godliness is next to holiness, and that cleanliness is nearly related to both, scrubbed out a saloon on company time; sad to tell, after having done so, was refused the janitorship of the saloon building, a job at which he could have thoroughly enjoyed himself—on company time.

The freight house clique is a very close corporation and extremely adverse to letting lazy outsiders join their laborious body of people. We therefore, knowing how bashful the poor fellows are, would respectfully suggest, and unmeditately request the appointment of a few helpers; otherwise the gentlemen with the dual duties (freight house employes in ordinary and sexton extraordinary) and his pals, must sucumb under the strain they now bear, the office of sexton and grave digger will become vacant and the population of the local cemetary be increased by the remains of our freight house employes whose

epitaphs (in that event) would very appropriately be: "Believed themselves worked to death."

MIGUEL BEGOL.

ARMSTRONG, KAS., Sept. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

For the past month we have had very changeable weather. At times the mercury would run up to 95 degrees, in 48 hours after it would fall to 40 or 50 degrees, with a cold vaporous fog, pregnant with the packing house effluvia, and noxious vapours from the dissecting establishments that abound in this vicinity. It is not to be wondered at that sickness prevailed here this summer, and in many cases hygenic laws have been grossly violated by the denizens of this place.

Labor day was duly celebrated here, or rather at Kansas City, Missouri. The machinists and boiler makers of the Union Pacific shops turned out nearly to a man. In the parade the boiler makers were the most conspicuous figure in the parade; they having two floats, one a fire box with four men riveting at opposite corners. The other a sheet-iron workers outfit. They kept time to the music of the numerous bands that lined the procession, with their hammers, as only boiler makers can do. They made more din and noise than all the bands combined. Their foreman, Joseph Leaf, was in the lead, looking a little embarassed, he was there all the same. It was noticeable that the union men from other shops of the different rail roads did not turn out in the parade as did the Union Pacific men. The Armstrong shops did not close down, but all who wished to keep the day sacred had the privilege of doing so by the company. Not many men worked.

John Lane, a painter by trade, was elected delegate to the eighth annual district convention by local assembly 3694.

There were about fifteen freight car repairers hired by the company about the 10th inst.

Machinists are hired to-day and away to-morrow, as usual, and very often do not better their condition by so doing and are very often back again in a few weeks, begging for work. Such action on their part is not commendable.

John McCourt, Sen., was off on a two week's leave of absence in Colorado. He says he is more than pleased with the picturesque scenery of that state and is very greatful to the boys of Denver for favors shown him.

William Parr, of Wyandott, an old time locomotive engineer on the Union Pacific railroad, and for a long time foreman of the round house here, that is some years back, died at his home on the night of the fifteenth inst., after a short illness. May his soul rest with the Seraphs and Cherubs of the first heavens, as he was on all occasions a noble and generous hearted man. He leaves a wife and one male child to mourn his loss. He was a member of the B. of L. E. in good standing.

Harry White, gang boss in back shops, quit the company's work on the first of September. He did not fill the bill and did not get the wages which was a broad hint to him to go. James, you must give up your nocturnal perambulations and your periodical poaching on the realms of scarlet revelry, settle down and become a Benedict.

William Ralston, another gang boss, was laid off for ten days for allowing one of the driving boxes of an engine repaired to come in too close proximity to the fire box. F. C. Kelly, tool maker, succeeds him pro tem.

The company's ice house here caught fire from a spark of an engine on the fourteenth inst., the roofs and one side totally destroyed. There was great excitement during the fire as it was thought at a distance that it was the shops on fire. By all means the facilities for putting fires out in and around the shops should be improved upon, and that immediately, as the shops are of pine wood and like tinder.

The company is now repairing the damage to the ice houses. During the fire and when excitement was at the top notch, some wag in the crowd cried out, there will be a cut in the working hours by the company to make up the loss to the company from the fire. True to his predictions; inside of an hour thereafter an order came from Omaha reducing the working time to 47 hours a week for five days of the week, work from 7 A.M. to 4:30 P. M., allowing one hour for dinner, Saturday four and one-half hours. The order struck the man like Melbourne's rain from a clear sky. As there was a superabundance of work in all the departments of the shops here, a good many of the car shop men are working nearly full time and all the freight yard men, and still hundreds of bad orders in the yards and on the side tracks. A good many of the men contemplate leaving when opportunity offers.

At this writing the weather is extremely warm for this season of the year and has been so for the last two weeks.

Outside of railroad and packing house work all else is dull; no encouragement for men seeking employment to come this way.

AU BOUT DE SON.

EVANSTON, Wyoming, Sept. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

L. A. 3274 is still on the improve and increasing slow but sure. We are about to build a hall to meet in. We have secured two lots on the main street near the round house. If all goes well we shall have the pleasure of holding our meetings in it this fall. It will be a great deal better than paying one hundred dollors per year for rent. I would like to hear of other assemblies building their own halls.

T. E. Moore is our delegate to D. A. and Jas. Freestone alternate, to meet in Denver on October 12th.

Notice was put up in the shops that eight and one-half hours per day and four and one-half on

Saturdays. The boys think it is strange to cut down the time when there is so much work and so much business on the road.

Another item then I will close. By some means the hair spring of the watch used by the young man that runs the stationary here got lapped over, causing it to gain ten minutes in the afternoon; he blew the whistle ten minutes too soon. The division foreman and the round house foreman rushed in the boiler house and they came pretty near eating him up without a grain of salt, and told him to go till he could get a good watch. Now Mr. Editor I am under the impression that the company should furnish a clock. I have seen clocks used, why can't they have one; they receive the time every morning at 9 A. M., I am informed. I have seen good watches miss it some times. I am pleased to inform you that the young man started to work this evening.

With a few exceptions. Everything is running pretty well; the round house and the other buildings are getting a new coat of paint.

Engineer Blackham and engineer Wm. Woods are about to move to Echo. We wish them success.

A few days ago the postoffice was broken open and the safe was bursted open and $100 in stamps was taken out of the safe and $6 or $7 in cash. If Uncle Sam gets after them and gets hold of them they will get in for it.

J. M. B.

SHOSHONE, Ida., Sept. 13th. 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Idaho has scarcely entered upon her career of statehood when it is changed, a plan has been carried out of leasing to a private individual a number of the convicts confined within the state prison at Boise, at the rate of fifty cents per man, that to be paid to the state, and this, in direct violation of the recently adopted constitutional law of the state, which explicitly and emphaticly declares in Sec. 3 of Article 13, as follows:

All labor of convicts confined in the states prison shall be done within the prison grounds, except where the work is done on public works under the direct control of the state.

If this condition of affairs exists as reported, the men who are responsible for this violation of the fundamental law of the state, are Governor Willey, Secretary of State, A. J. Pinkham, and Attorney-General, G. H. Roberts, who are the State Board of Prison Commissioners. Two of these men, if not all three, wear in the lapel of their coat, the badge of the G. A. R., and if this emblem signifies anything, it is, that the wearer is oppossed to slavery on principle, even to the extent of giving his life to maintain that principle, and what is this leasing out of convicts for the personal gain of some unscrupulous contractor. Nothing less than human slavery.

The class of men who are accustomed to bid for the labor of convicts are usually of that make up, who have scruples in regard to laboring for their living honestly. The contractor, in this case, is one E. S. Chase, of Hailey, who, by the way, is also a wearer of the badge of the G. A. R., and who, during the recent senatorial fight, acted in the capacity of political agent for one of the candidates, holding at the same time the position of dispenser of refreshments for the gentleman at his headquarters, at the state capital.

If the foregoing charge is true, it occurs to the writer, the men of this commonwealth will not fail to recognize who are the real anarchists in Idaho society.

When holding a public position, eating the bread of the tax payers, men sworn to uphold the constitution, and enforce the statutes, are here found subverting the law of the state. We must insist that we do not want a repetition of Tennessee in Idaho.

Yours,

IDAHOAN.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 25, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

It remains dull here, consequently news is dull. The reduction in working time took effect here on the 15th, and while some complain, it is far better than to add any more men to the great army of unemployed. Most employers here have reduced forces, by laying off large numbers of men, leaving the few retained to work the usual hours. Such means ought to be a propogator of a permanent reduction in working time. Every man out of work ought to see the need of it and afterwards be an earnest and consistant advocate of it. Even at a reduction in pay, the benefits will come and his income will average higher than at the present. Let the men on the U. P. average the time they have worked the past four years (the average workman, not the over-time fiends) and see if he would not have enjoyed life better if it had been devided equally for each working day, and that he would not have really been better off. A man has a feeling of poverty strike him, when, after making big time for a few months, it is suddenly cut down one-half, and that feeling does not work to his benefit. Neither did the feeling that he was growing rich fast, when the big time was noted, for then he felt as if he could spend more, and made calculation for the future based on that income. Disappointment is added to the poverty stricken feeling when reduction comes, and men can be sure that such conditions will continue right along in the future, year in and year out, unless they themselves mutually take hold of the question and adjust things on a better basis. Less than eight hours are worked now, but as it did not originate with the employes, nothing is said about the reduction having been made with a corresponding reduction in wages. Why not insist on its being a permanent reduction? Will not wages adjust to it in due time? It always has where it has been tried. The aver-

age time worked for a year will be about the same, but if the past methods are kept up, wages will not raise; they will never go chasing working time.

I announced last month that the Knights of Labor would join with the Trade's Assembly on Labor Day, but they did not. The Trade's Assembly withdrew their invitation. The Knights, have a large assembly of musicians, and proposed to have them play for the K. of L. division in the parade, A union of musicians, gave notice that they would strike if the K. of L. men played, but would not object to their marching and not play. They propose to have a monopoly of the music business. As they were acting strictly on Trade's union principles, that the Trade's Assembly adhere to, they were compelled to withdraw the invitation. It left the Knights in an honorable position, but can as much be said for the unions? The musical union offered to furnish the Knights a band free, which was an insult. Such principles are what govern every monopoly in existence and it relieves it none from curses because they sail under labor's banner. Labor will never win its true position in civilization by following the tactics of its enemies and the sooner this is realized the better for humanity.

Political matters are beginning to attract attention. The old parties that have in the past so effectively legislated the public into ruin are about to hold their conventions, and the majority of the workingmen will fall down and worship one or the other. The people's party has not reached strength sufficient to cause the union of the idols, as they have in Kansas and other states, but it has a banner unfurled and October 1st will name a ticket for the county. It will gain strength when men learn that the labor movement is a political movement, and they vote as they organize. Pattern after the farmers.

L. A. 3218 keeps up its strong front and is doing effective work. The active members are expecting to see good work done by the District at the coming session. There is plenty of material to work on.

Affairs around the shops are as usual. Nothing special to complain of, though occasionally something presses close on to it.

* * *

SHOSHONE, Idaho, Sept. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

We are running rather wild this month; fireman sitting on the safety valve and hat over steam guage. We don't intend to bust; we don't intend to carry this surplus pressure many more months; we came within one of having a strike in the shops yesterday, but it has been put off till to-day.

This is getting to be a rockey place but it must change for the good as it can't get any worse.

Article 29, Section 1. Any member introducing laborers into the trade and assisting them, shall be heavily fined for the first offense, and expelled for the second offense.

Well, we have got knocked out on our county division; Forepaugh's circus gave us the "go by," and we could not raise wind enough to get the rain wizzard to perform here. Well, we are going to have the division back; that will give us a new lease of life. We are fixing up our machines in green, black and gold. The green is to match some of our machine men; the black to match their legs; and the gold, the value of the job when completed.

We are working eight hours and one-half per day, and a night gang.

We had a talk with our friend Sweinhart, (the carpenter that broke his leg) If it comes to the worst he can use his leg for a cork screw. This is a walking monument to an incompetent physician—a soft union no doubt.

We had a visit from our chief surgeon, or rather the town had. We hope he is a man that will look after the employes interests, regardless of the man that runs the town.

ZIP.

OMAHA. Neb., Sept. 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Since my last letter for the July number of the Magazine considerable changes have been made here in regard to working time and shop men holding minor positions.

James Taylor, round house foreman for about twenty years, is reduced to the common rank, through some misunderstanding between him and general foreman, Patterson, but I understand Patterson was condesending enough to allow him to select the place he desired to work in, and he selected the rod room. Considerable may be said in regard to this matter, but perhaps it would be best for the present to let it go as it is. As I understand Mr. McConnell has not taken any action in the matter. James Long is filling the position of round house foreman at present.

On the 15th inst Chas. I. Seaton, who served his time here was relieved from the position of gang boss, and a very agreeable young man named Mitchell, I believe, from North Platte, put in his place. Notwithstanding that clause in the agreement, that old employes have the preference in case of lay off or promotion.

I may be pardoned for my opinion, but Chas. I. Seaton ranks second to none here for ability as a machinist.

The 1st of July and August, the time for the eight hour law of this state to go into effect, the company expressed its desire to keep on working as heretofore, fifty-two hours per week. The men with one or two exceptions were willing to abide by the agreement, which made nine and one-half hours a day's work, which appeared quite satisfactory to the company. But on the 14th inst a notice was posted up around the shops notifying the men that on the 15th the working hours would be from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Saturday, which will be from 7:30 to 12 M., but Master Mechanic, Manning, at the request of the men, kindly changed the time

from 7:30 to 7 A. M., and at 4:30 P. M., with 5 hours on Saturday. So that we are now complying with the state law, whether we desire it or not, and those men who could not live on eight hours per day, two months ago, unless they receive ten hours pay have nothing to say, except to try and make a little over time whenever they can.

We have a man working in the blacksmith shop here, who should have received quite a lesson within the last two months if such a thing is possible. He was never known to have a good or kind word for anyone, except he was needing a favor. A short time ago the company gave the pioneer employes an excursion to Fremont and return, and being somewhat of a pioneer, he having worked for the company 25 years, he sent in his name for membership in the pioneer association, and to his surprise was rejected. I am informed that a great many members refused to vote because all the dark balls were used up. The lesson this man should learn, is that it is a long lane that never turns.

J. B. J.

ALBINA, Oregon, Sept. 20th, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The rainy season has commenced and from all indications has come to stay.

On the second of the month The Dalles was visited by a destructive fire, burning seventeen blocks and leaving a great number of persons homeless and destitute. The entire loss is estimated at $500,000 or more. Contributions poured in from all sides to aid the sufferers. Our great city of Portland, that boasts to be the twenty-eighth city in wealth in the Union, liberally donated $2500, after asking the sufferers if they were in need. There are some very liberal people in the country, and Oregon seems to be blessed with an over production, and Portland in particular.

I am informed our D. M. W. was here the last of July and am sorry I was not present to hear what he had to say. Well I shall live in hopes that another opportunity may be had when he comes again.

Time keeper, Charles Melette has resigned and returned to his parental roof in S. D., to accept the position of private secretary for his father, the governor.

Business on the road is good and the boys are wheeling them hard. Mostly all the extra men are making full time. Every engine and car that is able to be in the service is now being used, which seems to promise plenty of work and good times for all of us, which caused every ones face to beam with a radiant smile; but a very sudden change came over the happy thoughts on the 14th inst, when a bulletin announced that the time would be reduced next day to 47 hours per week, which caused no small amount of comment, and the K. of L. came in for their share of the compliments. They are to blame, *etc. Now let me* say a word to the critics, for it would be a base construction to give the English language to call them men. Who was to blame for half time last winter; and who was to blame for the reductions you submitted to before the K. of L. was heard of; and this is the condition of affairs we have arrived at. In this shall I say enlighted age, or one of depraved ignorance, or debaced stupidity. If a few of those relentless critics in human form were in posession of such a colossial brain as they would have people believe they would close the cavity in their face and cease exposing their stupor by trying to tell people something of which they know nothing. I could give a few names, but think it would be a gross missuse of time and a disgrace to these pages and an insult to the English alphabet to use it to bring them to light. "Where ignorance is bliss its folly to be wise."

A new combination has made its initial bow in labor circles here. I cannot give its name any further than that it takes about one-half of the alphabet to give it a monogram. From what can be learned of it Pinkerton must have something to do with it, as some of the principal or most conspicuous ones in it have served their time under Pinkerton's satanic majesty and I regret that men I once credited with common sense are now affiliated with the combination.

On entering the shop a few days ago I beheld an object hanging by the large lathe. Upon a close examination a dummy disclosed itself to view. It is evident that it was intended as a burlesque on the man that run the machine. The man in question is a stranger, I may say to all of us, and seems to bother no one, at all events he seems to have incurred the ire of the gang and for what I am unable to say. It is dubious to an uninterested person who is the greatest dummy, the original one or the person or persons that made it.

Our daily papers announces we are to have a strike by the trades union at the Albina car shop, for an advance in pay. This would seem to me as a deviation from the old path as it usually has been for more hours. Some people have a great amount of courage while talking, but when action is necessary their courage fails.

AUDI ALTERAM PERTEM.

LAY OF THE PINKERTON THUG.

BY J. J. MCLAURIN.

To decent humanity though a disgrace,
The cell of a jail may appropriate place,
With Judas Iscariot's brand in my face—
Indelibly stamped on my mug!

Yet I am a power whom all must respect,
Nor to my vile presence presume to object,
Since grinders of labor I'm paid to protect—
For I am a Pinkerton Thug!

From offal and dregs of the cities I come.
A product of garbage and scrapings and scum,
The various kind of a white-liver'd bum,
A dandy to empty a jug!

But if down-trodden toilers dare to demand
A right to fair play in monopoly's land,
Ha! that is the time you behold me on hand—
For I am a Pinkerton Thug!

The cruel oppressors have use for me when
Their ill-treated victims uprising like men,
Refuse to be driven as beasts in a den,
Or covet a sneer and a shrug.

Then the cowardly tyrants in me put their trusts,
With the aid of State troops, to make bite the dust
The impudent dogs who won't starve on a crust—
For I am a Pinkerton Thug!

They call upon me and my Winchester gun
"To preserve law and order?" isn't that fun?
And let him be Yankee, a Pole or a Hun,
The striker with bullets I plug!

Bah! What about miners' or cokeworkers' lives,
Their children evicted, and outraged their wives?
Because by such horrors my industry thrives—
For I am a Pinkerton Thug!

WILL SOME ONE EXPLAIN THE SEQUEL.

What makes life's journey dreary,
As we travel to the tomb;
There's a chosen few that's merry,
But most are filled with gloom.
Did not God create all equal,
And place us on this sphere;
Will someone explain the sequel,
What makes all things so dear.
Let us view now all creation,
With other countries spread abroad.
Don't we preach a religious nation,
And practice then a fraud;
Are we not with burdens lading,
And preach freedom from our faith;
Are we not from such now fading,
And becoming the slaves of earth.
Then what is the cause of all this trouble;
Speak and raise your voices high,
Shall we to the world cry freedom,
And practice here at home a lie?
I say no, ye sons of freedom,
Raise your banners to the skye,
Let howl but do not heed them;
We'll have right or for it die.
This nation's cash has hid its face,
Like a fox that's hid so sly,
But let us find its hiding place
Or know the reason why.
It is mostly hid away in vaults,
Put under lock and key,
But we will find out all the faults,
And make our money free.
We will dig in our richest mountains
For the wealth that they possess,
Put our silver coin a floating.
From this we won't digress;
Put all currency in motion.
That we can sell our goods and buy,
But sharks will shout, a foolish nation,
And down it all they'll try.
We can strike the mighty greenbacks
That freed four million slaves,
But now its the whitest and not the blackest
That our own dear freedom craves,
For we are bound with bonds that's mighty,
That holds us like a chain.
But let us break them all assunder,
And I say right here again
They have our money cornered
That we scarcely see a cent,
And our crops are hardly garnered,
Till its all gone to pay the rent.
Our children then go starving,
And naked almost for clothes,
Until things have become alarming,
For we know that's how it goes.
Then on to victory, sons of labor;
You that with your hands do toil,
On to victory draw the saber,
The people shall own our soil.
Down all scheming in our nation.
Onward in one righteous fight,
Let us show to all creation
That we battle for the right.
Are we not with burdens bending.
Trying to free ourselves from debt,
And our families also depending,
And starving, yes you bet.
A nation of some sixty millions,
On this continent now reside,
In a land to feed a trillion,
Still the country don't provide,
And we toil both late and early,
In wet, in heat and cold.
No wonder that we are surly,
And begin to fret and scold,
While one-third the nation 's lazy,
And idleing in the shade,
Calling us toilers crazy;
Is it not time to draw the blade?
Then onward march in millions,
Vote in one solid throng.
In right we are as strong as trillions,
And not contending for a wrong,
For God is willing to lead us onward,
And we know that we are oppressed;
Yes God will lead us onward,
For in right we will be blessed;
We will march right on together,
Care not for creeds and names.
Both in fair and stormy weather
For we have got far higher aims;
Let us come then all united,
Our flag spread to the breeze.
No riot shall be incited,
But peace from sea to sea,
Casting party names asunder,
And standing for the right,
We will make old ringsters wonder,
As we triumph in the fight.
They will see their castles falling,
And crumbling to the earth.
Things to them will be appalling,
And they will find no time for mirth.
Now to all of you producers,

And that labor on American soil,
We must down with all traducers,
That live upon our toil,
And get what should be given,
For whatever we may do,
And all have an honest living,
And some spare money too.
Vote for the People's Party,
Now don't go turn aside;
Old parties promised liberty,
You know they always lied.
Now vote your honest feelings;
From this now don't desist,
Stand up like valient soldiers,
Old Satan now resist,
And do it all so glorious,
For our liberties to regain,
And come out most victorious,
Without a blood spot stain.
But, if we regain not this our freedom,
And so sure as there is a God,
There will soon be thousands of American freemen
Lay beneath a blood stain sod;
They won't sit and see there families naked
And go suffering for bread,
When our land should furnish plenty;
They will rather number with the dead.
When they work both late and early,
In heat and rain and cold,
And cannot keep from starving,
When our products can't be told.
So now be up and doing,
Let not more time pass by,
But stop bad blood from flowing;
Now don't sit still and die.
Let us meet in mass convention,
That soon should be arranged,
And pay most strict attention,
And not from this astranged,
Send up good men that's honest,
And those you know are true.
In right where God will bless us,
And through him I bid adue.

—By John Baxter,

Denver, Colo.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Lately I had a copy of the Union Pacific Employes' Magazine, handed to me by a friend, and was greatly pleased with it, and more especially on learning that it was the property of employes of the Union Pacific railway. It indicates the existence of unity that should be found among employes of every system of railroads, and it comes with it each issue, the means of keeping up that unity, as no other means I know of could. I can see how its appearance each month does this through the medium of correspondence from the various places, and the discussion *of general questions* that must reasonably be *interesting to all.* Such a publication ought to be found among the employes of every railroad system; railroad managers ought to encourage them. It tends to make their employes better citizens and workmen; to learn them how to take up those troubles that are common to railroad employes, and successfully correct them without turmoil or the stoppage of work. It tends to prevent petty annoyances, arising by furnishing a means of exposing them in their incipiency, and thus causing them to be corrected when it can be done the easiest.

I trust the example set by the Union Pacific men will be followed by the men on other roads. It is what they need.

Old Railroad Servant.

CAPITALISTIC EXPRESSIONS.

"The people be damned—W. H. Vanderbilt."

"The strikers ought to be shot down like dogs. —Mrs. Frank Leslie."

"Organized workmen are the scum of the sewers.—Cleveland Leader."

"Blood letting is a good thing for strikes.—Deacon Richardson, Brooklyn, N. Y."

"Give them rifle diet for a few days and see how they like that kind of bread.—Tom Scott."

"There is too much freedom in this country rather than too little.—Indianapolis Journal."

"I hope the agitators will be placed in the front ranks of mobs and riotous assemblages, so that the work of the troops will be easy and effective.—General Ordway.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE STREET.

"An education is one of the things that is never furnished."

"Work that is not done on time loses at least half its value."

"Nice people are generally those we have but a slight acquaintance with."

"The person who likes to find fault is easily as satisfied with a reason for grumbling."

"Things that the world has no suspicion of are the ones that give us the most trouble."

"People who are only respected because they have money are the most useless creations of accident."

"As soon as a man thinks he knows all about a business, it would run down if left in his charge."

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI. NOVEMBER, 1891. No. 10.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Governments have made it a rule, that ignorance of the law excuses no man; nature carries this further and inflicts punishment on the posterity of the offenders as well as on the offenders; even though the offenders were taught falsely and acted in good faith, there is no escape.

Acts of men taken collectively, or acts of society, come under the same law; man, therefore, not only has resting on him a responsibility for his person and his direct decendents, but a social responsibility. There are none so humble but what they exercise, every day, some influence on social affairs, for good or bad. The influence will be great or small, as the man, in his mental and moral parts, is rated great or small.

Too few of us realize this responsibility, but future generations will bless or curse the result of the influence we have had in moulding of social conditions, for each takes a part consciously or unconsciously in that work.

With many, the casting of a ballot is a very simple matter, often done with leering expressions, that show how little it is valued, which is disgusting to an observer, or exchanging one for another for the most contemptable of bribes; still that vote had an influence, and the probabilities are that it had a bad influence; the effects may not be seen at once, still the voter or his decedents may severely feel the oppression that has been created by some unjust legislation that that vote was cast in the interest of or helped to make possible. The probabilities are, that some particular individual or individuals who are profiting by it, will be cursed for it, but it will be the wrong place to apply the curses, but should be to the ignorance or wilful neglect of duty of the ones who cast the votes that made it possible; ignorance in this age is not a misfortune as much as it is a crime. The vote is cast and the voter thinks no more of it; he may die, but the influence of that vote lives on. How important then, that it should be cast with due regard for its influence! How great the responsibility of the individual who cast it!! But the individual influence is not all in the vote, but the act extends to others who may be wavering between two opinions, and the wider the man is known, the greater the responsibility, because of his wider influence.

The writer has heard a man bitterly complain, because he had suffered at the hands of a banker from whom he was forced to borrow money, money that the banker was able to loan because laws had been made that gave the control of the exchange medium to men in his circumstances, or laws that made the people loan to the banker at one per cent., for all money is

money by the will of the people, and then loan it back to parts of the people in need of it, at any rate the demand will bear, yet have personally known this man to yell himself hoarse a few years ago for the party that was proud of having established the system that made this possible and was then re-affirming its determination to defend and perpetuate it, being the grandest monetary system (for robbing the people) that the world had ever seen. But he is only one of tens of thousands whose influence, cast against it in time, would have prevented the need of his complaining now. The repentence of such can only be shown by throwing their influence for the rest of their days against what their influence has helped create; the child of their creation has grown and entrenched itself; it is no simple matter they have to do. Thousands of those on whom this responsibility rests were followers of Lincoln, yet Lincoln warned them in 1864 by these words:

"As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money-power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in the hand of a few, and the republic is destroyed. I feel more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of the war. God grant that my predictions may prove groundless."

They cannot plead ignorance, the truth was told them but they did not listen, the prophecy of Lincoln has proven true. Those words of warning are still ringing, and some have yet a little time in which to undue the accursed results of their own neglect.

Individual responsibility extends to every detail of our lives, into every part of our social affairs. The success of our labor organizations rests on the individual members; the member who does no part himself and complains of poor results has himself only to blame, he cast his influence on the side of poor results, he made his influence (like many voters fear their vote will not) count. His influence was not lost, for he reaps the harvest in what he complains of; his example also influenced others,—elements of the same nature have an effinity for each other.

Social conditions to-day are just as good as society is; to improve them, we must improve society, to improve society we must improve the people that make it, to improve the people they must be brought to a realization of their individual importance, to the seriousness there is in the proper use of their influence, whether it be great or small.

Workingmen! There are many things you want and you want your children to have, that are your and their by right, but by right yours only when you seek them; you complain of much now and want the cause of complaint corrected; it is your right that it be only when you put your individual influence where you want it. All that man has he acquires in this world by labor, gift or theft. To steal it is wrong, to be given it is degrading, to labor for it is noble. Labor signifies exertion, the exercise of which is an INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

HASTE MAKES WASTE.

"Haste makes Waste" is an old adage that has a practical application to the movements of humanity in social or labor organizations. The objects of labor organizations are the betterment of those who labor, who are the great mass of humanity. The effects they seek to relieve mankind of arise from

causes that rest in mankind and have come there through education that has been going on from time immemorial. They are rooted deep in mankind; the correction of the evil effects of this education must come by correcting the education, brute-power has never and will never do it in a permanent degree.

. The first step necessary to take is to cause men to see, that of right they should have a better existance and an opportunity to make for themselves that existance, then unite and bring that about. Men who have made this first—who realize that there is more in the world then they have, theirs by right,—will rush together, expecting to gain it in a day. Due consideration is not given to the causes that have kept it from them and that those causes are still existing where they can only exist—in men—and that no small part of them still remain in themselves. That they have been transmitted from generation to generation for thousands of years, that they have thus been bred into humanity and can be only removed by breeding them out; by no other means can permanent possession be had.

The haste that is displayed for the moment, and the plans that are devised causes a waste that is ever retarding mankind. The evils discovered are social, they rest not with a portion, but society considered as a whole. The king was never a king and a tyrant by his own personal will alone, but the will of society; if the will of society had been otherwise, it would have been otherwise. A part changed does not change the whole, though the influence of the part, in time, may do it, but undue haste of the part wastes that time because of the greater resistance the larger part makes, and an attack on the whole at once is invariably met by defeat; defeat causes discouragement and increases the opposition. Haste has thus made waste. Due consideration of the field would have caused a different plan to have been persued.

Society is enjoying to-day much that was not enjoyed a few generations back. If the attempt had been made to have forced these all on society at once by far-sighted projectors, the result would have been different, they would have been stenuously resisted and the resistance would have created prejudice that would then have had to have been removed before real advance could have been made in their introduction.

The first introduction of a steamboat in Europe met disaster at the hands of those who lived by propelling boats by hand; the sight of Howe with his sewing-machine, in London, nearly caused a riot from hand-sewers; time educated such opposition away; so it must be with every social evil now known, or that will be known.

On the other hand, the same progress is true of the evils that have grown greater or have been introduced into society while improvements have been going on. They too came slowly, gradually entrenching themselves, and often in the guise of a blessing. The enactment of laws creating private corporations was, during the first years, considered a blessing, a grand movement to assist enterprise; individuals could take part in ventures with limited liability—"Limited Liability Acts"—but out of it have grown the gormorant monsters that society groans under now, for whose acts none are personally responsible, with the power of men without the responsibility of men, and trusts are but an enlargement of them, till they have the people by the throats and taking from them all the liberty, rights and enjoyments that the increasing powers of men over natural forces and resources should give

to all. Corporations would never have been allowed, had the result been seen ahead; they would have been destroyed at the start, had they developed in the early stages their present rapacity. Haste in their case would have been a blessing, it would have wasted away the evils all are now suffering under, at a time when it could have been easily done.

The movements of labor organizations from the earliest history abound with illustrations of the wasteful effect of haste. The seven great strike wars of the era of the Roman Empire and the disasters that followed to those who labored were the earliest and perhaps the greatest illustrations, but movements of the last decade also abound with illustrations. Lessons have been learned, that it was necessary to learn, but necessary only because of the predisposition to haste; the expense has been a severe one; more attention given to history, it seems, might have lessened this expense. What use is there in repeating the journeys that generations before us have made, when a little more attention paid to the experience that they have bequeathed to us, would lead us to avoid it?

The labor movement is a movement to evolute society; it cannot revolute it; it must have ready for use each part that is to take the place of the part destroyed; haste to destroy ahead of building invariably wastes the object sought. As an illustration: Corporations have become so interwoven into social affairs that to destroy them at one feld stroke would so upset social relations that suffering would follow, till time could be had in which to adjust conditions to the change.

Every person, who is connected with labor organizations, ought to first become familiar with the objects to be accomplished, and the obstacles that are to be met, before taking a direct step to accomplish them. Such may discourage many on realizing the magnitude of the undertaking, but not so many nor so severe as will the retracing of steps hastily taken, and there is not the prejudice created to prevent future steps. The labor movement would be assured a constant and sure progress.

The country is thickly permeated with ex-members of labor organizations. Their plea is: "I did belong, but what good did it do." They are simply a living example of where haste caused waste; they became a retarding element, because in their haste at the start they met disappointment; they gave it up, because they had no idea of what was needed—constant, steady application of the forces of reason on the units of society they find about them.

Make haste to prepare yourself for such work, but apply the force you exercise on others constantly and steadily; you have a life-work before you, but what you have done thus will have been done forever—your posterity can commence where you leave it and carry it on to completion.

WHERE PRIDE STANDS IN THE WAY.

One of the obstacles to the improvement of social conditions is that element in society who try to make themselves and others believe that they have nothing to complain of; that such a thing as anxiety over the question of how they will be able to supply their present and near future needs, never troubles them. The thought of such questions is coupled with poverty, and poverty with the beggar, and the beggar with the dregs of humanity. Pride prevents them speaking out their minds.

They are found principally among those who are sometimes designated as the middle classes. They live in hope of "getting up" higher and in fear (kept to themselves) of dropping down lower, and under present conditions, what they fear is the most likely to come. They love to imitate those who live in luxury whom they adore, and therefore loath to speak or act in any way that would indicate that they suffered anything in common with those classed as the dregs of society, so classed because they have already got to the bottom, which they have been taught or have led themselves to beleve are the vulgar rabble out of which no good can come; yet from whom comes the demand for social right for all classes.

The scion of a family with such pride, forced to earn a precarious existence on wages, (salary) less than a common day laborer receives will show a contemptious curl of the lip at hearing the demands and seeing the efforts of working men to better their condition. Pride, that has kept them in ignorance, is all the cause of this; they will act and support the master element, for it is in keeping with what they believe life is, at least what they hope for.

They, through their ignorance, become an obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of what is for the good of themselves as a part of humanity, thus an obstacle to those who would establish conditions that would be for the good of all.

The poor, the ones who are deprived of their natural right to the means by which life, liberty and happiness are secured to each —the right to the use of natural opportunities—have been increasing rapidly during the past generation, and, entirely out of proportion to the number that have acquired wealth, and, unless checked, another generation will experience conditions of inequality that has never been known before in the history of the world. This increase of the poor comes from the decendents of, or those who have been designated as the middle classes.

The small merchant, manufacturer and general business or professional men have more at stake in the success of the present agitation, than the common wage earner, for it is to their condition they will come if the present centralization of wealth and power is allowed to continue. Small merchants are fast becoming the clerks of the large establishments, small manufacturers working in large shops, general business men the servants of the trusts, and it is but few of them that are left that can have the satisfaction of doing business in their own name, except by the grace of the wholesaler and jobber, or manufacturing corporations, few of them but what can be shut up at will, and in reality are but little better situated than if they went and came from their work at the will or whistle of the large concerns.

Many see that their only hope rest with the common people, who, admitting their servile position, are striving to throw it off, but pride steps in and says to them, "do not lower your dignity by allowing yourself to appear on their level." Keep up appearances even if your daughters become the playthings and your sons the slaves of plutocracy; for that is all they can expect unless present conditions are changed, and it already exists in the thickly populated centers. It is from this grade in society that the brothels are principally supplied. Parents have given them a taste

of luxuries but by their indifference have aided conditions that cut off the means of having them, except by the sale of life.

All wish the enjoyment of life and liberty but few do anything to secure them and if any part is saved to their posterity they will be indebted to those they now regard with contempt, who are sacrificing pleasures they might enjoy that humanity's rights may be saved and re-established.

The time has already past when a man with good health and a fair education could make for himself a place and insure to himself and family and independent competence, to regain this heroic effort is necessary and the co-operation of men of brain, men who have seen the world from a wider horizon than the average, is necessary.

They are coming into the ranks but slower than the emergency demands; false pride stands in the way of so many; the pressure has not yet come severe enough. The greater number that should be active in this work are willing tools of the plutocrats, pressing down those beneath them, never for a moment thinking that the conditions they are making, they themselves, or most surely their posterity, will suffer under if those whose work they now seek to undo fails.

They laugh at the propositions of the state socialists, and say that under it the individuality of man would be lost, but where will individuality show itself if the present absorption of the direction of industry continues for another decade. There is little room for individuality under corporate rule now, and at present corporate rule guides all the great enterprises.

Those, who by nature and education, are fitted to make themselves known on their merit, must, as affairs now stand, be buried in the corporation, and it is those who should now be found in the ranks of the labor movement to destroy the corporate and establish the rule of man; to make for all time, it possible for man to rise by his industrial and moral worth. At present the hope of this is on the decendency.

Everyone interested in self improvement, in the improvement of mankind, in the future for his posterity, should be a supporter of the labor press. Through it only can that unity be brought about and those conditions established, by which such can be accomplished. It is because of lack of support of the labor press that labor's interests are allowed to suffer. Their opponents are liberally supported and make good use of the power thus given them. If you are not a supporter of a press in your interests do not complain if those interests suffer by misrepresentation.

There are many people who speak of the saloon as if they believed they were a benefit to a community. They say they make money plenty; they make times good, which gives employment to workingmen. Whatever improves a community must add something to it. It must produce something of benefit. What does a saloon or saloon keeper add to, or produce in a community? It is true that if workingmen spend their earnings in the saloon it may give the saloon keeper means to build good houses, wear fine clothes, and give the workingmen in producing these an opportunity to earn back their money, but get no fine clothes, and is such good economy. Is it necessary to put the product of the corn, once ground through the mill again,

in order that the miller may take another toll. Statesmen of the "plenty of saloons and good time order," are poor ones to follow. Yet workingmen in rags will yell for them.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors and the Order of Railway Conductors have consolidated under the latter name. The two Telegrapher's organizations have also united. Such are moves in the right direction and one that all workingmen should be moving in. There is no reason why they should be divided into tribes and factions, as was the case in early history. Civilization only began to make advances when tribes began to unite, and when civilization reaches the climax there will be but one nation—the nation of man.

And so with the producers; they will rule, as by right, they, and they only should, when lines between them are unknown. They will gain ground only, in proportion, as existing lines are destroyed. Labor's despoilers encourage the maintenance of division lines, that they may maintain their advantage. One class of slaves swell with emotional pride when they are told how much nicer they are than those other slaves.

The Supreme Council has gone to pieces, as we predicted it would, but that organization was not one of producers but one of officers; nor could it do anything to break down those dividing lines between the ranks of labor, for the officers would see to it that it was not done, as that would lower the comparative magnitude of their position, nor could it effectively marshall its forces against an enemy, no matter how honestly the majority of the officers composing the Council might strive to do it. Two of them, under the direction of the enemy, could block every move, and the Northwestern affair was proof of it. This mistake being now generally seen, is in a fair way to be corrected. Men are seeing that so long as they organize so that one body can be used against another they are in as helpless a condition as they would be without any organization. The workingmen are fast preparing themselves to profit by their mistakes.

The establishment of private patrols, composed of bodies of men in the employ of Pinkerton, in cities throughout the country, is simply a move of the plutocrats to have a force they can depend upon, should an outraged people suddenly arise in their might and attempt to free themselves from their rule. At present the peace preservers are chosen in a measure by the people and plutocracy is not sure of them acting at all times as they wish, hence, a force chosen and under the command of the Pinkerton element is sought for. The plutocrats know well that if the people do not succeed in correcting existing social evils by the ballot; that it is but a question of time when scenes like those of the French revolution will come on the stage, and to try and stamp out the rising spirit, attempts will be made to force portions of the people here and there into conflicts that they can be made an example of, and check the rise of independence in others. As the agitation for the rights of men get deeper, movements of our would-be aristocracy should be watched closely and with a jealous eye. They are watching the movements of the people and will ambush or attempt to flank all of them without regards to honorable methods of warfare. It will be on such that the blame will rest if bloodshed comes.

A PLEA FOR CONSOLIDATION.

Again capitalists are about to set us another example. It will not be wise of us if we do not profit by it. The unequality of the wage earners employment, the frequence with which he is out of work, is the most alarming feature of this condition. The unequality of employment is often purposely brought about.

Hallam says: "The laborer is much inferior in ability to support a family, than were his ancesters four centuries ago."

Before the begining of our present system laborers could in England live a whole week on the earnings of five days, while at present there are many who cannot live upon the earnings of a week of much more continuous toil.

In order to live, strong able bodied men are often compelled to place in competition with themselves, their wives, their sisters, or their children.

This glorious nineteenth century is cursed with crimes, occuring more frequent than the plaques of centures past, and causing with each occurance as much misery. There is at present as much harmony between capital and labor as there is between roast beef and a hungry stomach.

C. M. Huntington in his article on railway consolidation in the September number of the *North American Review*, shows the vast benefits to be derived by consolidation.

He only verified the statement made by C. Wood Davis, in the July and August number of the *Arena*, who shows the immense savings to the people, if all the railroads of the country were owned and operated by the government. The centralization of wealth is being used for the oppression of the masses. Capitalist act methodically on well concerted plans which they constantly improve by tradition and experience.

They obey the Mathusian law, they multiply with the means of existence, and the means of their existence is the credulity of their dupes. Turn which way you please you always find the necessity of more enlightened public opinion.

The benefits derived by consolidation of railroads or other business enterprises, may be similarly utilized in the interest of labor.

There are no quarrels between consolidated capital. There should be none among wage earners. There would be none with consolidation among them. And for proof I cite to the partial consolidation of labor on the U. P. system on May first, 1884, and as one official recently remarked: "In 1884, on May day, the U. P. system was confronted with the strongest and most inexpensive organization of labor in the history of our country."

All on account of a consolidation, caused by an order for a reduction in wages of all employes, except engine men; and they were about half way consolidated with the rest. In sympathy with the railroad employes, who naturally exhibited a little more interest in the corporation's ability to continue their business than a coal shoveler would until the order was rescinded.

Consolidated capital, can, under the present system, only be met on equal terms by consolidated labor.

Unless wage earners profit by the advice to capitalists by C. M. Huntington, they may be made to feel the efficacy of the black list more thoroughly when the advice of the Southern Pacific president is carried into effect, as it certainly will be in the course of time.

I am for consolidation, because it is most economical and effective.

H. BREITENSTEIN.

BOSSES, AND HOW THEY MAKE THEM.

When considering the acts of some of the average railway officials, it matters not whether high or low in official position, I have been told, "you would do the same if you were Boss." My knowledge in the case is obtained from observation, and from this I can imagine how important one feels when placed in authority over his companions.

The Boss is usually selected by all corporations, and when from the employes, it is because, to begin with, he commands the respect of his associates. When he accepts the position, he is soon taught, that if he wishes to reach the apex of "Bossism," he must exhibit certain symptoms to secure his success. Different corporations have different hobbies; therefore they look for different symptoms. I have known a corporation that would promote one who had shown symptoms of being a hypocrite, after being placed in a subordinate position, quicker than all others, regardless of his mechanical abilities. The greater the hypocrite the higher position they would assign him. The "Boss" who could make the rank and file believe he was most generous and devoted to their interests while he was issuing orders for the understeppers to carry out, in the interest of the corporation, could stand a good chance of becoming general manager.

Great esteem for the "Boss" naturally make men more docile toward him, and with the hypocrite, docility made them subject of persecution, by those in inferior positions. I know of one instance where, no doubt, they began to mould the official I have in view from the time he first got to be section "Boss," until he got to be superintendant, who made a poor fellow who was badly injured, believe he was more deeply interested in his welfare than in that of the corporation, until he had effected a settlement by paying his doctor bill, and his wages; the latter amounting to $1.25 a day.

This corporation, the promotors of dissimulation, and the dissimbler, continued their policy until a portion of their employes could no longer submit to the intolerance practised upon them.

Other corporations like their "Bosses" to show symptoms that are so conspicuous with a certain species of canine; they cultivate their fighting qualities; knowing that in some species, the cultivation of these qualities in the pup is the making of the dog. Such "Bosses" are from time to time promoted by them, until they were in a position to order the slaves that will remain in their employ to remove the last badge of manhood by shaving their faces.

Then there are others who select for promotion those who can get their companions to do two days' work for one day's pay. This is done in various ways; one of the most successful methods is to make men work for small pay, and then take a portion of this money from them at every pay day for certain benefits they never get unless they remain in service for a life time.

Another method is used to hire men to work for the employes, instead of the employer, and the employe is often assessed each pay day, enough to pay for doing the corporation's work and pay for the material used.

I know some who formerly, in inferior positions, commanded the respect and esteem of their associates, who have since entered into a conspiracy with hired associates to shoot down their fellowmen.

I am not a personal enemy of all I allude to; or I should dwell with malignant pleasure upon these great and useful qualifications they certainly possess, and by which they once acquired, though they could not preserve to them, the respect and esteem of their companions. Having no private resentment to gratify, I will not innumerate the honors they have lost, or the virtues they have disgraced. Among them are some who have done

good by stealth; the rest is on record.

From the president down to the coal shoveler, all are employes of the same corporation.

But instead of some "Bosses" treating those under them as companions, I have known them to treat them more like a lot of throat cutting guerillas. Man is by nature not of this disposition. The barbarity of the Esquimaux, or that of the murdered Sitting Bull would not have tolerated the injustice practiced by some of them a single day. Then why is it that "civilized" man, in this "human" and enlightened "economy" of inhumanity tolerates that which the savage scorns?

It is because the "Bosses" are made what they are; not by education; we can hardly call it such, but through what we may, with justice, call the moulding process. Men are first put on probation; if they can be moulded to always be relied on to do the bidding of their superiors in positions who attained their present places through the same process, they are on the road to the next round of the official ladder.

With some, a "Boss" who cannot pack a ward caucus, control a county convention, or get an assessor elected, a marshal or a police officer appointed, the latter to act as a special detective for the corporation, need never expect to reach that position that will enable them to become lobbyist at State legislatures to prevent "ruinous" legislation. To be successful they must be able to use those under them as their political property, and those who allow themselves to be used as such for no other consideration than a promise of their bread and butter, usually get left as bad as those who sell their votes to a party for promises. It is the most economical for the parties; but whether one party or the other wins the voters get nothing but disappointment and deferred hope. I would think more of them if they voted for cash down for the highest bidder, even if it was necessary to organize a union to control the price of votes. Such an organization would be worth more to the members than some now in existance.

Just think of twenty thousand voters at five dollars a head. An organization with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars could bribe the majority of our State legislatures, and beat many of our corporations in making laws, and if what some of our "Bosses" say is true, they have a right to organize "separately."

If these potters, or moulders of human clay, can succeed in shaping the "Boss" and finally finish him, he will be as one-sided as the handle on a jug, when he can fill most any position, not accepting the president of the corporation, and with a little help, he may be able to write a plea for railway consolidation.

It is fortunate for wage earners that there are rare exceptions to the above rule. But then, with these exceptions, there are too many who often make me think that nature wasted their time in making them, and that the dirt they are composed of would have been better employed in filling the graves of others, such as they, if any more are living.

JUNIUS.

ABOLISH PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

It is not often that a man connected with private corporations, in a responsible position, will give the public the benefit of his knowledge of them, but in an able address at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in April last, Judge J. M. Hubbard, an attorney for a large railroad corporation, did, from which we quote the following extracts:

"The subject given me is corporations.

All private corporations for pecuniary profit should be abolished, except those of quasi-public character, such as railroads, telegraph, telephone, insurance, banking corporations and the like, and these should be under the control of public law, or else owned or managed by the government. Rail-

roads are already under the control of public law. The short reason is that corporations destroy individual competition in the acquisition of wealth."

"Every government says to each member of it: 'Be diligent and acquire all the property, real and personal, you can honestly, and you shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of it and the transmission of the remainder to your children.' In order to insure this individual competition in the acquisition of property every state in the Union abolished primogeniture, entails and perpetuities of every kind by which the old English law sought to keep property in the same family forever. Everything worked well as long as the village blacksmith and wagon-maker made the wagons, the village shoe-maker the shoes, and mothers spun the yarn and the village weavers wove the cloth; but the application of steam machinery has changed everything. Fifty years ago steam machinery had come into such general use that one skilled operative could do the work of five at hand labor; now one person can do the work of sixty at hand labor, and the end is not yet! The construction of railroads created the first pressing necessity for corporations. It required one hundred and fifty million dollars to get ready to move a single car load of freight from San Francisco to New York. This was beyond individual enterprise. Prior to that time corporations were created only by special charter of the several State legislatures. Forty years ago the states began passing general laws authorizing the formation of corporations for any private business purpose at the pleasure of any three or five persons, and I think now every state has such laws. These wholly private corporations have invaded every kind of business, from toothpicks to coffins, and from roasting peanuts to building railroads. Not only is all manufacturing, but the wholesaling of dry goods, groceries and hardware, is fast going into the hands of corporate bodies. Business avenues for young men in the future must consist largely of corporate clerkship."

"During the last half century we have been producing wealth so fast that little attention has been paid to the equal distribution of it. For the past ten years the underground rumbling of discontent has been everywhere audible. There is a growling conviction that capital is appropriating more than its fair share of the produced wealth of the country, and that labor is underpaid. This discontent has taken various forms; largely by labor organizations and strikes. Practically all the farmers and nine-tenth of the town people who are laborers and not capitalists are excluded from the corporations. Nobody can get into a corporation without money. It is an organization exclusively for those who have capital. Neither the farm products for the next year, nor the wages of the mechanic for tomorrow, will buy shares in a corporation. There are many objections to private corporations for pecunary profit."

"First, they are monopolies owned by less than one-twentieth of the people."

"Second, the property of individuals changes hands with every generation, while a corporation is immortal, inasmuch as it has the right under the law, of perpetual succession. If two persons go into business, and one dies, the children of the deceased partner must take their father's share and exercise their individual judgment in its investment; if a member of a corporation dies the stock is simply transferred to his heirs and the corporation goes on with the business."

"Third, each individual who owns property is obliged to exercise his own judgment in maintaining his possession and making an increase, while a corporation composed of a large number of persons can and does procure the best talent to be found in or out of the corporation to manage its property and affairs."

"Fourth, a large aggregation of persons and capital has an under advan-

tage over a single individual. What single individual could go into business of buying and selling oil against the Standard Oil Company with any prospects of success?

"Fifth, private corporations abolish individual responsibility, and substitute a corporate responsibility of which the public has no means of judging. A few rich men take a small amount of stock in a small corporation which gives it credit; the stock is then transferred without the knowledge of the public; if the enterprise is an improvident one, the corruption becomes an instrument of fraud whereby the stock is unloaded upon innocent people, and the rich promoters escape individual responsibility."

"Sixth, private corporation is the mother of trusts. Ordinary trusts come about in this way: Too many private corporations are formed to engage in the same business, and overproduction follows, and the corporation then put their heads together to limit the production and raise the price of the commodity so that all may make money. In this way, too many railroads were built in some places and the "pool" followed so that all might live. In the same way, also, too many sugar refineries, distilleries, cracker factories, oatmeal mills and the like, were built, and the trusts followed to limit the production and raise the price."

"Seventh, a private corporation is an organized appetite for money only and has nothing human about it. It sees distress without an emotion of pity; it gives nothing to the poor; it pays no pew rent; it sends no children to the public schools; it does not attend funerals or weddings; it cannot weep; it cannot even laugh; what use have we for such animals."

"It is claimed by some economic philosophers that private corporations, and even trusts, are necessary to carry on successfully the vast wealth producing business of the country. I do not believe this. Men with much money *do not hoard* it in old stockings. They must invest it in some kind of business or it loses its income power. If remitted to their own individual responsibility and judgment they will not be likely to invest it in a business already over done. Besides, the state can be relied on to grant special charters for special showing for manufacturing purposes requiring very large capital. Again, there are already so many very large private fortunes that ample capital is at hand for all safe enterprises."

"But if it should be admitted that the abolition of private corporations will scarcely disturb the business of the country, is it not better to stand the shock now than to postpone it until the shock may destroy the fabric of the government itself?"

"These private corporations represent the syndicate wealth of the country owned and controlled by the few against the individual labor of the vast majority of the people. Railway corporations and others of a public character must remain because they are for the use of the public, until the government shall see fit to own and operate them. But they must be controlled (not destroyed) by public law."

"No more vast private fortunes must be made by means of public or private corporations or trusts."

"Every device by which combinations are formed to rise or depress the price of commodities must be swept away never to return."

"This can be done only by the destruction of private corporations. No trusts were ever formed until after the private corporations became numerous and they will never be destroyed so long as private corporations are permitted to exist. Laws against trusts will avail nothing so long as the law permits the creation of private corporations, without which trusts cannot be found. It is worse than folly to authorize the propogation of grasshoppers and then pass laws prohibiting them from eating our crops. If the national alliance will appeal all laws authorizing private corporations they will not

need the sub-treasury bill."

"Everywhere there is a wild effort to discover the tap root of the tree which is bearing such bitter fruit. Everyone seems to realize that the body politic is feverish to an alarming degree, but no one has as yet been able to discover the cause or the remedy. I believe the only remedy and the only method to settle the vexed controversy between labor and capital is to restore individual judgment, individual responsibility and individual competition in all the business of the country. The states have all reserved the rights to abrogate and abolish all corporate characters, and the quicker they exercise this right the earlier we shall have an equitable distribution of the wealth of the country."

"Let us unsyndicate all the syndicated money of the capitalists now in private corporations and put into the hands of those who own, so that every man, woman and child may compete for it. We shall then be on a basis where no one can complain; we shall have gone back to the original idea of the fathers who founded the government. Private corporations are infinately worse than primogeniture and entailed estates for the latter only sought to keep the same real property in the same single family forever, while the former seeks to group a large number of families together and thus combine all their real and personal property against individual labor and also to enable them to select the best talent to manage their affairs. And the statutes of the several states kindly endow these creatures thus created, with perpetual succession—lawful immortality—and provide for them underground ways of fraud by the easy transfer of stock without the knowledge of the public. We have literally turned loose a half million India companies to prey upon the American people, the total destruction of individual competion is threatened. Mr. Jefferson's guarantee of an equal race in the "pursuit of happiness" is already destroyed. Is it not better to take the chances of disturbing the business of the country by calling a halt now, than to go forward in the present great production of wealth if the greatest share of it is to be for the sole benefit of those who are already too rich? The happiness of our people does not depend on the greatest possible amount of wealth, but rather upon an equitable division of it. The East India Company thought that Great Britain could not raise the necessary revenue to carry on the government without her exchequer, and doubtless the private corporations think the country cannot go on without them. Is it not time we try the experiment? Private corporations must finally suffer the fate of human slavery —must be abolished. They both lead to the same end—the despoiling of the many for the benefit of the few. Let us hope the evolution will be peaceful."

EMANCIPATION BY NATIONALISM.

Under the above head, T. B. Wakeman, in the October *Arena*, replies to objections offered by Rev. W. J. Savage to the Nationalist's method of solving the social problem.

The article is of special interest to those who are seeking for light on this question of all questions.—How is humanity to improve present conditions—and who are afraid that under nationalism, which is but a name applied to the Knights of Labor platform, the individual will be lost in the machinery of the state. We quote the following extracts:

"' * * The world began in Socialism. In the barbaric period the tribe was all, the individual nothing. Every step of human progress has kept pace with the rise of the individual.'

Most true! But that is half of the truth. If you had told the other half your article could not have been written, for it would have been answered beforehand from a to z. The other half is: That the rise of the individual has always been because of, and the

result of, the concomitant and ever-increasing socialism. The two have ever gone, and must ever go, hand in hand. Integration is the inevitable counterpart of individuation.

This is the fundamental law of history and sociology, recognized the world over, as much as the law of gravitation. To blink it, is to go wild or blind. This is the law of progress upon which all human affairs expand, and there is scarcely a difference in wording it.

* * In history and politics this law stands, however expressed or applied, as the door which opens to the mental vision, the river of human evolation and progress—a sight grander far than Niagara. Those who see to this fact, law, vision—are strictly blind.

In industrial and economic evolution the same law of progress holds. The tribal homogeneous industry, when one man did work at everything, because heterogeneous, special, and complex, as society enlarged and advanced into higher integrations, and as the life of the individual became more and more advanced through Fetichism, Polytheism, Monotheism, to our modern inception of Humanism.

'People will buy where they can buy the cheapest.' But the cheapest can only result from the highest integration of capital, machinery, labor, intellect, and means of wholesale production. This industrial integration and progressive civilization, where the people can have the means of a higher life, are indispensable parts and complements of each other. But the result and the difficulty is, that while the people get their travel, oil, sugar and necessities of life cheaper and better than ever, they become the dependents, wage-slaves, and political and social underlings of the industrial Feudal System which that integration of transportating and producing monopolies builds up. For, those who can and do combine to control the conditions of the people's life and welfare have the people and their Republic in their power.

The lesson of history is, that Republics and Liberty always go down when the necessary integrations of civilization and progress, military or other, pass from the control of the people. In a word monopoly in war, politics, industry, or in any form of integration, has been the murder of Liberty, ending in social suicide. Nationalism proposes to prevent this murder and suicide under the law above stated, thus: Whenever the necessary transportation and production are integrated into monopolies beyond the power of competition to control them, then the people must control and operate them, or become the dependents of those who do. Such is the difficulty, the danger, and the remedy, concisely stated. Critics can only reply: 'The difficulty does not exist; the remedy is worse than the disease; there is a better remedy,' but admit the difficulty. In an evasive way they say, 'the industrial condition of the world is not all that one could wish.' But they have no remedy, and concludes by saying the remedy proposed would kill the patient sooner than the disease. This is the diagnosis of an ostrich who tries to escape by burying his head in the sand. It simply abandons the patient and there is no solution, no health in that. Let our lecture proceed and see if there is not a scientific remedy.

'Capital is the condition of production and the controling factor of modern civilization.' Those who control it are the masters of the world. The contest of the monopolists of this capital with the workers and producers, that is, the people, is a burning fever which can only end by the healthy triumph of the people. There is not a railroad, mine, or factory, where this is not the daily issue upon which an internecine war is being waged or smothered. In literature, religion, politics, economics, ethics, everything turns upon the relations of these contending parties, from the Pope's Encyclical to the Platform of the People's Party. When we speak of our age, as

the age of iron, silver, gold, or of steam, electricity, intellect!—we simply say it is the age of integrated capital, material and mental. To destroy this capital is impossible, and if possible would be the suicide of civilization.

The question then urges upon us in every direction: Shall the people become the slaves of this capital, or its masters? The watchman on the towers of our Boston Zion who fails to see the gathering storm clouds seems strangly out of place, when we recall 1775 and 1861. Nationalism says, the 'Conflict is irrepressible,' between labor and individualized capital; and that the conflict will be fatal to liberty, unless a remedy is found under the law of our national evolution. This remedy that law gives as follows: That the people must defend their liberties and 'the rise of the individual,' against this industrial despotism of money kings, railroad barons, political bosses, etc., better than they defended themselves against the foreign tyrants in 1775, or the slaveocrats of 1861—to-wit: by organizing an army for their peaceful protection and safety—a free army of industry—before an army for war shall be needed, and as its preventive.

But this name, 'army of industry,' fills our peaceful Mr. Savage with horror—a remedy worse than the disease? For thus he lets off his second charge:

'2. Military socialism, such as Mr. Edward Bellamy advocates, would be only another name for universal despotism, in which the individual, if not an officer, would only count one in the ranks. It would be the paradise of officialism on the one hand, and helpless subordination on the other.'

Mr. Savage has been taking novels and poetry literally, and has gone into a fright at a ghost raised by his own excited imagination; or else, he makes an objection out of a figure of speech because hard up for a real one. Who does not see that an 'industrial army' has nothing to do with a military army, or a military despotism, except to prevent both. There is no war, military compulsion, or 'military' at all, in the army of peace. The word 'army' is short poetry for the order, economy, punctuality, and reliable co-operation and co, not sub-ordination of the public administration of industries. Remember that we are in America, where this administration will be quite different from that proposed in Europe where the Revolution of 1776 was not, and where 'government' is one of divine right, authority and force, and covers the all of life from the cradle to the grave.

* * * Notice further, that the extension of this government—action of the people is not to do nor extend to everything nor anything, but to the material needs and industries of the people, beginning with those natural monopolies like railroads and telegraphs, ending with trusts, etc., which have passed beyond competition. This simple limit makes the cry of 'universal despotism' absurd. The tyranny and robbery of the few is simply abolished by the people, in equitably resuming the franchise granted by them, and doing the work for all cheaper and better. There is no tyranny to the few in this; and as to the many or all—the tyranny of having things you want done for you is laughable. Our anarchists invariably submit to the tyranny of our free nationalized Brooklyn Bridge instead of swimming the river, or using the ferry company, as they are at liberty to do. We had a hard fight to get this bridge, for it displaced monopolies. When the other monopolies, we have referred to, are displaced by the people, there will be the same wonder that their tyrannies and exactions were ever submitted to. We have found, and will find, that that government is the best which serves and administers the most, for it will cost and restrain the least. The government that serves and protects the people will not need to compel them. Now its main business is to hold them down while they are being robbed.

But, says Mr. Savage, these advantages would be attended by a frightful

'paradise of officialism'—a helpless subordination—in which 'the individual if not an officer would only count one!' We cannot appreciate the horror of having more of 'a paradise' about officialism than we have in our present corrupt, inconstant, and servile system of political Bossism, even if the individual could only 'count one.' But Mr. Savage does know, or ought to know, that the very first step of nationalism is to nationalize our 'politics,' so as to restore the initiative of political action to the people, and render the abuses to which he refers impossible. He seems to suppose that nationalism is to be executed by Tammany Hall!

* * Suppose the 'politics' of New York were nationalized so that the City should no longer be a mere annex to Tammany Hall, but so that every citizen might 'count one,' under legal provisions for the vote and expression of the people without regard to party or boss—who would be wronged? Politics must be annexed to our government by such legal provisions, instead of being left to boss monopoly or mobocracy. There is no freedom possible with a common law and order to ensue and protect it. The trouble is now that all of our politics are outside of any law or order. 'Count one!' Even that is now impossible. We don't count at all, no more than if we lived in Russia.

* * As long as our government is run by partisan politics, outside of law, there is no other alternative but this way or defeat. The pretence, under this method, of civil service reform or fair tenure is sheer hypocracy. The Tammany method is the only condition of success, and every political politician knows it and adopts it. Nationalism proposes the only remedy. It would remove every department from political control, and restore the political initiative to the people by requiring their common action under general laws for that purpose, and suppressing as criminal the Boss con*spiracy system,* which causes the counting of less than one by anyone.

'Nationalism, as commonly understood, could mean nothing else but the tyranny of the commonplace.'

The way in which nationalism is commonly understood or misunderstood, is not the question; but how is it correctly understood—that is the concern of every fair mind. When thus understood it seems to be just what Mr. Savage wants. For he agrees with Mr. Bellamy that if 'it is only what everybody freely wishes done,' then it would be his 'individualism' and all right. Thus he approves of democracy; for, he says, 'it only looks after certain public affairs, while the main part of the life of the individual is free.' This is nationalism to a dot! Yet he strangely concludes: 'That nationalism, freely chosen, would be the murder of liberty, and social suicide.' But if 'freely chosen' will it not be the same as his individualism? and what everybody wants—and so all right? Such would be his democracy certainly, but then how can this nationalism also 'freely chosen' commit murder and suicide, and both at once? Strange! That certainly would not be the tyranny of the commonplace.

Neither would nationalism in any correct sense be such tyranny; and for these reasons:

1. Government would for the first time in the history of the world, evolve beyond paternalism. It would be industrial co-operative admistration for the equal benefit of all, protection of the liberty of all, and such defense and restraint only as these main objections require. Government would thus be the material foundation upon which liberty, originality, and the original—the uncommonplace—could stand and be protected. The key to liberty is the 'separation to the temporal and spiritual powers;' but nationalism does even more than that. It limits government to the provision of the common needs of all and then protects all, in the enjoyment of their uncommonplace.'

2. This emancipation can come only from the great saving of time and of waste by nationalism; and the division of labor by which it will enable each to follow the occupation to which he is inclined, and to which he will be the best prepared by nature and education. Man is an active animal, and the condition of life is that of some work. Now the work is imposed by the tyranny of man and circumstances; then it will be rather a matter of choice. In the order instead of the anarchy of industry there will be some relief.

Given a material foundation for man and his education, so that he may have the mental and material means of acting his part, and continuing his development in which life will be worth living and which only the favored inherit now. Civilization will certainly have ever new demands in order to equate its ever changing conditions; and ambition, heroism, and originality will simply rise to newer and higher fields. The idea that the temporal state will not continue to encourage and protect liberty, genius, and originality is most absurd."

VITAL QUESTIONS.

There are vital questions that should, especially in our experimental voting government, be ever present to all our people for investigation and permanent settlement, to-wit:

How to turn back this stream of paternalism in government—the monster criminal, the murderer of the dead nations and civilizations, the river of woe flowing forever round the world.

How to make the best government by ever-lowering taxes?

How to perfect a "civil service" by burdening officials, lessening fees and salaries, abolishing patronage, and sealing salaries below the pay of similar private employment?

How to better education and thereby check this stream of "learned ignorance?"

How to reach the consummation of the best government because the least governed?

How to reform our judiciary until justice between men shall be nearly instantaneous and the next cheapest thing to air and water?

How to save the weak (the majority) from the strong and selfish?

How to be the freest and therefore the best people that have ever lived?

How to prevent crime and suffering by removing causes?

How to destroy this struggle for government employ, this passion to be a public parasite and live off of others' toil?

How to make and regulate nearly all government institutions upon the principle of our postal system—self supporting by the voluntary tax from those who use its powers or its offices?

How to eradicate all this flunkeyism that makes idols of office-holders—mere fetiches producing a species of the lowest order of hero-worship—a nation of snobs who can meanly admire mean things?

How to call out statesmen and abolish demogogues?

How to understand that real statesmen repeal and never enact?

How to prevent governments from inflicting upon the innocents unspeakable wrongs, under the monstrous plea that the few must suffer for the good of the many?

These and similar questions that are as deep as life itself, and that should come even to our little children in their romps and plays, the same as they learn to avoid the pit, or to fear a vicious dog, are the vital problems of mankind. These are questions essential to the preservation of life, and touching the progress of civilization; the natural economic problems that real statesmen should set before the people. Intelligent study and voting on these and similar questions would give us real statesmen for present demogogues.

The average American is always more than satisfied with his perfect

surroundings so long as he can point out his advantages over the wretched victims of paternalism in Europe. This is both a low and ignorant self-laudation. Of course, wretched though you may be, you are incomparably better off than the miserables of cruel Russia, because our national government could not possibly be as outrageous as is of necessity that of the Czar. It has taken many centuries to evolve such a monster cuttle-fish as the Russian government that has fastened its tentacles upon its millions of people, and is slowly crushing out their lives. This is but government paternalism full and ripe. Who shall say that if paternalism in this country goes on as it is to-day, growing and strengthening, the time is not coming when we no longer can boast over the people of the God-forsaken land? Mankind is much the same to-day and forever; so is government paternalism; once a foothold gained, it can only be washed out in blood.

Therefore, rural statesmen, all hail! Grant it that one of your political measures is rank imbecility, your acts in exposing the essential knavery of our phenominal humbugs are beautiful and full of goodness and wisdom. And your worst in the face of all jibes, is so incomparably superior to those of the "great statesmen" that they may be esteemed actually respectable. When the two parties had become Leaderless Mobs, because either their fictions or absurd issues had reached a common point, then arose the people in the might of their Leaderless Mob, and turned the river into the Augean stables. Who is it anyhow of the "magnetic" tribe that may cast the first stone at the "hay-stack?" They simply broke party shackles and struck boldly for justice—blindly it may be—as well it should be, because they could not well hit amiss. In this scramble and hurly-burly where is the "statesman" who can point to any similar act of his own in behalf of his fellow-man? Their most arrant follies at least are not mean compared to the "issues" and made up by our "great statesmen" of a little higher tax, or a little lower tax, or a frequent change in the money standard of the country.

It is time for intelligent men to tire of all this burlesque of politics and this solemn joke of calling it "great statesmanship," that is breeding these ungainly toadies—squat and warty. A country is great only as her political institutions are good and wise—not merely when it is strong in numbers, large in acres, and swarming in politicians and parasites that are worshipped as great and good statesmen. That is not the kind of greatness of country that I hanker for very seriously. I would wish a better education for our children than we have had—one that would cure them of this disease of ignorance in politics, worship of demagogy and admiration of that cheap and nasty politics that is our national disease, and that is making on our body politic abhorrent warts and angry sores. The mistaken fanatics who are striving to put "God in the Constitution" are not to blame; they are the offspring of this growing paternalism, this fetich worship, this public education by these relays of "great statesmen."—*H. C. Bradsby, in Arena.*

SHOP TALKS.

I overheard a little conversation in the shop not long ago that illustrates two types of men. Jack has come in to borrow Frank's hammer—it is not reserved—Jack always does the borrowing, and as Frank is a new man it hasn't yet got to the point where Jack's cheek will take tools without some apology in the way of asking.

"Got a new hammer, Frank, I see."

"No, same one I've had for five years."

"New handle, then."

"No, wrong again, the same one it always had."

"Well, you must wash your hands every time before you use it."

There is no need to listen longer; we

have heard enough to furnish food for thought.

The cause of Jack's astonishment was the fact that Frank's hammer handle was not black with grease, but was kept so as to show the grain of the wood as clearly as when new. There is no need to wash your hands every time, as Jack insinuated, and there is no need to get grease on the handle. You can get a better grip on the handle if it is clean than if it is saturated with grease. It takes but a moment to wipe off most of the grease from your handle, for, of course, you always have a bunch of waste handy, and by just wiping the hands when through using, it is kept in good condition. A coat of shellac once in a while will help keep it in good condition, and will prevent it from roughing up.

This same plan may be extended very profitably to all kinds of tools; they should be kept clean, whether they are steel or wood. I do not believe in this everlasting scouring of tools and machinery generally, but I do believe they should be kept clean and free from dirt and rust; they need not shine like a mirror, but should be in good working order.

Some men will break hammer handles by the dozen, while others on the same work will rarely break a handle. It isn't all in the handles, it is mostly in the men. A little judgment will help things along wonderfully.

Some men seem to forget that a light hammer produces a riveting effect on the head of a wedge or chisel, and you see them using a light hammer on work that should be done with a small sledge. This is a fruitful source of broken handles; the greater part of the handle renewals can be rightfully attributed to this cause.

Aside from the handle breakage there is the inefficient work and the smaller quantity of work performed; these, together with the handles, make the "handle smasher" an unprofitable man.

There is still another feature that may be considered, though of less importance than the other two, namely, the effect upon the heads of the chisels, wedges or keys. The heads of the chisels need frequent grinding to trim the beautifully "scolloped" edges that protrude. When it comes to keys, it is bad enough to strke them with a heavy hand hammer, but where they are struck with a light hammer, and the blows repeated, as is necessary to produce the desired effect, the head of the key resembles a relief map of a mountinous country.

There is such a thing as using a hammer that is too heavy; but, except in riveting, the limit, it seems to me, is only that of convenience and the strength of the operator. It is not convenient to use a large hammer for small work, but I do not think that ordinary work can be injured by its use if the blows are regulated to the work. It is safe to say that time is wasted, handles broken, tools and work bruised and marked, and energy uselessly expended by the use of hammers too light for the work, while the vices of the hammer that is too heavy are few in number, and not of an expensive character.—*American Machinist.*

WHAT IS MONEY?

What Some Early and Prominent Statesmen Have Said About Money.

You will find the following in Henry Clay's works, volume 1, page 333:

"Whatever the government, the people, agree to receive in payment of public dues is a medium of circulation; is money, current money, treasury notes, drafts, etc. Such notes, bills or paper issued under the authority of the United States are money."

Benjamin Franklin said in volume 1, page 82, Duane's edition:

"Paper money has great advantage over gold and silver, as it is not likely to have its volume changed by exportation. On the whole, no method has

yet been found to establish a medium of trade equal, in all its advantages to bills of credit made a full legal tender."

Thomas Jefferson said in a letter written to Mr. Eppis:

"Treasury notes thrown in circulation by the general government will take the place of so much gold and silver. Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation, to the people to whom it belongs. Paper money has great advantages over gold and silver."

We advise all laboring people who read the above extracts, to read them to the brass-headed crockery-ware statesmen who are crying for a metal basis.

What is the money power? Let Chauncey M. Depew tell:

"Fifty men in the United States have it in their power, by reason of the wealth they control, to come together within twenty-four hours and arrive at an understanding by which every wheel of trade can be blocked and every electric key struck dumb. Those fifty men can control the circulation of the currency, and create a panic whenever they will."

Lincoln said in 1864:

"As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in the hands of a few, and the republic is destroyed. I feel more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of the war. God grant that my predictions may prove groundless."

The order has won in its fight against the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company. An amicable agreement having been signed between the company and the Order, and the boycott, that has so quietly done its work, is declared off. Who said the Order was dead?

TO THE CITIZENS OF IDAHO.

Believing the citizens of Idaho are as desirous of good government as citizens of other states in which the masses of the people are moving, with a view to active and united participation at the polls, during the election to be held in November, 1892. We, a committee appointed by Shoshone Assembly K. of L., address this communication to you, with a desire to have an expression from the members of your organization, officially or otherwise, as to your views on united action at the polls, by the working people of Idaho, at the election to be held on the above date. And, believing it to be for the best interests of the masses to take an early interest in the next political campaign, that we may have time to educate ourselves on the great questions which concern us, thereby being better able to make our wants known and to put them in force, we ask for suggestions and your aid, as to the best plan to adopt, so that we may work together in securing the greatest amount of good.

We believe, that only at the ballot box, can most of the wrongs to agricultural and other laboring classes be righted, by putting men in power who will make laws for our benefit as well as for the capitalist. To this end we wish to unite with you in bringing about a better state of affairs than at present exists, and would suggest that a meeting be held at Boise City, or some other convenient point, either this fall, or in the early spring. The meeting to be composed of delegates representing the various industrial organizations in the state.

(Signed),
COMMITTEE.

We do not take possession of our ideas, but are possessed by them. They master us and force us into the arena, where, like gladiators, we must fight for them.—*Heine.*

"All legislative questions of importance should be submitted to the people for ratification."

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

KNOWLEDGE OF ATTENDING DANGER—NOT BOUND TO OBEY—DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.

1. A servant cannot recover for injuries caused by something occuring in the course of his employment, when he was perfectly aware of the danger attending his work. In such a case he is considered to have taken the risk of all that might have occurred. The fact that the master gave special orders to do the work is unimportant, for the servant is under no obligation to incur danger unless he has contracted to do so, and if he obeys the negligence is his own. An employe is not bound to obey a rash instruction or perform a rash, hazardous duty. If he does, no recovery can follow for a consequent injury.

2. The furnishing to the servant of something which is necessarily dangerous, such as dynamite, to be used in the prosecution of his work, is not negligence on the part of the company, if the servant is acquainted with its properties, and makes no objection.

Deihl vs. The Lehigh Ry. Co., Pa., S. C., May 9, 1891.

NEGLIGENCE OF MASTER—DEFECTIVE APPLIANCES—EMPLOYES NEGLIGENCE—VISIBLE TO THE SIGHT—LIABILITY—REEVRSAL.

An employe who was engaged in a railway shop who always had on hand new ropes to put on a derrick he was using to hoist material, which he was at liberty to get whenever he thought the rope in use to be unsafe, the master is not responsible for an injury or death of the said employe, caused by the rope breaking, when it appears that the ropes provided were of the best quality, and entirely safe, till frayed by used, and that when so frayed the defects were plainly visible to the men, who could immediately replace the worn rope by a new one, if they wished to.

Creagen vs. Watson Car and Repair Co., N. Y., Ct. of App., June 2d, 1891.

CAR REPAIRERS—RULES OF RAIL ROAD COMPANIES—FELLOW SERVANT.

1. Where the rules of a railroad company require car-repairers to see that they are protected by a certain flag when under and between cars, and require all employes to acquaint themselves with the rules, and keep a copy of them, and such rules are posted on bulliten boards, and printed on the back of time tables, and kept for distribution at all points where employes can get them, such rule is sufficient for the protection of a car repairer working under the car, though it does not expressly prohibit other servants from moving other cars against cars protected by the flag.

2. In an action against such company for an injury received by plaintiff while at work under a car which was protected by the required flag, caused by the act of a co-servant in moving other cars against such, it is error to refuse to charge that, if the cause of the injury was the act of the co-servant, plaintiff cannot recover, and for this reason the judgment against defendant in favor of the injured employe must be reversed.

Corcoran vs. Delaware, L. & W. Ry. Co., N. Y., C. of App., June 2d, 1891.

Note. Justice Gray dissents from this ruling and declares the time to be ripe to break away from the old doctrine of fellow servant risks.

INJURY TO FIREMEN—NEGLIGENCE—ENFORCEMENT OF PROPER RULES.

1. In an action against a railroad company for causing the death of a fireman, the evidence showed that the death was caused by a collision between the train on which he was working and an engine standing on the main track in defendants yard, that there was a rule against leaving engines standing on the main track, but that this rule had been systematically violated, for at least a year.

Held. That the question of defendants negligence should have been submitted to the jury, since it was its duty, not only to make proper rules but to enforce them.

2. When the evidence also showed that the train on which the fireman was engaged was running at the rate of 7 to 10 miles an hour; that it was running into the yard a little ahead of time, pursuant to orders; that there was no visible light on the other engine; and that it was not seen until the train was within 60 or 70 feet of it, when there was not sufficient time for the fireman to escape.

Held. That the question of contributory negligence should have been submitted to the jury, and that the trial court erred in withdrawing it from the jury. For this reason the order of the general term should be affirmed and judgment absolute be entered in favor of plaintiff.

Whitaker vs. Delaware H. Ry. Co., N. Y., C. A., June 2d, 1891.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER—ASSUMPTION OF RISK—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.

1. Plaintiff was a locomotive engineer of one of defendant's passenger trains, and was injured by a collision of his train with freight cars which a switching crew were running on the main track on the time of Plaintiff's train, contrary to the rules of the company.

Held. That upon the evidence, it was a question for the jury whether plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence in not keeping a proper lookout for obstructions on the track; also that plaintiff did not assume the risk incident to such negligenct obstruction of the track by other employes, merely because he entered defendent's service with knowledge that they might be negligent in that respect and that the company had adopted rules regulating the conduct of engineers for the purpose of preventing, as far as possible, collisions in such cases.

2. If compliance with a general rule is rendered impossible by other and inconsistent orders given by the master to his servant, negligence cannot be imputed to the engineer for following the general rule.

3. The court refused to instruct the jury that it was the engineer's duty, as engineer of a passenger train, to use the utmost human care and foresight for the safety of his train, but instructed them that he owed the defendant the duty of exercising ordinary care and diligence in the performance of his duty; that is, such care as persons of ordinary prudence would exercise, under the same circumstances; that whether plaintiff exercised that degree of care was to be determined in view of all the circumstances, such as the liability to danger at the time, the nature and extent of the danger, and the consequenses that might be expected to result from a want of care; that the care must be commesurate with the risks of the situation.

Held. That this correctly stated the rule of law applicable to the case.

4. *Held.* That the verdict for $25,000 was not so excessive as to warrant this court in saying that it was the result of passion, prejudice, or any corrupt motive.

Judgment affirmed.

Hall vs. Chicago, B. & M. Ry. Co., Maine, S. C., July 1, 1891.

Note. The jury returned a verdict for $41,143.33, but plaintiff remitted all but $25,000. This was the largest judgment ever recovered for a personal injury in any of the northwestern courts.

SUNDAY FREIGHT TRAINS—STATUTE AGAINST INTERSTATE COMMERCE—CONSTITUTIONALITY.

In March 1884 the law making power of Virginia passed an act forbidding the running of trains between sunrise and sunset on a Sunday, except such as are exclusively for the relief of wrecked or disabled trains, or for the transportation of the United States mails, passengers, live stock, or articles of such possible nature as would be necessarily impaired in value by one day's delay in their passage. The defendant company was indicted for running a freight train on Sunday, contrary to the above statute. The defendant was found guilty and fined fifty dollars, from which finding and judgment it brings this appeal.

I think, that the foundation wrong is much deeper than credit. To my mind it is the monopolization of the source of production by a constantly decreasing minority of mankind. How rapidly this minority is diminishing we may faintly imagine when we remember the collosal private fortunes growing in this country, also the rapidly increasing army of tramps. One is the shadow of the other. The same law that makes the millionaire makes the tramp and the half paid operator. I must side with Bro. A. in the statement that "if we were all to economize wages would be reduced just that much." To dispute it would be to deny the conclusions which the brighest minds in the realm of economy have reached. To briefly state the point, suppose in order the better to grasp the problem, that ten operators in this country just about met the demand. If all were spendthrifts the railroad companies would be compelled to pay them enough to keep them in serviceable condition, no matter what the amount was, or close the offices. Now if one of these ten operators reformed their habits and become saving, he would be greatly benefitted; he would amass money and could swagger and be insolent within bounds and the company would put up with him, on account of his virtues and the vices of the others. Suppose two of the ten reform, then the one who before had a monopoly of being a good boy would have a competition in the field, and would have to swagger less. When the third reformed he must drop the swagger and be content with telling the division superintendant to go to hades occasionally. When the ninth man reformed he would begin to pull himself together with good speed, would be as civil as a politician the day before the election, and finally when the tenth man saw the error of his ways the bosses would get together and revise the tariff, would find out how much an operator who is economical could be fairly well kept on and that is all they would be paid. This is in obedience to what the German thinkers call "the iron law of wages," which is that in a settled condition of society the laborer is paid just the amount upon which he can live and reproduce his species, and labor in all countries and at all times s gravitating towards that point, the expedients of strikes, labor combinations, decreasing the supply of talent by refusing to teach students and the like, are merely light obstructions desperately thrown into the torrent to stem its progress. They stay for a brief time the progress but eventually are swept contemptiously aside by the raging waters of human progress. I would like to say a word concerning interest but have not cheek enough to ask for more space. Let me in conclusion repeat the formula, "read, write and think."—*By Claremont, in Telegrapher.*

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT.

Adopted at 8th Annual Session of D. A.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the great Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst our beloved brother R. A. Oakes, of Grand Island, and

WHEREAS, In the death of Brother Oakes this D. A. suffers the loss of one of its most valuable and respected brothers, his Local a true and faithful member, and his family a kind and loving husband and father, the state a good and useful citizen. Therefore be it

Resolved, By this D. A. in annual session, assembled that we extend to the bereaved family of our brother in this their hour of sorrow our most heartfelt sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of those Resolutions be spread on the records of our Proceeding; a copy sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy furnished the MAGAZINE for publication.

J. M. KENNEY.
W. F. MCLAUGHLIN.
J. R. YOUNG.
COMMITTEE.

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

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AN ADDRESS.

From District Assembly 82 to the Employes of the Union Pacific System, and Working Men in General.

"Believing that the time has arrived when experience has taught the employes of the Union Pacific system, the necessity of compact and effective organization, and the wisdom of isolated, spasmodic or disconnected efforts for the betterment of their condition; District Assembly 82, in annual session assembled, has decided to lay before the working men of this system, in a plain, straightforward, and truthful way, the needs of organization and its benefits. Without seeking to detract or disparage in any degree the efforts and work of other organizations, and without any wish or intention to antagonize or interfere with any other organized body, we believe we are justified by the facts, and by the history of the labor movement, in saying that the order of the Knights of Labor has done, is doing, and is able to do more for the elevation of the workers, and the betterment of their condition than any and all other organizations combined. In another part of this circular you will find the preamble and declaration of principles of our Order, and we invite your thoughtful consideration of the same. You will see that the Order that the causes which bring about the degradation of labor are deep seated, and that consequently the ultimate cure for the evils of which we complain, can only be wrought out by the united efforts of good men, intelligently directed. Mainly this cure must be effected at the ballot-box and in our halls of legislation. If you should decide to join our ranks, you will be expected to come under our shield with an honest determination to hold the welfare of the working classes greater than the success of any political party. You are not asked to take any pledge which will interfere with or in any degree prevent the proper and conscientious discharge of your duties as a citizen, nor do anything which honor and conscience will not approve. Politically you will be expected to work for the enactment into law of such of the demands in our platform as are to be won by legislation, and you will be expected to do this in the way that the best judgment of yourself and your comrades will approve, but always as loyal and law-abiding citizens, as careful of the liberties of others, as you are determined to maintain and protect your own. But while politically we demand all the reforms that justice can ask for, and all the justice that reform can give, the Knights of Labor are as earnest and as active in promoting the present welfare of those who work for wages. We do not approve of strikes, and are loathe to resort to the boycott to enforce demands for justice and to resist oppression. We always stand ready to submit matters indispute between ourselves and our employers to an impartial arbitration; but, if occasion arises and peaceful means are ineffectual or impossible, our Order does not hestitate to use the power of its organization to secure justice for its members. Capital has, and under the wage system must ever have, advantages over labor. To capital, idleness only means present loss of profit, often certain to be made up in the future; to labor, it means want, perhaps suffering and starvation. Such an advantage on the side of capital puts the laborer, if unorganized, or even if organized in

disjointed groups, at the mercy of their employers. Only in organization, indeed, only in an organization which embraces all trades and useful callings can the workers find the strength necessary to meet capital on something approaching even terms. Our system of Local and District Assemblies, each absolutely self-governing and untrammeled and uncontrolled in the conduct of its own affairs, but centered in a General Assembly to secure united and concerted action, is beyond all dispute the best system of organization the world has yet seen to marshall and render effective the strength of the workers. No organization has won for the working-classes so much in the way of better remuneration and improved conditions, though it has been assailed with a virulence and a determination to destroy it, such as no other organization has ever encountered. If you are prepared to do faithful, honest and manly work on behalf of yourself and your fellow-man, if you are prepared to be loyal and true to the great cause for which our noble Order stands, you will be welcomed within our ranks.

All honest and honorable working men and women are eligible to membership in our Noble Order.

District Assembly No.82 adjourned its Eighth Annual Session at noon, October 16th, after a session of four and one-half days. The session differed from preceeding sessions only by a remarkable increase in the determination of the members to enlarge the educational work of the district. Education must be the foundation of all sound reforms, and by it must all those troubles that encompass the ones who labor, be corrected.

The representatives to the assembly are employes of one company and represent fifteen classes of occupations. Such an assembly has gathered in Denver each year since 1884, and a conflict between the employes in general and the company has not taken place since these meetings commenced, and there is no question but what the conditions of labor as a whole are better on the Union Pacific system than any other railroad system in the country; cannot the fact of these gatherings of employes in conference be pointed to as the cause and, while they have proved of benefit to the ranks of labor on the system, has not the corporation also had cause to be pleased with the results? Continuous open warfare is never a sign of progress, but there has been continuous progress going on among the employes, without open antagonism and it has resulted from the reasoning qualities the organization has brought out, while such meetings are assured, peace and progress is assured; they may check the haste, that some would have used, in settling every petty trouble that arises, but will also check the waste that haste causes, but they prevent many petty troubles, and preventatives are better than cures.

Many such organizations we established among the workmen of every corporation in the country.

Thos. Neasham, Geo. C. Miller, J. N. Corbin, W. L. Corroll, H. Breitenstorm, were elected by a unanimous vote to the respective office of Master-workman, Worthy Foreman, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer and Statistician, the first four having held their present office since the organization of the district.

J. R. Young, Omaha; John Reagan, Council Bluffs; Geo. N. Griffin, Almy; D. R. Munro, Shoshone; S. E. Sealy, Laramie, are the court officers.

The following officers and delegates were present:

Thos. Neasham, Denver, Colo.; Geo. C. Miller, Ellis, Ks.; J. N. Corbin, Denver, Colo.; W, L. Carroll, Denver, Colo.; H. Breitenstein, Laramie; James J. Wilson, Cheyenne, Wyo.; J. R. Young, Omaha, Neb.; Henry Rein, Ellis, Kas.; Chas. Cart, Denver, Colo.; Wm. Lawless, Denver, Colo.; S. E. Sealy, Laramie, Wyo.; Thos. E. Moore, Evanston, Wyo.; P. H. McGlone, Rawlins, Wyo.; G. S. Huffman, North Platte, Neb.; Samuel Fuge, Carbon, Wyo.; Denis Flannery, Green River, Wyo.; John

Lane, Kansas City, Ks.; W. F. McLaughlin, Grand Island, Neb.; N. D. Fox, Pocatello, Ida.; D. R. Munro, Shoshone, Ida.; J. M. Kenney, Omaha, Neb.; John Reagan, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Geo. N. Griffin, Almy, Wyo.; Bernard McCabe, Omaha, Neb.; John W. Edwards, Glenn Ferry, Ida.; J. B. Fritz, Ellsworth, Ks.; T. E. Kirby, Albina, Ore.; Geo. Ranson, Hanna, Wyo.; Edward Joseph, Ogden, Utah; G. Graham, Portland, Ore.

A number of the delegates brought their families with them, and all found ample accomodations at the Lindell Hotel. On the day following the adjournment, many availed themselves of the opportunity to visit places in the mountains, through the courtesy of the officers of the Colorado Division.

Immediately after the adjournment of the District Assembly, a photograph was taken of all the officers and delegates. Any local or members who may wish a copy, can order them of the District Secretary.

In view of the rupture in the Supreme Council and the action of the Brotherhood of Trainmen in sustaining their Grand Officers in the Northwestern affair and the ousting of Editor Rogers of their journal, the following, which appeared in these pages one year ago, has renewed interest:

The editor of the U. P. MAGAZINE still hopes against hope and continues to frantically wave his red light in front of the locomative of national federation. Bro. Corbin probably wonders why no attention is paid to the signal, and we don't mind letting him into the secret. Jnst a bad case of color-blindness, Bro. Corbin. You have mistaken a green light for a red.—*Trainmen's Journal.*

Whether it is green light or red, we trust that Bro. Rogers and his followers and conferrees will remember that a danger signal is intended, and when disaster comes, as we are confident it will, that they had timely warning of it.

The General Assembly of the Knights *of Labor will* convene in annual session in the City of Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 10. Thos. Neasham will represent D. A. 82. The Order during the past year has enjoyed a strong, steady growth, and this fact is the best indication of the spread of the principles of the Order. There have been no large bodies who have rushed into the Order en masse because of a sudden desire to get relief from oppression, as was true in 1885 and 1886, but they have come now under the full realization that permanent relief can only come to the industrial classes by establishing as a ruling factor in our lands, the principles of the Knights of Labor. That mankind, to be effectively united, must be united on the common plan of men, that "An injury to one is the concern of all," and that the most effective way to correct such injury is by attacking and removing the cause.

THE QUESTION DEPARTMENT.

Under this head, hereafter, we will publish questions relating to labor, social and economic problems. All readers are invited to send us answers to them, given as brief as possible, and at the same time convey a clear understanding of the scope of the reply; a little practice will soon show how much can be said in a few words.

We hope through this department to increase the number of students of economic subjects. There is no one who need feel that he is unable to give an answer; try it and you will soon be convinced you can; if you are wrong, there will some one attempt to point out your error. We are seeking for truth, and it can be found only by investigation.

QUESTIONS.

1—Man, do you know what your mission on earth is?

2.—Why has a sterling man so many enemies?

3.—If we are not free, can we enforce freedom?

4.—Is a wage-earner a free man?

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

ARMSTRONG, Kas., Oct. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

We are now enjoying real autumnal weather with an auzure sky, and the forest leaves turning to a golden hue, which is the symbol to many a man and woman that they are in their grand climacteric age, and will soon pass off this terrestrial sphere and go to a land of which our knowledge of is very limited.

Work in the shops here is brisk. Freight yard men worked for about two weeks nine and one-half hours straight. The turners and wheel borers worked about the same time, with some extra time. Some of the gang in the back shops worked a good many Saturdays all day,

Two wheel lathes in the lathe room of the machine shop worked a double shift of ten hours day and night. Night men working from 6 p. m. until 4 o'clock in the morning for ten hours single time. All the journeymen machinists refused to work that length of time for single time only. The company has had two of the apprentices to do the work. The boys say that if they are called upon again to do the same work they will refuse; the boys will be justified in doing so, as 4 o'clock in the morning is no desirable time to go home to their mammas.

Most every labor organization here is laboring under some grievence, real or imaginary, and there is a good deal of discontentment among the men, on account of short time and the way they are trying to rush men to get work out. In the machine shop men are going and coming all the time.

A few years ago the company would not take man back that would quit the company's work suddenly and without due notice, now they are glad to take men back that left the employ of the company on a drunken spree, or through some imaginary wrong, whenever they come around looking for work. Not long since, if a man laid off a day or two, if he could not give good and sufficient reasons for so doing, he would be brought before the general foreman or master mechanic, and explain to them the cause that led him to be absent. Now, when they want the services of these men they are not so exact, and are willing to let little matters drop rather than give the men much trouble, particularly so in the machine shop.

On the ninth inst. the company discharged eleven freight car repairers, one painter and three helpers in paint shops. Some old hands in both departments laid off. In a few days after a large number of section men met the same fate.

In my last letter it should read that James Roberts succeeded Harry White. On the sixteenth inst. James Roberts threw up the job in disgust. A fellow named Harrington, a tall, square jawed individual succeeds him.

William Ralston, gang boss, who was laid off for ten days last month never made his appearance here since. He coming to the conclusion that his lay off was nothing but a prelude to his discharge at some future time. By so doing he has shown more manhood than a great many more men placed in the same delema. F. C. Kelly, formerly of Omaha, Nebraska, succeeded him.

James Harrington, who worked both here and at the Cypress shops, for the Missouri Pacific railroad company as a blacksmith helper, but lately in the employ of the Rock Island company in the capacity of a switchman, was killed in their yards on the fourteenth inst., by falling down between two box cars. He was a member of the switchmen's union and was entered at Joplin, Missouri.

For the last few days business on the road picked up greatly and in consequence both switch and road engines are worked to their utmost capacity.

The company's ice houses here that were injured by fire about six weeks ago are all repaired again in a first class manner.

The Missouri Pacific round house and shops at Cypress that were burned down some six months ago, are fast nearing completion and will have a capacity for a larger force of men than the old structure.

The Keystone iron works and job contract shop employing about one hundred and fifty men, was closed by the sheriff of Wyandott county. Liabilities to its creditors, over one hundred thousand dollars. No telling when it will resume business again.

The Alcott packing company met the same fate for about the same amount. It employed about three hundred men. These two firms existed close to Armstrong and went out of business in the last week.

There were five men laid off in the round house last week, making about twenty men laid off altogether in the different departments, including paint shop, freight yard and the above named place.

The company paid its men on this end of the road, both road and shop men, on the sixteenth of the month, a day earlier than usual, which was highly appreciated by the men and merchants.

AU BOUT DE SON.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 23, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

In spite of short working time we keep up an active appearance in the shops, and the newness,

so startling when we first moved in, has about worn off, and we have about got settled into the routine and ruts that become so monotonous to workmen in railroad shops, day in and day out, the same from one years end to another. Little to encourage nature's genus to grow, or men to exercise the talent they have. The bosses, as a rule, had a hard lot of scheming to do, to get where they are, which was supposedly on merit, and it would never do to encourage the rise of merit; that might attract attention and outshine them, hence that monotonous "do-as-has-always-been-done-system" that is so markedly seen about most railroad shops, to follow it is the easiest and surest way to get along. It satisfies the boss and the boss has nothing at stake but his job, and he is satisfied as long as that is held.

Assistant General Superintendant of machinery Mertzheimer, was around to-day. He has gained considerable in avoirdupois since he presided over this division. He has grown fat, hence he must have more to laugh over now days, for 'tis said, "laugh and grow fat."

The political pot is boiling, and by the time this is being read its contents will have been cooked, and undoubtedly the workingmen will be the cooked ones, Many of them are laying awake nights worrying over how they will vote so it wont be lost; that is, vote for the successful men. It is so much satisfaction, you know, to be on the crowing side, no matter if their own worst enemy is put in position, yet a large number will "throw away their votes," for they will fail to hit the winning ticket, but how many will throw away principle; how many do it every election. Knowing it so well that they are ashamed to look honest men in the face.

What is a vote for principle? It is a vote for the establishment of that which you believe is just and right, regardless of how any one else votes. Such a vote is a vote of a person worthy of citizenship in a republic. A vote for the side that one believes will win, simply because of its successful appearance, is a vote of a person unworthy of the name of a citizen, and he should never be allowed to cast another. Disfranchisement should be his punishment, and it is fast getting to that point, for workingmen who have voted thus have been the ones responsible for present conditions and they are the ones the corrupt powers that he will see, have a vote, until such time as they, or their posterity, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the market place.

The peoples party is doing quiet but solid work. Its platform of principles embodies all that workingmen in their labor organizations have been agitating for, and it now remains to be seen, if men will vote as they complain, kick, or grumble. The making of hard times is in the hands of a few individuals. Will they vote to take that power out of their hands? Some whose conscience evidently tells them how they should vote, and are worrying under its stings, are seeking excuses for being traitors to themselves, and *the principle one* seems to be that some one else *has proven a traitor*. I over heard one of this kind the other day giving a list of men who had been identified with workingmen in both political and labor organizations, and telling how they now stood, but how he forgot himself in that list because by his own confession he stood exactly where those on his list did. But his excuse put him in worse light than them, for he was simply imitating them and an imitator is never as good as the origninal. A workingman is only as much of a man as another when he acts as manly as the other, as good, when he acts as good. His personal acts will always indicate his grade, whether he is but an everyday laborer, ex-boss, alderman, supervisor, ex-labor organizer and temperance lecturer. Whether he draws pay from corporations to have laborers protected, or for pounding iron for them.

There is little work in Denver at present, and many men are out of employment, and the prospects are not favorable for improvement for some months at least. Would advise men seeking work to stay away.

All the assemblies in town report increased activity and the prospects are that the coming winter will see large increase in membership.

I was pleased to see such a bright lot of men at the D. A. convention last week, and to hear such encouraging words from so many of them at the open meeting of 3218.

October so far has proved the pleasantest month this year, and the district could not have had a more pleasant week.

* * *

EVANSTON, Wyoming, Oct. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

A few lines from this point might be of interest to the readers of the Magazine.

We are still on forty-seven hours a week, and yet there is lots of work in sight.

Engines 1263, 1254, 961, 965, are held in for repairs. Engines 1026 and 994 are up from Echo. Engine 1000 is out and doing well.

Business appears to be a little lively.

We are pleased to see T. E. Moore back from Denver. His report is very cheering and incouraging.

The K. of L. hall is still going up. I think we shall be able to meet in it this winter, all being well.

We are pleased to see John Nelson back from the hospital after a long spell of sickness of typhoid fever.

The foreman, Mr. J. C., goes after the men like a bull at a gate post. I guess we shall have to consult him what we shall wear or what kind of clothes to have on when we are in the shops. I am sure if he would reason with the men and hear both sides of the story that he would get along a great deal better than he does. It would be a great pleasure for all concerned.

I hope to have a better report to make next time.

J. M. B.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Oct. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

It is with the deepest regret that I once more record another misfortune that came over our city, and which has cast a gloom over it that will be remembered for many years to come. On Friday October 16th, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, news reached us that two of our prominent citizens, Mathew Dawson and F. E. Scrymser, who went to Hutton lake with a boat just received, to enjoy a day sailing on the lake 12 miles from the city, were lost in the lake. The sad news was soon spread over the city, when all who could get conveyances, hurried to the lake to recover the lifeless forms of two men who will long be missed among us. Mr. Scrymsers body was found the next morning and brought to the city, and tomorrow, Tuesday morning, will be on its way to relatives in New York, or Elizibeth, N. W. Every effort is being made to find the body of Mr. Dawson, but at this time, Monday, P. M., it has not been found. F. E. Scrymser was the lease of the Laramie rolling mills that employs a great many men, and was a man who was highly esteemed by those in his employ, and by the citizens in general. Mathew Dawson, who had for years been cashier of the Wyoming National Bank, had been married but three years and leaves a wife and little daughter. He was a kind and loving husband, a good father and a generous neighbor; the longest life contains no more. If perseverence and renewed energy can accomplish it, the body will be recovered.

Our delegate to the D. A. 82, since his return, gave us a report of the condition of our organization on the system, as gathered from other delegates from the various places, with which we are pleased.

Work in the shops keeps about the same, forty-seven hours a week is still the time worked, with very little over time in any department.

These short hours are a great education; people usually have to suffer a great deal and get awful sick, or they will never know what hurt them. They have plenty of time now to study the social problems, and with want staring them in the face, with time to think about it, they will learn more than if they were working fifteen hours a day. Short time will teach them truth better than long time. At the same time it is the duty of the public teacher to keep the scholars' eye on the lesson, and not let him get confused again. Keep telling the patient what it is that is rasping his nerves, and let it rasp a little, and perhaps those who belong to organized labor will attend a meeting occasionally and try to learn what is the cause of all the tyranny in this world, and then learn that there is but one protection against the tyranny of any class, and that is to give that class very little power. Any class is sure to abuse power if much of it is conferred upon them.

One dose of reduction in wages will learn the great majority more than all the articles written by the Guntons, Atkinsons, Sumners, Denslows, Carnegies, or Depews, who usually help to deride all the efforts of the masses to free themselves. Wage workers need expect nothing but reduction unless it can be prevented by counter organization.

Every time one of them invents some method by which he can do more work in less time, his employers decrease his pay in that proportion.

Wages are being everywhere reduced, so that a great many who labor industriously, and live economically have nothing.

The number of tramps are increasing on the one hand and the millionaires on the other.

Those who work must support the idle, and pay the taxes, while heat, steam, electricity and labor saving machines pay none. These things should make all think and talk of some remedy to correct the social inequalities.

It is now Wednesday, Oct. 21st, and the body of Mr. Dawson is not found yet. All the devices immaginable are being used to recover it, but so for without success.

F. M. Shiffe, of Colorado, addressed the people of Laramie under the auspecies of the People's Party, and on Nov. 6th Mr. Robert Schilling, secretary of the national executive committee of the new party, will be in our city to do likewise.

CIVIS AMERICANUS.

SHOSHONE, Idaho, Oct. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The results of the past month are for the purpose of bringing to poor "Zip's" notice, the word "next," for it is beyond a doubt that some of the employes at this point are on the list.

We had what might have been a serious cutting scrape here. One boiler maker carved another with a razor Sunday evening, and to watch the efforts of some to get this would-be murder free make us ask ourselves the question: Who are the authorities? Those who live in defiance of government.

We know of men who have taken obligations that would make a person's blood run cold, do all in their power to get a brother deprived of a chance to earn a living, when he is giving a just reward to his employer. This is one way of bringing about a brotherhood of men.

We have seen men come to these western sage brush plains, erect a cottage and train the ivy and vine around the window and door, and after years of struggle and economy, be compelled at the whim of some one, to rush some other place where he can start anew at the lower end of the ladder. When the bad combine, the good must

associate, or they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice, in a contemptable cause.

Third party is the talk in labor circles in Idaho, 3,000 to start off with is not bad, and we can keep at least quite a few from getting office, if we can't elect our men. The north of the state will furnish 2,000 of this number and we know where at least 2,000 more can be found. I think that this estimate is small, but it is better to count a sure low than a flighty high.

ZIP.

HANNA. Wyo., Oct. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

During the past two months some changes have been made in Hanna in the way of improve ments, but few that are worthy of note.

A short time ago free beer was offered, as an inducement to the employes, by our local bosses, on condition that they would produce on thousand tons of coal in one day's run. The coal was forthcoming and so was the beer, and now some of the boys have been told to call for their time as they have been slightly intoxicated. Surely truth is stranger than fiction. Much dissatisfaction exists from the discrimination policy which has been practised by our stern bosses. Great preference is shown to those who cannot speak or understand the English language, for those men do not know anything about the State mining law, and are ever willing to submit to any imposition which may be practiced upon them, and unless others come down to their level they are told to get up and git.

Many will be surprised to learn of the U. P. Coal Co. buying the Beckwith Commercial Co.'s stores at Hanna, Carbon, Almy and the small store at Rocksprings.

Who is the man that has not heard of the cursed truck system that miners have been trying to abolish for years. But then we are told there will be square dealing, fair prices and no coercion. Rats! When was there ever a "pluck me" run in connection with mines by the same company, that there was not more or less coercion? It is safe to say that those that have had a little experience with the system will disprove of it.

NON GRA.

ALBINA, Oregon, Oct. 18th, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

A few changes have taken place here since my last letter was written.

E. B. Gibbs, of North Platte, has superceded Dan McLaughlin, as M. M. It is too soon to pass any comments upon the change, but it will be a poor change if it is not for the better.

There is plenty of work at present. The ma*chine shop is* working considerable overtime. The car department is working ten hours straight while other departments work the alloted time.

Business on the road is good. Everything going with a rush and the overtime' fiends are satisfied for once, at least.

Before the rush come some was not satisfied with what they could make working, and resorted to swiping umbreallas to make up the shortage. It is strange is it not, the tactics some will resort to in order to keep on top. A word to the wise, "honesty is the best policy." As we have not been used to honest dealings, it will go somewhat hard now for us to reform now under our present environments with the combination broken. We need not expect to accomplish much by ourselves; we may yet learn that we was walking in the dark when it is too late.

Albina was quite a soldier's home before the change took place; that is the shops was, and many a man held a job here that could not any where else.

We hope the new M. M. will not trust those he is not well acquainted with too much, as we know they are no friends of his, and he will soon know this is true by keeping a close watch, which he evidently must do in order to see what is going on around him.

The apprentices are all working nine and one-half hours a day now. Why don't some one kick or have they kicked themselves out of breath?

A stranger has charge of a gang in the round house and no one made a kick against that either. Well, we have lost our grip; small squadrons make a poor show, at least such is the case here.

More some other time.

WEBFOOT NO. 2.

ARMSTRONG, KAS., Oct. 17, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

"We are getting out more work now than we ever did before." Such are the words I heard the Master Painter, of the paint shop make use of a short time ago.

They are getting out more cars and engines than they ever did before, but in regard to work, they are not getting out half the amount. Everything slighted, and its a shame the way coaches are run out and called finished. A coach is billed to go out on a certain day and it must go out that day if it has to be finished up in the coach yard, and the carpenters, painters and upholsters following her up with their tools and doing work on her that ought to have been done in the shop. The painter has to run back to the paint shop after some different kind of brush, or paint, the carpenter after some tools, and so they sea saw back and forth, but then the object has been gained, the car has been reported out of the shop on that day. And probably there will be men working on here all the next day finishing her up. It is quite common to report cars and cabooses out of the shops one and two days

before they go out. This sounds like bosh, because the time keeper's book would show that men were working on it after it is reported out. It looks as though there would be a conflict somewhere. All coaches now are coated for the new style of ornamental work that is put on them, and one coat is hardly dry before they put another one on, and so with the varnishing. The new work in a short time will all crack up and even after the work is done it does not have that smooth appearance that a coach ought to have. It looks dull and old before it leaves the shop. It cannot look otherwise. That coach must go out next week, so the work is done accordingly. The carpenters, painters, tinners, upholsters, pipe fitters and truck men are all working on her at the same time. The carpenters wait a few minutes for the painters, the painters wait a few minutes for the tinners, then the carpenter takes hold again; they are all in each others way; where, if there was some system each part of the work could be done and it would not take any longer, and when it was done the workman could feel proud of his job. And, it is so with engine work, its not an uncommon thing, and, in fact, it is a very common thing to paint an engine when she is hot. Now what is the use of painting an engine when she is hot; its just that much time, labor and material thrown away. But then she goes out on time. She looks pretty fair for a trip or two. Here is an illustration of how some work is done. Some men in going over the same amount of ground on a coach with gold leaf, one will use three books of gold leaf and the other only one. This seems like a strong statement, so I will stop and try to prove it. The man using one book will take his book and cut it up into strips after the size of the stripe he is going to put it on. The other one that uses three books will just simply open his book and press leaf after leaf against the stripe. Of course he gets along a great deal faster than the man that only uses one book, but so doing he has wasted over his day's wages gold leaf, and he has not beat the other man more than two hours in a days work of ten. Its cut and slash; any way to get there and get the coach out of the shop before its fairly in. Plug the holes full of putty, cover up rotten sills and put in patches where panels or boards ought to go, put sash blinds and screans on a car while they are still green, and the carpenters' fingers stick to the varnish while they were handling them. And this is done at times when there is no great rush on the road, because the same cars will go up in the coach yard and probably stay there two or three days before they go on the road.

Don't view too closely,
It would be a crime;
This one thing's omnipotent,
She went out on time.

This system of working is probably forced on to division foremen by the demand to do as much work as other divisions. Competition thus results the same with product of railroad shops as it does with manufacturing for commercial competition, shoddy, adulteration, etc.

A wise management will not long keep such a system in force. Workmen should complain against it, for in time it must rest on them. The greater cost is soon seen and then comes the demand for a reduction in wages. Let it be stopped before we all suffer more than we have from such causes.

JUSTICE.

JUSTICE TO ALL.

There awoke to the light the poor victim of plunder,
And lo, from his features soon vanished the chill,
With which long despairing he had struggled under.
The laws of old despots who robbed him at will,
As the day star in glory arose o'er the ocean.
Its bright rays attracted his eye's glad devotion,
And then in the midst of new kindled emotion
He sang the bold antham of justice to all.
Ah; sad is my fate said the poor wondering strnger,
Despoiled and enslaved since the day of my birth,
But I have a refuge from famine and danger.
The workman shall yet have a home on this earth.
Never again shall his soul cringe and cower,
And bend to the despot or yield to his power;
But in peace and plenty, shall spend each sweet hour,
And sing in full freedom of justice to all.
Ah; long have I dreamed of the day which is nearing,
And long have I wondered if e'er it should be,
But lo; and behold the light is appearing,
The workmen are rising in true majesty.
Hurrah; see their banners so proudly floating o'er us.
See in wild dismay, tyrants shrink from before us,
While truth and his might now aids to restore us,
The rights of the people, true justice to all.

ANON.

Leather belts run with the grain side to the pulley will drive 30 per cent, more than if run with the flesh side. The belt, as well as the pulley, adheres best when smooth, and the grain side adheres best because it is the smoothest.

PREAMBLE AND PRINCIPLES OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The alarming development and aggressiveness of the power of great capitalists and corporations under the present industrial system will inevitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses. It is imperative, if we desire to enjoy the full blessings of life, that unjust accumulation and this power for evil of aggregated wealth shall be prevented. This much desired object can be accomplished only by the united efforts of those who obey the divine injunction: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Therefore we have formed the Order of the Knights of Labor for the purpose of organizing, educating and directing the power of the industrial masses.

It is not a political party, it is more, for in it are crystalized sentiments and measures for the benefit of the whole people; but it should be borne in mind, when exercising the right of suffrage, that most of the objects herein set forth can only be obtained through legislation, and that it is the duty, regardless of party, of all to assist in nominating and supporting with their votes such candidates as will support these measures. No one shall, however, be compelled to vote with the majority.

Calling upon all who believe in securing "the greatest good to the greatest number" to join and assist us, we declare to the world that our aims are:

I. To make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.

II. To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create; sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties; all of the benefits, recreations and pleasures of association; in a word, to enable them to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization.

In order to secure these results, we demand at the hands of the law-making power of State and Nation:

III. The establishment of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, that we may arrive at a correct knowledge of the educational, moral and financial condition of the laboring masses.

IV. The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be subject to speculative traffic. Occupancy and use should be the only title to the possession of land. The taxes upon land should be levied upon its full value for use, exclusive of improvements, and should be sufficient to take for the community all unearned increment.

V. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capitalists and laborers, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice.

VI. The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries, and for *indemnification* to those engaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards.

VII. The recognition, by incorporation, of orders and other associations organized by the workers to improve their condition and to protect their rights.

VIII. The enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employes weekly, in lawful money, for the labor of the preceeding week, and giving mechanics and laborers a first lien upon the product of their labor to the extent of their wages.

XI. The abolition of the contract system on National, State, and Municipal works.

X. The enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and employed, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

XI. The prohibition, by law, of the employmen of children under fifteen years of age.

XII. To prohibit the hiring out of convict labor.

XIII. That a graduated income of tax be levied.

XIV. The establishment of a national monetary system, in which a circulating medium in necessary quantity shall issue directly to the people, without the intervention of banks; that all the national issue shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and that the government shall not guarantee or recognize any private banks or create any banking corporations.

XV. That interest-bearing bonds, bills of credit or notes shall never be issued by the government but that, when need arises, the emergency shall be met by issue of legal-tender, non-interest bearing money.

XVI. That the importation of foreign labor under contract be prohibited.

XVII. That in connection with the postoffice, the government shall organize financial exchange, safe deposits and facilities for deposits of savings of the people in small sums.

XVIII. That the government shall obtain possession, by purchase, under the right of eminent domain, of all telegraphs, telephones and railroads; and that hereafter no charter or license be issued to any corporation for construction or operation of any means of transporting intelligence, passengers or freight.

And while making the foregoing demands upon the State and National Government, we will endeavor to associate our own labors:

XIX. To establish co-operative institutions, such as will tend to supersede the wage system, by the introduction of a co-operative industrial system.

XX. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

XXI. To gain some of the benefits of labor-saving machinery by a gradual reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day.

XXII. To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. V. DECEMBER, 1891. No. 11.

PROGRESS AND FORMULAS.

The discussion of social questions—the relief of the misery of the poor, the equalization of man, the making of mankind better, the elevation of the race, has created many schools of thought all working on a theory they advocate as correct, and all with a formula, the following of which they advocate and try to demonstrate by more or less plausible arguments, would cure all social ills. While as persistent as the patent medicine vendors they are not as well remunerated, for they are unable to collect as many testimonials. There is but one body for the social physician to operate on and that body has not been cured yet though racked and torn by many attempts.

Great social investigators, thinkers and formula makers have undoubtedly been of value to the world, but to the practical everyday operator, who does not get as much glory, is the one society's greatest debt is due to. The formula maker reaches conclusions after following pleasing theoretical lines and reach such conclusions when they have got far away from the subject matter they are dealing with; they have an ideal which necessitates ideal material at hand to build it with, and they are generally found to stop with the plan let others build and meet the difficulties.

There would be no objections to these formula makers or their formulas, if there was attached to their plans a clear specification of the material necessary to carry them out, the specifications would then have attention that would put many who became enrapted with the beauties of the plan, on to the practical side of the question—the ground needed to lay the foundation on, the material to build with, etc., and as the practical side is what counts, it is what is the most needed, but that is rarely considered, it is made to appear as granted that suitable material would be had as a matter of course. Such methods have made infidels, who have learned to regard the theoretical and practical as incongruous when the reverse should be true, and is when theory is true, for practice alone proves it.

The formula makers have too often retarded progress by these methods. They elaborate their designs which pleases, attracts a temporary following and temporary glory to the maker, this delusion soon passes away when practice is attempted, then comes curses from those who were lead away by it, and everything good, bad, practical or impractical that is offered as a palative for social ills is cursed or frowned at, the reaction rather injures than improves matters. If their plans were simply in outline and the specifications for the first steps

elaborated into detail the practical part would be set in motion and the theoretical regulated to what practice proved.

The "French Revolution" was an experience that should be made more profitable than it is proving, and, the reason that it is not is, the revolution part gets all the attention and the evolution part none. It was long suffering that made it possible for the French people to arise, and all kinds of formulas had been offered for the relief and cure of this suffering; each had its advocates. When finally the murmurings and demonstrations of the masses forces the "*States General*" to be called and the representatives of the people assembled to consider and establish a method for relief, the formulas were all forced forward for consideration, the emergency was great and demanded immediate practice, but no formula suited the occasion, all were theory and unsuitable for the material and conditions at hand, formulas did not therefore relieve, and the horrors of the revolution followed and not a vistage of a formula offered outlived the carnage. The hope they had created stemmed the tide temporary only to make the horrors greater when hope gave away. It all had its value to the world, as all our valuable lessons were learned by experience, but it is waste to repeat what experience has taught. The movement of humanity is onward but step by step the real work in in making the steps, the place for care and watchfulness is in finding the place to make the next step and make the best possible use of the ground and conditions at hand. Each step taken cannot possibly vary much from the last one but may be in the wrong direction, a comparison of two periods can only show the gains and improvements made.

Many socialistic colonies have been started but never one yet has proven successful nor long been able to follow the theoretical lines started on. This has not proven that the ideas on which they were based were utopian, but rather that the material used was not suitable, and the fact the material was picked from what there is shows that the first successful efforts must be with the material. Material fashioned to fit into one structure must be refashioned to fit into another of different form and will always be second hand.

Like begets like. Children partake of the characteristics of their parents, the results of their ancestry and environments; ideas and actions are much a matter of geography. Men born under and trained to fit into one form of social structure never will fit good into an entirely different one. They can change some and their posterity a little more, by no other method has social changes taken place. The present highest civilization thus evoluted from the lowest, the highest that man will ever reach will this come. It is a discouraging progress to those filled with anxiety for something better, but there is no alternative. The whole can move no faster than its slowest parts, which are the parts that need the most attention from those who are urging advance. While, with our minds eye, we look toward the ideal our work must be on what surrounds us.

What is, may not be right, but what is must be used to make something better of, for there is nothing else to make it from, and what is is as near right as what it is made of will allow it to be.

We, of the Knights of Labor, are seeking to make industrial and moral worth the standard of individual and national greatness. Individual first, for the individuals collectively make the nation. The standard of the nation will be

raised when the standard of the individual is raised. The work cannot be done by leaving the individual out and attacking the nation, but the reverse is the order. We are progressing toward the end sought when an ambition to be morally and industrially better is created and incouraged in an individual. This ambition then seeks ways to throw off that which prevents the full exercise of that ambition, a force is created that acts of itself on social movements. There is no formula to do this by, none can be made that will suit all conditions and material, each must be operated on as the occasion suits. Let us pay more attention to the practical lines and not so much to the theoretical and progress will be faster it will never be fast enough to suit the anxious anyway.

THE MORAL EFFECT OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The necessity of a union of men to advance and protect their interests arises only because man does not deal with individual man as he would be dealt by; because moral obligations are not considered in the degree they should be. If men were equal, intellectually, morally and physically, the trouble and expense of maintaining an united body separate from others of the race would be unnecessary, the world would be as good as it possibly could be; it is just as good now as the people that live in it are. The work of reform, therefore, is in the direction of the equalization of men, of making them better morally, intellectually and physically; the moral demanding the most attention.

The moral pertains to our duties in life, our relations one with another, it is all summed up in the golden rule, which must not be confounded with the following of dogmas or creeds, they are altogether another matter, not at all relating to it. There is need of more equitable relations one with another, this means all regardless of present station; there is need of more morality. To make this possible under the complications that civilization brings, mental force is needed, the intellectual parts of man to be raised.

Labor organizations, to be of real or permanent benefit, must propagate these forces, and labor organizations, in a greater or less degree are doing it. Past environments and the struggle to live have made men hate each other, and man's hatred modified or qualified, makes all the trouble, the animal force has not been governed by a sufficient moral and intellectual or reasoning force. The meeting together in organization makes men acquainted with each other, learn where their common interests are, this brings men more in line with the golden rule, it creates a stimulance to learn more, they discover where others are stronger than they and seek to gain strength there.

The major parts of humanity have been the victims of the lesser parts; they have been the workers, producers from nature. The relative conditions will continue unless causes are changed. Physically they have averaged as the peers, morally at least the equals, intellectually they have been the inferiors. As the light of knowledge has spread, the masses have been struggling toward a higher and more common level. The effectiveness of union has been realized in proportion, creating a force, at times seemingly greater than the mean intelligence would command, but then has not proven permanent; the moral force was yet lacking, the animal or inherent

disposition to act against each other remained, the intellectual forces must govern this before it can govern others, and, in organization, the rights of each other are brought more plainly to view, lessons in morality are thus taught. The tendency of organization to improve the conditions of workingmen has thus been to increase the practice of the golden rule, to increase a desire for knowledge.

Men born under the influence of different environment, present and antecedent, meet together and discuss common interests, the effect is to learn more of each other, by knowing more of each other, to act better toward each other, that fact alone is doing more than anything else to elevate workingmen in what it is possible to command those rights that are theirs because of the fact of being men. When divided into class, however, this effect is less, for while between individuals of the class it reduces hatred, it in a great measure simply transfers it in a more consolidated form to men similarly situated in other classes, and the effect for good is in a measure neutralized. Such has resulted because the reasoning forces have not kept in advance, which forces were necessary, in some degrees, to exist before organization in any form or degree resulted, and to bring the full results must keep ahead of it, the good resulting being only equal to this force.

The present generation finds organized laborers and organized capitalists arrayed against each other, each governed by inherent prejudices. The desired good is not going to be reached while this lasts, nor will either be annihilated, the fact of their remaining arrayed is going to maintain their relative positions and strength, keep up the prejudices; there has *yet to be union* of these two forces that the interests of all be improved. The same line must be followed as is advocated between workingmen, the principle that unites them must extend until it unites all. The propagation of antagonism between organized laborers and organized capitalists must be removed and every step that tends in that direction is a step for the good that is sought and simply for the same reason that the uniting of the workingmen produces good, it is simply the extension of a right principle. This does not say that the interests of the capitalists and the laorer under the present social system are identical, but that they are reciprocal under present social relations, and considered in the same light, the interests of one workingman is not the interests of another, but they too are reciprocal. Workingmen are learning the same as capitalists are, who carry their unions into gigantic trusts; but this reciprocal relation must extend until lines are not known in the adjustment of the rights of one man in its relations to the rights of another.

Therefore, instead of the disposition there is seen for two organized classes arraying themselves against each other and negotiating with each other only at swords points every step possible to encourage friendly relations between the two should be made, it is by this acquaintance that something will be accomplished on the good side. It is through the medium of labor organizations that this is possible, and good effects are already being seen from moves in that direction. One side is not going to annihilate the other by force but they can be and must be, if man continues to progress toward a better existence, consolidated by absorption.

Antagonism between laborers is being broken down through ac-

quaintance with each other; antagonism between laborers and capitalists is and must continue to be by the same method. Either side following such a course as said that will have the advantage of the other if they too do not make equally right advances. In mankinds battles with each other on fields where reason is the weapon, right wins in the end. It is reasoning and not might that labor is learning to use; it is the moral effect of labor organizations.

BOSSES.

In the last issue of the Magazine a contributor tells us how "bosses" are made. There is, undoubtedly, many living examples of the quality described, furnished by the moulding process referred to, but we are of the opinion that the product often seen, which right reason would seem to dictate was unnecessary to use, is the result of inherent qualities in the material used and of invironment more than the work of the moulder, or that they came more under the head of "self made" men, for if it was always on the moulder the result depended, something of near the same product would invariably be seen arising from the same hand for similar purposes, which is not true, for there are "bosses" that show none of the characteristics that our contributor describes that have come from the same general source.

Few men are capable of leading or directing other men with success, and the proof of the capability is the result of the attempt, that that in the man, which might develop the elements of success is often spoiled by invironments anticedent to the attempt. The "boss" has evoluted into a factor in industrial affairs, through the concentration of industry into corporate bodies. When the proprietor was "boss" and mingled daily with the workmen as one of them, he rarely arose to be obnoxious to his fellow men through his acts of petty tyranny or display of power. He had no occasion to do that to be known, and his ideas of position were not necessarily manifested, for he had it in fact, and needed no imagination and display to make others see it, and if he did it would develop early and prevent his rising higher if it did not relegate him out of existence as a "boss" altogether, for his rising depended on the success of the business he was engaged in, and the success depended on how well he, and the main factor in it, the workman, pulled together.

Under corporate management there is no close relationship between the real "boss" or proprietor and the workmen, and the "boss" has nothing at stake in the success of the business, as compared to the old time "boss."

Corporate enterprise, when successful, has been obtained through the magnitude of the operations undertaken and other causes, while at the same time persuing a method so wasteful that had they not this additional source of gain, but only the methods that individuals, through necessity, have had to persue, they would have invariably failed.

The "boss" under corporate management has nothing more at stake in the enterprise than the commonest workman, which is simply his job. His real position is simply to see that those under him do their part as employed to do. Those over him see that he does, but our contributor describes a "boss" that does, or tries to do, more than this, and for it there must be a cause.

It is a truth that the greater part of the annoyances and troubles

workingmen suffer under at the present day, begin and end with the "petty boss;" that from the effects of his acts grow many of the labor conflict between employers and employes that have shaken the industrial world the past few years. Workingmen have judged the employer, the one with a real interest in the success of the enterprise, as those are they receive orders from, and who are regarded as his representatives. The employer has received his impression of the workmen from what this petty representative has told him, and, when the unrest from petty irritations caused open demonstrations, from general observation, when only an unfavorable impression could be got. Thus each knew very little about each other, and there is continually, under such circumstances, a general suspicion of each other.

It is from among the workmen that the position of "boss" is filled.

It is a well known truth that the man who has lived under the greatest tyranny will make the greatest tyrant when opportunity offers. It is the result of the disposition of men to mimic.

Workingmen, filled with ideas, that so commonly exist as to the acts and desires of the employer, that they are diametrically opposite to those of employes, when promoted, as is commonly thought, from position of employe to employer, will try to follow the ideas he believes are necessary for his new position, and when the brain is rather weak, some very ridiculous effects are seen, and those underneath this enlarged head are still more satisfied that it is simply the result of the influence of the change of position when nothing more false could be. It is the natural result of a false education acting in that man. *Make a man* that knows nothing of, or had never entered a church, believe, should he ever enter, that he should walk on all fours, and he will be very apt to try it, should circumstances ever cause him to enter a church.

So with many men who circumstances make "bosses," they have an idea, gained by the moulding effect of invironments on ignorance, that they must do all in their power to keep down a spirit of independence among those under them, that they will represent more completely the employer if they do all in their power to nulify and violate any understandings that may be reached between employer and employes, and if it is not so considered than a personal one is, for such understanding generally have a dwindling effect on the magnified ideas they have of the position they occupy, and that is not pleasant to them; so they will often sacrifice every interest they have been placed to guard to carry out the idea they have of what a man in their position should do.

Proper organization of men is doing much to break down this false idea of the "bosses" position, both to the profit and welfare of employer and employes. Organization brings the two nearer together through their representatives, and on both sides is breaking down false notions each have of the other. It is a process that must establish a complete change in prevailing ideas before any better social system can be inaugurated, for society will be no better that the material it is made of. "Bosses" will act as they have seen the generality of "bosses" act; in their eagerness in that direction they have overdone the whole matter.

It is a hopeful sign that where organization is making men better acquainted with each other, it is giving them confidence to look

beyond the immediate surroundings for a solution of the difficulties they meet with daily. It is bringing back some of the old time relations of employer and employe by causing a better acquaintance, and has forced large employers to give better attention to their relations with the workman.

That it is through direct personal dealing with the rank and file that they can be sure of the correctness of the information they receive.

The "boss" will soon be forced to see that his duties are merely to direct the mechanical affairs, that in nothing else is there a place for him and that the rules for his guidance in the treatment of men are arranged jointly by those he now considers beneath him and those he considers over him, the magnitude, in his own estimation, of his position is somewhat reduced, but more peace is gained in industrial affairs and the total results more satisfactory. In a little time, the "boss" with a hat too small for his head can be made a curiosity; the material they are made of and the makers will have improved ideas.

The sum total of human happiness is found by adding the amounts enjoyed each day. Real happiness leaves no bitterness to sorrow for. One of man's main persuits in life is happiness. One of the greatest blessings to him then is that which aids him daily in that, and what aids him most is that which removes the most obsticles to happiness from his life's pathway. Whatever acts in that direction should be considered as a practical business is, it is of practical importance to him. The principal obsticals to happiness are man's acts toward man. Labor organizations are formed to improve this, they are therefore practical business affairs and should be maintained as such.

AGITATION ON TECHNICAL LINES.

In my observations of the labor movement, I have noticed that those who were the most active and conscientious in their efforts have not been the inferior workmen, the shiftless, careless kind, but men who ranked high in the occupation they were engaged in, and who took pride in their ability and were constantly seeking to acquire knowledge that would make them rank still higher; that they were not only seeking to spread and gain knowledge on social economic questions, and have established for the benefit of all, improvements in social affairs, but combined it, from a personal standpoint, with the mechanical side of the industrial question.

This has led me to believe that much can be done to advance the social side of the industrial question by advancing the mechanical side, that to create an ambition to advance in skill as workmen is setting in operation a leading factor in the promotion of social relations, and that it should be given more attention by organization for social reform, that such movements cannot expect to gather much aid or strength from men who are indolent, unambitious and "scrubs," in their daily affairs. Such must necessarily be their character in everything. In fact, observations that anyone can make around them, will prove it to their satisfaction, and further, that it is true of men in all ages who have gained prominence for their efforts for mankind, that they ranked high in the occupations they had been trained to earn their bread by whether it be technical or professional.

Some may say there is not much

chance to elevate the oppressed of mankind while they are handicaped by degrading economic conditions, and that they should be freed there first, but it is certainly true that an ambition must be created in them to be better situated before they will make the effort to do it, or they will not be able to take advantage of the opportunity when freed, for it cannot all be done for them and never can be maintained, with a large part indolent or not knowing how to use the powers that are in them.

It is well to tell oppressed workmen what are his rights that he is now deprived of, and urge him to take steps to acquire those rights, but it is doubtful if anything is gained by leaving off there.

There should, in my estimation, be coupled with this, or made to lead it, the truth, that he has physical and mental powers within him that, to get the full return from those rights, must be trained to the highest point, that while men are formed with equal rights, to get equal use of them, physical and mental powers must be used to equal advantage.

The social economic question is a scientific one, and it is a science that all should be learned in, for it is of great importance to mankind, but so is the question of the use of mechanical powers; the forces of nature; the knowledge of the working of iron, steel and other metals; the spinning and weaving of fabrics; the erection of buildings of all descriptions; the building of railroads; the spanning of chasms and rivers, are of as much practical everyday utility as anything.

Some will say these will be attended to anyway. True, but those who have the knowledge of them will reap the benefit their knowledge gives them. They will *the directors* of those who have not the knowledge, who must remain the hewers of wood and drawers of water, even under an ideal social system, even though they all be possessed of the whole science of the relation of one man to another. Not only is there need of men knowing more of social philosophy, but of natural philosophy as well.

The fact that those who are ambitious to advance in mechanical skill and scientific knowledge are most often as ambitious to advance social relations, proves that it does not retard the social side, but rather that it advances it.

I am of the opinion that the devoting of part of the time of the meetings of our labor assemblies to the discussion of scientific and mechanical questions would be a valuable addition to their usefulness; that technical schools are needed as much as economic ones; that to create ambition to advance in mechanics will force forward the desire to remove economic hindrances to advancement; that an occasional lecture on the Applied Arts will be quite as good an investment as to combine it solely to social questions.

There is as much need of it in one as the other, and there is sore need of it. The agitation that is necessary is that which will make a man strive to know more; respect himself more, because he knows he knows more, and thus demand and command more respect from others.

Let us divide the agitation of the labor question, between the mechanical and social side of it, that it may not get all one sided.

J. N. C.

"The legal power of wealth destroys the force of the ballot by controling the method of voting."

PESSIMISTIC REFLECTIONS.

The November elections now being over, we can all indulge in "sweet retrospection." One year ago, the result of the elections at that time agreeably surprised all earnest honest men, and a ray of sunshine, the first in many years, illuminated the horizon of the tower of this republic.

It was felt that at last the masses had awoke from their lethargy; at last had they learned their power and used it. And what a glorious awakening it seemed; what possibilities appeared, and came within the range of probabilities. The toilers of this country ruling themselves! The people owning the railroads, in the same manner that they now own the postal service. The miners who delved in the mines themselves getting their just share of the profits. The farmer garnering the fruits of his own toil! The natural resources of the nation free to all! The land in usufruct! The freedom to purchase untrammelled the good things of the four quarters of the earth. Bigotry, sectionalism, and hate, made too inprofitable to be indulged in. Moral and industrial worth not wealth the standard of greatness. A brotherhood of man established.

All these things seemed possible of fulfilment. But, alas for human frailties no sooner do we raise the cup of liberty to our lips and taste its sweets than it is dashed to earth again, hope goes glimmering, and we are left to our own bitter thoughts and the dregs of sour protection. Again is bigotry, sectionalism and hate triumphant. Again has the aristocratic element been allowed to sow the seeds of discord, and revel in a harvest of renewed power over the lives and liberties of the people. And why? Is it the perfidy or only the indifference of the masses, that has allowed themselves, to be thus shackled again, or is it to be put down to ignorance, that the bright ray of promise that gleamed forth but one short year ago, should be thus suddenly clouded. Who will answer?

In the April Magazine, there appeared an article entitled, "Have we been asleep." The writer speaking of the then apparent awakening of the masses, says: "Yet it was the *cold* and *hunger* rather than the" "light of reason that awoke them." How true this now seems in the light of recent events.

Starved into action the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska arose in their wrath, asserted their rights, and drove from power the leeches who had bled them well nigh unto death. One year later nature comes to their aid with bountiful crops and no sooner is the wherewith at hand to supply their immediate wants than they fill their stomachs drop into a comatose state and become once more the easy victims of their old oppressors.

But while we can thus account for the vagaries of the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska. How are we to explain the action of the wage slaves of Pennsylvania. Voluntarily voting for a continuation of degradation and misery not exceeded in any civilized nation.

For years there has been pictured to us in the West, the harrowing details of want misery and suffering among the families of the workers in that highly protected and monopoly ridden state. How their existence lay in the hands and at the mercy of the coal and iron barons that their toil has enriched.

We have read how the right of way of great railroads running through the state are owned and controlled without right title or authority of law. How in violation of the conditions expressed in their charters, they own, work and control the mines and mineral of the state. How semi-barbarous races are imported by these same barons, so ignorant of our language that they have to be ticketed to distinguished one from the other and how they are herded and worked in gangs like slaves or cattle, all these things and worse have the toilers of Pennsylvania charges against their masters. Yet when opportunity comes for them to swamp

their oppressors with their ballots, what occurs?

But why pursue the matter further 'tis too disgusting! Why not join in with the rabble and shout, Vive la Carnegie!! Rah! for Quay!! Vive le Roy Depew!!!

B. S.

Those, who, seeing the need of the labor masses doing something for themselves, different than they have done, and have made great effort to arouse them to do it, and teach them how it can be done, often get into the state of mind of the old Indian chief, who had sent his son away to a school to be educated in the civilization of the whites. The son returned in due time, educated, but was soon bedecked with feathers and paint, leading the bucks off on the war path. The old chief bemoaning this event, said: "Send boy off; have him educated like white man; he come back and is a d—m Indian yet." To those who would have workingmen act as independent men, rather than groveling serfs, after seeing their actions at election, and their proneness to be slothful in caring for their most vital every day interests, feel disposed to cry out: "The're d—m working men yet." It is probably true that to reform a man, you must begin with his grand parents, that present efforts will show results with the grand children. ED.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Editor Magazine:

I returned from Toledo, Ohio, yesterday the 21st., and as my time is very limited, in which to send you a letter, will relate some things as I saw them on my trip to and from the scene of the 15th annual session of the General Assembly of the Knight of Labor. I must necessarily be as brief as possible. As a preface to my observations I will relate what I believe to be a true story. On one of our ocean steamers that was nearing New York harbor not a great while ago, were about 120 cabin passengers who had just been seated at the table. When one of the company arose and asked the attention of all a few moments. Every one of the passengers present dropped knives, forks and spoons to listen to the speaker whom they knew to be a prominent judge, as he eulogized in the most polished language the ability of the captain who was seated at the head of the table, and in words of praise showed that to him was due their safe journey, and pleasant voyage across the briney water, and in conclusion moved that a vote of thanks be tendered him, which was unanimously carried.

Another man arose, saying: In as much as the pilot, engineer and mate, have materially assisted the captain. I move that a similar vote be extend to them; this also went off with a hurrah.

When all was once more quiet. A third passenger arose, saying: Whereas, during this voyage I saw one of the ships crew who was shoveling coal into furnace, carried out of the hold, who had exhausted his physical power in performing that duty, and whereas the services of the entire ships crew have been very necessary for the success of the ships officers. I move the same vote of thanks be tendered them, that you just voted to the officers. In this case six out of the one hundred and twenty responded to the sentiments of the speaker. This is a fair illustration of the "snobbery" with which the toilors are treated by the greater portion who I met in my travels.

As a general rule, the wage workers who can afford to travel in a first class passenger coach, or pay for cabin passage on an ocean steamer are few In conversation with a conductor I listened attentively as he told of a fly run he had just made, and that I remembered that I had heard similar stories told many times before by engineers and machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers and so on down in all branches of skilled labor. So it is when we listen to men and women eulogizing great

generals. A Napoleon is extrolled to the skies for taking an army of men across the Alps, but nothing is said about the general who drove an army of hogs across the Alleghanies. I saw a depot master single out a poorly clad individual and asked him for his ticket, and because he was not in possession of that article—he was ordered out into the cold, while other better clothed were allowed to remain without being questioned.

I heard men discussing the rise and fall of the grain market, and the effect the starving Russians would have on the price of our grain and I could not refrain from asking the question. If the Russians who are starving had money or something to exchange for our grain would they have to starve? The answer was no. Then I continued if they have no money, and the price of our grain goes up won't they starve just a little bit harder? For this reason I can not see how these starving will help us, or the higher price of our grain can help them. In conversation with a passenger brakeman just across, and east of the Missouri river, I learned that he was receiving the princely salary of $45. a month if he worked full time, but as his home and family was about half way between the terminal stations included in his run, and because he could not afford to move his family to either, he was compelled to lay off when he wanted to see his wife, and he said fortunately he had no children, and in this way he lost time. I further found that he was taxed for his meals when away from home just as much as a brakeman on the Union Pacific. While at a lnnch counter I saw one of his craft who entered with me, and the clerk wishing to wait upon him first, asked him what he wanted. The answer was nothing, but when he turned to wait upon me I saw him snatch a sandwich and disappear. I thought then if the corporation that employed them owned all the lunch counters, and if they could swipe all their grub I couldn't blame them. I listened to the semblance of a man sitting near me in one of the splendid chair cars on the Wabash railways who strained the English language in condemning labor organizations, and he was especially severe on the socialist, and ended by saying, they were a lot of lazy lunks who would not work themselves. and still they wanted the wealthy to divide their riches with them. As I am always with the under dog in the fight. I assured him he was mistaken. There were three ways in which we could obtain wealth, we must either work for it, steal it, or beg it, the socialist neither steals nor begs his nor does he ask that the rich shall divide with him.

He is satisfied they should keep what they have, but he insists that they must stop stealing any more, and he further insists, that he don't care so much about the state furnishing the people everything, as he does that it should afford everybody an opportunity to earn a good living. I was then asked if I was a socialist, I simply replied that I was a Knight of Labor. When the question was asked what objection the Knight of Labor had to lawyers becoming members, I believe I had an opportunity to get even with one whom I had just heard villifying labor organizations, I told him that the Knight of Labor was a labor union, not a trade union and there were some difference between the two. A labor union considered the wage question but a branch to the tree of our competitive system and ours is in the truest sense a political organization. Lawyers lived on crime, and all true Knights were opposed to the prime factor of their existence. As a class lawyers will use their intellect to defend that which they know to be wrong and to speak very plain they were nothing more nor less than intellectual prostitutes, they have been making our laws, and in this they have a serious advantage over me. Because if I were elected a legistator and accepted money from a corporation to do their bidding, I would be punished for accepting a bribe. While the law-

yers were continually taking bribes in the shape of a retainer and the bribe laws never affected them, and this is one of the principle reasons why we are not "in it," when it comes to making laws. He replied that he had asked a great many Knights of Labor why lawyers were not admitted in the organization but none had before given him a definite answer. During the session of the General Assembly, which T. V. Powderly said in his closing remarks was the best session ever held since the beginning of the organization; everything was made very pleasant for the officers and representatives and as I suppose every Knights of Labor to be a reader of the Journal. I will not enumerate the many courtesess and pleasantries to which all were treated. Forty-nine's school was well attended, and ably presided over by the representative of D. A. 49, Brothers Murray, Greenan and McGuire.

The entire delegation paid a visit to Toledo's manual training school, to which our attention was called by the mayor of Toledo who was one of the speakers in Memorial Hall the evening before. Having long ago become a convert to the system of manual training schools in connection to our public high schools, and believing it to be in harmony with the principles of the Knights of Labor, I was pleased to have this opportunity to visit one of the best institution of this discription of which I have any knowledge.

All states pretend to give to citizens educational facllities. But most of them overlook the fact that education and aspiration go hand in hand our country in particular gives such of our young men and women who can afford to improve themselves, free access to high schools, colleges. and universities, but in most all states, they are afterward left to scramble for a precarious existence for which their very education has unfitted them, and an educated pauper is the most pitiable object of all. Toledo's manual training school is one step in the right direction, it *vill nourish the* aspiration that the high school has awakened. It will mature the talents and enable every student to develop his or her aptitudes, whether it be in hand or brain work. Mere intellectual training does not make good citizens. Intellectual training often has a tendency to make out of clumsy law breakers, refined rascals. Our daily papers will bear me out, that the most reprehensible crimes are by no means committed by ignorant persons. Burglars are often as intelligent as bankers, forgers as a rule are as educated as railroad directors; education in a true sense is essentially scientific labor. Competent and qualified educators must therefore be raised up, to whom the whole function of education can be entrusted and the manual training school is the best place that I ever came across to raise them. Some of our state board of education, I believe could profit by belonging to the Knights of Labor so as to be able to attend D. A. 49's school and learn their system and all Knights of Labor are usually daily attendants at the manual department. Through such systems the co-operation of the hand and brain is established on a firm and scientific basis.

H. BREITENSTEIN.

TO THE UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES.

Once upon a time a cunning dwarf was promised a princess for a bride with the sway and sovereignty of a kingdom if he would overcome two giants that lived in a fastness near the capital city. The dwarf considering that the giants were but simple and credulous went forth in confidence of being able to accomplish their ruin by strategy. Coming up in the heat of the day where they lay side by side asleep, beneath the shade of a tree, he selected a bag full of stones and ascended the tree under which they reposed. Casting down the stones, first upon one, and then on the other, he presently embroiled them in a deadly strife in which they were both so crip-

pled that it was a matter of ease for him to descend and despatch them with his sword.

And now, my fellow laborers along the line of the Union Pacific, we are in the same class with the giants of the old household tale. The simplest of you may see the cunning dwarf setting us in discord that we may be distracted from our real danger and fight out imaginary wrongs against one another. Old party prejudices are revived. If you ever see a newspaper it is one whose mission is to tell you the millenium is here and has come to stay, if you will just continue to vote the old party ticket, and beware of your designing comrades who vote the other way with the granger and his alliance, that seeks to control the railroad and decrease your wages. The company itself attempts to alarm us by intimating that the movement is the cause of depressed business and short time.

What hope is there for you as a body if you are disintegrated and divided? To what extremes may the corporation drive you to in the near future, if you do not study your own welfare? Why disorganize at the instigation of your enemy? Why not organized anew, or at least remain faithful to those you already belong to? Were they not formed for your henefit? Were they not formed to protect poverty from wealth? Why do you repudiate the only brotherhood that advocates your cause against the tyranny of the money power?

The Knights of Labor is a body politic, composed from every class of toilers in the land, striving for justice against organized foes no less strong than the Autocrat of Russia; foes who take your labor and its profits, and grant you only the barest tenure on life. Will you join your brethren and fight for yourselves, or will you hold up your hands to be passively shackled by this implacable despotism?

Why does corporate power oppose the independents?

Why does it misrepresent the Knights of Labor?

Why does it falsify the position and ridicule the farmers alliance?

Is it not because it is the great coalition that forms the labor party, the leaders of whom should constitute the grand triumvirate to rule our new republic?

Why do they purchase the press, and fill it with denunications of the workingmen's party? Is it because the success of the third party will wreck the interests of labor, or because it will damage capitalist and elevate the laborer? Why do you take papers that insult the labor party, and slander labor leaders, and make war on all labor organizotions? Above all why are you a traitor to yourself and your class, and why are you voting against your vital interests? Not only voting against them, but breathing fierce maledictions, and hatred, charged with ridicule, against those principles that alone can emancipate you from slavery without reward. Do you over know what these principles are? If not study them. Ignorance is criminal, and your ignorance is the capital stock of your oppressors. What is back of the old parties?

Wall street, national banks, boards of trade, all corporate powers, trusts, syndicates, millionaire senators, gold bugs, railroad wreckers, and all the wealth of Solomon, Croesus, and the mines of Ophir. A nice aggregation for the hard up grimy faced railway employ to shout and vote for.

What is back of the independent party?

The honest workers and producers; the sturdy agriculturist, mechanic, miner, mill and railroad employ, claiming the right to live decently on their earnings, demanding their dues, asking for justice, protesting against starvation wages and enforced idleness, protesting against a corrupt and bloated aristocracy, dishonest money, merciless extortions, and rotten corruption.

Now Union Pacific railroad men which is your party?

The late election publishes the fact that your majority voted for your mas-

ters and bosses, that you have perpetuated your serfdom, repudiated the labor party, and disgraced your labor organizations. So may it be.

Now in case a strike must occur on the Union Pacific system what chances are there for you to win?

None. No matter what grievances upon have, do not strike. You have shut the gates upon yourselves. If a sweeping reduction is made in wages what can you oppose to it?

Nothing; you had best accept the terms dictated, no matter how hard they become.

If you strike they will patrol the line with Pinkertons, who will scarcely allow you to assemble peaceably. Yet you cannot consistently object, since you have endorsed the party that sanctions this rotten and inhuman system. If you are forced to strike the company need not arbitrate your differences, but it may dismiss you, and fill your places with other traitors to labors cause; but you cannot reasonably demur. You have voted down your own party that would enact laws compelling them to arbitrate matters in dispute, and have forfeited your right to aid and comfort from your brethren. And when you are dismissed and black-listed what will you do, and where will you go? Thousands of pleasant homes will be sacrificed, and you will be scattered over the country far and wide, as the Burlington strikers are to-day, and many of you will never see the day you will again possesss a home of your own.

Come back to your own rank and file, and join hands again with us, while there is yet time. United we stand, divided we fall.

NATIONALIST.

North Platte, Neb.

A FEW WORDS TO THOSE WHO ARE NOT WITH US.

To the man who does not believe in organization, I want to say a few words.

When you talk with him he will say that there is much that could be done to better the condition of the working classes, but he does not look upon organizations as a material factor. Here he is wrong and he should be willing to give the time and study necessary to the understanding of the question. He will not do this; he says he knows, and therefore all the rest of the world is wrong. However, after the organized men of the country, through organized efforts, have won some great benefit for the working classes, this man comes around and helps to gather up the fruits of victory. He does not believe in organization and lends no aid to the work that is put forward, but is willing to accept the good accomplished. He does nothing himself to increase his chances, but is eager to take advantage of the opportunities that others have created. In this way he produces nothing, but becomes a greedy consumer and does but little good as he goes through life. We pitty the man who does not believe in organization; he is an ignoramus; he surely does not read, and cannot know much of what is going on in the world around him; let him take up any paper he pleases to-day and he will see discussed some questions pertaining to the interests of the workmen. A few years ago the newspapers hardly noticed the labor movement; now they are quick and eager to get information. This change has been brought about through organized efforts. There are many able articles being published on the labor question, many of which go in rather too deep to attract the attention of the general reader.

There are many labor organizations springing up every day and will be many more in the course of time. There are men seperating your opinions for their own benefit. I am sorry to see so many class or craft organizations springing up. Such organizations cannot bring about good results. Some unions are seperating themselves in clans, or attempting to fence themselves off into what they may imagine is the aristocracy of

labor. I must applaud particularly the Knights of Labor, for they give the weak the benefit of the strong. Their endeavors are in the broad line of manhood, generosity and heroism. They aim at uniting in one powerful brotherhood, all laboring men and none are so low but they will stoop to pick them up. If you do not unite with us while you have the strength and opportunity, and help wipe out these unholy conditions that we are struggling against, your children will curse you in your graves, as they should do.

JOHN H. LANE.

AN EXPENSIVE KIND OF FRICTION.

Most mechanics understand perfectly well that friction is a thing that is to be avoided so far as possible, and they will always take considerable pains to get rid of it so far as may be. But there is one kind of friction often found in machine shops, which the mechanics in charge of those shops do not seem to fully understand the importance of getting rid of, and which is, therefore, allowed to continue, to the detriment of the work, and to the injury of the business. We refer to friction between men connected with the shop in one capacity or another. This may be, and often is, the most expensive and the most disastrous friction which can be allowed to exist in a shop, and it should be the especial object of every one who is responsible for the management of a shop to see to it, if possible, that no friction of that kind is developed, or, if developed, that it be removed as soon as practicable.

Two men working side by side in a shop, who for any reason fail to agree fairly well, will neither of them do as much work nor as good work as if they do agree and are ready to help instead of to hinder each other at every opportunity. Such friction as this is especially injurious when it exists between the body of men in the shop, and some one man with whom they are thrown continually into contact. Suppose it to be the man who is in charge of the tool room, for instance. If for any reason the men in the shop, or any considerable part of them, are "down on him," it results in friction which will cost the proprietor dearly, unless it is promptly removed. For in such a case, each side is very apt to be looking all the time for an opportunity to get the other into some difficulty, instead of working together for the avoidance and prevention of difficulties so far as practicable. If the tool room man sees that some of the work in the shop is not going as it ought, then, instead of going frankly to the one responsible for it, and calling his attention to it, as he would if on friendly terms with him, he "lays low" and chuckles over it, and calls the attention of his friends or "his crowd" to the "hole that fellow is getting himself into," and if it turns out to be a real blunder, the total cost of that blunder to the proprietor is not alone what such a mistake should cost, but something additional to cover the time spent in discussing it, and chuckling over it. The men in the shop return the compliment with compound interest whenever they get the opportunity, and thus not only are there more mistakes made than there should be, but each and every one of them is more expensive than it need be.

The matter is likely to be somewhat worse where the friction exists between the men in the shop and their foreman. There are a thousand ways in which men can "get the best of" a foreman whom they do not like, and on the other hand there are a thousand ways in which thny can help along a foreman whom they do like, and the difference between those two conditions of things may represent thousands of dollars per year to a proprietor, and possibly the difference between commercial success and failure.

Friction between the superintendent and the foreman is equally disastrous to the success of the enterprise with which they are connected, and which

they are employed and paid to advance. Whether it originates in ea ousy, or in some other motive, friction of that kind which results in preventing a shop superintendent and his foreman from being frank with each other, and from co-operating heartily for the success of whatever may be in hand, is fearfully expensive, and, where profits are not heavy, is ruinious.

The same may be said for friction existing between the drifting room and other departments, between the pattern shop and the foundry, or between the proprietor himself and any of the departments.

And it is to be remembered that such friction as we speak of—continued and chronic frictions—there is absolutely no need for. It should not be regarded as one of the inevitable accompaniments of a manufacturing business, a necessary evil which must be put upwith as best it may. There is always a way to remove such friction, and, if it can not be removed in any other way, then heroic measures shouid be unhesitatingly resorted to.

The signs of such friction in the shop are as unmistakable as those of any other kind of friction, and are readily detected by him who is looking for them; they should be acted upon in much the same way that signs of friction in a machine are acted upon by the machinist. If there is undue friction in a machine, we know that there is something wrong, and that it will pay to remove that friction, if possible. If a better quality of oil, or oil more plentifully or more often applied will do it, then well enough, but if these will not suffice, then there must be some rearrangement of things, and so it must be with the friction between men connected with the shop; when it is discovered to exist, attention should be called to it, and it should be explained that such friction prevents the men concerned in it from doing their fully duty to the establishment, and that for this reason, if not for the reason of its disagreeableness, it must be *reduced to the* normal amount. Lines must be drawn for all the parties concerned, each being given to understand distinctly just how far his authority extends, and what he will be held accountable for. Each must understand that he must not trespass upon the rights nor usurp the authority of another, and that harmonious working is especially desired. This may be said to be analagous to the cleaning of the bearings, smoothing them up, and making arrangements for their systematic lubrication. If this does not suffice, then there must be a rearrangement of the parts—in other words, a change of men. If there is constant friction between a machine shop foreman and the men working under his direction, it may be depended upon that either the men are to blame for it or the foreman is to blame for it—usually the latter. It should be the business of the superintendent or proprietor to investigate the cause of it, and to remove it at all hazards. The most expensive friction found in machine shops is not always in the machinery.—*American Machinist.*

THE LABOR AGITATOR.

To say such a one is a "professional" agitator is simply to say that he has displayed sufficient ability, tact and fidelity in forwarding the interests of his fellow-workers to induce them to make his position as their representative a permanent one. There is nothing disgraceful in being a professional agitator, so long as the object sought to be accomplished by the agitation is just and reasonable. How strangely inconsistent it is to hear the phrase continually in reference to labor leaders by newspapers which in other spheres of action regard the "professional agitator," as a useful and indispenable means of promoting organization and arousing public sentiment! No great or even small movement in this day can obtain headway without organization. In the departments of politics, religion, moral reform, industrial progress, and a hundred others we see

societies employ paid representatives and agents to present their views to the public, forward the work of organization and combat opposing influences. The Republican and Democratic parties have their highly paid organizers and stump speakers; the temperance and woman suffrage societies send out representatives to collect funds and hold meetings; a host of organizations formed for every imaginable purpose, good and bad, have their paid officials engaged in promoting their interests in like manner. What are all but "professional agitators?" Yes the very same journals, which have nothing but praise for the efficient party canvasser, or temperance lecturer, or agent of the society for the prevention of something or other, reserve their strongest denunications for the "professional agitator" who represents labor interests and endeavors to arouse the people to a sense of the injustice of existing conditions. And they seem to think the case proved, not by showing that the grievances complained of are illussionary and no cause for agitation exists, but simply using the epithet of "professional agitator."

To be a professional agitator in a good cause is a noble and worthy calling. It can be dignified or degraded by the conduct of those who follow it, just like any other occupation. But only the shallowest and most unthinking of the public can be influenced by the maglignant silliness which seeks to attach special odium to the labor agitator, merely because he is an agitator, while the paid representatives of all other movements and organizations are judged on their merits and those of the interests they represent.—*Waiters Journal.*

O IS TO BLAME?

It is asserted that the blame for the continuance of existing conditions lies entirely with the laboring people of this country; that as freemen and voters they have the remedy entirely in their own hands, and have no right to charge upon the privileged class and their supporters the fault of perpetuating institutions which they themselves do not seem to wish abolished. There is a sense in which this statement is literally true. The workingmen of America, as a matter of physical possibility, could, if united and determined, in a very short time sweep away all privileges and establish the reign of justice. But there is another and a truer sense in which the main responsibility for existing evils rests upon the predatory—that is to say, the capitalist—class and its paid upholders. Practically speaking, men are controlled in their actions by their traditions, beliefs or opinions. They are swayed by the intellectual forces which create public opinion. To secure common action among the masses for the effective redress of their grievances it would be necessary, in the first place, to inspire them with the general desire for a change, and then to secure practical unanimity as to the measures needed. To educate men who are, many of them, by no fault of their own ignorant, animate them with a common purpose and unite them, in the face of carefully-fostered race, religious and class antipathies, in the demand for measures opposed to the formulas and traditions generally accepted by society and to the interests of those to whom they have been accustomed to look for guidance, is the task which must be accomplished to secure social regeneration. The fact that so large a proportion of wage-earners are not ready to enter upon a struggle for genuine social reform is due not to any lack of earnestness or effort on the part of their lerders, but to the influences arrayed against progress. Hitherto those forces which make public opinion—the press, the pulpit, the political forum, the educational institutions and the lecture platform—have been mainly controlled by capitalism. Every attempt to inculcate sound principles of social reform, to show the masses of the people where their true interests lie and how they can better

their condition, is met by the abuse, ridicule and denunication of a thousand venal newspaper and magazine scribes, assailed by ministers who owe their support to capitalists in the front pews, and opposed openly or covertly by politicians who are either themselves or owe their position to the favor of the money-bags. The great majority of the educational influences—outside of the labor movement itself—brought to bear upon the wage-earner are misleading. If he is religiously disposed, he, in nine cases out of ten, is taught that his condition of subjection is divinely ordained and that it is his duty as a Christian to submit to injustice on earth in the hope of a reward hereafter. If he is studiously inclined, the quack college professor, who owes his position to some college endowed by a dead millionaire, or the hireling political economist, who writes what will sell because it suits the interests of the wealthy, inculcate utterly false ideas and befog his mind with confusing subtleties. The ordinary man who derives his mental nutriment from cheap literature and campaign speeches becomes saturated with the commonplaces dealt in by the prostitute press and the cant and drivel of the politicians of the monopoly parties. How it is possible, in the face of this conspiracy, to prevert the truth through a thousand different agencies and to fill the minds of the ignorant and the unthinking with prejudices and misconceptions, that the labor reformers, with the scanty means at their command, should not merely undo what the capitalist hirelings of the pulpit, press and platform are so assiduously doing in the way of deceiving and bedeviling the people, but, in addition, educate them to a full understanding of their rights and the way to obtain them? The very men who at times vent the sneer that the workingmen are to blame for not using their power to set matters right are continually using their influences to render it impossible. It is not the ignorance of the wage-earners or the *mistakes of their leaders* that is responsible for the comparatively slow proprogress of the labor movement. The true reason is the abject subserviency of the class who, as writers, speakers otherwise, create public opinions and form the ideals, convictions and aspirations of the masses to capitalism. It is the so-called educated, cultured and influential people upon whom the blame of prepetuating legalized injustice and and brutality of competition rests.—*Journal of the K. and L.*

Knights of labor have become so used to it that they expect at this time of the year the usual annual lie about the decadence of the Order. Just before the General Assembly every year a story finds its way into the monopoly organs of some thousands or tens or scores of thousands leaving the Order. It is in vain that the story is denied and disproved; the lie is perennial and comes up every year. This year the story was started on its rounds by that malignant enemy of labor, the New York *Sun*, assisted by that product of a feeble intellect, the New York *Mail and Express*. This time it is that a whole National Trade Assembly, the surface railway employes, have decided to "leave the Order and join the American Federation of Labor over which Mr. Gompers so ably presides," etc. Of course there is not a word of truth in the story, but for all that it has its interest and its lesson. The telling of it by the two papers named shows what the organ of the splenetic, organized labor hating Dana and the mouth piece of the Vanderbilts would like to have the workingmen do; what organization they would have them leave and which they would have them join. Knights of Labor may congratulate themselves that they have neither the good-will nor approval of the enemies of labor. When such papers as the *Mail and Express* and the *Sun* approve of a labor organization and praise it, it would be well for that organization to begin to doubt itself; while, conversely, the enemity may be taken as an acknowledgment that the objects of their dislike are effectively counteracting the schemes of the devourers of industry.—*Journal.*

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Held. 1. That a statute which forbids the running of interstate freight trains between sunrise and sunset on Sunday, except for the relief of wrecked trains, or carriage of United States mails, live stock, or perishable property, is, by its necessary operation a regulation of commerce between states, and, therefore, unconstitutional and void so far as it effects the transformation of commodities into and through the states on Sunday.

Held. 2. That a statute which by its necessary operation interferes with interstate commerce must be deemed void, although its proposed object is merely the exercise of the police power of the state in the enforcement of the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest.

Judgment reversed.

NORFORK AND WESTERN R. R. VS. COMMONWEALTH, S. C. APP.

Va., July, 1891.

Note. The court intimated that the state might be enforced against the running of trains wholly within the state, and commented upon the absolute necessity for a day of rest for the railway servants whose slavish duties called them out day, night and Sunday as well.

INJURIES TO EMPLOYES—BLOCKING TRACK—EVIDENCE.

Action for damages laid at the sum of $15,000.

The main ground for which the plaintiff relied for recovery was the insufficient blocking of the tracks of the defendant, which was claimed to be the approximate cause of the injury, and that the accident in question occurred while a train of defendants cars was in motion, and while plaintiff was in the act of uncoupling one of the cars of such train, his foot being caught between the rails on the track by reason of an insufficient block between the rails, and in consequence being knocked down by the train.

The company's answer alleged that plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence; that he was familiar with the locality in question, knew the condition of the track, being employed in the yard several months prior to the accident, and failed to complain. And further, that plaintiff got in behind the cars while in motion, in violation of the rules and regulations of the defendant, company, viz:

"Rule 55. General care must be exercised by all persons when coupling cars. Inasmuch as the coupling apparatus of cars and engines cannot be uniform in style, size, or strength, and is liable to be broken, and, from various causes, to render it dangerous to expose the hands, arms, or persons of those engaged in coupling between them. All employes are enjoined, before coupling to examine, so as to know the kind and condition of the draw-head, drawbar, link and coupling apparatus, and are prohibited from placing in the trains any car with a defective coupling until they have first reported its defective coupling to the yard master, or conductor. Sufficient time may be taken by employes in all cases to make the examination required. Coupling by hand is strictly prohibited in all cases where a stick can be used to guide the link or shackle, and such employe is required to provide himself at all times with a stick for that purpose. Every employe is required to exercise the utmost caution to avoid injury to himself or his fellows, and especially in the switching of cars, and in all movements of trains, in doing which work each employe must look after and be responsible for his own safety. * * Getting between cars in motion, or to uncouple them, and similar imprudences, are dangerous, and in violation of duty. All employes are warned, if they commit them it will be at their own peril and risk. * * He must examine for his own safety the condition of all machinery, tools, tracks, engines, etc., so as to ascertain, so far as he reasonably can, their condition and soundness, and required to report them, if de-

fective, and effecting the safety of any one in using them. While the company will be responsible to each one for the discharge of all its duties and obligations to him, or for any fault or neglect of its own officers, etc., which are the approximate cause of injury; yet it will not be responsible to him for the consequences of his own fault or neglect, or of that of any other employe of the company, whether they are superior to him in authority, as conductor, foreman or otherwise, or not. No person who is careless of others or of himself should be continued in the service of this company."

Plaintiff had judgment, and the defendant appealed.

Held. 1. That in an action for personal injuries occasioned by plaintiff being caught between the rails, between which the blocking was insufficient while attempting to uncouple moving cars, evidence that the day after the accident a new and sufficient block was placed between the rails at that point is inadmissable.

Held. 2. Where the answer avers that plaintiff received the injury in consequence of getting between the cars while in motion for the purpose of uncoupling them, contrary to the rules of the defendant, the rule prohibiting such acts is admissible in evidence.

Held. 3. Where a rule prohibiting employes from going between moving cars to make couplings has been in existence for years, and plaintiff has been for several years in defendant's service and the rule has been extensively distributed among its employes, and posted in conspicuous places, the rule, (above set out) is admissable in evidence, though it is not shown that plaintiff actually knew of its existence. But it being his duty to acquaint himself with those rules, which manifestly he might have done by the use of ordinary diligence, and for his neglect and violation of them no recovery can be had.

Judgment reversed.

CHICAGO & ALTON RY. CO. VS. MALCOM, MO. S. C., JUNE 1, 1891.

Note. This is a notable decision; it has been freely commented on by the bar of the country. A dissenting opinion was written by Justice Black. He holds that there was great merit in plaintiff's case, because at the time of the injury the evidence showed that the block was old, worn to a sliver, and could not be fairly called a block, especially could it be seen at night, there being no evidence tending to show that the block was in a fair repair. But rule 55 had been violated, and for this reason plaintiff's cause must fall.

VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE—LIFE-SAVING HEROES.

Where a railroad employe guarding a crossing as watchman, discovered a child upon the track where it had fallen in front of a rapidly approaching train, sprang forward and grasped it, but in doing so was struck by the locomotive and injured.

The court on appeal *Held.*

1. That it is not negligence *per se* for one to voluntarily risk his own safety, or life, in attempting to rescue another from impending danger. The question whether one so acting should be charged with contributory negligence in an action brought by him to recover damages for injuries received in attempting the rescue, is one of mixed law and fact, and should be submitted to the jury upon the evidence, with proper instructions from the court.

2. That one who rashly and unnecessarily exposes himself to danger cannot recover damages for injuries thus brought on himself; yet, where another (a child) is in great and imminent danger, one who attempts a rescue may be warranted by surrounding circumstances in exposing his limbs or life to a very high degree of danger, and in such cases he should not be charged with the consequences of errors of judgment resulting from the excitement and confusion of the moment.

3. That in such cases, if the rescuer

does not rashly and unnecessarily expose himself to danger, and is injured, the injury should be attributed to the party that negligently or wrongfully exposed to danger the person who required assistance.

Judgment affirmed.

PENNSYLVANIA CO. VS. LANGENDORF OHIO, S. C., JUNE 5, 1891.

Note. The doctrine that an employe of a railway company who springs to the rescue of another, thereby encountering even greater danger to himself is guilty of negligence *per se*, is neither supported by principle nor authority. The law has a high regard for human life, and will not impute negligence to a heroic effort to preserve it, unless made under circumstances constituting rashness in the judgment of prudent persons. In the case of Eckert vs. Ry. Co. 43 N. Y. 502, where a brakeman lost his life in throwing a small child from the track of an approaching train, a judgment in favor of his administrator was affirmed by the highest court. The same doctrine has been up held by the courts of Mass. Mo., Minn., Pa., Ind. and Wis.

It is different, if not impossible, to lay down in advance, a rule by which to determine the extent to which an employe (or other person) may risk his safety, or his life, in immergencies of this character, and not be charged with rashness or imprudence. But, as in most cases, the immergency may be such as to warrant the assumption of a high degree of risk, and an employe may rightfully expect his acts to be construed in the light afforded by all the circumstances that impelled him to commission of a heroic act, and that he would not be charged with contributing to his own injury, so as to defect his right of action, because the result showed that the risk he assumed was greater than in the excitement of the moment he had anticipated, or even in cases where his judgment had been faulty. So much are expected of railway employes that it is a hopeful pleasure for them to know that courts are free to award them justice in the event of injury, or death, when the life of another while in peril contributed to the cause for which they risked their own lives.

NEGLIGENT FOREMAN—FELLOW SERVANT.

Where the foreman of a railway company, having exclusive control over a gang of men employed by the company, with full power to direct their movements and enforce obedience, orders an employe to work at a certain place, and, while he is there, negligently directs another to start a locomotive, whereby the employe is killed, he cannot be considered a fellow servant so as to relieve the defendant company from liability.

NALLY VS. L. N. A. & RY. CO., IND., S. C., JUNE 19, 1891.

RAILWAY BRAKEMEN—DEFECTIVE STRUCTURE.

Negligence. 1. In an action to recover damages for the wrongful death of a brakeman, where the evidence showed that a train of six cars was being run along a coal wharf, upon a wooden structure twenty-five feet high and about three hundred feet long. The only obstruction on the end of the structure was a log chained to the wharf. The chain gave way, and the cars passed over the end thereof, killing plaintiff's intestate, or husband. It further appeared that the company had ordered timbers four years before, for the purpose of building a dead lock, but the same was not built.

Held. These facts to be sufficient to show negligence on the part of the company.

2. Where the declaration charges that the dangers were occasioned by the negligence of the defendant company, it is sufficient on demurrer, although there is no denial of contributory negligence.

Judgment affirmed.

NORFORK RY. CO. VS. GILMAN ADMRX VA. APP. C.

"People who get to the front should not feel bad if their backs are criticised."

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

D. M. W., Thos. Neasham, Denver, Colo.
D. W. F., Geo. C. Miller, Ellis, Kans.
D. R. S., J. N. Corbin, Denver, Colo.
D. F. S. & T., W. L. Carroll, Denver, Colo.
D. Stat., H. Breitenstein, Laramie, Wyo.

Editor and Manager of the Magazine,
J. N. Corbin,
Office, Room 14 McClelland Block,
P. O. Box 2724. Denver, Colo.

The execution board held a conference the first week in November with the managing officials of the Union Pacific system. The object was not to adjust any great misunderstandings, but that an understanding might be rearched that would decrease the possibility of misundertakings arising. The results the board reports indicates that this is assured the employes of the Union Pacific and that the pleasant relations that have existed on the system under various managements in the past is to continue. There was nothing to indicate that any differences would arise at present, but the employes of the Union Pacific have learned in the past that an occasionaly talk with the managing representative of the corporation over questions of mutual interest have had the effect of creating more confidence on both sides, removing doubts that existed, that if left might grow, and eventually bring on realities. The relation between employers and employers have been brought up to a very sensitive state, by events in the past few years, far more so than conditions perhaps justify. At least the employes of the Union Pacific have found that a method could be persued and has by them that has prevented open trouble to them, and the method has been, not to stand in doubt but go and find out, and the corporation has no cause to regret such action.

* *

As a result of the meeting referred to is the issuing of General Order No. 61, which is but another form of the understanding reached with the company in December 1889, and is instructions to sub-officials as to how the company expects them to deal with those whose services they direct. To the rank and file it implies, that while they do their duty, there is a remedy for ill-treatment. It is not supposed that it will remove every cause of complaint, but that it will greatly reduce the legitimate ones. Condition can never be as they should be while one works for the wage of another, but they can be as good as possible under the conditions, which is a great deal better than they have been commonly seen. The "Brass check" system of checking men to and from their work, that was put in operation several years ago at Cheyenne, Albina, and in a modified form at some other points, is abolished. It was an easily demonstrated fact that the company were the losers by that system, while it was a decided nuisance to the employes.

* *

The employes of the Union Pacific in general, can boast that the conditions under which they are employed, are as a whole better than exists on any other system of railroads. And it cannot be send with truth that this has come by chance, but that a different course has been persued by them than other have followed, that though meeting they have established, better acquaintance and confidence with each other and the company. That they have respected themselves and been respected better.

* *

The company, as a result of this can say that while they have a more liberal record, they have the better service, and the fact is one of the strongest of arguments for better relation between corporations and employes, it is a long step toward making the solution of the labor problem possible. The employes can do no better work in that direction than to do all in their power to increase the efforts in maintaining and

increasing those mutually beneficial conditions. They thus strengthen their position for the future, preparing them better for whatever many arise. Those who will not do it, are a menace to their own interests and the interests of those who will and are a detriment to the general service.

* *

The Union Pacific employes have demonstrated that men can, from an honorable self respecting basis, deal with a corportions, with good results to boths, and that it has not come by men standing apart from each other or the company. We can only wish for the same conditions to be established on other railroad systems.

The general assembly held the past month at Toledo, Ohio, has made some material changes in the secret work of the order and the constitution, and it is believed the charges will increase efficiacy of the organization at least not make it so easy as has been for those who get into the organization to further their personal plans to the injury of the organization.

The assembly met this year with a large increase in membership over the total of a year ago, and it has come without the sound of trumpets to attract membership. Membership gained by pure work of education comes to stay and it is the only kind that gives organization strength. No organization was ever attacked by laborers and the enemies of labor as has been the Knights of Labor. If it had not been founded on solid principles it would have disappeared before this. The action of the General Assembly in adopting resolutions asking the Federation of Labor to meet them half way in the recognition of the rights of the members of either organization by the members of the other is in accord with what has been the history or the organization. While put in a different form it is no different in principle than offered many times before. If it is refused now, no one need to look for the ones who are preventing unity *to exist.*

Since the annual session of the District in October, very encouraging reports have been received from most of the Local Assemblies, and several have made large gains in membership. A little constant activity is all that is necessary. Some of those who expected to see the organization go to pieces, and wanted to be out from under when the crash came, have made up their minds that the catastrophy was all in their imagination, and are seeking its sheltering care again, probably with more courage than they ever had.

Everyone who is aiding the circulation of the Magazine is aiding the advancement of the interests of workingmen. Every employe of the Union Pacific should be a subscriber. It is the property of employes of the Union Pacific and is published in the interest of all employes. The men on no other system of railroads can boast of a publication of their own.

With the beginning of the year, many of the subscriptions to the Magazine expire. During December and January our agents should be especially active and look after the renewals as well as new subscribers. With a little effort on the part of the members, the new year can be started with double the present circulation.

We have a few copies of "Thirty Years of Labor," T. V. Powderly's historical work, yet to dispose of to subscribers. These are the regular subscription editions that sold for $2.75. We are letting these go to subscribers, with the Magazine for a year, for $2.50.

Congress and the legislatures of many of the states will assemble the present month to legislate for the benefit of the people. Congress is supposed to be composed of representatives of the whole people, but it will now be in order for the industrial masses to be circulating petitions asking for some needed legislation. Does it not seem strange that a petition should ever be consid-

ered necessary in a representative government? It smacks of the supplications to a monarch, it is always headed as a prayer to the honorable (?) body, it used to be to his gracious (?) majesty. Those petitions will come from the industrial masses only. The bankers and trust never petition, they are represented there and don't need it. Why should not the greater part of the people be and do away with any excuse for the petition? This is a question those political parasites should answer, who are always telling workingmen not to send their own representatives, but to depend on the choice of those who have been sending them for years to do all that is wanted. Some of that class are sure to be around with a formable looking petition before many months asking for signers, it will be a good opportunity to ask them questions. When the masses learn that they are not the groveling subjects of a sovereign, but a part of the sovereign power, the petition nonsense will end and the fool-killer will wipe out the petition pedlers, and documents setting forth what is wanted, if such is ever needed, will start with. "We demand" instead of "We pray," it will be a sure sign that evolution has scored one. It is the only place where "demand" is needed, it applies to the first person in a representative government, the demandors and demandees are the same parties.

QUESTION DEPARTMENT.

QUESTIONS IN NOVEMBER MAGAZINE.

1. Man, do you know what your mission on earth is?

2. Why has a sterling man so many enemies?

3. If we are not free, can we enforce freedom?

4. Is a wage-earner a free man?

I present the following answers to *questions:*

1. Not one per cent know their mission on this earth. But our mission should be the betterment of our fellow man, and the improvement of his condition, morally, physically and mentally.

2. Possibly because he overlooks some of the above points.

3. No man is free; he must conform to his surroundings. We can enforce freedom by appealing to the moral instincts of humanity.

4. A wage-earner is always subject to his employer; his time belongs to his employer during his working hours. His mind though, and brain are his own and free at all times. F.

I offer the following as answers to questions in November Magazine:

1. Yes, to do what is right by myself and fellow man. To use my natural powers to improve the world.

2. A sterling man seeks to fulfill his mission. His enemies are invariably among those who will not do their duty. They attack him because his acts make them appear hideous in their own conscience, because of the comparison they see and think every one else sees.

3. No, we must first gain free ground, then battle for the maintenance of freedom.

4. No, the hiring to another is the sale of self to another. Social conditions that compell the sale to be made, have given opportunities to the buyers to gain advantages to perpetuate their position, or in other words, to become masters, or the wage system is simply a modification of the chattle slave system, with advantages to both, but which the slave has used but little, while the master has. C.

QUESTIONS FOR DECEMBER.

5. What is the greatest need of the working man?

6. Why are religious differences enkindled among working men?

7. Why are the majority of the laboring classes poor?

8. What is money?

BOOK NOTES.

Mental Suggestion: By Dr. J. Ochorowicz, sometime Professor Extraordinarius of Psychology and Natural Philosophy in the University of Lemberg.—Four double numbers of the Humboldt Library.—Price $1.20—The Humboldt Publishing Co., 16 Astor Place, New York.

Much is now-a-days said and written about *Hypnotism:* the more ancient term *Animal Magnetism* is not often mentioned. It is the common belief that whatever of truth there was in the doctrines of Mesmer, Puysegur,, and the rest of the "animal magnetizers" is comprised under the scientific term "hypontism," and that the modern school of Charcot, and the school of "suggestionists" at Nancy, France, represent the highest attainment in the science and art once studied and practiced by Mesmer and Puysegur, and later investigated by Braid of Manchester. But here is an author who maintains that hypnotism and animal magnetism, though they have certain superficial resemblances, are radically dif ferent from each other in their phenomena and in the modes of their production, and that the facts of magnetism are incomparably the more wonderful and the more worthy of scientific study. The title of the work, "*Mental* Suggestion," well marks the difference beween hypnotism and magnetism; in hypnotism *mental* suggestion is not to be thoughtof, but that it exists in animal magnetism is the task of this author to prove.

The December *Arena* comes freighted to the guard with able thoughts on living issues and a rich supplied of lighter material. It being the Christmas number, the editor gives an additional sixteen pages to the body of the magazine, making one hundred and forty-four pages. This enables him to give in addition to the usual essays on serious subjects, a thrilling novelette by Helen Campbell, entitled, "In the Meshes of *a Terrible Spell.*" It deals with hypnotism and insanity, is of absorbing interest, and possesses great scientific value.

Hamlin Garland also gives a delightful character sketch of Western life, entitled "Uncle Ripley's Speculations." Among the great thinkers who contribute serious essays to this number are Camille Flammarion, the distinguished French astronomer, Prof. T. Funck-Brentano, of the Academy of Science, of Paris; Rev. C. a Bartol, D. D., Edgar Fawcett, George Stewort, D. C. L., and the Hon. David A. Wells. Admirable full-page portarits are given of J. G. Whittier and Edgar Fawcett. *The Arena* possesses the elements of popularity in a great degree than any other review, in that it supplements its magnificent array of contributions from the master minds of the age on all great burning themes, with powerful stories, brilliant biographical sketches and splendidly executed full-page portraits of eminent thinkers. Thus it appeals in the interest of every member of the family and is unquestionably read by thousands of persons who, were it not for these popular features, would not be attracted to its pages.

Every mechanic should be a reader of some paper devoted to the spread of tribunal knowledge of his trade Railroad men will find much of value to them in papers of the class of the *American Machinist*, the *Locomotive Engineer* and *Scientific American.*

The December *Cosmopolitan* has a very interesting article from the pen of T. V. Powderly, entitled, "On earth peace, good will toward men." The rise and progress of the Knights of Labor is referred to.

"Thousands are tortured every day with intense anxiety for the morrow, not knowing where to find work or bread. Every day multitude of strong and intelligent workmen are compelled to change their vocations and to seek new fields for securing the means to save them from Starvation. And this we proudly call the "age of civilization."

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Nov. 16, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

We are still on forty-seven hours per week and no overtime, except in the boiler shop, they received orders this morning to work fifteen hours per day for the next five days as there is a great deal of boiler work necessary on those big ten wheelers. The overtime will be welcomed by some of the helpers who only receive seventeen and one-half cents per hour, which at forty-seven hours per week leaves them barely enough to pay board and room rent.

Our Jack of the office, took an extended lay off about October 1st, and went east where it was hoped he would remain, but report has it that he is now on his way back to Rawlins. Mr. P. Maguire, formerly of the telegraph office, succeeded him, and during the short time which he has been with us he has made many friends who will be sorry to see him leave.

Dr. Rickets, an old time Rawlinsite, but lately Union Pacific doctor at Carbon, has again located in our little city and put out his shingle. Docs old friends unite in welcoming him back.

A little incident came to my notice in the machine shop this morning that I feel should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. One of our men who is employed in that department is placed in a very uncomfortable position; there is working next to him, on each side, two individuals who never let an opportunity pass to throw some slur at organized labor, but particularly at this man, who is a member. They don't speak to him direct, but where some one comes up that they know is not a member of our order they always make some slur, and they make sure to say it loud enough so that others can hear it. Now what their object is in doing so I cannot tell. They are both old timers in Rawlins, have worked here for number of years and have been benefitted as much by the organization as any man on the road. They have both been receiving for the last seven years, the pay that this man has been contributing his mite to maintain on this road, and neither one of them ever contributed a cent to support a labor organization. One of them was asked a few days ago if he was going to join, and his answer was that he was raised not to believe in labor organizations. Now there is a question in my mind as to whether he was raised at all or not. I would ask the Albina correspondent *what would be best* to do with such men as *those.*

Owing to the short hours worked and cold weather which we are having several machinists have quit during the past month, they say they are working more time on the Santa Fe, and that it is a warmer climate for the winter, consequently the machine shop is a little short handed just at present.

Our daily paper, which we prided ourselves so much on, went under Saturday, but we live in hopes that we will soon be able to resurrect it and give it a better support than we did last time.

3261 is doing fairly well; our delegate to the D. A. made a report since he returned whcih was well received and very pleasing to the Assembly.

I noticed this evening as I came from work several large posters posted in different places announcing a ball to be given by the K. of L. at Carbon, and from the size and get up of the poster they must mean business.

3261.

HANNA, Wyo., Nov. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Work in the mines the past month has slacked off to four days per week. Slack times and abuse men have to take in order to hold their job, have caused many to emigrate.

Mr. Hinks has opened up in the general merchandise business which has caused prices to depreciate some and will no doubt be a benefit to the camp.

An order was issued by our new Superintendant a short time ago, which did not give entire satisfaction. It was to the effect that all those who owned a cow stable, chicken coop, etc., must remove them from the company's ground within three days, on penalty of discharge. The order may have been all right but it is strange that the threat of discharge must be used in all matters of this kind. The order was complied with, with a few exceptions, who receive special favors. The miners of Hanna are now forbidden to keep a cow, and still we talk about the oppressed miners of Pennsylvania. Some men are better qualified to take advantage of the condition of people than to conduct a coal mine.

A few were not satisfied with the article in the last issue of the Magazine; I mean those who it hit the hardest. It was not, and is not now, the intention of your correspondent to support any man who is in the habbit of getting drunk and neglecting his work and duty to his employer, but men who are placed in positions of trust where life and property are at stake should first set the example. We only ask that all be treated alike. How well we remember when our foreman got on a little spree, run against a snag, and was unable to report for duty for a week. No discharge or lay off there, yet in what way is a foreman better than a common laborer, when we have sober men and with at least the average intelligence to oversee and have charge of men, there will be less laying off and discharging for neglect of duty.

A STRANGER.

ARMSTRONG, KAS., Nov. 8, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

In your November issue I noticed an article dated Armstrong, Kas., Oct. 17th, 1891, pertaining to the paint shop, which is a very good article, were it not for the mistaken idea the writer has on the use of gold leaf. I am under the impression he is not a practical mechanic at the trade (i. e.) painting, or he surely would not have made the statement he has.

Now, I feel it a duty I owe myself as well as other painters that I should say a few words on the subject of laying gold leaf in a R. R. shop. Of course some men handle gold leaf faster than others and perhaps are not as sparing with it as they might be, but I have spent 18 years exclusively in R. R. road paint shops, and the Armstrong shop has the first and only man I ever saw cut his leaf for use on the body of a coach, while he may do his work well he not only comes out two hours behind, but he is not in it from start to finish with the men that gild from the book. While he cuts his leaf in strips to suit his stripe before gilding, the man that gilds from the book cuts his leaf with his finger nail as he goes along, and can cut it the exact size of his stripe if he wishes, but on this beaded work such as our coaches all are at preasent it is economy to gild a little flush using the surplus for beads, while the man that cuts his leaf has to cut an extra strip for beads. He further states that the man gilding from the book will press leaf after leaf against the size. I would infer from this that it took one leaf of gold for about every four inches of stripe. I do not think this is what he wanted to say, but he did not know how to explain himself. Now, he says of the man that gilds from the book, when his ten hours work is done he has wasted his day's wages in gold, which is a grand mistake for the difference in time between the two ways of gilding is in favor of the man that gilds from the book, and will more than cover the value of gold wasted by both. The man that can gild without some waste of gold has never worked in a shop with me. If there is such a wonderful waste accompanying the use of gold from the book I cannot see why it has not been stopped long ago. You take for instance, a contract shop, where men are paid by the piece, they could not pay for their salt if they stopped to cut their leaf in slips.

I have not written the above with any malice toward my fellow workman, but simply to show my views on the different methods of laying gold leaf.

Respectfully yours,

"JUSTICE TO ALL.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 10, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

A few points from this place might be of interest to the readers of the Magazine.

We are working forty-seven and one-half hours per week with the exception of the freight department of the car shops, where fifty hours per week is being worked. All of the departments are behind with their work fully three weeks. Just why short days are worked under such circumstances is never quite understood by us fellows who are in the ranks, and no one seems to be able to explain it to us, what may be saved in pay roll now will have to be paid out at some time, and not very long from now, either, but it is more satisfaction to work short days this time of the year, if they must be so arranged, but it would be more satisfactory if the working time was arranged so that it would average the same the year around; we would receive just as much for the year, better work would be done and everybody would be better satisfied, except, perhaps, the "stakers," who drop into shops at rush times and make their stake and move on, but such people think of only their temporary interests and care nothing for general interests. I wish there were fewer of them.

Engines 561 and 391 were wrecked twenty-five miles west of Omaha; engineer John Reed was instantly killed, the remainder of the crew slightly hurt.

C. A. Leary, who has been at Denver and Cheyenne, putting up the machinery at those places, has returned to Omaha with his gang of men. Leary is an A I railroad man.

A. B.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 24, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The political pot was boiling when I wrote you last, and, as I supposed would be probable, the workingmen—the industrial classes—were the ones that were cooked. They have been used so long as the "cat's paw" by the capitalist monkey, that they evidently have learned to enjoy it and it seems like sacrilege to ask them to forget the pleasure and resume the responsibilities of men. If it was not for the example they are setting for their children, the attempts that are made to stir them up to a sense of their real position in the world, ought to be stopped, but as they are but propogating a breed that never ought to have existed, and whose existance effects others, and the position of others who deserve a better existance, the attempts must be kept up for the benefits that may arise to those others. It is a difficult thing to teach old dogs new tricks, and the rule applies to men; hence there is no reason to be worried over the results that arise from the efforts made. It is all having influence on the pups and will show up when they get older.

There has been no change in affairs about the shops.

The result of the Executive Board's meeting with the representatives of the company at Omaha, reported at our meeting last week, was received with pleasure by all. As Union Pacific employes we can feel elated that we are governing and maintaining conditions in our everyday work that is superior to conditions surrounding em-

ployes on others roads, and it is this practical result of united effort that gives us all hope for the future and makes the unpleasant feature of life more easy to bear. It increases our self respect and makes better men of us all; not all, for some reaping the results of past efforts of others, accept it, as they do all conditions, as a matter of course, but such is due in many, because of their ignorance, in others to the cussedness of their nature; it was born in them and will die with them; there is nothing that will increase their self respect; they are what they are and will remain so; they will enjoy what is above their natural level for it is given them by others who hold them up. In time it is hoped they will disappear, at least from the Union Pacific system. They ought to be concentrated on the B. & M., Santa Fe, and similar roads.

The general officials of the road were reported to have been around the shops Saturday evening last, inspecting the premises, but they came when I was not here, hence I had no chance to ask them how things "sized up" in their estimation, but I don't know as it would have been of any particular value for me to have known, or that they would have considered any suggestions from me of any value, and the thought of that makes me think of how much importance we fellows who keep things moving are and still how little we are considered. I have worked for a small manufacturer that used to continually seek for "pointers" from the men who worked with and for him, and good results used to come of it to us all, and why would not the same good results come on a railroad. We workmen used to think we really were of more importance than mere machines, but since working for a corporation; have begun to think that is all we are, at least the tendency seems to be to make us care for nothing but to hear the whistle blow at night and we do not have a chance to exercise our mental faculties, and they grow dull and inactive; petrify so that we have but little better than an animal existence, and totally unfit us for any better existence. I cannot for the life of me see how that ideal, social, co-operative common wealth can ever be establised, when men's minds are being so crystalized by the effects of life under corporate management. There is such a large percentage of men being trained to conditions the very reverse of what the ideal would demand of them, that the ideal is getting, to my notion, further off every day.

We do not now have to worry over where the work, or material to labor on is to come from, or how it is to be disposed of, or where the money we receive is to come from, or whether the industry we are engaged in is successful or not. It is a condition, I imagine, much as the chattle slave enjoyed. If they did not do what they were told to, or enough, they were whipped, but if we do not we are discharged, and we are punished with fear that we and our families will want. So I can see very little difference in *the conditions. Circumstances, to a great extent qualifies our liberty,* we are said to have of *choosing of masters.*

Thanks to organized efforts, many of these troubles have been relieved, but if something could be introduced that would force us to use our reasoning faculties more, give us a chance by their cultivation to be our own masters. It would work to my satisfaction more, and instead of mere relief, which is liable to fail at any time, it might lead to a permanent cure. It is evident to my mind that we people who work every day for a stipulated amount have got to know more before we will ever have what is possible for us to have, and how can we learn? We are every day getting into worse surroundings to learn in, for it is by practice and not books that the successful learning comes to any.

Duncan, Superintendant of the Division, it is reported will leave soon, and Duel, who was for years on the main line will superceed him, and again we fellows who work under his direction have cause for only a curiosity interest in the event.

Denver, as a place for men wanting work, or rather some one to hire them, has not improved any since my last letter. It is still a good place for all those thus fixed to stay away from.

* * *

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Nov. 23, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

A few words from here may be of some interest to your many readers.

Business continues good as a result of the bountiful crops in the west this past season.

We are enjoying beautiful fall weather.

The elections are over and we find ourselves delving in the same old ruth, notwithstanding our great anxiety, a few of us faithful ones done our duty like little men according to directions, and helped to add another feather of esteem to an ambitious cap. Of course the rank and file were not in it.

Round house and train men are kept very busy, making lots of overtime, which is very nice when pay day comes, but it seems to be a poor policy to conduct business with over worked employes, and also to cut a useful life short by too much over work. Why not give others a chance to live too.

Our Assembly is doing well. We were all glad to hear the cheering reports of our delegate from the D. A.

We had the pleasure recently of the presence of some of our representative bretheren, whom we were all glad to see. They made a very favorable impression on us.

We are also glad to acknowled the receipt of excellent news from our D. A. at our last meeting, and we pledge ourselves to do our duty as best we can in order to make it possible for the good work to continue. Interest is increasing notwithstanding the many attempts to neutralize our efforts on behalf of equal rights to all.

Truth is might and will prevail,
But when preverted is bound to fail.

I noticed an address from the D. A. distributed

among the employes here reecently and hope for a favorable result.

We were glad to notice the favorable report of the G. A. Powderly vindicated as usual. Many of our boys were looking for the election of general officers, not knowing the session was only a constitutional one. As there are many here who would be glad to see a change of general officers, as they think it would result in a much larger membership of the order. I venture to predict we will never get an honester G. M. W.

Respectfully yours,

"SUBURBAN."

VALLEY, Neb., Oct. 30, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

I have been silent for some time, but as you said you would like to hear from me again I will only give you a few notes by the way, of what has come to me for the past two or three months. I am but a traveling man, and as my time has been so taken up, have no time to write; and as I have had to take in new routs, can give but little for the main line.

The Re-union for the G. A. R. at Grand Island was a grand success this year. With but few exceptions every man was pleased, but there will be the usual amount of kickers. The grounds were the finest in the state; water supply abundent. One hundred and fifty seats were put up for the accomodation of all who wished. The weather was all that could be asked to make it a success.

The encampment of the State National Guards was at Grand Island at the time of the Re-union, and were a great addition to it. I have met many of them since and all say it was the best they ever had. The programme was carried out every day on time, which never was the case before. The First and Second Regiment of the Nebraska State Guards, First Company of Cavelry and Capt. Murdock's Battery, were in the National Camp. The sons and daughters of veterans, in uniform, and the Woman's Relief Corps, were there to take part. Capt. Corbin's gun of Grand Island, manned by well drilled Sons of Veterans taking part in the programme. The grounds were convenient to the city, so all went off finely. On Friday the sham battle was on the programme and was planned by Gen. Colby and Gen. Code, with the other officers. A fort was on a small elevation with Capt. C.'s gun in it, backed by seven companies of the First Regiment. The other companies and the Second Regiment assisted by the Cavelry and Capt. Murdock's Battery, were the attacking party. The whole moved off like a regular battle. The charging and counter charging were like a battle on a large scale. Old soldiers say it was the nearest to a real engagement that was ever shown at a Re-union. All went home well pleased.

rom this drifted to the Nebraska State Fair *at Lincoln. This* was a splendid display from *all parts of the state.* The exhibits were extra fine and large, and the attendance was also very large.

I then took in the southern part of the state and northern Kansas. The crops of corn in northern Kansas are not as big as further north, as the large amount of rain injured it some and the fields are somewhat weedy. The fruit crop is simply immense, orchards are oaded down, apples are very cheap. Fall vanities at 25 to 30 cents a bushel and winter packed 50 to 75 cents. The peach orchards were so loaded that the fruit was smaller. Grapes were the most abundent and of the finest.

Manhattan, Kas. is an old town and has several railroads in it, but it has not grown much for several years. It has many fine residences and the Kansas Agricultural College. There are many fine stone buildings. I saw several K. of L. brothers and they say that they are moving off slowly. There are several small towns going up along the road north of here, but do not seem to grow much. The quarry business is at the most of them.

Blue Rapids is a growing town and a pleasant place. It has several mills, having a fine water power on the Blue River here. Also is a mill for making diamond cement from sand stone, similar to plaster of paris, but much harder and makes a wall equal to stone and whiter than plaster of paris; then it is much cheaper and can be put on the cars $7.00 per ton. It is the coming material for house walls.

Marysville is a fine growing town in a good farming and fruit region.

But to get back to Nebraska. Beatrice for a small city, is the finest city I have visited in Nebraska. Here streets are all paved with brick which is made here, and will wear better than lime stone. There are many large, fine business blocks of brick and stone. The court house is of stone and as fine a building as I have seen in the state. Also several fine stone churches. The city is well lighted with gas and electric lights, and there seems to be more public spirit here than in any town I have visited.

Lincoln, the capital, has some fine buildings but not to equal Beatrice, for the size of the city. The capitol building is not much to brag of, but Lincoln is surrounded on two sides with a salt marsh which does not improve the city much. There is one thing about Lincoln and it is that the people seem to want the whole world and all of Nebraska, and when one goes there they get very poor accomodations.

My business took me off in a north and west course from here, and being in the cities and in the country, and dealing with different persons I struck some queer men sent out to represent different firms and to read human nature some, it takes all kinds of men to make a world. I have seen where a man was taken from the shovel, given a little authority, and he was a great mogul This comes out among some of the railroad men; fine fellows without authority, but nobodies with it. Some of the agents and baggage men are specimen.

I will not go further now but will give you more in a few days, as I have got back to Valley on the main line. I will tell you of towns, crops, cattle and fruit, with prospects in my next.

I remain yours,

Itinerant.

SHOSHONE, Idaho, Nov. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

A few days more and we can score another year off. Has it been for better or worse? Locally, I think we are in a better position than a year ago. To whom are thanks due? Not the local officials. Things are shaping themselves slowly for the better and the end is not yet. We understand that our Supt. of Machinery is anxious to have the best possible results in work and workmanship. This is no doubt what has placed a gang boss, not two hundred miles from here on the anxious seat.

We are going to get three engines out this month if the month is long enough and human beings can stand the over time.

Things are rather quiet in the shops the past week on account of one of the prominent characters in Pinafore being out of town; no one to carry news and make mischief.

We were pleased to see two good workmen back again in the shops after a short absence.

We hope to see the day when the Shoshone shops will again have the name of turning out the best work on the system, and we are about right when we say that the head of the mechanical department will not rest until he gets those results that it has been his aim and object to secure a high efficiency in return for just treatment. It has been done and it will be repeated.

The circular letter to the Division M. M.'s shows that justice and no discrimination is the basis of all good management.

We look for good results all around, which means clean treatment to the employes and better service for the employer.

We understand that a gents furnishing store is to be started here by two honest men, MacPherson & Abbott. Success is wished them both by

ZIP.

ARMSTRONG, Kas., Nov. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

We have had real typical fall weather until this morning when the people arose from their nocturnal slumbers to find the earth within their visions was carpeted with the beautiful snow which was the first of the season. We have had some sleet and melting snow previous to this and soon met with its fate, it being turned into a liquid state by Old Sol.

Every person you meet on the street or corner *or in the cafe, it matters* not in what ever persuit *of life you follow*, everybody complaining of hard times. The Antiquarian of otherdays might say that history is only repeating itself.

Outside of railroad and packing house work employment is scarce and in some of these departments they are laying off men.

Tne Key Stone Iron Works which was closed down by its creditors some month ago has resumed operation under the hands of a receiver.

The Missouri Pacific shops at Cypress which was burned down some months ago is completed and is taking in a good many new men.

Work in the Armstrong shops is brisk and the supply of engines is not up to the demand, as the master mechanic had to bring down three engines from Grand Island, Nebraska.

On about the first inst. Charles L. France, general foreman of the machine shop was discharged by the master mechanic, Joseph Roberts, for what cause I am unable to learn. Ed. Charlston, foreman of the round house succeeds him. The change is most acceptable to most of the men, and I believe to the interest of the company. Ben Tepin, an old employe in the round house succeeded the man promoted. It was a worthy move and Mr. Roberts M. M. should be congratulated for his choice of men. I always did believe that pramotions should be made from among the men at such points as the vacancies at that point occur. There should be some fixed rule governing promotions in shops. Suckers should not be in it; ability and long servitude should be the winning qualification; and less nepotism.

Local Assembly 3694, had their eighth annual ball on the night of the eighteenth of November. It was a success in every particular, most all the old masters appeared there, to our satisfaction.

Two helpers for the blacksmith shop was hired last week and one helper promoted.

Machinists coming and going all the time; much against the interest of the company and to the detriment of the men themselves.

AU BOUT DE SON.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 24, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The correspondent at this point appears to have fallen into an inocuous dessueitude, and without any apparant excuse, as the happenings here for the past month or two could have furnished the material for half a dozen letters.

When the eight and one-half hours was adopted quite a large number packed their grips and hied themselves to pastures new. Among the number was Ed. Burks, who left for Anaconda to take a position as foreman in the Tuttle Machine Works. Ed. is a good man and a good workman and for those reasons, one of the kind we hate to lose.

The boys, that is a good many of them, were surprised the other morning when they come to be tagged, as usual, to find a notice to the effect that the brass tag had been abolished, and great was the rejoicing as it was a useless appendage,

causing most of us a walk in the opposite direction we wished to take.

This removes about the last of the foolishness of the Middleton regime. Credit one more point for D. A. 82.

Mr. Clark, Dickinson and McConnell paid us a visit last week and I learn they all felt pleased with the appearance of things here.

Bro. Corbin's visit here was much appreciated. His lecture on labor to a crowded house was listened to attentively and received well merited applause and commendation, directed as it was to the task of encouraging closer relations and good will, not only between the company and the employes, but between the employes and themselves.

The boilermakers give a ball December 21st, which will no doubt be an enjoyable and successful event.

Our time keeper skipped for parts unknown. Many of our fellows in the machine shops have bills of credit on him for from $5 to $25, while many of the boys are ahead of the game. It seems he gave quite a number extra time and took a divvy in return.

Two blacksmiths were let out because they were caught in the deal. They have, I am told, been doing well for a couple of months previous to the snap being found out.

There is great excitement in the machine shop for the past month over the machine boss. He says the union is fighting him. But we propose to let them fight it out. If all the gang bosses and those that want their places were let out it would be easy to improve on them.

The blacksmith's union has bursted. Too much booze, poor material and dishonest members killed it.

I must now close until next month.

Yours truly,

"CHUG."

CARBON, Wyo., May 23, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Having not seen anything in your Magazine from Carbon, so I think that I will give the public a little information about this place.

The mines are working very steady here at present, but our mine Superintendent and mine Foreman has the nicest smile on them that they have had for years. Because Mr. Megeath was here on the 17th inst. and called on our mine committee, which was discharged on September 8th, 1891, for visiting entries which they had been instructed to do by the miners, which privilage every mine committee has in any mine when they are called upon.

Mr. Megeath listened to the committee, but finally told them that he could not do anything for them. But of course Mr. Editor, the Superintendent and mine Foreman, called their pets out of the mine the day before and told them what to state to Mr. Megeath.

Of course they had Pet Ephraim at their head and what he says is law with the finns and the officials of this place.

There was one thing that came to my notice the other day about Pet Ephraim. It has been a rule here for years that the oldest driver in the mine was to get the rope when there is a rope driver wanted. Some of our oldest drivers asked for it but of course Ephraim wanted it, so the driver got left and Pet got the rope. It so happens that most of our drivers belong to labor organizations and the Pet don't.

Our Assembly is progressing again and we are getting in fine shape.

It was amusing to see our Superintendent and Foreman and their Pet around our town to get men to work entries under the standard price. They succeeded in getting a few finns that had just come to Carbon and afraid to say no. They are working them now, but I think that our Superintendent and mine Foreman are sick of them as they are poor workmen.

I will close for this time, with best wishes to the Magazine. I will keep you posted in regard to how things are going on here.

Yours,

MINER.

EVANSTON, Wyoming, Nov. 24, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

A few weeks ago the alarm of fire was sounded. The shop boys got there and found it was the wood pile was on fire. It was soon put out and but little damage done.

While this excitement was going on some tramps broke into the car shops and secured some tools and drills and blew the safe open and bursted the register of Chapman & Strong and they got away with a few overcoats and underwear, and a little from another store. The sheriff got after them and caught them at Laramie. They were tried and found guilty, tow of them got seven years and the other two three years.

Jos. Young, a helper in the round house, while taking down the side rods of an engine, met with an accident by getting the end of his finger cut off.

A brakeman by the name of Hugh McQueen, while coupling cars on the Almy coal train, caught his hand and mashed it very bad.

L. A. 3274, gave a grand ball at the opera house. It proved to be one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind ever given in this city.

C. Carpenter, Thos. Moore, F. Larsen, Jos. Freestone and James Whitaker, were the committee.

Everything is going pretty smooth now.

The B. of L. F. are going to give a grand ball in the opera house. We wish them success.

Engineer Whittle has made up his mind at last and got married to a very nice young lady.

In my next I will try and give you some information in regard to the shops, and especially the boiler shops.

J. M.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Nov. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

The city of Pocatello has been under a great deal of excitement during the last eight or ten days, on account of a petition sent in by the merchants of Pocatello to the U. P. officials at Omaha. Of course several rumors were in circulation; some of them were wild. Several train men have been notified to choose between business for themselves or leave the service of the Union Pacific Company.

The petition and report of committee thereon will be sent to you for publication in Magazine.

The merchants were considerably worked up about it. I cannot perceive how any true Knight of Labor can reasonably approve of the officials of the road having any interest in any mercantile firm.

To show you how things were working in the firm of Harkness.

The firm of H. & Co. was organized as follows: H. & Harkness, $11,000, President; Ed. Stein, $100, Vice President; Harry Shuffleges, $300; Tom Sparks, $300; P. Gallagher, $100. Making a capital stock of $11,800.

Now I ask any of you readers, in the name of common sense do they think that H. & Co. wanted the few hundred dollars that those men put into said firm. I think that it is plain to be seen that there was something beyond that.

FAIR PLAY.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Local Assembly K. of L.

You committee appointed on the 14th inst. to investigate the report about a petition being sent in from some of the business men of this place to the Union Pacific headquarters. We herewith present a copy of same petition. Your committee fully endorse said petition and have every evidence that no other petition has ever been sent from here. We also recommend this report be printed in the Idaho Herald and U. P. Magazine.

COMMITTEE.

PETITION.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Sept. 9, 1891.

E. Dickinson, Gen. Man'g. U. P. R. R.

We, the undersigned merchants doing business in Pocatello, understand it is not the policy of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to allow its employes to hold positions of responsibility to engage in merchantile persuits, whereby their influence of hiring and disposing of men they can control the entire trade to the detirment of the company's interest, and to the advancement of their own.

As you will observe a poor man for company who is indebted to the merchantile institution, will be kept on the rolls with the object of getting even with him at the store before firing *him.* A new man is then employed and to keep *his job will patronize* his employer.

This is not fair to the merchants who have no railroad official interests in their business. We desire to call your attention to the firm of K. O. Harkness and Company of Pocatello, located on the railroad company ground, with Ed. Stein general manager of the repair tracks and paint shops, as a director; Harry Shuffelberger, road master, another, who together can control, directly and indirectly three hundred men. Rumor has it that many of the foremen under Stein are also interested more or less by owning stock in the above institution, and appearances are that some others, high up in authority, whose names do not appear in the list of stockholders, are also interested. We present these facts and ask you, if this condition of affairs is contrary to your policy of railroading to investigate the matter.

We consider it a detriment to the advancement of our town, because merchants cannot compete against the railroad company, and the combined influence of its officers who use their official influence in directing and controlling trade to their own exclusive and individual interest. The result will be to force us and others from business and leave the field to the Union Pacific employes alone.

The result will be that Odgen and Salt Lake will reap the benefits since no one firm can sell to everybody and the railroad men can get rates to those places.

Hoping you will give this matter your thoughtful consideration, that you will investigate the situation and will act in the best interest of your road, at the same time having in view the interest of the people at large and the future of our town.

We remain respectfully,

J. W. KEENEY & CO.
F. J. WALKER.
NORTH & CHURCH.
POCATELLO HARDWARE & FURNITURE CO.
D. SWINEHART.
BIBLE, BROWN & JOHNSON.
G. P. NELSON.
LEWIS BROS.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 22, 1891.

Editor U. P. Magazine:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to afflict Bro. Wm. Pope, by the loss of his beloved wife.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Assembly No. 2487, K. of L., do hereby tender him our sincere sympathy in his sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Bro. Wm. Pope, a copy be placed on the records of this Assembly; and

Resolved, That a copy be published in the Journal of Knights of Labor and Union Pacific Employes' Magazine.

COMMITTEE. { WM. VALENTINE. GEO. N. TAIT. THOS. A. ADAMS.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VI. JANUARY, 1892. No. 12.

THE FUTURE.

The advent of the new year is a time commonly used in thoughts prospective. The individual often thinks of something he would like to accomplish or gain in the new year before him, but in thus calculating there will come to his view the obstacles that will or may come in his way, that will retard or defeat the accomplishment of the objects he seeks. Man thus thinking, in a greater or less degree, realizes that he is but part of a great organism—society—that in a great measure his success in gaining or accomplishing what he desires, depends on what other individuals do, or, on the conditions society makes for him now or has made in the past, reveiling to him the fact that his greatest interests are of a social nature.

Some one has said that every man is the architect of his own fortune. Like many other sayings it has been accepted by many as a maxim without reflection, for it has a gloss of truth about it, but the man building his fortune finds that its size, and conditions, be it material, physical or intellectual, depends much on what he was, by anticedent conditions, forced in among to build it of and on how well he was prepared to use it, and that preparation had its main root nurtured in sources anticedent to his existence; intellectual and moral weakness is as often inherited as is physical weakness.

Thus, thoughts of the future take us to the past and show to us where conditions of society surrounding our ancestors have affected us individually; it thus takes us again into the future with thoughts or how future generations may bless or curse us, how we may be one of the principal factors in the results of the efforts of some future architect, who will be blamed for poor results while the blame in a greater measure rests with us.

It demonstrates to every man, capable of reasoning at all, that his individual interests are to be furthered by taking an individual part in moulding and directing social affairs, that he has an immediate and direct interest in what society does, that, in a measure, he has an interest in what his neighbor does, and that these interests, by contact, extend to every branch of the human family that he is, by actively looking after and influencing these social affairs for right, justice and truth, minding his own business.

Man cannot say with truth that he is only responsible for the few years of life alloted to him, as he has had cause to bless or curse ancestors so will posterity him if he does not perform that social duty incumbant on every man.

Viewing social affairs in the light the present gives us, with a slight knowledge of cause and

effect, is the future pleasant or bright? There comes before our minds two pictures; one portrayed in "Looking Backward," where society has evoluted from its present comparative degraded conditions to all that the most imaginative of the minds of the present could wish; the other has, "Cæsars Column," in the foreground and mankind has reached destruction. Both pictures, some say, are overdrawn, that may be to some minds, but they are drawn to meet the needs of minds with less than the average conceptive powers.

The question is not whether they are overdrawn but whether any part of either of them is probable to be realized, whether we can do anything to aid the good and prevent the bad and especially whether the good will predominate society, and if it does not so appear why is it thus and what may be expected?

History reveals to us eras when civilization was said to be high. Some pessimistic minds gleefully refer us back to those times in order to belittle the present, to show that we have not much to boast of and point in evidence to the grandure that the ruins of those past cities indicate to us. They certainly indicate that great labor was expended on them; that some enjoyed the luxuries they afforded but how about the great mass of humanity that made up their population? What did they enjoy? But few names are connected with those ancient grandures.

Solomon built (?) a temple but a myrid of workmen performed the labor. Why are not they given a more prominent position in history? And why is it that those early high degrees of civilization did not last? What caused them to fall into decay? There certainly must be a cause for it, and it is *ll for the* present generation to know, for like causes produce like effects and in considering the future we must be guided by the past.

Is not the whole secret to be found in that organism—society, which every being makes a part of and that nothing formed of it can rest permanent that has not the broad base formed by the mass of humanity, that any other social structure in time must fall over, that there is no real degree of civilization that goes beyond the average of the race? That in those ancient eras, splendor dazzled for a moment then went out simply because there was not that which was necessary to sustain it? That therefore, human achievements, to be progressive and permanent, must be estimated from the possibilities of the humblest of mankind, that the movements of the social organism can be no greater than the weakest that forms it? That therefore in our present consideration of the future of society, such must, in a great measure, govern our individual movements and most especially that of our posterity.

We must consider the humblest of the race. They, as they always have been, though nature never caused it, are those who have performed the labor, that therefore in the elevation of the laborer to where natural condition would place him, rests the possibilities of the future of all mankind, otherwise no civilization can rest permanent, it falls in the direction of its greatest weight.

Can we reason out from present conditions that such is being done? The concentration of wealth the past thirty years does not indicate it. Wage statistics are used by those who would have it appear otherwise, but wages is no guide, but comparatively what wages will procure, and, further, "wage receiver" indicates, relatively a de-

graded position, they are and always have been subservient to the "wage payer," the labor of early civilization was performed by slaves but the relative position of the "wage earner" as to society remains the same as that of the slave, and statistics show, that percentage of society, who are wage receivers, is rapidly on the increase, and the possibility for a man to rise out of it are decreasing. We therefore have the increasing number of wage receivers multiplying itself and with each product held firmer to it and being a part of society in spite of conditions must necessarily retain its influence on it, carried to the limit and the present civilization must crumble as did the ancient civilizations and for the same reasons, society moving in the direction its greatest part takes.

The conditions that necessarily surround the wage earner are not favorable to his advancement, for they suppress rather than encourage those self relient talents that are necessary for the advancement of the individual and family, the unit of society, therefore not favorable to the advance of society of which its greatest mass is composed.

Therefore, the future of society depends entirely on the elevation of the humblest of the race; on the reduction of the number who are wage receivers until there are none, and their creation into self-masters, wage earner must be distinctly understood as having no other meaning, in its social sense, than servant or slave. This is not now being done, though education is creating the desire the way is not being prepared but rather blocked; when the desire comes strong enough to cause a direct move for it than the danger point in present civilization will be reached. What will follow will depend on whether the education going on will cause reasoning faculties to predominate in society, otherwise that relapse into barbarism that has followed all civilization will follow ours.

WHICH IS ON SOLID GROUND?

When the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor were in session at Toledo, resolutions were adopted looking toward the establishing, of harmonious relations between the order and the organization known as the American Federation of labor. The basis of it was, the mutual recognition, in all trades matters, of the equitable rights of each organization, so just and favorable were they that the general expression throughout the country was that the federation would accept them, but such has not proven true. The federation met and without reference to the propositions of the Knights of Labor, have sent out an address to the Working People of America, ask that the K. of L. recede from its present form of organization, or become a tail to the Trades Union kite. It is safe to say that no such a proposition could be accepted. The K. of L. proposition asked the federation to charge nothing in its form of organization.

One clause in the address of the Federation we cannot pass unchallenged:

"History justifies and teaches that permanent industrial progress can only be achieved on craft lines."

Where does history show anything but the reverse? Organization of workingmen has existed among men as far back as we have a trace of historical information. And history gives us but one fact that the producers have been prevented from rising by craft, country and creed chains.

They were flourishing at a

greater highth than ever since attained at the commencement of the christian era, when the Ampitheatre at Rome was flooded with the blood of thousands of laborers for the pleasure of the wealthy. Nero, who we have been taught was most to be hated of the Emperors was the patron of the labor organizations.

The first real step for the permanent progress of workingmen, for labor, that we have any historical knowledge of, was when that Great Teacher, himself a carpenter, organized a body of workingmen of different crafts, nationalities and beliefs, and taught them the equality of the race, the brotherhood of men. And while that mission among men, since carried on in his name has been entirely diverted from its intended object, the only real advance the mass of humanity has ever had, have come by following the lessons He taught. and the example He set.

Craft, organizations flourished through the dark ages, when progress was at a standstill, and they went down when advance began, and if history teaches anything it is this, beware of the future when the masses become united on craft lines, permanent progress is ended and retrogression must set in.

China, one of the most unprogressive nations of the earth, is the best craft organization nation on earth, there the decision of a Trades Union against a member or an employer can be enforced, by the power of the government. Have the working people of China been advanced by them? No, as is true under all similar conditions found in history they have been kept enslaved by them.

It was by men in trades organizations, looking to the good of themselves and fellow men, discouraged by the efforts of working men on trades lines in the past, but en- htened by the light on human affairs that the nineteenth century was spreading, that the organization of the Knights of Labor was founded, and whether they know it or not, they started into renewed life and progressive shape those principles that alone can raise mankind by uniting mankind on no other basis than that of MEN. It seeks to abolish wages, which cannot exist where real freedom exists. The freemen (wage receivers) and the slave, under the Roman empire, in all material things was on the same level. The freemen had been liberated by there masters or had bought freedom, their relative positions were the same. Both could belong to the same trades union if they worked at the same trade, and the unions sometimes acquire the so-called freedom of their members. Organizations whose sole object is to perpetuate the relative positions of mankind cannot be progressive, they are and always have been retarders of progress.

How hard have those who wish to perpetuate those ancient ideas of the relative position of master and servant fought the Knights of Labor. Nothing has been left undone, for they too well saw that the basis it was working on meant the permanent raising of the masses.

The address of the Federation gives the secret of the progressive power of the Knights, and demonstrates their own weakness, when it says:

> **"The platform of the Knights of Labor shows clearly that it was never intended to be other than an *educational organization, thus it can have no legitimate place in the field occupied by the Trades unions.*"**

Where is there progress without education? And yet, the Trades nnions declare that history teaches that permanent progress can only be achieved by organiza-

tion on craft lines, and in the same address declare that an *educational* organization can have no legitimate place in the field occupied by craft unions, or admits that there is nothing educational about them. And this in an address to workingmen of America (not China), in the last decade of the nineteenth century, when our boast is what education is doing. Surely whatever *field* they may occupy, the intelligent progress loving workman of the age, can well afford to let them hold it undisturbed. The field they must be in must be so unproductive that his nature will abhor it.

The Knights of Labor, in their work of advancement of the race, can ill afford to tie themselves to any relic of the mediæval period.

We will unite men to acquire and maintain their rights, making the best use of immediate opportunities as well as craft union ever did, while we gain power by education that will forever overthrow that which in all ages has prevented labor from having its full rights. We have the field of humanity before us, and we will join hands with all who are for the same cause—the advancement of man, and we will fight all who would hinder progress.

WHY IS IT?

Some weeks ago an explosion took place in the business office of one of New York's numerous millionaires. A bomb had been thrown with the evident intention of killing the potentate of the place, the thrower was blown to pieces. The dust that had been thrown up was not yet settled when the world was being informed of the event, coupled with the statement that it was the work of an agent of some socialistic organization—some organization connected with the rabble, with the working classes—the poor attacking the rich.

The public mind was given all sorts of manufactured evidence to corroborate the theory advanced. A man who was widely known as a radical in social reform movements happened to be in New York; he wore a ribbon with some mysterious letters on it. If the bomb thrower had escaped, he would probably have been charged directly with the crime, but he was arrested anyway. It was discovered that a man who had been stopping at a cheap hotel there had worn a badge similar to this man's, he had disappeared. Some one found that there was a resemblance in the remains of the bomb thrower to this man positive enough to report to the world as a fact, then a new link in the evidence was found, the world was informed that the workmen, in cleaning up the debris had discovered a tiny bit of ribbon driven into the plaster by the force of the explosion and this ribbon was the same style of badge as that worn by the man under arrest. All this was dealt out seriously to a gapping public. Great newspapers hashed it up in all styles, long editorials were written intended to create prejudice against labor reform movements, and more severe laws were hinted at.

But the bubble bursted. The bomb thrower is finally identified as a broker, in no way connected with the rabble. Gone crazy in the desire to get money, he attacks one in the same occupation, who has succeeded in getting and is also crazy to keep what he has got. What now becomes of all the evidence they had ready. Where did that ribbon come from that was found so opportunly in the plaster? How suddenly the news dispensers conclude the peo-

ple want no further information Not a word is retracted of what was said of the poor man arrested they do not inform the world whether he was discharged or not. Such would be an outrage in Russia. But why was it considered the proper thing to blame members of social organizations.

Some such members have been talking of using bombs and dynamite!! Oh! is that all the reason? Did any one ever know a person that was using such talk that ever even aided in the reform of anything? No, but because the work of those who do not talk dynamite they know is far greater to be feared, and it is by such methods they can turn the weak minded against them, temporarily at least.

In Chicago, some workingmen are meeting together on matters pertaining to their own affairs as citizens of the United States are guaranteed in as a right. A mob of representatives of the city governments, and who "city government" represents in every city of importance is well known, suddenly rush in on them, men are clubbed into submission and rushed off to jail without law or warrant.

The property represented in the hall is injured.

Columns are wired over the country of this event. Five years has however made a change in public sentiment, it worked then, it was tried again now, why? How little is heard of the farcical ending of it. The Chicago authorities have arranged to pay for the property destroyed in the raid. The men arrested are set free on a suspension of their fines, asked for by by the city prosecutor, and the mayor has promised to discharge the officer who gave the information that led to the raid, if he can be found. The city authorities are doing all they can to smooth *it over.* Some would think that a reaction would set in against such moves, and send terror before it. It is, but what comes to stay does not come with a rush, the reaction the Chicago police are feeling, hence their soothing movement, five years ago they would not have thought that necessary. Any lawyer will agree that the workmen in that hall would have been justified in using any force necessary to have resisted that raid. But if they had, and some policemen had been killed——? One great trouble lays in the fact our "city authorities" and police generally are composed too greatly of an element who have had it bred into them that the "Government" is one thing and the people another.

The news reports on the Sage and Chicago affairs give us as a people an important lesson, that the circulation of news is now being used as a medium to hoodwink and degrade the people, to fortify the sway of the plutocrats, and the sooner a freer means is established the surer are we of establishing, in reality, a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

That class of persons who are "believing members" of organizations are not the ones who aid advancement. A believer rarely knows why he believes. It is the "thinking members" that create action. He knows why he is for what he is. The believer is simply a weather vane, he points in the direction that those who have influences over him tell him, and that influence is liable to come on him in any direction. He stands for some one elses thinking. Such can be classed as automatons. Labor organizations do not need that kind. What society needs is more men who act for and by their own will and not as some one else

tells them. The permanent work that labor organizations do is represented by the increase of that class. Social organizations to be advancers must never get into a ritualistic rut, for when they do the formulas get more attention than the object they are supposed to advance. Some may admire that kind for the reasons that a reprobate once said he admired a certain church, for "it was grandly conservative even in morals."

The fact that the Chinese exclusion act of 1882 expires the coming year, should be enough to set all, who know what the Chinese curse means, actively at work to prevent the possibility of another flood of them coming in on us. The sentimental talk of their being a part of the human race is all very good in its way. But the fact of what they are, and that we have plenty we are closer related to that deserve all our attention and sentiment, is better for us to think of. Again, that the fact the Chinese come here as the slaves—for a period of years, of the great corporations who bring them, must not be lost sight of.

John W. Hayes, the general secretary of the Order, is now on the Pacific Coast starting a renewal of the agitation on this question. The Chinese can never become a part of our civilization, then why should they not be kept from contaminating it?

Whatever tends to perpetuate formulas, created in the past for the guidance of man in his social relations, is a brake on the wheels of progress, that anchors us to the past. Social formulas are made under the influence of existing customs. Social progress must mean the remodeling or distruction of them.

THE MINERS' STRIKE AT CRESTED BUTTE.

The strike of the coal miners in the Colorado Coal and Iron Company mines at Crested Butte, has attracted considerable attention the past month, It is but another chapter in the ignoble history of that company in its dealings with its employes. It is but a short time since the men it has succeeded in forcing into subjection were brought there to take the place of english speaking miners whom labor organizations were making too independent. The result is the old story repeated so often in the various mining regions of the United States. There was no organization of these men but there was a strike when a reduction in pay was ordered. Organization may have prevented the reduction being offered or resisted it successfully if offered. But what has the company gained? Its losses through the strike it will take a long time to make up from the ten cents per ton they have taken from the miners, and satisfaction they may have of saying they are absolute masters of their employes is not very profitable nor liable to be very lasting, when the masses are learning to reason. It is far more profitable for a corporation to employ only those who will organize for such are always the most satisfactory workmen, and in dealing with such through organization the best possible results alone can come. This strike is one of the best illustrations of how a labor organization is a benefit to both employer and employe.

In reference to this strike the *Rocky Mountain News* has the following to say:

"For the coming ten months the press and speakers of both parties will berate each other, declaring that the wages of workingmen will be cut down if either McKinley protection or freer trade shall be indorsed at the polls.

single end for which both the great political parties are struggling—if their advocates can be believed—is to raise the wages of workingmen in America and thereby elevate the laborer in worldly condition far above that of the pauper labor of Europe. It is one of the gratifying signs of nineteenth century progress that this solicitude for labor awakens a thrilling response in the hearts of the masses and that one or the other of the great parties will succeed as the masses are convinced the greatest good will result to the cause of labor.

But what good will either McKinley protection or tariff reform accomplish for labor if the benefits incidental to either are nullified by the determined scaling down of wages by the great labor employing corporations, backed by Winchester rifles in the hands of desperadoes gathered together by a sheriff in the name of the law? To any who understand the situation, the utter helplessness of the men to resist the aggression of the company, the utter lack of other employment should they cease work, the alternative of working for whatever wages the company would give or a terrible tramp of a hundred miles or more over snow covered ranges, or starvation or robbery for a livelihood, the heartlessness of the company will impress their hearts with a vividness that the heaven's lightning could not secure.

The Austrians have returned to work at 65 cents a ton—the Italians will not be permitted to work upon any terms! What is their offense? The Colorado Coal and Iron company over a year ago negotiated to supply their coal mines in every part of the state with Austrians and Italians. The company sought these laborers because they were ignorant of the English tongue and, as it believed, so imbruted by oppressions in their native lands that they could be worked as beasts and live upon food that hogs would turn from. As a result, the intelligent Americans and English speaking foreigners, who up to that time had been working their mines, but who had shown signs of restiveness under the inhuman practices of the company towards them, were turned adrift, their homes broken up, the little property they had accumulated forced to be squandered, and the droves of imported Italians and Austrians were put in their places.

The mines at Crested Butte are peculiarly situated. They are at the end of a spur of the Denver and Rio Grande railway, fifty or sixty miles *from Gunnison.* The spur ends at the lower part of the furthest rim of an immense basin formed by almost impassable mountains. Except the coal mines there is nothing for men to work at there until these wild ranges of mountains are crossed, and there is little room for their labor beyond. It is a region of perpetual snow. It was into this basin some 300 Italians were brought by the company, many with their wives and children, under the promise of work at fair wages, and under these pledges, relying upon the faith of the company they went to work with brawn and muscle, in good faith, and as honest men. Living in this region, as can be well understood, is one-half dearer than at the mines in Northern Colorado, yet at the prices paid by the company and under the system it adopted, these men at their best could earn not more than from $25 to $50 dollars per month, those earning the larger sums being a favored few, those the smaller being the great majority.

Under these circumstances, the company suddenly, in the midst of winter, when the men were literally chained by snow and mountains to the mines, announced a cut of ten cents per ton for getting out its coal. That the men should decline to accept it was natural and *right.* It was asking them to voluntarily decend closer to the grade of the brute. That they should resent others being brought in to take their places, evidenced but the instincts of the animal when it fights for its young or the fowls of the air when they protect their broods.

The truth is these men have borne themselves with great moderation throughout the unequal struggle. Did they fire at the sheriff's posse the first night they came? It is the same old story. Striking workmen are always the aggressors; but somehow or other only the workmen get killed; those who assault them in the name of the law and the sacred rights of property come out unscathed. At Crested Butte no human being received a scratch except the five striking miners who were shot with Winchester bullets.

Unfortunately for the strikers they were Italians and Austrians. Italians at this time are not favorites with the public. Because of the Mafia at New Orleans they must suffer vicariously wherever they live. Yet they are men. They have worked at the mines at Crested Butte like men. They were brought to the mines, not through their seeking, but the solicitations of the company for an unamerican purpose and through unamerican instincts.

They have been foully wronged. In their persons labor throughout the state has been wronged. Though they are Italians, though they cannot speak the English language, they have the sympathy of *The News* and they should have the sympathy of every humane person in the state."

PROSPECTIVE.

By the time this appears in print a New Year will have dawned and we will be on another year, nearer to our journeys goal. One more year will have passed for us to look over and review, and we can ask ourselves how have we spent the time. Has it been well employed and have we made any advancement? Have we done our duty as citizens when we had an opportunity? Have we obeyed the Divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread?" Have we obeyed the "Golden Rule," "love thy neighbor as thyself"? If not, why not? Why is it that men whose interests are identical, are unable to agree on questions that concern us all? Why do working men advocate reform each day in the year until election day arrives and then they suddenly grow ignorant of their duty and of all they have learned the remainder of their lives? Will some one explain why we find so many men advocating unity among working men and when they have a chance to join a labor organization they are very conspicuous for their absence. I have frequently heard men express their views towards the K. of L. saying it was the only true labor organization in existance and that the teachings of the order had their hearty approval etc. etc., but this kind of support is not lasting it requires a more wholesome diet than simply inflated talk to support an organization and keep it in a condition that will be of any benefit to any one. The question has often been asked me: Why don't working men right a certain wrong. The only answer I can give, is: Why don't they? I have studied the question from every conceivable standpoint visable to me. I have read such books as I could procure that treated on the subject of reform, I have talked with all those that I have in any way come in contact with and showed to them the benefits to be derived from a compact organization as best I could and in many instances they assured me I was right and at length would acknowledge that they believed just as I did and saw things just as I did. My reply to all this, is: Will not a sane man try to avoid dangers? Or is it not strange for a man to know a wrong exists and at the same time makes no effort whatever to right that wrong? If I see my neighbor's house on fire while he is asleep, I do not stop to ask the question what is his occupation, whether he is a mechanic or a laborer, that does not cut any figure in the case at all. My first and only duty towards the man in danger is to help him save his life and property at all hazards as that would be only common every day sense. What would my neighbor say of me if I should do otherwise? What would the world at large think of the inhuman wretch that would not hand a helping hand to his neighbor, be he friend or foe in such a position. Men that toil, lend me your ears! You are in danger at the present time. Every hour wasted by you is another link to the chain and you are forging the links yourself one by one until at length you will find yourself bound hand and foot. This is no hearsay or idle talk. It is so plain that a blind man can see it. Why have we 32,000 Pinkertons continually under arms in time of peace? What means all this mlitary donation we are continually reading about in the papers. What benefit can working men expect to derive from this display of armed thugs and battalions. Have corporations any fight between themselves at present or any prospects of one in the future that they will find it necessary to call on those hireling and cut throats to settle for them? Surely not. Then who can they be meant for? You and I and no one

else. Let us not, I beseech you deceive ourselves longer, those are the implements of war and subjugation, the last argument to which capitallistic tyranny resorts. It cannot be that the working men of this country are so dear to the heart of Bob Pinkerton that he finds it necessary to keep his army ever ready to protect them from an invading foe. Then in the name of humanity, in the name of your wife and little ones, in the name of peace and happiness, in the name and love for labor, in the name of our Republic, in the name of common sense, let rancor and strife cease and unite, against a system that is grinding and crushing the energies of hope out of the human heart and causing many a father and mother to fill an untimely grave because one of their children gone astray or worse yet, may have been hung for a crime caused, no doubt, through the carelessness and neglect of those that is responsible for the existance of the doomed one.

What must we do then? As we are now entering upon a new year, let us turn over a new leaf and begin life anew. This can be done in numberless ways, too numerous no doubt, for me to mention them all. To begin with, let us try to imitate the father of our country, George Washington, and then we will have fewer enemies. Let us be honest in our dealings with our fellow man and we will have less use for the lawyer for whom we have so much contempt. And to those who have a tendency toward Christianity, I would say, live according to your convictions and you will be none the worse in the end for so doing for if there is any one on God's green earth that I despise and hold in the vilest contempt it is a man that professes to believe in certain doctrines and is too cowardly to live accordingly, and he is the first one that will join a labor organization for the benefit of himself alone and when everything does not go to suit him, use his bombastic tongue to defame it and heap upon it his abuse and maladictions and then join another only to cut a more sorrowful figure in his new departure. For a man who can't make a good member in one organization will not be of much use to any other and the sooner he and his kind is held up before the world for a thorough inspection, the better for all honest men.

And next on the list is the drone that will willingly receive all the benefits brought about by the efforts of his fellow workmen without contributing anything himself. If he was in the hive of the honey bee he would be stung to death in less time than is required to tell it. Drones should be treated as the ant treated the cricket that sang all summer.

Man in his crude form is a peculiar being and must be handled with care, in order to educate him in the proper manner you must first learn him to spell in order to learn him to read, then you must learn him to reason (if he has any reason in him) and if he does not you must find out the reason why.

Next he must be taught to work for his living and not to steal it as so many have done in the past. He must also learn that where there is one man living without working there is another starving for the want of work. Now a word to those that are not with us. You have been invited to the banquet of life for this you are not to blame. But you are to blame for making this life a burden to me as well as yourself when you refuse to contribute in any way to the support of an organization of which you should be proud to be a member and which you eventually must be when you look at things in the proper manner. And now a word to those that left us. You are none the better for so doing. You are no larger in the eyes of your neighbor than are those who stand by, and guess you have no greater influence in this world than any other man. But notwithstanding all that and all our passed difference. This is a new year and we have all resolved to turn over a new leaf and begin life anew. So here is a

Happy New Year to you all and I extend to you through the K. of L. a kindly invitation to come and renew our old friendship once more by renewing your membership in the organization that has, according to the prophesies of its enemies, proven to have lived at less a dozen of lives and a prospect before it that was never brighter and men within its ranks that knows no such word as fail, except my invitation and I will assure you when New Years comes again you and I will be better friends and better acquainted and we will have fewer reasons to complain. Now a word to our members and then I will close.

Subscribe for the Magazine and Journal if you are not already a subscriber and if you are behind with your dues go and see the F. S. at once and pay up and look on the M. W's R. B. and see how many absent marks you have for the last year and resolve that you will not have one this year and when the next New Year comes again you will see that you have been of some use to yourself and fellowmen.

I wish you all a happy New Year.

B. H.

IS THIS OUR FRIEND OR ENEMY?

In a paper called "The American," published in Omaha, Nebraska, of November 19, 1891, I find the following:

A recent dispatch from Toledo, Ohio says the "Knights of Labor are in session here and while a majority of the delegates are Roman Catholics, they propose to take a stand upon the public schools" and then the writer adds: "They took the stand, and if we are able to read between the lines, the stand is in favor of Parochial Schools and to tolerate the public schools."

"Mr. Powderly took his cue from Cardinal Gibbons whom he visited some time ago, when he agreed to do as the ecclesiastical authorities of the Roman Catholic church should dictate.

I recognize that this paper like others s made to sell. It seeks that which will increase its sales. Its aim for financial success is a proper ambition. And that which is considered by an intelligent people to be the most detestable and unmanly act of journalism is to publish falsehoods for the purpose of injuring others.

Having been one of the delegates to which this writer alludes, I will state that I know the only stand the Knights of Labor took on the school question was too add to the demand for the prohibition of the employment of children under fifteen. A demand that children under that age and over seven, should be educated in some educational institution, and this was accompanied by another demand for free text books. This editor certainly has a right to fancy, or suppose cases and make what comparisons he thinks proper, when his suppositions will continue as distant from fact as a wild discourse from solid argument. But when he says: "They took the stand and if we are able to read between the lines, the stand is in favor of Parochial Schools, and to tolerate the Public schools" and so on. It only illustrates his color blindness or moral obliquity as to the motives of others. I don't know whether he has any religion or not, but if he has, and if it can accommodate itself to such inconsistences as the "American" seems to be made up with, and since his morality will justify it. I need say nothing further in defence of Mr. T. V. Powderly against his accusations. Truth is like a foreign language to this American editor, and I believe the world must remain in ignorance as to his talents or resolution, unless a wayward, wavering inconsistency be a mark of genius, and caprice a demonstration of spirit.

I sincerely hope that in his future writings he will pay greater attention to the truth of his premises before he suffers his genius to hurry him to a conclusion.

If I was correctly informed, the city of Toledo is blessed with an organization known as the "A. P. A." of which the "American" is an official organ,

and it is not unlikely that the dispatch as above alluded to was genuine. But this only leads me to a fierce conclusion that the A. P. A. is a secret enemy of organized labor, and that it was originated in the interest of a class of politicians, who are doing the bidding of the money power that fears that the wage earners may come close together. I believe this paper before me has but one mission, and that mission is to divide wage workers on creed lines.

To elevate the Press, I am aware that it is necessary to have a public that will demand its elevation. A paper cannot be condemned without condemning those who patronize it. The greatest defence of the editor of "The American," and the most to be regretted for its supporters is, that these things that can have no other tendency than to create fractional strife, sells the paper.

H. BREITENSTEIN.

GLADSTONE.

"Honor to whom is due," is a grand old maxim. And under no circumstances should the honor due to anyone be denied them, common decency if nothing else, demands this, and he who ignores this truth leaves himself open to the imputation of being either a bigot, an ingrate, or at least lacking in good sense or judgement. The friends of the lowly are not so numerous especially among those whose lot is cast in high places that we can afford to let their efforts go without any apparent appreciation or gratitude.

To deny or to sneer at the man who deserves nothing but gratitude and honor at our hands, betrays a nature that is despicable if the motive be malice, deplorable if due to ignorance.

Whilst honest criticism of the acts the works or the words of all, be they high or low, is allowable, and often beneficial care should be taken that no injustice be done and especial care when the subject of our criticism be one who has spent a long life in the endeavor to benefit his fellowman. Such a one is the Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone, known the world over by the glorious title justly earned of the "Grand Old Man."

It was then, with feelings of surprise mingled with regret, that we read in a couple of recent issues of the K. of L. Journal, sneering editorial reference made to some recent utterences of the Grand Old Man as being "words! words!" nothing but "words!" surely this is unjust, to accuse a man who is the author of more beneficial legislation than any living man of being nothing but a mere comer of phrases, only an after dinner talker such as Depew or a twenty year member of congress like the immaculate Jim, without a solitary act bearing his name, which latter no doubt is a good thing. Surely there is no student of the history of the events of the past thirty or forty years, who is ignorant of the active part the Grand Old Man has taken in lifting the yoke from off the necks of the people among whom he resides, to even give a synopsis of his labors would require a volume of no mean size.

It is only necessary for us here to enumerate some of the many acts that are due to his talent, his labor and his brain, to prove that he has earned the honor he receives at the hands of his fellowmen. His first great victory earned in conjunction with other great men was when he furnished cheap bread to the toiler by the abolition of the villanous law that taxed the poor man's corn. He too, it was, who gave this same toiler free sugar, free coffee, free tea, and who by these acts is known as the author of the free breakfast table. Ireland also owes to him a more equitable arrangement between landlord and tenant than is known in any other portion of the world, for in no other land does the law compel compensation to the tenant for improvement. Again to him does the same people owe the honor of divorcing church and state, a task that it is admitted no other man could have

performed at that time. It was he who held the reins of government when factory, mine and workship regulations were made, that we are still vainly trying to reach. 'Twas he who gave to his countrymen a free ballot, the same we have been so long struggling for.

To him must be given the credit for the almost universal suffrage obtained, against the will, and in the face of the violent opposition of the Tory land owners. It was he who abolished purchase of rank in the army, under his administration, compulsary education became law. To him is due the credit of being the first statesman who ever had the courage to substitute arbitration for the sword, and the proof of his great wisdom lies in the fact that all of the acts of his earlier life are known to-day and appreciated as great blessings.

He has seen the burdens of taxation lifted from the shoulders of the masses of his countrymen, he has seen their wages increase 50 per cent, their material comforts increase in the same ratio, pauperism decrease 50 per cent. and to-day notwithstanding his years that are covered with honor he is looked upon as their greatest hope for further blessings.

"Words," indeed, his words, his acts, his life, are engraved on the hearts of all who love justice and will never be erased. His name will stand for all time as a synonym for all that is honest, great and noble, the pride of his race, the greatest commoner on earth, the Grand Old Man. Long may we hear his "words" and 'tis fitting that none but a tory traduce him.

B. S.

THE BENEFITS OF WAR?

In the December number of the North American Review, there appears an article by Admiral Luce of the U. S. N. I agree with the Journal of the Knights of Labor when it says: "The key-note is struck by the opening sentence." To begin with my criticism which I promise to make very short, I will suggest that a banker who favors Farmer's Alliance principles would be just as much of a curiosity as a naval officer drawing a salary from the government who is opposed to war. Only a short time ago the Krupp Gun Foundry turned out for Russia a steel gun which will fire two shots a minute, each shot costing, according to contract, $1,500. In ten minutes this instrument of domestic oppression will shoot away the work of 30,000 men with an average wage rate of one dollar a day. This is wealth completely destroyed, every time this gun is fired, labor the only producer of wealth, must work just a little harder. No canon was ever fired that did not destroy wealth produced by labor and make harder the lives of all workers. The wealth that can be destroyed in ten miuutes with this one instrument discharged in times of peace would have resulted in an accumulation sufficient to give 30,000 laborers a day's holiday with food and all the essentials paid for or it would send 30,000 children to school for a week. In Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, France, Russia, England and Spain it is estimated the total cost of maintaining the schools in these countries is $83,750,000 while it costs $955,000,000 to maintain the military, ten times more for human butchery than for education, these are mighty suggestive figures. Wars are destructive, it produces a waste which completely destroys the stored up results of labor which should otherwise be directed toward making those who produce it more comfortable, such a waste cannot be regarded as anything else than a crime. If crime is beneficial, then we have the benefits of war in a nutshell. Our late war was a benefit to those who have since bought the soldier vote by the promise of enormous pensions, the bulk of which has been consumed by an army of pension lawyers and others who have made laws ever since, in the interest of

protected manufacturers and mine owners, the expense of which they have been saddling on the poor, and labor has the pleasure of paying for it all.

Occasionally one of the protected who has been enabled by class legislation to accumulate millions, prides himself upon the independence of his charity for the poor. When in reality they are the recipients of charity from those who labor and support them in idleness and luxury.

It is already difficult enough for the producers to live. If he fails to make a living, the customary verdict is that he is not "smart," an idea that no doubt is derived from the fact that "smart" men live by the labor of others.

If this admiral's policy could only be more effectively carried out in our country, a great many would again sacrifice all their wives and friends to defeat the enemy, and when all was over, we might find it necessary to imitate other countries by maintaining a large standing army and thereby impose heavier burdens on labor to perpetuate its discomforts and deprive it of all its leisure either to enjoy or acquire the faculty of understanding them. All this for the benefit of such men as Admiral Luce, and the "smart" men whose sole aim seems to be "the protection of American labor," whose patriotism drives them into combinations, trusts and syndicates. If the "benefit" policy could only be perpetuated, these patriots would eventually meet in one grand conclave and resolve:

"Let us corner up the sunbeams
  Lying all around our path;
Get a trust on wheat and roses,
  Give the poor the thorns and chaff,
Let us find our chiefest pleasure
  Hoarding bounties of to-day,
So the poor shall have scant measure,
  And two prices have to pay.

Yes, we'll reservoir the rivers,
  And we'll levy on the lakes.
And we'll lay a trifling poll tax
  On each man who partakes;
We'll brand his number on him
  That he'll carry through his life,
We'll apprentice all his children,
  Get a mortgage on his wife.

We will capture e'en the wind-god,
  And confine him in a cave;
And then, through our patent process,
  We the atmosphere will save;
Thus we'll squeeze our little brother
  When he tries his lungs to fill,
Put a meter on his wind-pipe,
  And present our little bill.

We will syndicate the starlight,
  And monopolize the moon!
Claim a loyalty on rest days,
  A proprietary noon;
For right of way through ocean's spray
  We'll charge just what its worth;
We'll drive our stakes around the lakes—
  In fact, we'll own the earth."

JUNIUS.

"ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."

The *Cosmopolitan* for December under the above title, contains an article from the pen of T. V. Powderly, that is of special interest to those who are active in elevating down trodden humanity, and is encouraging to those who have dispaired that anything has or can be done.

Mr. Powderly refers to the conditions and circumstances that led up to the founding of the Knights of Labor, and the putting forth of the declaration of principles of the order, and what has already been accomplished toward the putting of them into practice through the moulding of public opinion.

From the opening pages we quote the following:

"It is easier to point out the wrong than rectify it, less difficult to find something to condemn or find fault with than praise or indorse; and in the field of industry, while the advance toward better conditions has been more rapid during the past decade than for centuries before, the results are not so apparent to the worker in the field as to the looker-on. The great danger which presented itself to the people fifteen years ago was the law. The

poor were without friends; they were the recipients of denunciation from statesmen, press and pulpit. It was considered rude to even hint that the man who soiled his hands in manual toil had a right to any consideration other than a patronizing kindness at the hands of his employer, and to suggest that others should take an interest in his welfare was to incur the displeasure of society. The law made it a crime to be idle and gave to employers the privilege of turning the workman away without protest. To be out of money and on "tramp" was an offence against the law; it is today, but is not punished so rigorously as it used to be.

Fifteen years ago there were millions of men out of work who could not find anything to do; they were too poor to remain at home, and to "tramp" meant imprisonment away from home. Thousands became criminals, remained a charge on the community for a time and afterwards were sent to prison for a term of years. So many men and women were sent to prison for want of work—that being the primary cause—fifteen years ago that the products of the prisons began to regulate market values and wages. The attention of the observing workman one directed to this effect of prisons work, he began to question how long it would take to turn the country into a vast prison. With prison-made articles regulating the price of those made by honest hands, reductions in wages became inevitable; reductions in wages meant more criminals; more criminals meant more prisons; and the end of all this would be a grated cell at night and a day of toil under the eye of the prison overseer for all who worked. From effect to cause the workman patiently trudged his way, and with the light he gained he saw that to effect a remedy the law must undergo a change—not only the law but the laws, for not alone did one law militate against the welfare of the worker, but many operated to his injury.

It is true that here and there workmen that studied out the question of right and privilege belonged to no organization, but the isolated searcher for truth realized that to overcome obstacles such as presented themselves to him he must have assistance. Organizations of workingmen were in existence at the time, but they were on the verge of dissolution; many of them went out of existence at that time. The trades unions of that day devoted every energy to the wage question; they proclaimed that "in unity there is strength," but their actions gave the lie to the declaration. Only the skilled workman could join labor organizations then; none but a shoemaker could become a member of a society with a membership of shoemakers; no other tradesman or workman could join or even form a passing acquaintance. Isolated by division of methods they were separated on craft lines and knew absolutely nothing about the condition of labor or industry outside of their own narrow trade affiliations. When a stringency in the money market affected labor and wages in one part of the field of industry its certain affects were dull times, lack of employment and reductions in wages elsewhere. To the trades unionist all was mystery; if the cause could not be found in his union he never sought for it elsewhere. With him the wage question was the only one with which he should deal, and in dealing with it his idea was that force alone could win. Unless an immediate strike could prove effective his cause was lost until, through some turn of the wheel, he could take advantage of his employer and strike him at a more favorable time. What appeared to the trades unionist as a favorable time was, in nine cases out of ten, a time when the employer was beset by perplexities on all sides—a time when his creditors were pushing him to the wall. At such a time he would be more likely to accede to the demands of the union than permit a strike to occur which would make known his condition to other creditors who might crowd him still

farther toward bankruptcy. The conditions which affected the employer and the market in which he sold his wares never gave the trades unionist a moment's consideration at that day, and it was useless to talk to him of such things. There were thousands of trades unionists who, in dropping away from the organizations of that time, sought for some other agency through which to lift the burden that oppressed labor.

The order of the Knights of Labor, which had then been in existence some seven years, offered inducements to such as these and around its standard they gathered. Their influence and knowledge of the errors of the older societies aided materially in shaping the destinies of the younger association and in 1878, in a general convention, the demands of the wage earner found public expression in a declaration of principles known as the "Preamble of the Knights of Labor."

MACHINERY.

Men are ignorant of their greatest benefactors. They are constantly ascribing their progress to things outworn and stale, and as frequently overlooking new causes which have produced the new effects. They are frequently ascribing to great general forces results which are the product of special causes regarded as insignificant. So that we hear of civilization as the result of a Church notwithstanding the dark ages under it, or the result of republican government notwithstanding the downfall of Athens and Rome under that political form, as the work of great personalities notwithstanding the race has often advanced without great leaders and often retrograded with them. The renascence movement is laid to the destruction of Constantinople and the consequent flight of a bevy of Greeks to Italy; as if Italy had no Greek books before, and as if those *Greeks* at home had ever done any*thing worth* while.

It is because of such hasty reasoning and such carelessness of observation that we have histories of civilization written without reference to its most serious causes, and the tales of Egypt, Greece and Rome made into a story of dynasties, wars, conquests, laws and brilliant personages, while the underlying causes of every thing are unnoticed. But it is very evident when one comes to consider the matter that the fluctuations to and fro of Asiatic Monarchies, Chaldean, Babylonian, Persian, like those of ocean waves, signified nothing to the permanent advance of the human race. It is also clear that Egyptian Courts with all their splendor failed to establish a permanent elevation to the Egyptians. Of Greece the same may be truthfully said, since Athens was remarkable scarcely more than a century. And Rome with all her conquests failed to extend civilization, even of her very imperfect type, far beyond a narrow circle of Italian cities. All these praised centers of refinement and wisdom were unable to be more than as a rush light in a large room, to the circumjacent world. Authors are fond of picturing this rush light as a torch handed along from nation to nation down the ages. They write histories of civilization based upon this fancy, and have no better account of it to give than would suffice for the romantic links of a play, or a novel of sentiment. One rises from their pages feeling that the advance of mankind has been the most desultory, interrupted, hap-hazard affair imaginable, and that as one often thinks of a boy's growing up to maturity in spite of his reckless self-exposures, it is a wonder that man has ever risen at all. And in this ignorance he falls back upon fate or Providence or the nature of things as the one sufficient cause of man's advance—in other words he gives up looking for active special causes as fruitless. The trouble is that researches into the matter have nearly all followed ideal lines, and looked for causes among moralities and abstract principles and intellectual forces, none

of which could possibly act till man had already made enormous progress from his early brute estate, and which therefore could not possibly be the tap root of his growth.

As for ourselves, we are content to explore far lower matters in search of the true trail. And referring back to the simplest human condition, we find that the first step upward, to a new species above the animal, must have been made by that creature which first began to use a tool and so to increase the scope and range of his power. Archæology distinguishes primitive ages according to the tools used, into stone, bronze and iron, thereby accidentally hitting on the distinguishing feature of each—*faute de mieux*. But among animals, the first animal that learned to use a club would evidently have as distinct an advantage over his comrades, as a policeman of to-day has over the harmless by-stander whom he beats for looking on. He who turned the club into a spear gained another advantage, and he who made a bow and arrow a third. Whoever thought of using fire lent additional progress, and he who first scratched the earth and planted seeds took a step of immense importance. The authors of all these things are lost in the darkness of oblivion, as are all the inventors of the plough, of cooking, of weaving, of pottery, of smelting iron, of language in fact of all the fundamental arts of life on which civilization is as completely dependent as it is upon rain and sunshine.

But all these things must have been long antecedent to any moral principles, or feeling for virtue in anybody. Here then we have the key of progress —the means of all human advance: It begins in tools, it goes on to machinery Strip a man of tools and put him in a tropic forest and leave him there; he would sink or swim not according to his faith, and not according to his principles, but according to his capacity to invent tools to protect himself from wild beasts and to get a living. The naked man, solitary and toolless in the midst of a wild wood were indeed a creature of whom little principle or virtue of religion could be expected, but he must have tools if he will outstrip the other beasts of the field. Therefore what we need for a true history of civilization is not the names of Egyptian dynasties, not the histories of Peloponesian wars, not the speculations of Plato, not the conquests of Rome, nor the Crusades, nor whether Charlemange conquered his neighbors, nor whether Crescent or Cross was victorious at Belgrade, but the history of tools and machines. These are what has kept civilization going, when devastating wars have swept the fields and burnt the houses and ruined the estates of nations. So long as there were left men with tools in their hands, and knowledge how to use them, a civilization could not be ruined. Its progress might be checked but it could not itself perish.

What is true of earliest ages is true also later. The noisiest and most considered events are usually of the least moment, the important things are less regarded. The inventor of the printing press did more to change the face of Europe permanently than did Martin Luther; the inventor of gun powder more than did Charles V. or Oliver Cromwell and got less honor for it. Napoleon swept over the fields of Europe in such a storm as drew all men's attention and most men's admiration, but even he had not mind enough to appreciate the importance of the invention of the steam engine, which he saw and rejected. But who would say that all of Napoleon's work would for a moment compare with that of a single steam engine throbbing out its power to spin cotton or run cars? In truth the modern world is a steam engine and its effects, and nothing more. Take it away and we should have the prior centuries restored—the stage coach, the hand printing press, the sailing ship, the little water-wheel factory, progress arrested, civilization retrograding, life narrowed, till the liberal and the millionaire would both

be relegated to the non-existence which the socialist and the nationalist wish for them. But with that would also come what these radical reformers do not so much desire,—a retrogression of the commons to their hand-labor or 17th century condition, with poverty set in to such a degree as would make the present tenement house look luxurious, and lighted streets a wonder.

Of course this is commonplace to the extent that everybody knows that steam and electric machinery is a great addition to the resources of life in our century. But that is not it. Our point is, that these not only are a great addition to life but are the direct and indispensable condition, the *vera causa* of all our rapid propress, and that without these we should inevitably relapse into something very like the condition of the last century, whether we wished it or not. For without these the daily press could no longer throw off and circulate its immense edition of newspapers every morning with events up to date. Without these business could not be exchanged between New York and Chicago in less than a week. Without these, the extremes of our republic could not be in such close communication as to make New Orleans and Oregon daily speaking-acquaintances of New York. Without these, shoes and cloth could not be made so abundantly as to keep us all comfortably clad. Without these, so many hands would be needed to raise grain and spin cloth that the higher occupations now in use would become too costly for prosecution. And so we should get, by an easy and unavoidable retrogression, provincial minds, limited intelligence, narrowed sympathies, concentration on small ideas and local interests and the whole moral and intellectual outfit of past generations. Our machinery gives us release from the need of horses for travel, release from the use of sails for ships. In an age of steam-printed books you could not have one little pamphlet like Edwards on the Will tyrannizing over a whole community; nor Cotton Mather's lucubrations on witches, inciting a persecution against old men and young women and harmless girls of seven years of age. The number of books and papers flying abroad like flocks of sparrows prevents these hawks and owls from desolating the devecots of communities. So that when squarely confronted with the ultimate facts, we find that it is steam and electric machinery which abolished slavery, preserved our Union, make our vast republic possible with its differing interests, and are spreading republican aspirations through the kingdoms of Europe.

But what is true of steam and electric machinery in our day was always true of every age, namely, that its tools determined its character, resources, the direction and extent of its progress its tolerance of thought, its moral elevation, its humanity and its culture. And more particularly we may say that each science owes its own advance to the use of new mechanical devices, machines for its prosecution. Without the improved telescope, astronomy would have made little further progress. Without the spectroscope, still less. Chemistry gets on by improved methods of analysis. The microscope added a new world of knowledge to our researches. Surgery advances by new instruments. Sanitation is one perpetual suggestion of new devices. Even music commands its increasing interest by new musical invention, and within recent years the perfecting of the piano has lent to it a universal acceptance beyond anything formerly known.

Two branches of pursuit we have among us in which the machinery has been improved little or none; those are the church and the law, both of which remain mostly in the feudal or dark age condition to the infinite loss of both, and the infinite confusion of those parts of our civilization which are involved in them. The church is striving indeed, and will soon get up within speaking distance of modern

thought; but the law being in the hands of classicists and men who know little of modern business, and who are in consequence perfectly conceited, will long lag astern to the loss and vexation of an entangled community. But the rest of the world being already caught without conscious intention in the wheels of improving machineries, will speed along at an ever increasing pace towards a better condition.

* * * * * * *

This leads to the conclusion that the greatest benefactors of our race are and always have been the inventors. It is they who deserve the statues, the songs, the long chapters of history, the monuments in Time's Westminster, the fervid funeral corteges and orations on their natal days. But so far are they from this, that, excepting Prometheus the discoverer of the uses of fire, no name of an inventor in all antiquity has survived the wash of time which has floated down to us Achilles and Hector, Pharoah, and Toroaster and all the long list of unworthies whose sum total of loan to human benefit would be represented in a series of figures preceded by a decimal point. But the inventor of the plough started men onward more than did Alexander the Great. The inventor of the boat and he who raised the first sail conferred benefits such as neither Nimrod nor Homer nor Cæsar were able to give. We praise the greatness of Washington, but Fulton's steamboat had more momentous consequences in its train. A Republic is something, but Switzerland was long a Republic without inventing steamers whereas steamers will make a Republican world in two centuries more. The most important men of our time then are not our political and religious leaders, not our poets, musicians and journalists, but they are our inventors, who are adding machineries to life, by which our ends can be reached more rapidly and certainly. Edison and his genius are doing the work which will last and help to raise the masses. If the Socialists who now meet together and resolve on this and that measure could rather invent some Keely motor which would work, all their better desires would be accomplished in half a generation. Machines of unlimited power and speed would make property so abundant that no one would need to work more than eight hours, and for that each would get an ample and luxurious livelihood. What they require is more invention, not more politics.—*The Social Economist.*

WHAT IS A DAY'S WORK?

The above question is one about which there exists a wide diversity of opinion. That there are a great many workmen who at least in their practices, define it to be the killing of a day's time is, unfortunately for them, for their employers and for the public generally, entirely too true. The plan of getting a day's work for a day's pay pursued by J. F. Douthite & Co. as outlined by the head of the firm to a representative of the Painters' Magazine is to be commended. Mr. Douthite said: "When a painter comes to me for a job I ask him if he is a first class workman, and if he belongs to the painters union, to both of which he invariably replies in the affirmative. Well then, say I, your union makes two demands of me, and I will only make one of you in return. Your union says that you must be paid $3.50 a day, and that the day's work must be only eight hours. Now my one demand of you is this, that you will give me in return for eight hours' work at $3.50 a day an able bodied man's work. I have discovered after repeated experiments that a skilled, able-bodied painter can paint eight rooms with one coat of paint in a day, and I demand that you paint eight rooms a day or else you needn't begin work. Some of the fellows who want work, when they hear my demand, shrug their shoulders and say, "Well I'm no steam engine," or "I'm no horse," while others who are more good natured, say they are willing to make a trial. I find, how-

ever, that a majority are not able to do eight rooms in a day. Some do seven, some seven and a half, and some only six. All men, however, who cannot do the eight rooms are paid off and only those men who can put one coat of paint on eight rooms are retained. The work is not impossible to be done.

I have one man who can do thirteen rooms a day if he wants to, but I only ask him to do eight. I would rather pay an able-bodied man $4 a day than $3.50 if I can get the man I want. The trouble with the painters' union is this, that it doesn't pretend to grade its workmen, but demands that the men whose energies have been almost destroyed by idleness or beer drinking must get $3.50 a day, and work only eight hours, the same as the best workmen. I tell you it is mighty few men who can do the work of an able-bodied man in the painting trade, for I have tested them. Whether their want of energy is owing to enforced idleness because "they can't get work," or whether they are heart lazy, owing to having been idle so long, and have also palsied their muscles with beer, the result is the same, they cannot do an able-bodied man's work. The result of my method has been that I have winnowed out of the hundreds of applicants the best men, and I tell you those fellows are giants, To see one of them grasping a whitewash brush filled with paint, and doing his eight rooms in eight hours, that is one room an hour, is enough to make the bums turn sick at heart, which they invariably do and go home to howl against "the greed of the employer," whereas it is their own fault if they belong to a combination which puts ficticious value upon their energies. Suppose I went into a dry goods store, and the salesman told me that I must pay the same price for a yard of calico as I do for a yard of silk, and that the yard of calico is really worth as much as the yard of silk? Wouldn't I be apt to call him a liar? Yet that is what the painters' trade unions are doing to day, when insist that the bum rabble in their ranks must enjoy the same remuneration as men that can do ten times their work.—*Gazette.*

The President in his message to congress, has strongly urged legislation that will reduce the dangers of railroad life, he says:

"I have twice before urgently called the attention of congress to the necessity of legislation for the protection of the lives of railroad employes, but nothing has yet been done. During the year ending June 30, 1890, 369 brakemen were killed and 7,841 maimed while engaged in coupling cars. The total number of railroad employes killed during the year was 2,454, and the number injured 22,390. This is a cruel and largely a needless sacrifice. The government is spending nearly $1,000,000 annually to save the lives of shipwrecked seamen; every vessel is rigidly inspected and required to adopt the most approved safety appliances. All this is good, but how shall we excuse their lack of interest and effort in behalf of this army of brave young men who in our land of commerce are sacrificed every year by the continued use of antiquated and dangerous appliances? A law requiring of every railroad engaged in interstate commerce the equipment each year of a given per cent of its freight cars with automatic couplers and air brakes, would very soon and very greatly reduce the present fearful death rate among railroad employes."

On January 1, The Arena Publishing Co. will issue a new novel, by Hamlin Garland, entitled, "Jason Edwards, an Average Man." It is said to be a strong and truthful picture of life as found by the mechanic in the city and the farmer in the west.

"The man who lays his property on one side and pleads poverty to the assessors, will discover who his best friends were."

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTE.—There is a well settled rule of law that an employe who contracts for the performance of hazardous duties assumes such risks as are incident to their discharge from causes open and obvious, the dangerous character of which causes he had an opportunity to ascertain. If a man chooses to accept employment, or continue in it, with the knowledge of the danger, he must abide the consequences, so far as any claim against his employer is concerned. But, on the other hand, it is the duty of the company to exercise all reasonable care, to provide and maintain safe, sound and suitable machinery, roadway, structures instrumentality; and it must not expose its employes to risks beyond those which are incident to the employment and were in contemplation at the time of the contract of service, and the employe has the right to presume these duties have been performed. To suffer a temporary expedient to remain four years, as a death trap, was negligence, for which the company must rightfully respond in damages for the life it destroys.

DEFECTIVE CAR WHEEL—KNOWLEDGE OF REMAINING IN EMPLOYMENT.—CHARGE.

1. In an action against a railroad company by an employe for personal injuries received by him while in its service, it is proper to charge the jury that, "a duty imposed by law upon railway corporations is to do everything that can reasonably be done for the safety of their employes, and to furnish safe appliances, etc., and a failure to do so will render the corporation liable for any damage done its employes by reason of such defective appliances unless the employe is injured after he has discovered the defects in such appliances, and by negligence has contributed to said injury."

2. *Held*, that an instruction to the effect that defendant company would not be liable if plaintiff continued in its service after he knew of the defect which caused the accident, "unless you further find from the evidence that the plaintiff, by reason of his ignorance and inexperience, did not know, or could not have reasonably known the danger incident to said defect," is not open to the objection that it assumes that plaintiff was ignorant and inexperienced.

3. Where an employe, who is known by the conductor to be inexperienced, reports to the conductor that a car wheel is defective by the tire being open, and the conductor replied that such defect does not render the car dangerous to use, that statement of the conductor may be shown in evidence in an action by the employe against the company for personal injuries caused by an an accident resulting from such defective wheel, because the statemeut of the conductor is the statement of the company.

Judgment affirmed.

GULF C. & S. RY. CO. v. WELLS, TEX., S. C., July 9th, 1891.

NOTE.—In this case the court rightfully makes the knowledge of the conductor the knowledge of the company, otherwise there could be no recovery, for the rule is that the employer is liable only when he had knowledge of the defect, or failed to exercise reasonable diligence in procuring suitable machinery or appliances, or in the inspection of it to discover any defect that might exist. An employer must in all cases indemnify his employe for loss or injury caused by the former's want of ordinary care. While the master does not stand in the relation of an insurer to the servant against injury, and can only be held chargeable when negligence can be properly imputed to him. But the main fact that an accident occured by the use of a defective wheel at the instance of a conductor is not only presumption of negligence but negligence itself.

There is no class of men who "carry their lives in their hands" so much as the railroad employes. Their labor is arduous, often times covering long

periods of sustained effort without adequate rest. The responsibility of the care of thousands of precious lives continually rest upon their vigilance and efficiency. All this requires a combination of qualities hard to find. Physical capacity and good health, promptness of action in emergencies, strict obedience of orders, high intelligence, courage, coolness, nerve and judgment are prerequisite of the first class railroad man. That these qualities are abundant in the modern railroad man is evidenced by the fact that in no business do so many men rise by their own force from the lowest ranks to the highest and most responsible position.

With men of this class to see or to suspect a possible danger to the many subordinates working in the many different places necessary to operate equip and repair a railroad, it is shameful in the extreme, that, in order to provide against a common or statutory law provision regarding liability in case of injury, they insist on (in many cases) hiding behind a contract made with employes at the time of hiring (presumably a requisite to obtaining employment) whereby the employe agrees to waive all rights of action against the company for injuries suffered while in the employ of the company.

In case of negligence upon the part of the company which approximately leads up to an accident resulting in injury, courts universally hold that a contract entered into by the injured employe with the company to relieve it of all liability for injuries which he may sustain, is void, on the ground that to contract againat one's negligence is against public policy and therefore void.

To obviate this ruling and reap the benefits of the desired exemption railway companies have cunningly adopted rules forbidding their employes from doing certain things, and in consequence of any violation of the rules whereby an injury occurs, the contract *entered into* is pleaded in defence to an action for damages by reason of a waiver thereof.

A railroad company may make reasonable rules to regulate the conduct of its employes. But whether such rules are adequate for the safety of others and the management of trains, is a question for the jury; and the violation of such rule by an employe will cast the burden of proof on such employe to establish that the violation of the rule by him did not contribute to the injury.

CONTRACT WITH EMPLOYE, FOR EXEMPTION FROM LIABILITY FOR INJURY.

In some of the states, it has been held that corporations may lawfully contract with employes for exemption from liability for personal injuries, except as against gross or criminal neglect of the company or its principal offices. In connection with this subject, and on account of its great importance to the railroad employe, we give following extract of the cases decided:

(*To be continued.*)

The strike of the telegraphers is a just one. The cause—the order to subscribe to an oath that they were not and would not be members of the telegraphers' organization, the best possible that a body of men could have. War, bloody real war, should follow every such an order as that. Death is too good for the one that would issue it.

Collis P. Huntington is the one responsible for the order. It is in keeping with the low contemptible nature of the man, who never was known to do a noble act. When he paid his million for a scrofulous but titled husband for his daughter; it indicated his whole character.

"If rich men could only understand that money is a means for an end and not the end itself, more hospitals would be built and humanity lifted to a higher level."

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

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January 1st a quarterly report is due from each local. Secretaries should attend to this duty promptly.

The editor having been confined to the house several days with illness during the week this issue should be at press, explains the delay in the appearance of this issue.

This issue closes the sixth year of the Magazine. Its work has been that of the welfare of the employes of a great railroad system. It will continue as it was begun.

National Trades District 252, K. of L. brass workers and metal polishers, has organized nine new assemblies in the past three months, making twenty-one assemblies of that trade under the jurisdiction of that district.

Bound volumes of the Magazine for 1888-89-90-91 can now be procured from this office. Sent to any address at $1.75 per volume. Subscribers who have saved their back numbers for binding, will find it to their advantage to write this office for terms.

Agents are requested to send in their revised lists early the present month. Many subscriptions expire with this issue. Agents should look to the renewal as much as for new subscribers. All subscribers not heard from direct or through the agent, will be considered as renewing.

Correspondents, the past month from nearly every part of the district, shows one pleasing fact, increased activity of the members. This means increased unity, measured confidence in each other, the last of which has always made workingmen's troubles possible relations between employer and employes uncertain.

Increased facilities have been given the employes to procure the employes rates, one cent per mile. This rate is for employes and their families only, and the employes should see that the right is not abused. An employe securing an order for the rate and selling it, deserves the condemnation of all the employes on the system. Discharge from the service is none too severe a punishment. Employes who wish to maintain fair relations with the company are always handicapped by such, and the best argument against them is to aid in getting rid of that class.

QUESTION DEPARTMENT.

QUESTIONS IN DECEMBER MAGAZINE.

5. What is the greatest need of the working man?
6. Why are religious differences enkindled among workingmen?
7. Why are the majority of the laboring classes poor?
8. What is money?

I present the following answers to questions in December Magazine:

1. To secure shorter hours of labor so that he may enjoy to himself a greater share of the wealth produced by his labor.

2. Because a weapon is used by the potentates to keep the working men in subjection. It is apparent to every observer that the church is hostile to the movement of labor to defend itself and that it closes its ears and turns a deaf ear to the groans and lamentations of oppressed humanity. The Christian church whose drum—best should echo over every mountain and penetrate every valley, and rouse the heart of the land to throb in unison against the power of monopolies, with few exceptions, has taken an attitude of stolid indifference or acquiescence in favor of the oppressor.

3. Because the laws of our country are such, that the laboring and working men are not permitted to have and enjoy a just proportion of the profits of their labor.

4. Money is not propepty, but is a commodity by which labor and such property as labor has produced is estimated and compared in value and is also a commodity which is used for a medium of the exchange of property.

F.

I offer the following as answers to the questions for December:

5. Equal opportunities, and the education of his natural talents, that he may use those opportunities. With the opportunities and not the education he is a slave without knowing it. With the education and not the opportunities he is still a slave but knows it, for the latter there is hope.

6. That religious views, may keep him blinded to real moral issues and give him a cause for contention with his fellows, thus fully occupying his time and thus preventing him leaving what are moral issues and thus let the advantage remain with his dispoilers.

7. Because they have never known enough to take and hold and use that which they create — ignorance, low contemptable service ignorance. Knowledge would show them what was theirs, why it was theirs, how they could get it and retain it.

8. Anything agreed on between people to represent value, as a convenience in exchanging values. To be the most beneficial to humanity should be made of the material that would stand the duty intended of it, and cost mankind the least labor to prepare.

J.

QUESTIONS FOR JANUARY.

9. Each toiler produces wealth to the amount of $9.00 per capita per day, and receives $1.20. Who gets the $7.80?

10. Can the labor problem be solved before national lines are wiped out?

11. Are men progressing who are not learning?

12. Is any movement of men progressive that is not educational?

A striking example of the manner in which men's jndgments are swayed by their personal interests is afforded by an article by Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., in the current number of the *North American Review*, on "The Benefits of War." The keynote is struck by the opening sentence: "War is one of the great agencies by which human progress is affected." And the article throughout is a glorification of the art of man-killing as an elevating and enobling pursuit. Rear Admiral Luce ought to have been born a Zulu or a Comanche. It is a sufficient answer to his rediculous attempts at argument to point out that with the most civilized and enlighted nations war is an exceptional condition and peace the rule, while savages are continually at war and love carnage for its own sake. We do not wonder, however, that "the benefits of war" appeal so powerfully to the writer's mind, considering that war is in the interest of the class to which he belongs. If war was abolished Admiral Luce's occupation would be gone and the whole tribe of epauletted snobs and swagerers maintained in idleness at the expense of the people would be compelled to earn an honest living, or, at all events, to find some less easy way of plundering the workers. That the military class should wish to perpetuate the war feeling is not unnatural. But if the workers had sense enough to rate their bluster and jingoism at its true value, and to see that such talk is merely the excuse for squandering the taxes to maintain a parcel of supercilious loafers, such lucubrations as this crazy utterance of Admiral Luce's would only excite laughter and contempt. Unfortunately, such appeals to popular ignorance and prejudice often blind the people to their true interests. If the writer of the article were suddenly deprived of his position and told that in case of war he would be compelled to serve as a common sailor, we may be sure that his enthusiasm for battle would very quickly evaporate. In nearly every case the man who holds up militarism does so because it will directly or indirectly bring him profit or position. Strange that the poor fools who do the hard fighting and pay war taxes cannot see this.—*Journal.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Do not wait until the last moment to write up your monthly letter. Send it in at any time, the sooner after you read this the better. The first opportunity you have is the best time.

POCATELLO, Ida., Nov. 24, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

As nobody has written from here for so long it will very likely not be out of the way to drop you a line through our Magazine and let all your readers know that the boys in this place are not all dead; they have shown themselves pretty lively here the last week.

A majority of our merchants sent in a protest to Mr. Dickinson at Omaha, against two officials of the company having an interest in a store here. Nothing was said for a long time, but all at once rumors had it that all organized labor were going to vacate said firms for sending in the protest. It appeared that the K. of L. members were taking the lead and engineers and other organizations were going to follow.

I think the rumor was started on purpose to lay the blame on our shoulders, but we are too wide awake for them; if it had not been for the good work and investigation of the K. of L. committee it would surely have worked hardships on some of the merchants, but we stopped their little racket in time, and today I am happy to say there is a better understanding between the merchants and the Knights of Labor than ever before. We do not wish to work a hardship on anybody or injure anyone's trade; we want to see justice done. We want to see that our merchants keep fair goods on their shelves. It is our support that enables them to open up a trade here, and it is no more than fair all around that they should try and keep such goods on hand as we feel like buying.

We are keeping pretty well up with the times, A couple of weeks ago we secured the service of (God knows who) to organize five or six choice car repairers into the flat wheel union, and I understand they had to call a special meeting the other night to initiate three more candidates for fear they would back out before the regular meeting night. That's right boys, take Mr. Gould's advice—divide yourselves as much as possible, he can deal with you easier. I should not wonder if they will be sending in a petition to the grand council to be taken into the federation.

The order of the Knights of Labor is going straight ahead, not making much noise. Our assembly is well attended meeting nights. We are not taking in a great many new members at present, we are more careful who we take in than we used to be and I think we will be better off in the long run.

We are working 47 hours per week so far but it is rumored that by the first of December we shall start on the 9 hour day again.

When T. B. McGuire was here in the latter part of August, he started an industrial school, which I am happy to announce, is a great success The school members, I am told, has met regularly every Thursday night since. Discussing Edward Ballaney's system and I should not be in the least surprised if one of these days you will hear of them starting up a system something similar here in Pocatello.

Chuzzlewitt is gone so in the future you will hear from M. E.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec,, 10th, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

IN reading your magazine, it surprises me not to see a letter there from Portland, Oregon. As no other one is going to do it, I will then make an attempt. We have fine weather in Portland now and a good many idle men. Where I am working on the Union Pacific Steamboat Dock, it is dotted with men and the old hands working from 4 to 6 hours per day. I have seen nothing you could compare it to only the works in the Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, two years ago when the city and state made up money for the starving but the people had to do a little work for it.

There has been a union started here a little over a year ago and there has been a kick. I hear that the work is not done so cheap now but there has been a change of foremen and our new foreman wants to get lots of time to himself. Well I can explain a little how it costs more now. The foreman is paid by the month, and he likes to get through as early as he can,—his pay goes on when he is at home. When the men gets through he is through but we are paid by the hour. There is 80 union men working on the dock, just enough to do the work, but he puts on about 130 men and we are done at three o'clock in the afternoon. I seen 67 men working in one gang where the passage way or port as it is called is only seven feet wide and the people have to wait for one another to get through and some of them big hod-carriers with number 12 shoes—its no wonder it costs more now.

Yours, WEBFOOT.

COLUMBUS, Nebr., Nov,, 1st, 1891.

Editor Magaine:

I had got as far as Valley when I said good-by the last time. This is only a junction town on the main line and a very small one. Going south on the Lincoln Branch of the U. P. there are several little towns in the farming country. Crops look much better than in Northern Kansas and the farmers have put out many orchards which are getting just large enough to begin to bear. I saw one orchard that had been out about 12 years and it was a sight to see for fruit. I don't believe the trees could have held up much more. Then I saw a plumb orchard just coming

into bearing. Nebraska is going to be the fruit state. Many have out young orchards just coming into bearing, many are planting new ones or enlarging those that they already have planted.

The corn crop at Valparaiso is heavy. This is another junction of the Fairfield and Fairburg branches, 120 miles west. Valparaiso is a standstill town but has fine grain and fruit farms surrounding it.

Next in the hilly region we come to David City where the cross line from the main line at Columbus reaches the O. R. & V. branch. This is an old foga town or rather a town having an idea that they are of a larger calibre than they really are. This is the impression that your correspondent got by talking with some of those I met here. But there is lots of chances to improve on this town.

My next stop was at Fairfield near the west end of this road at the junction, connecting with the G. I. & St. Joe Ry. This is another town about like David City—sort of a set still town. One can change this opinion but I only give the impression that I get from a days stop in the town.

Going east again we come to Clay Center, a nice little town in a good farming country. There are some very fine orchards near here.

We next come to Sutton. This is a very nice town, and a growing one. Fine business houses, some as fine as those of Lincoln or Omaha. It is a prosperous town, and there is a great deal of grain and cattle shipping here.

Passing through several small towns, we come to McCool Junction. This is where the Fairburg branch, 50 miles long, meets the O. R. & V. I met some characters stopping at the hotel. After supper, I got back with feet up to read a paper. A man come in and he must have all the accommodations the small hotel had. I saw he had just come up from some lower position, by a few remarks he made, and for him to tell it, he was a great professor and because of his wisdom some town had given up building a college of which he was to be professor in English literature. I looked him over and concluded he had a sweled head. Soon a gentlemen much older than our dude came in, and I judged by their talk they were in the tree business. But our dude knew much more than the elderly man who had sold the trees and seemed to be an honest honorable man. I found he did not know enough about trees to tell the difference between a helm and a hard pine, but he must have the parlor and the parlor bed but the good sense of the landlord did not give it to him. I left them here and went on to York,

This is another fine growing town, has many fine stores and residences and come next to Beatrice for the beauty of a county city. It has some very fine farms around it, cattle all looked splendid and were feeding in the finest of clover pastures. I saw some very fine herds also some splendid sheep and many fine orchards.

I came on to Stromsburg. This is mostly a *Swedish town* and after it got to its present *growth several* years ago, it has stood still. It only supports one American church, the M. E., and this is very small. The others of which there are several, are all Swedish churches.

But here again I was at the hotel and saw our tree dude of McCool and he seemed to be settling with the elderly gentleman and I must say for swell head, I never sat by and saw a bigger. Not that I had ought to say so but judging from his talk. I saw he was no man to represent any business and found by questioning him that he had been taken from the spode after using it a week or two at Fairbury Nursery and sent out to make collections for them. But judging from his talk to agents of the Ry,, to the farmers who have been customers of the Nursery and to the agent who sold the trees. he will be a damage to his firm. I wanted to make a few purchases but talking to others settled it. No, I did not want any stock that came in contact with Prince W. De V. Here he had a racket with the hotel because he did not have a large room. I was once in the nursery business and I found that the nurserymen must send out gentlemen to make their collections if they would sell twice in the same place.

There is much political talk in all these towns, now that election is near. For judge they have up only two men, Republican and Alliance.

Oceola is a fine town and situated in a great fruit region. My stay here was very short and I returned to David City and then to Columbus, on the main line.

The weather has been very fine for gathering of crops and the farmers are all feeling as if they would come out all right.

Election is about here, so I will let this annual storm pass before I say any more. I will try to give you other notes by the way some time in December.

ITINERANT.

ALMY, Wyo,, Dec. 18, 1891.

Editor Magaine:

I notice nothing has appeared in the Magazine from our little mining hamlet for some time, so I drop these few lines to let you know we are still in the land of the living.

Some two or three weeks ago, brother Blacker a faithful member of our local here, had a bad fall and hurt one of his legs quite badly. Soon after the accident he was attacked by pleuracy and pneumonia and for awhile was a very sick man. I am glad to state that he is on the way to recovery and that we expect to see him out at work soon.

It is often said that the way of the transgressor is hard, and I want to add to that, so is the way of the average wage earner in this, the nineteenth century, under what we sometimes term, our glorious civilization.

Some few days ago the official wheel of fortune took another turn and eight or ten of our fellow workmen were discharged. Among the number was Thomas Sneddon who held the position as fireboss which caused a little excitement and at present has not been abated. Some of the boys here are at a loss to know what Sneddon and the

others, who are discharged, have done to incur the displeasure of our automatic overseers.

Christmas will soon be here and the words, peace on earth good will toward men, will be heralded from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes in the north to the gulf in the sunny south.

As I am writing, a picture come up before my mind, and the picture is that of a crowd of workingmen, which can be found in any of our cities, looking for the blessed privilege of a chance to work to get bread for their hungry babies. As these, our fellow workmen are tramping the streets looking for employment. Doubtless the chimes of the Christmas bells will strike their ears. And if they get near some church perhaps they will hear the words, peace on earth good will toward men. How hard it will be for these, our brothers, to feel the truth of the words they hear. I think it will take all the ingenuity they have backed up by all the charity they can bring to bear on the matter to harmonize their present condition with the festive chimes and words of cheer they listen to while looking for work to get something to replenish the inner man. Work is not very brisk at present which is rather bad for us miners at this time of the year.

Yours for the truth,
CINCINNATTUS.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Dec. 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Everybody has got the grippe up in this part of the country this month. The company doctor attended fifteen in one day the past week, a feast for the doctors. John Skeels has been quite sick for the past week and will probably go to the hospital in the morning. Frank Thompson who went to the hospital about two weeks ago returned last evening much improved.

Bro. George Ransom of Hanna and another brother whose name we did not learn, have leased the Pillon coal mine, two miles south of town and are getting out some very fine coal. The citizens of Rawlins would do well to give them a trial as the boys are worthy of your patronage, and the coal will compare favorably with any in the state. Patronize home industry.

Invitations are out for the fifth annual ball of Div. 44. B. of L. E. A glance at the committee on arrangements is sufficient to guarantee a good time to all who attend.

Owing to some little difficulty which has arisen between the principal of our public school and janitor and some members of the school board and which finanlly resulted in the calling of a mass meeting of the citizens which the Carbon County Journal describes as a barrel of monkeys. We have heard some queer opinions exprsssed during the past few days as to how our school should be conducted.

Some seem to think that such branches as electricity, wind and phrenology should be left out of the public school, while others claim that all the very latest branches of study should be included. Never having had an opportunity of attending school myself, I am not prepared to give an opinon in the matter, but it seems to me that if all the different branches of science are to be taught in our public schools, we should first reform the industrial and social conditions of the country so as to enable the poor man as well as the rich to reap some of the benefits of this complete form of education that they tell us about. If we do not, then we are only once more taking from the many to give to the few children, whose parents can afford to keep them at school until they are 20 or 21 years old, will reap all the benefits, while the working man's child who has to leave school at 12 or 15. is thrown out in the world to make his living, with scarcely any education at all. He has a little of everything and not enough of anything to do him any good. Now it seems to me that a child should first be given a thorough business education and afterwards if they can afford to study the higher branches, its all right, but first give to them that which will be the most benefit to them in after life.

Yours in the cause,
A WORKER.

CARBON, Wyo., Dec. 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Since the last writing there has been quite an excitement here over the discovery of a spy that came here and got into our L. A. But some of the boys got on to his little game and he took french leave of us, leaving everything behind. He thought that his room was more prefered than his company.

There was quite an excitement over the Carbon letter in last months issue. The parties that was hit took it very hard.

A few weeks ago there was two entrys started on three eight-hours shift and the company had two drivers working twelve hours each and one of them asked the foreman what they were paying, he said 25 cents per hour, but when the driver said that he would get $3.00 for twelve hours work the boss said that he would only get $2.50 per shift, the same as the other drivers that worked ten hours.

That is very queer Mr. Editor but the driver quit. It seems that the company wants every thing for themselves and let the men starve or do anything else.

If you don't take a tumble boys and join the rest of the crowd, you will find out some day to your sorrow that you had.

In every coal mine in the country or on the R. R. it is always customary to give the old hands the preference of the best places but it seems that they get the worst in Carbon and an old hand is shipped to the hardest places and the stranger gets a soft snap.

One little incident came to my notice. An old hand who has been crippled under this company and who is hardly able to walk asked our foreman for a place so that he would not have so far to walk to his place but he refused him and if he was a stranger he might have had it.

The mine has been running very poor here this

month, but I hope that it will loom up a bit on the new year.

L. R. Meyer our mine superintendent has resigned his position under the U. P. and a man is here by the name of Hall from Colo.

The rope rider that was mentioned of in last month's issue, has been changed and a competent man in his place,

The K. of L. ball on Thanksgiving was a grand success.

In the letter from Rawlins, I noticed that he mentioned about our ball and posters that we meant business. Thanks brother, when the K. of L. boys take an interest in anything they generally make a success of it.

Our L. A. is on the increase. I will close this time with success to the magazine, also wishing you a happy New Year.

LOOKER ON.

SHOSHONE, Ida., Dec. 13th. 1891.

Editor Magazine:

In closing up the year and this being the month of December when we try to make ourselves believe "peace on earth and good will toward men," is a fact, it rather straines matters to report things as they are.

Well to begin, we have had another cutting scrape. Blacksmith helper stabbed a machinist a few weeks ago, the helper was sent to jail for his part in the scrape and the stabed man discharged for being cut. Doctor and board bill unpaid. Who is the one punished? One will have his board for the winter, the other will have to take chances to get a chance to work for his food.

Then we had a drunken boiler maker insult a lady on the street this afternoon, and as usual in cases of this kind the other hoboes did all they could to get him clear and no doubt he will be allowed to go to work in the A. M.

Then we saw one of our artists, whose labor adds no value to his work, that full of responsibility the other evening became water-logged and sank to the earth with a "dull and sickening thud." This is the same man that carries a gun to work, no doubt to protect himself from the alcohol he has aboard.

Then again we have the employes rate book here which is a great convenience. Then again we will get one engine out this month.

We have been expecting our Superintendent of machinery out this way but he has given us the go by, up to date, but have it that he is expected tomorrow.

One thing that grinds us, is to see some men come to work as full as a goose and late at that when others are sent home for being late two minutes and sober.

We have a specie of fish here that should be shown up and think it will be in some future letter that is that element that wants some one to do their fighting while they are in the good graces of all and tell the other party that what has and is being done, does not meet their approval—a maverick is doomed to be branded sooner or later and for this style of cattle there is no friendship from

ZIP.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Dec. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Your last copy come to us full of valuable information and very interesting correspondence from various points, let the good work continue.

Christmas will be soon upon us and we shall all endeavor to make it as merry as possible.

L. A., 1300 holds its third annual ball on New Years eve. and judging from the reports, they are going to give the old year a lively send off.

There will be one lonely home amongst us this Christmas, not in membership, but in mourning the loss of a kind husband and loving father of nine children. The coroner's jury tells us this good man met his death accidently while in the discharge of his duty as a switchman, by being crushed between cars that were switched from both ends. Nobody to blame as usual. His brothers, the switchmen are raising a subscription to help bring some bright ray of joy to the little innocent ones on Christmas morning, May success attend their efforts.

My attention has been called to a decision given last week by Judge Wakely of Omaha, in our famous Well's case. It took him about ten long months after the case had been argued to find out that Well's so-called employes were not in it and the joy bells are now ringing for Sarah. It is a cold day when banks fail to protect themselves and many thanks to those who helped to protect us from professional robbers. Our interest in this case is not yet abated by any means The D. A. will be kept posted, as this case indirectly concerns every employe on the system.

Wishing all employes the enjoyment of a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

SUBURBAN.

GRAND ISLAND, Dec. 21, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

I was at church last night and heard a very able discourse from St. John 24-3-5. Peter went fishing, and have ye any meat. How many there are to-day fishing because they have no meat. I will not make any attempt at sermon writing but simply say the picture was complete of the world at the present day. Men sre continually fishing for something and they are not over particular whose fish pond they drop their line into if they can only catch what they want.

Well sir, we here in Grand Island are still fishing away plenty of work for the limited number of hands we have here.

Our winter here has been open and pleasant so so far but as I sit scratching these few lines to you the wind is whistling around I or Bigging so that it makes that "eerie" feeling come over one that reminds them of the days of their boyhood when they listened to some ghost or bold robber story from granny as she sat by the fire.

But that is not what I started to tell you of.

Well 3790 is all right, its members are in good spirits, meet regularly, take great interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of our order. They have elected a new staff of officers and we look for great results, new men and that means new blood. The old worn out officers have been laid away. Something like Old Tam Frew's clock it would not go but just for company's sake he carried it about in his old hat.

We here have suffered a great loss in the removal of one of our best shopmates, one who has endeared himself to all those with whom he came in contact. Yes in the transfer of Matt H. Wilkins from G. I. to Cheyenne, we parted with one of God's noblemen and I express the wish and desire of all the boys here when I say to you in Cheyenne: "Boys you have received among you one we were loth to part with, but since we have, we want to say, stay by him. Hold up his hands, you will learn to do what we have respected and appreciated him for his sterling worth. Ten years he labored among us and they were without a jar or any display of that element which some men have that hold positions of authority over men. But rest assured that true worth and upright dealing will tell the tale at the end.

Now sir, I will not intrude upon you further but with the wishes of season to you and the readers of the Magazine I will say good-night.

More next time.

* * *

ARMSTRONG, Kas., Dec., 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

For the past month we have had many kinds of weather. From a Greenland snow storm down to soft zeypher winds, then rainy, murky weather which brought about a good amount of sickness amongst the road and shop men. Such as La Grippe, Pneumonia and other kindred diseases. Old Matt Leary died at Saint Margaret hospital on the eighteenth of December after four days illness of La Grippe. He was an old employe of the company and for the last decade handled his broom with pride, keeping the yard close to the shops clean. He was an old recluse and had a repulsive appearance on account of large fleshy protuberances that grew on the sides and point of his nose, he was prone to lieing and as ignorant as a plantation negro. He will be buried in Union Cemetery, Kansas City, Missouri by the company. Work in the shops is brisk and some over time has been made on running repairs. Six car repairers, a few painters and two boiler makers has been hired during the past month. Machinists going and coming all the time. David Lee, Matt Hain, Andy Berg and Albert Briggs has left here and is working for the Missouri Pacific at Cypress and others will follow as opportunity offers. It is very strange to me that so many men are leaving the machine shop, both lathe and back shop and not a single man is leaving the other departments, there must be something wrong there. Frank Merrill, *machinist, left here* about the first of the month *for Junction City*, Kansas, to take charge of the round house there. J. B. Miller being fired; the right man in the right place. No changes here to note this time. Everything here looks like a smouldering volcano, likely to burst up at any moment. Business on the road never was better, engines have to be doubled out as fast as they come in. There is a class of men in the Armstrong shops that are always predicting and wishing for changes in their respective departments. as a general thing they are the poorest working men in their line of business. Now I would like for these very men to explain to me or anybody else, what did it profit to these men. I mean in the abstract, the numerous changes that took place in the past twenty-five years at the Armstrong shops? none whatever. If I had anything to say on such matters, I never would change a foreman or master mechanic as long as they worked to the interest of the company. If men want to combat the incursions of bosses on their personal rights. They must organize together as one man, and not keep divided as they are at presest that is the only feasible solution out of the present difficulty, and at the same time pay no attention to those yelping curs running around the shops trying to stir up strife and tumult amongst the men and bosses, these are the first men that would turn tail to the rank and file of the men in case of trouble. Working men do not blame the company or the bosses for your grievances. blame yourselves.

AU. BOUT. DE SON.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 22, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

With each expiring year we can recall some sweet and many sad recollections. Here the past year has been one of peace with a soothing effect on many aspirations religously viewed with joy by some and alarm by others. May the dawn of '92 shed new light and fewer alarms. Since the sweetest and best of human kind is purely muck and motion. We trust the spirit will be cast aside when the stomach demands attention. Alarmists should never forget that inability has ever subsisted upon misrepresentation. The deepest schemers become but surface streams when grappled with the iron of intelligence. Could '92 find many of the ever faithful labor reformers gathering the fragrance from the multitude as the farmer does the grain from the chaff. How much less faithful they need be while adding untold value to their worth, we can sound these bugles of alarm, and the calves will have the ropes end.

The American Protective Association is charged with chilling the cords of reform. Weak delusions when Joe Smith and his later diciple, Brigham, sought to carve an empire out of the dusty desert of Utah, where did they draw the recruits from? The strong arms and undeveloped minds of Scotland, England, Sweden and Denmark, the various states afforded many natives. Some going for profit, others for more wives while few went for Jesus. When we think of the long weary drudge pushing hand ca over 1000 miles of rocky surface with such v

expectations, wonder not at the A. P, A. charge then not with wrong they are incapable. They have declared themselves in favor of public schools, an act worthy of good citizens. What a pity such noble people could not enjoy these blessings in the land of their birth. No doubt they would but the climate is not adapted to such liberal purposes up to the present date it is claimed there are many able men in this order such as parsons, this we don't wonder at since every Methodist pulpit in the state of Iowa was turned into a political stump box last fall, with all this power the grace of God did not respond. The devil won the day and elected democrats.

Our late Supt. Mr. Middelton, I am informed was a leading spirit, for all he deported, had his instructions read when he came on this road "care for the rolling stock and allow the souls of the employers to roam at will," his ability too would have rated higher and the conditions he left been better.

Manipulators in what ever capacity could learn much from old Hutch's experience. He holds that corners on the staple articles of life are impractable. The soul being a doubtful commodity, can no more be depended upon to regulate the stomach at this stage of partial developement of the human.

So it stands, among the shrewd and best, how many think they are blest when really they are not in the thing at all.

For '92 we expect a clean administration on this road, '91 was up to our expectations. Mr. Clark has at all times been reasonable, Ed will divy fair. Joe never refused what was right. So let us worship what and where we will, but don't forget our duty.

Salvation reforms and plaster busts, at some later date may claim attention, D. T.

HANNA, Wyo., Dec. 20, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Your correspondent having lived through another month, therefore will endeavor to give you a few items of what some chose to call the greatest coal camp in Wyoming.

We leave the above open for contradiction. There has been considerable building going on the past few months but principally saloons and of no benefit to the community. The firm population deserves credit for the erection of a hall to be used for all purposes, which was completed a short time ago.

William Jefferson who was made a life-long cripple in number one mine has departed for Utah. He has been unable to secure employment on account of not being able to use both hands. The bosses claiming they could do nothing for him and yet how often have we heard men boasting that their time went in no matter whether they worked or not, even in the presence of the bosses, but Jefferson not being one of the sucker kind or a distant cousin, therefore *did not* stand in.

Mr. Megeath recently paid a visit to Westagate *a long standing* grievance, the crosscut question a word of explanation on this question will be in order. The mining law of Wyoming says that where dangerous gasses exist, crosscuts shall be drove between rooms every 48 feet in order to render the place safe or free from fire damp. Those crosscuts have been driven narrow since the mine was opened as a rule with a few exceptances. Mr. Megeath left with the impression that it was left optional with the miner as to whether he drove his crosscut wide or narrow. This I beg to deny. Such is not the case. The one or two exceptions spoken of were threatened with discharge for driving their place or crosscut 15 feet wide while 20 feet is the width of a room. To give those men's names would only subject them to immediate discharge. Again it must be remembered that the mine is worked at haphazard, neither the foreman nor superintendent has been able to use a compass. Some pillars are forty feet thick while others are only five or six, causing some to drive a place eight feet wide through a forty foot pillar making just enough to pay for the powder they use. If the bosses of Hanna used a little common sense learned them then the company should pay for it and not the miner. If men understand their business, that sign themselves foremen, less grievances of this kind would arise. I say this with due respect to the bosses of Hanna. They may be all right but in running a coal mine they are as much out of place as a pig in a parlor. Much has been said about the ventilation of number one mine but of this I will have something to say in the future. A STRANGER.

ALBINA, Oregon, Dec, 18th, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Wet weather and changes is the order of the day here. yet we have nothing of a serious nature and no one is seriously injured thereby. But on the contrary it seems that better satisfaction will be given to all concerned which has been a long-felt want at the Albina shops. Since the board met the officials at Omaha, we had been anxiously waiting to see the brass checks abolished which to our entire satisfaction was done on the 14th. We cannot too highly esteem the good judgement of the officials for wiping out this antiquated system and expect the employe to act in a fair manner towards the officials, and show to them that they appreciate good and kind treatment.

For a day or two it was a conundrum who should be credited with the abolishment of the check but at length district 82 has got the credit mark and all exclaim, good, welldone, etc.

Messrs. Dickinson, McConnell and several others paid us a visit on the 14th inst and on the 15th Mr. Charles Frantz was appointed general foreman, Mr. Curtis going back on the road. Why Mr. Curtis was removed we cannot say since he has conducted himself in a manly way while he had charge here

Our genial friend, Lou Matthews has been given charge of the round house and no mistake was made in doing so for he is a capable and

and responsible man in the position. A few changes in the machine shops. also foreman Williams has been given a slight backward promotion, having charge of the machines only. Water will naturally find its level and men also.

As a whole we are now having some system about the shops and a few begin to realize that they cannot have everything their own way. Alas, how the mighty has fallen! The future means more work and less play. Each department is full handed and every one is busy as they evidently must have been for the past month or more,

Judging from the last issue of the Magazine, your correspondents are failing to give any account of themselves. What's the matter with our "Webfoot," "McGinty," etc., why don't they wake up and keep us posted.

L. A's. 4898 and 2935 are making preparations to give brother John W. Hayes a rousing reception upon his arrival which is daily expected and we expect great results in the way of new members from his visit.

The Rawlins correspondent has given Albina a question to answer, as to what would be best to do with men, if they are worthy of the name, who does not believe in labor organizations. As they are here in abundance I scarcely know what to say or what would be best to do with them, yet we have them 'tis true and I'm sorry 'tis true. Did any person ever see a man that would remain away from his work expecting some one else would do it for him and at the same time receive his pay? Well he is similar to the men that don't beiieve in labor organizations or in other words was raised not to believe in them. Now I agree with Rawlins when he says he has his doubts whether they were raised or not. I am lead to believe that they was pulled up and pulled very early and green, at the same time from the effects of which they never have or will recover. Their condition is one to be deplored but not pittied as it would be wasting sympathy on nothing. But that does not say what to do with them and I know not,

Unless I relate an anecdote that I once heard of a man and his son, who having heard a great racket that the chickens were making, proceeded with all possible haste to the hen house to investigate. Upon their arrival on the scene an animal of the cat tribe rushed out and secluded itself in a hollow log close by. But the old man was not to be fooled so easily. Procuring a long pole and vowing vengence on the chicken thief, he endeavored to dislodge him from his hiding place. In a moment the air was filled with an odor very offensive to the nose. His son ran away shouting to the old man at the top of his voice, come away dad! come away, and leave the d——thing alone and it will stink itself to death! So I would advise you to leave them alone and not stir them up and we will not be bothered with their foul breath and they will exterminate themselves in the end.

The New Year will soon be with us and I would like to see a little more interest taken by the local correspondents at each point on the road. Let us begin the new year by having cammunications from each local in the next issue of the Magazine, and see if we can't make that deportment of the Magazine more interesting. Now what say you? All together!

4898

ARMSTRONG, Kas., Dec., 18, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

I should like to give vent to my feelings if I could. I have been all over this road but I never struck a place like this, it is the sweat box of the road. I am told the blacksmith shop is short of smiths and helpers. They say the old man was pretty slick. The machine shop is pretty well filled up with boys, the boiler shop—well that boss ought to have long range glasses; but the paint shop took the cake. When that boss was a journeyman he was well liked but change in relative position seems to have a bad effect on his likable qualities. Strange that such so often happens. All we want is right and justice from a foreman. This company knows that organized labor seeks justice to all. That there is nothing in the principals of the K. of L. that could not be accepted in whatever position in life we may fill. So we believe it is the will of the company that these employes be treated like men but some petty bosses cause more trouble among men than they should, and I think it is time such work is stopped but so long as men are separated into classes and other causes so long we will have the same thing and many new troubles to meet and fight.

L. A, 3694, K. of L. gave the union men of K. C. K. an invitation to visit them at their hall and exchange views in a social way but they failed to come up as yet but hope they will. Time spent for men and for humanity is well spent.

I will close but the half is not told.

STROLLER,

KANSAS CITY, Kansas, Dec. 17, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

I would like to ask the readers of the Magazine, why is it that one man can be a foreman of men, have the work run along smooth, scarcely ever have occasion to speak to a man under him regarding his work, is liked and respected by the men, who seem to strive to do what is right. While another will continually be in a worry himself, worrying the men, hindering them at their work, by petty complaints. Will have the great mass of the men under him his enemies thus causing the very reverse of what a man in a foreman's position is supposed to do. It is certain that this latter kind, work harder, and gets old quicker, and accomplish less, and the men under him work harder, but accomplish less than what results under the former. Yet such men quite often are by some hook or crook able to maintain a position for a long time. I can guess at a good many reasons but have never been quite satisfied as to a correct one. Out of the many readers of the Magazine, some one ought to come forth and explain clearly to all, and point out a remedy for it is a matter of considerable importance to us workingmen, for the

greater part of our life, while awake is spent at work, and when it is under conditions of worry and fret, it makes it that much more unpleasant and surely we are all in pursuit of happiness and further, when we work under such conditions, the results of our labor, not being so favorable, continually acts as a menace to our interests in other directions, results show up badly for our opportunity, when it is not the fault of our ability at all.

To my notion this shop is fast getting under such a bane and for the causes given. And I trust that our present superintendent, whose reputation is of one who can get results in the management of a shop and at the same time without worry, of either himself or men and is so widely known, that he will soon get every division point working on such a plan, the rank and file should lend him every aid, they have much at stake. The coach department at this place should have his first attention.

N. D. P.

ARMSTRONG, Kansas, Dec., 20, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

I am very sorry to see that my letter in the November Magazine or that part of it relating to laying gold leaf was taken in a personal way by some of the men. I did not mean it as such. I only used it as an illustration to show how material was wasted to rush work. But as "justice to all" has taken it up and answered it in a manner I believe is misleading, I will try and answer him. To commence with, I must say he tells what is not true, when he says the boys cut their gold with their nail. At the time of my first letter on this subject, he knows I could prove it to be such by his own mouth. I may have made a false impression when I said, a man opens his book and presses leaf after leaf against the strip. What I meant to infer was this, and I still hold to it with abundance of proof at my back by carpenters and painters that the men did open their book and press leaf after leaf against the stripe and in so doing these applications of gold leaf in this manner used up a whole leaf of gold when as if it was cut a leaf would go almost as far again. The free use of gold leaf at the time I write was commented on by almost every one around the coach and paint shop. I will site an instance one of many, a short time ago a man was laying gold leaf and in his hurry he placed a whole leaf of gold on a place where one half the amount would have done so one of the painters asked him if it was necessary to put that amount of leaf on so small a place. After a little hesitation he said it was not. Was the man to blame for using that amount of gold leaf Taking present circumstances into consideration I claim he was not. Just here I would like to drop in a word about contracts shops that my opponent speaks of. Could the above incident happened in a contract shop? I say no because in a contract shop it is known just how much gold leaf each man uses. Therefore he would not have dared make the waste. Here it is different a box of gold leaf is placed near the car and as need demands it so each man helps himself. Does the foreman not notice this waste? I believe he must but his thoughts are centered on the one thing and that is to get the car out on a certain date, and he thinks that way so loud that the men catch the same thought and act accordingly.

My opponent speaks of the man that cuts his leaf that is he falls three hours behind the man that does not cut leaf. Our foreman and he ought to be good authority on such things. In an argument about laying on gold leaf he said that after a man had become accustomed to cutting his leaf, he would not fall very far behind the man that did not cut his leaf and when we stop to think how much gold leaf a man can cut in half an hour I think we will say the same thing. I will acknowledge I went to far when I said a man wasted a days wages by not cutting his leaf. I was about as much out of the way as I was when I said, a man cutting his leaf, fell two hours behind the man who did not cut his leaf. I am sorry my opponent only saw the one mistake I made and not the other Out of justice to all he should have corrected both.

JUSTICE.

[Discussions of improved methods of performing work are good only when the personal equations is removed.] Ed.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 25, 1891.

Editor Magazine:

Sunday regulations are in force at the shop till Monday morning making three days holiday, which is appreciated by many, though of course roundhouse work must go on and some have to do it. The severe winter weather the present month has made plenty of extra work. The North Division seeming to get the most of it so far. The car department is rushed with work as there has been a shortage of cars.

On the first the monthly change in round house foremen took place, Joe De Veara, a total stranger in these parts taking the place. We were all sorry to see W. H. Hill, who was foreman in November, step down. The new man may last over the month as he evidently has a pull near the thorns. That is, he gives it out that "me and little Joe worked in the same shop as jour's, years ago, which interpreted and spelt out, is generally understood around "railroad shops" and ar McConnell's reputation is still at the top notch here, and believing he is careful of his reputation being maintained among the ranks, shall expect the same results as if he was roundhouse foreman himself that is as soon as he gets used to the place. A stranger cannot be expected to get used to a place as soon as an old hand.

Eli Puncheon met with an accident last week, smashing several of his fingers.

The Davis trial is now on, though a jury has not yet been secured. Davis and son are to be tried for killing strikers in the brick yard trouble last summer. This is a case of wealth pittied against justice and will probably have the usual results.

L. A. 3218 is growing in membership and the hall is well filled every meeting night.

TIM.

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