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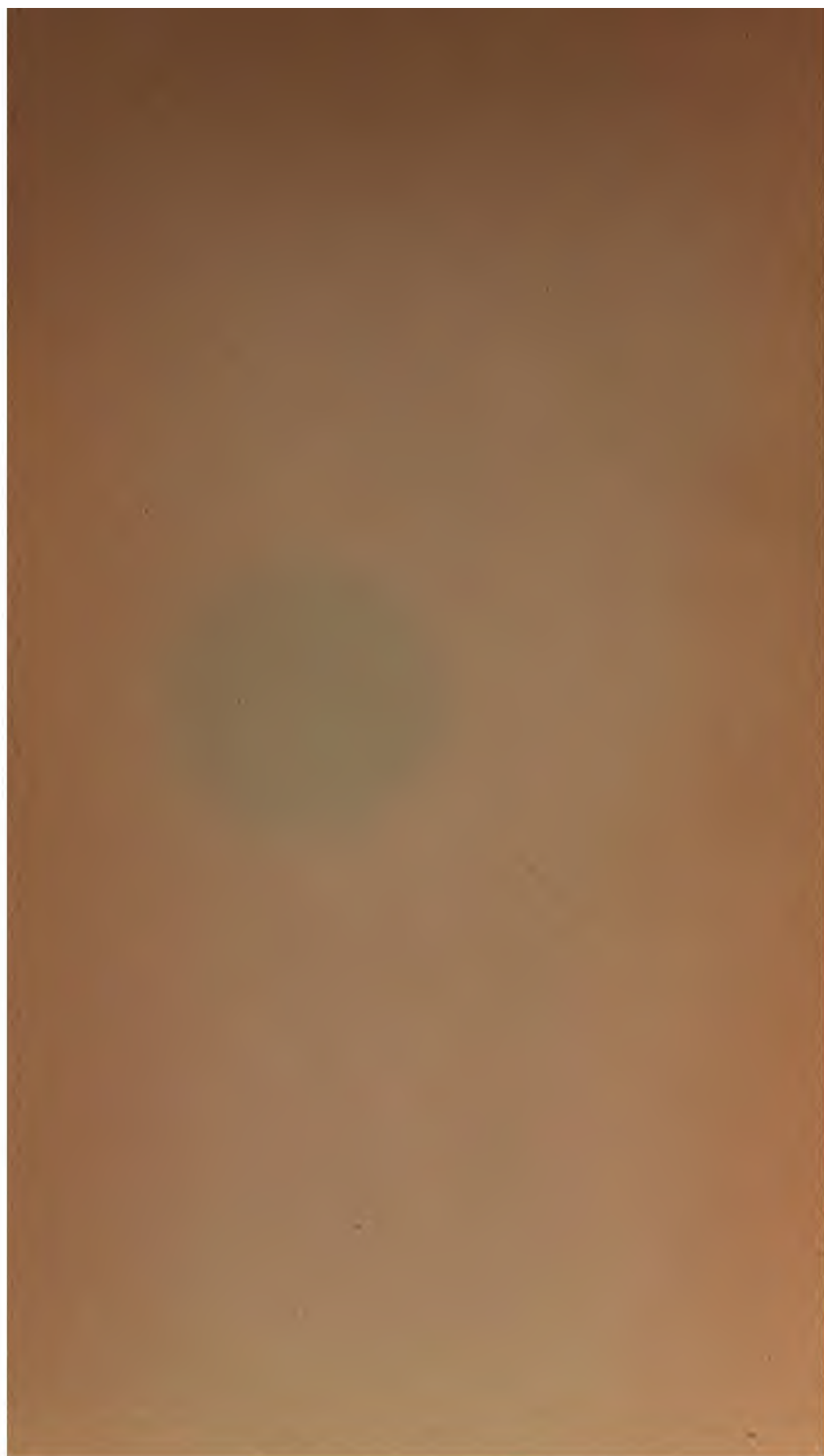
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quietly and unitedly seek for only what can stand the test of being just and right, and that failures arise in not making others, who in a measure under present social conditions, have it to concede, to thus see it, which takes time and patience.

There has been, in effect, created a brotherhood from among all branches of the employes, regardless of occupation to maintain that confidence and co-operation necessary to bring results from such efforts. Great obstacles have had to be encountered and none greater than the fact that these men are scattered over thousands of miles of railroad that a few years ago would have been impossible to have known anything of each other. The great medium of strength that has been at work has been a means of communication, a conveyance of a knowledge of the fact that others, unseen and personally unknown hundreds of miles away are standing for the common object that all united to seek and maintain. Such a medium has been the Union Pacific Employes' Magazine. To the employes wise reasoning patient course has been due the results but without the use of the Magazine it is doubtful if that would have been attained. There are many reasons to advance why such is true, but no reason greater than the loss of that influence that has been affected through it, of the reasoning and patients necessary to effect any social advance.

With this issue the Magazine begins its seventh year and with as fully encouraging prospects as any preceeding year. This, to its nearest friends and supporters does not mean the reaching of all that they have hoped for, but that it will still keep on in its quite effective work and steady advancement. *Nothing working for hu-*

manities good can expect to have full support of those it benefits, to realize it would be to upset all precedents. Its bitterest enemies and opponents are to be found among such and it is due to but one cause "they know not what they do."

The Magazine has never been the advocate of any visionary theories it has left those for men to seek out for themselves, there is plenty to be considered in practical every day life. It has maintained that what is right wrongs no man, that what is right must be gained by right action if it is maintained. That out of present social conditions must, be evolved any improvements that are sought that immediate influences for bad must be eliminated first that they are every day questions that as long as they exist good ones cannot be accomplished; that regardless of whatever solution may be reached of the relations between employer and employe, which in fact is a great part of the labor problem, that there are reciprocal duties due from each and a study and knowledge of them should be encouraged and that members of either party who violates them commits an injury to both who are mutually interested in suppressing such acts, and that, where reason will not do it, one of the most powerful means of doing it is by exposure and the bringing of the contempt of their fellows on them.

The indolent, shiftless workman is a menace to his fellows interests as well as the employers, and incapable, abusive foremen an uncalled for nuisance and the sooner he is relegated to the bottom of the heap the better, that one of such character demonstrates his own incapability. Those over them and responsible for their being in such a position should find them out "all by their own-



selves" but if they fail the Magazine will try and aid them. Knowledge of is the assumption of the responsibility, few want to shoulder such for it can be avoided with better results to themselves, that is always a happy thought to the sufferers.

The Magazine advocates an equitable standard of pay for all and also advocates a standard of efficiency. It maintains that no antecedent environments gives one man rights over another still that the bad effects of past environments should not be allowed to take precedents to the destruction of the good, that the test of a mans industrial place is what he can do, the test of his social place is his character. No man is too old to learn to do better and should have every opportunity to do so and receive compensation for it, it can therefore advocate no trades lines and will always antagonize the efforts of one or many to keep others down as well as those down pulling others down, it recognized no caste in labor except that caste men make for themselves as shown in their personal character, the drunken, dishonest and generally marked disreputable it will never put in the same class as their opposites in character, of such it will have nothing to say unless the acts of such are working to the injury of others.

It believes in creating an ambition among men to stand higher as workmen and as citizens of a common country, that such ambition begets the greatest possible force for the solution of the labor problem. It does not believe that because a man has become exceedingly wealthy by exploiting labor he should be personally attacked or that there is anything to be gained by it, what makes it possible for him to do it will be. There are multitudes of Jay Goulds in miniature in the hum-

blest ranks of labor, the principle that will justify an attack on one will the other, the power of correction lays mostly with the latter.

The Magazine believes that any social system that brings one man to work for the wage of another is wrong in principle but that any change must come from evolution from the present by every day application of improvements in it and the prevention of the introduction of destructive influences, that such is real reform work due to increasing knowledge. It advocates the organization of workmen but on the sole basis of men.

The pages of the Magazine are open to all for the discussion of all questions coming within its range whether they agree with the Magazine or not, but it will avoid all personal differences, nor will it knowingly be the medium or battle ground for any personal conflict or ends. It expects and will be maintained by those in whose interest it fights, humanities good, but more especially that part represented in the employees of the Union Pacific system.

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#### KEEP OUT THE MONGOLIAN.

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The agitation for the re-enactment of the Chinese restriction law which expires in May, has been started by the Knights of Labor and should be taken up and aided to a successful end by all who believe in democratic government; by all who are seeking for greater liberties for the race, to make humanity stand on a higher social plain; by all these, because what they seek, hope for and wish to maintain is endangered by an unrestricted flow of that element here; yea, even what little we have attained of civilization is in danger of being wiped out.

Social conditions are moulded



and changed by many forces, but all these forces, whether constructive or destructive, operate in accordance with natural laws. Constructive forces must overcome and be greater at all times than destructive forces if we build or maintain what we have built. Destructive forces work more rapidly than constructive forces, what takes much time to build is destroyed in a moment. When what we have built is yet weak, hardly tested for stability, destructive forces must be watched for more cautiously and guarded against more effectively than when we are sure of the strength of our structure or know that we have a margin of safety over any probable destructive force.

The construction of our government on the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence and developed in our constitution was not the work alone of the comparative few men of the revolutionary time, but the result of many generations of struggles of humanity in that direction. The time seemed ripe for making a practical attempt in the direction sought and was made while yet there were many who believed it was a dangerous move and considered it only as an experiment, the reason offered being that men had not sufficiently advanced to make such an attempt successful and the constitution finally was only a compromise instrument reached by these two forces, the constructive being somewhat in the lead. If men, the result of generations of such seeking, were hardly ready and it was dangerous to move with them what would it be with an element that had been undergoing a reverse movement?

Since that time the struggle has been to maintain a sufficient force to uphold it and raise it higher. Starting ahead of men,

men had to be brought to it. The danger has been that the inflow of those with little or no idea of the principles on which it was started would augment the destructive or unsupporting force sufficient to cause it to fall. This would be as much a loss to those who were seeking its beneficial influences as to those who were under them. The failure to maintain those principles would be a loss to even those who never heard of them, to every being on earth or yet to be born.

The struggle of labor to get out from under crushing forces has been a pitiable one. Chained by environments under which he was born the struggle has been most with the chains galling him on every side. He has caught glimpses of what he would desire and in many ways has succeeded in loosening the chains giving latitude to work in to throw them off entirely of which now there is beginning to be hope. These chains are the conditions and environments under which he was born. He is loosening them by his increasing influence on the social organism of which he is a part. The establishment of a government on the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence was the casting off of one great manacle, the establishing of a place of greater working latitude. Under it some progress has been made but only a little way on the journey that must be made. To the laborer, high or low, traveling on that journey an unrestricted flow of an element like the Mongolian means a stop and final retreat. To our social system they are like unto poison to the physical system, which can absorb some part of the poison without danger and at times with beneficial results but an overdose destroys the system we are trying to strengthen, improve and extend.



We are yet too weak to overcome its destructive influences. An element inheriting unprogressiveness for ages, what can be done with it to set it in our favor? We would be destroyed in making the attempt. The blot that it has already cast on a goodly portion of the Pacific coast is but a slight indication of what would soon be true of the whole. Chains on progress would be reformed with a vengeance. It creeps in and replaces the laborer who has germs of progress in his veins, it drives him under conditions that starves out those germs and sterilizes them in his posterity. It stamps out the seed, the spread of which alone the hope of humanity rests on. It gives an additional power to those who would destroy the hope of democracy by weakening the forces and narrowing the ground by and on which its forces must fight.

The social struggle of to-day is as it always has been, democracy fighting for greater liberty for the race on the one side, aristocracy and plutocracy fighting for greater power over the masses, the lowerly of humanity on the other. It has been confined in the Aryan races, democracy has been slowly but steadily gaining the ascendancy. What greater gain could their enemies hope to add to their forces than to replace and honeycomb the forces of democracy with the Mongolian, so well fitted by ages of training to bow to assumed power? Is it not that class now that seeks them and desires all restriction removed? Perhaps augmented by those filled with stupid sentimentality who argue that all men are created of one blood and all brothers, forgetting that the struggles of humanity from the beginning to the height it has attained has been with humanity, and unprogressive brother has had to give way before

progressive brother who has had to be often destroyed that the progressive one could advance. Two forces of that nature can never compromise. We owe all to the progressive ones and all gains will come from them; they should not be overwhelmed.

This Mongolian element some would have taught and then unite with us, but years of such attempts have little to show and if a success would mean the Mongolization of the whole, there can be no amalgamation between Mongolian and Aryan. It is true that a few will be found seated on Sunday in some of the churches, and some ladies in silks, with slobbering sentimentality have gone into ecstasies over them, embracing and being embraced by them, while around their own door those connected by race language and belief have been forced by conditions they propagate into misery and despair, which by half the attention given the Mongolian could have been made a power in spreading that Light they think they advocate, for such contempt is due. "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the Heathen Chinese is peculiar." Sentimentality in silks had better beware lest they find themselves Mongolian. And yet, getting them into a church does not necessarily help human progress, churches are crowded with people the worse enemies of progress, the Mongolian is sure to be an addition to that number. But to say the least charity ought to begin at home.

To advocate that they can be taught as a reason for their unrestricted admission is equal to advocating that nothing in nature should be checked and then cut out the levies on the Mississippi river and let the floods run at will expecting to be able to reduce all danger of destruction following by



drinking the surplus water.

We have heard the argument advanced that Knights of Labor, who have made the world the field of their operation and who extend a helping hand to all without enquiring their country or creed, are inconsistent in opposing undesirable immigration, but with such sentiment has either got the better of their reason or they have got the Knights of Labor confounded with the Salvation Army. The world is the field on which the order proposes to spread its principles but it knows that ground has to be prepared to be able to accept and nurture principles as earth has to be prepared for seeds in seeding the world it does not propose to take it in at one stroke, in fact the organization was planned for the carrying on a long steady fight gathering its forces together and keeping out the enemies, the wholesale attempts to spread principles had failed or been too slow. As the axman starts at the beginning of the forest so do the Knights start to hew down obstacles to human progress from the opening made possible for this to begin in, and they will fight harder to prevent being overwhelmed in that opening, for they know that if they fail in maintaining the ground prepared for the beginning hope is blasted, they will extend a helping hand to any but will be careful that those environments and conditions are not destroyed that makes it possible for them to extend a helping hand. They will not let loose their anchor when by doing so would put them in the same condition as those adrift, their aid depends on the anchor, so here does the possibility of their extending the principles they advocate depend on their maintaining immediate surroundings such as to make it possible for them to exist, *an unrestricted influx of Mongo-*

lians would destroy that as does a low grade of Aryans retard their work, they will extend over the world but must have a basic spot to work from.

The founders of the order were wise enough to know that principles must be carried forward by those capable of carrying them and that was why they made it a secret organization, barring certain classes that would prove dangerous to those principles, they were consistent in taking such steps and they are but applying the same to social affairs when they demand that classes dangerous to the maintenance of the principles of that social organism be barred. Some raise the argument that if Chinese should be excluded why not other nationalities. They should be if they bring the same evils. It is not a particular kind but all poisons that should be kept out of the system, what is food should be taken in proper quantities.

The world will not advance by all going down to the level of the lowest. If all followed Tolstoi and degraded themselves to the condition of a peasant, the condition of the peasant would be the condition of the world, there must be those up to reach down to others and aid them up, there must be something for all to seek for, the Tolstoian plan would destroy progress by destroying the motive for progress.

Knights of Labor! you are organized that principles that are on your banner might be kept alive and defended against the attacks of enemies until they would stand universally and be seen of all men, you barred those that were enemies, you in that recognized a principle that principles must be maintained by principled men, that unprincipled men must be kept out of your society less they outnumber and defeat



you, apply that principle to the social organism of which you are a part that the present advanced condition of which makes it possible for you to float the banner of the K. of L.

A Knight true to his obligation will keep the enemy outside of the order, a true citizen will keep that which is dangerous to society outside of the social organism when possible, a person cannot be a true Knight unless also he be a true citizen. As the General Master Workman says, "to your tents and be doing," be true to your double duty of citizen-knight and prevent the curse to posterity that a mongolian invasion means. We must guard the ground now prepared and nurture the seeds of progress lest it be over-run by vandals and the precious seeds destroyed.

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#### IS IT DOLLARS OR HONOR?

Patriotism(?) is astir in the land. Some half civilized people on the southern continent have insulted the nation. Great is the demand for reparation. At least such is made to appear on the surface. A true patriot looks to the honor and welfare of his countryman, to the name they are known by as a nation, to the honor of the flag, that is their symbol but will not that class look beneath the surface. Will they not analyze the effects they are seeing that they may know the causes. Can they accept without question the information the press is giving them. It is such information alone that all the patriotism is being worked up on. Will they play the fool and again be hoodwinked by the same parties who have blinded them many times before.

To our minds there is anything but patriotism at the bottom of the Chilean affair. This is a com-

mercial age, the mighty dollar is being sought for more than honor. Honor is sold for it. At the present time the press of the country is making money out of the demand for the latest news, from Washington.

The head lines over the reports vary in their startling appearance as the imaginations of the editors vary and they think it will sell the paper. But back of them some one is preparing the reports. It is noticeable that they are all colated to stir up the patriotism of the people, in connection with Chilean affairs, nothing is referred to except their insult to the United States.

It partakes much of the tone and methods of a party of rough school boys taunting on some of their fellows to fight, working up their imagination so they really believe there is something to fight for.

But it is not so long ago that there was a different state of affairs in Chili and the reports of it are hardly yet old. It will be remembered that there was a civil war, two factions were struggling to get control of the government, and those who are the government of Chili have some very valuable commercial interests in the shape of nitrate beds to look after and favor other people with concession regarding, and it will also be remembered that some commercial companies were assisting the warriors in Chili with arms etc., The Itata had been thus loaded, for the congressional party by one corporation, their pay was to come in the shape of valuable nitrate concessions. Another corporation was equally interested in the Balmacedists, and also the U. S. representative in Chili was putting himself out to aid the Balmacedists, and the cabinet at Washington were very much interested in neutrality laws.



The reports then did not say that Jim Blaine or Ben. Harrison were interested in any of these commercial companies and they surely do not say so now, each can draw his own inferences, but it is certain that both have been interested in commercial companies and have made money out of them and can do it again, and it is "dead to rights" that some of their close friends are interested in Chilean nitrates, for it is quite certain that poor people did not put their surplus in nitrate ventures, hence they must be rich ones, and Ben, Jim, Grover and all presidents, ex-presidents and would be-presidents dote on rich people and rich people dote on them.

Now one of these commercial companies must have got badly left when the side they backed was defeated, and it seems to be the side that the United States representative to Chili, in his individual capacity as Pat Egan, was struck on got defeated.

A strange position for one from under the liberty tree to back up a dictator and tyrant.

Now in that whole deal there is some one got left, and it is people in that fix that have a human desire to get even and what better way is there than to harass the congressional party, who came out on top, till they are overthrown and defeated, and if necessary let the United States furnish the men and money to make a sure thing of it. This in our opinion is just what is being done and the dollars that some commercial companies have interested in it is all the "honor" that is at stake, the chain of circumstantial evidence seems to be complete in proof of it.

No surer way of testing it could be used than to put our statesmen patriots in place to stop bullets, if they look for substitutes, like Jimmie and Grover did in the last war, it is certain that "dollars"

not "honor" is at stake. True patriots will not halloo themselves hoarse over press reports sent out by those solely interested in dollars, it is too much like lambs embracing wolves.

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The mechanical department of the Union Pacific was never in so favorable a working condition, as a whole, as at the present time and from all indications, improvements are not all made yet. This is a condition that every employe can well afford to encourage by doing his level best individually. There is much to encourage a man to do that now, when he knows that if he does not get fair treatment from the petty boss over him, he will from those over the boss.

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The conference that is to held in St. Louis, Feb. 22 may mean much or little for reform through political action. A mistake can be made by undertaking too much, if so, nothing will result. It will be for the better to concentrate efforts against evils the people are best prepared to abolish. Preparation is a matter of education. Reformers have plenty to occupy their attention for generations to come. Each step gained is an aid to the next. Those who see the whole good of humanity confined in one idea or measure are quite as often retardiers as promoters of progress. We have heard men of that class say they would have nothing to do with the platform of the Peoples Party, or the Knights of Labor because the promoters of them were inconsistent in not having a direct prohibition clause in them, which means because others would not seek the good of humanity by the methods they wanted they would not seek the good of humanity at all. Who is the most inconsistent? There is but one real reform movement—the betterment of humanity.



## THE DAWNING DAY.

Amid the crash of falling creeds and time-honored dogmas which today so distinctly marks a new epoch in the world of religious thought, an ill-defined sense of uneasiness is weighing on the minds of millions of conscientious, truth-loving people, like the shadow of a great sorrow or the premonitions of an impending catastrophe. This feeling is not surprising nor is it new. Since civilization dawned, at every onward step from lower or material conceptions to the acceptations of loftier ideals, the same thrill of general alarm has been experienced; the same sky overcast with depressing doubt and dread has canopied the thinking world. When Paganism in Rome gave way to the alien creed of the Galilean fisherman; when Luther electrified Europe, by hurling into the stagnant pool of dogmatic and conservative thought great thunderbolts forged from freedom's iron; when in our own time the era of modern science burst upon the dazzled vision of the world, civilization felt the same shock. Nor is this to be wondered at when we remember that the old ever contains much of the gold of truth, which rash reformers too often indiscriminately assail while denouncing real error. Besides it is a weakness of humanity to cling lovingly to old ideas and long-cherished dreams. Yet the onward march of progress, like the great natural laws which govern the universe, heeds not the heart-throbs, the fears, nor yet the prayers of individuals. When the era dawns for a larger truth to be made manifest, it comes much as does the morning, silently but with its all pervading brightness. Many seek to shut out the light and may, for a time, darken their own mentality by closing their eyes to the new truth, but they are impotent to prevent the beneficent rays baptizing the outer world. The spectacle of powerful religious and conservative bodies, of political institutions and masterly brains attempting to baffle

and drive back an on-coming but unwelcome truth, is one of the most instructive yet pathetic pictures constantly recurring in the civilized world reminding one of men attempting to put out a prairie fire in the west or a forest ablaze in the pine belts of the north. The majestic ocean of flame may be checked at one point or held for a time at bay in another, but along the general lines billow upon billow sweeps onward. The inevitable triumph of the new over the old has never failed to awaken the fear of millions, but the future has always demonstrated the wisdom of the new thought, revealing the splendid fact that the prophets and pioneer thinkers beheld grander vistas, nobler ideals, higher hopes, and loftier faiths, resulting from the new truths, the light of which seemed darkness to millions of minds, whose vision was still limited by their position in the valleys of prejudice and inherited thought. Precisely so with the battle now in progress in the religious world. Many of the noblest thinkers are passing under the fire of ancient critical and conservative thought, being tried for heresy and in some instances being driven from the religious bodies in which they have long labored, because, having risen above the masses in the valley, they have caught a broader view of creations marvels and the thoughts and plans of the Divine Architect. Yet it will some day be demonstrated that these men constituted the vanguard of real progress. Some day it will be seen that they had caught more perfectly than the masses in their generation the true spirit of an elevating religion. If in the midst of this babel of confusion those who are racked with fear, doubt, and dread will lay aside prejudice and preconceived opinions, while thoughtfully studying the whole situation, not only as presented to-day but comparatively as well, they will I believe, be forced to the conclusion that it is more than possible that they are not in possession of all the truth held in the ever-broadening dawn of a



perpetually coming day. They will, I think, behold that even now the world is aglow with a truer religion than has heretofore blossomed along the highway of time.

There is today, I believe, more deep, pure, and far-reaching love in the heart of humanity, a truer conception of justice, a higher standard of spirituality than civilization has ever known. Slowly has man arisen from the cellar of his being, from the gross level of pure sensuality and materiality. In the long, painful search of man for happiness, he has touched every key in his being. He has made a god of his stomach; crying, "Let us eat, drink, and be merry," as though gluttony was the magic key to happiness. Sensualism! Behold Tiberius, surrounded by maidens, crowned with laurels, eaten up with disease. Ambition! Napoleon—Waterloo—St. Helena! And so through the long night of man's search for the secret of happiness, the shout has ascended from age to age, and from zone to zone. Eureka! Here is felicity! But scarcely have the words burst forth from joyous lips before the illusion has changed into a fleshless, grinning spectre of death. The history of man has been at once an evolutionary growth, and a search for happiness. But the nineteenth century, more than any other century, has given to the people a truer ideal than has heretofore been currently accepted, and the eventide of this century, more than any other period, approaches nearest a realization of the coveted prize, because the great surging masses of our time have more fully than the masses of any other age; come into realization of the truth that in the mind or spiritual nature abides the true self, and that in the fountain of true spirituality, from whence flow love, truth, justice and harmony, lies the most exalted and enduring happiness. True, far up the vista of the ages, as beacon lights along the treacherous shores, have great lives sent forth thoughts bearing the essence of *the highest wisdom, religion, and phil-*

*osophy*, but it has remained until our time for the beauty and power of these age-long truths to be appreciated by the people. Nor must it be supposed that the light has as yet fully dawned on the popular mind. Only the red streaks which herald day, only the purple glow which is the prophet of effulgent light are visible. Still enough is seen to give assurance that the epoch is at hand when humanity will rise into a higher story of being; when men will come to fully realize that only as the lofty aspirations of the spirit find response will true happiness be the heritage of the people.

I know the statement that the great rank and file of Christendom today have a loftier conception of religion, and more true spirituality in their hearts than ever before will be called in question. It will be urged that the presence of such wide-spread poverty and suffering in the cities and country demonstrates the falsity of the assumption, and this would have force were it not for two things. (1) Never before has the question of the poverty and suffering been so agitated. Never have the rights of the masses been so dwelt upon. Never has there gone up such a mighty protest for justice for the oppressed as today. Our literature, from the newspaper to the most solid review from the family weekly to the popular novel, is ablaze with moral enthusiasm. The philosopher, the novelist, the editor, the clergyman and the playwright are treating social problems as never before. The very air is vibrating with expectancy. *The word has gone forth that there must be a change.* (2) The great army of people who are struggling by manual labor for a livelihood are no longer content with a *mere subsistence*. The angry discontent which is swelling from ocean to ocean is a most eloquent affirmation of the fact that the soul of the people has awakened to a higher life; a nobler ideal has passed before their vision. Henceforth discontent will fill their minds until conditions are so changed that the longings and aspirations of their high-



er natures are satisfied. A few centuries ago men were content to be the vassals of kings, lords, and dukes. They lived much as the animals of the fields. Times changed, but still the masses found little time for aught beyond providing themselves with shelter, supplying the appetite, and keeping the body warm. As long as this condition satisfied them there was little chance for improvement. When, however, the soul-life awakened, a great discontent was manifested, first among the urban population, later in remote country life; a discontent so pronounced, so resolute, so intelligent, that all thoughtful students of history will readily understand that nothing save that wider justice and broader freedom which will make life for the people mean something more than a struggle for existence can quiet the rising storm. Thus from the thinker in the seclusion of his study to the artisan at the bench and the farmer in the field, we find a profound intellectual awakening, which demonstrates the onward march of humanity. It is true that those in power may be blind to the signs of the times and deaf to the import of the rising storm, much as was the nobility of France before the Revolution, and they may through injustice and oppression cause a temporary eclipse of that which lies at the bottom of this agitation and discontent—the soul-awakening—so that the first result may be seen in one of those blind, brutal, and bloody storms of retribution, which have before darkened the pages of history, but beyond which arose truer life and a greater meed of justice. If, however, such a cataclysm should come, it would be attributable to an anaesthetized conscience on the part of conservatism, the privileged classes and a soulless plutocracy, rather than to the people whose moral and intellectual natures are now becoming aroused, and beyond any manifestation of ferocity and bloodshed which may come, will arise a newer and broader life in which the spiritual element will predominate, in which the

soul-life will dissolve the baser instincts as fire melts ice. In this golden age which is at hand, religion will appear more radiant than poet's dream or artist's dearest conception, for she will be the fulfilment of man's noblest ideal the embodiment of all that is pure, loving, wise, and just. In this coming age we may expect society to hold in reverence that lofty dream of seer and bard, that persistent prophecy which one generation has handed down to another, clothed in the varied imagery peculiar to different climes and ages, but ever bearing the same significance, *Liberty, Fraternity, and Justice*, and the great moving thought of this higher civilization will be summed up in the new watchword, which is so old, "*OVERCOME EVIL WITH GOOD;*" *drive out the base with the pure; destroy hate with love, brutality with gentleness, and elevate man by touching all the well-springs of spirituality, by playing upon the notes of his higher being.—The Arena.*

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#### WHY CHRIST WAS KILLED.

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The Rev. Myron W. Reed, of Denver, preached his sermon Sunday, Jan. 10th, from the text, "A man of sorrows and acquainted with grief" He said: "It is only lately that a reformer could be popular with his generation. It is possible for that to happen now, and good fame overtakes a man this side the grave. Event follows event with speed in these days.

"Garrison was able to begin his work for the slave and to live to see no slaves. He lived to see the Boston that once mobbed him to pay him honor. The printing press and the telegraph hurry events, and a good thing can be begun and finished in a man's lifetime. But in the old days a good thing could only be begun. Honors came to Socrates after he was dead. Athens gave her foremost man hemlock for his drink.

"Any reform interferes with business. St. Paul asserts at Ephesus that gods that are made with men's hands are not gods, and at once there



is a tumult; all the silversmiths are interested. If Paul's doctrine wins there will be no market for any more silver shrines for the goddess Diana.

Not only are silversmiths interested in getting rid of Paul but one trade depends upon another. If this silver shrines industry ceases silversmiths are no longer profitable customers of grocers and dry goods men. They will have to take their children out of school. Every factory helps all the people of Ephesus, and to close one makes all the people poorer. There was no discussion as to the truth of what Paul said, but a general desire of the city that he moved on.

"Mr. Gladstone in 1863 gave as a reason for recognizing the Confederacy, that England could not afford to offend 7,000,000 of customers. The war was interfering with the cotton trade. The English mills were shutting down. One at first wonders how it is that the land laws of England are not changed. The Duke of Devonshire died lately. His land, if put together in one piece, would make tract of fifty miles square. That is a big chunk of earth for one man to carve out of a small island. This duke controlled forty "livings," and had seven great residences. But consider how many people are interested in having things remain as they are. Here forty clergymen hold these forty "livings." They like the good old way. Than the people who housekeeping for these seven residences are content in that lot where it hath pleased God to place them. The gamekeepers are satisfied, and the stablemen. The duke's tailor would not like his patron to be compelled to practice small economies. There is an army of trades people who live off the duke and do not wish him disturbed.

"The lawyers of England understand the land laws as they are, and would object to the toil of understanding new ones. The papers necessary to the transfer of an acre of land cost nearly as much as the land. No notary public *is going* to complain of that, nor his

clerk. Here are a great number of people interested in having things remain as they are.

"It is so in smaller things. You have a complete and serviceable suit of clothes. Hat, boots, gown and cloak are all right. It is provoking to have these all at once go out of fashion. The reformer, at work, is not popular. Until lately the Mexican freighter was happy. He and his family lived with and by his cart. Always plenty of work. He hates to see a railroad contractor appear. That means that the freighters' occupation is going, and the stage taverns, and there will be less demand for horses and oxen, and hay and oats. All progress works a certain hardship. The modern practice of medicine caught many men with large stocks of calomel and jalap on hand.

"All the old-fashioned wooden warships look sad when they see the Baltimore. I asked an officer of the Hudson Bay Company why they did not put a steamboat on Lake Nepigon. He said that would make the canoe men discontent. It would introduce a few men, engineer, etc., who moved here for higher wages. It would upset the old order. 'No,' he said, 'we will go on. There are men enough and canoes enough, and the wages are uniform—50 cents a day. So next spring you can leave your seat in a Pullman on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and in an hour be going up the wild river in the primitive savage fashion of 200 years ago.

"Jesus Christ could not speak and do as he did and have a comfortable time. To the poor the gospel was preached, but the preacher had not where to lay his head—no home, no family. The people he helped most had not much ability to help him, and they exercised little what ability they had. One leper out of ten lepers who had received the blessing of health came back and gave him thanks. The nine took the great gift and vanished. A little help he did receive from the poor and the sick and the sorry, but as



a rule, from all others deadly opposition.

"For here there were a great number of people trading in sacrifices—cattle sheep and doves. His teaching did away with their profitable business. Judea was full of scribes, lawyers, doctors. His teaching turned their wisdom into folly. A man who has spent a half a lifetime in making sermons and a theology and an ecclesiastical machine will not welcome a few sayings from a young man which make rubbish of all his supposed wealth. Any old theology dies hard. It cost time and study to put together, and to those who worked at it it is an investment. There is an unconscious conservatism.

"A man was explaining to his wife how impossible it was for a woman to forget an old thing or to learn a new one; what a victim she is to custom. A few minutes after he had finished this explanation to his satisfaction he said, 'Wife, I wish you would sew some buttons on to the back of my coat.'

"Christ's sayings were revolutionary submissions. How did this sound to subjects of Cæsar and under the Roman eagle? 'Blessed are the peacemakers.' That is new doctrine to centurions. 'Love your enemies.' 'Bless them who curse you.' The Roman must have said of that what Rufus Choate said of the Declaration of Independence, that is 'was a glittering generality;' as a modern philosopher says, 'The sermon on the mount is a romantic impossibility.'

"In the phrase of an ex-senator, 'an vividcent dream.' The Roman of the time must have regarded the sayings of Christ as simply ridiculous. But to his own people his sayings were provocations.

"Sometimes his sayings amounted to a challenge. He declared war against the way in which scribes and pharisees got their living. I do not say that a man for a pretence makes a long prayer. I do not know. 'Judge not' motives. Jesus had insight. He knew what was in man, and what he saw he

said. A man was like transparent glass before him. Of course all the strong and proud and wicked hated him. The world they had trusted in, the world of custom, fashion, precedent the world of snobbery, imitation, the sham world, was, according to the young preacher, 'son of a carpenter,' to be burned up. The ax was laid at the foot of the tree. Of course they hated him. The phyloctroy factories were in mortal peril.

"He was the most unconventional being that ever lived. He invited himself to dine with the most unpopular man in Jericho—a tax gatherer. An honest one is unpopular. A dishonest one is feared and haunted. Louisiana in 1868 was not fond of a carpet-bagger—a United States office-holder from the North. But she detested a 'scalawag'—a Confederate making haste to the United States service.

"Zacheus was a scalawag. But Jerusalem did not like Jesus anyway. He said to them: 'You are like children playing in the market place, and you are saying to others, "We have mourned to you and you have not danced."'

"You have seen a combination among children not to do the proper thing, even not to play. I have seen a regiment conclude not to drill. The dislike to an officer will take that form and for the life of him he can not make the men go properly through the simplest movement, and he can not locate the mutiny. It is like la grippe—nowhere in particular, but everywhere in general. Jesus was a disturber of custom. 'John came neither eating or drinking, and ye say he hath a devil.' 'I am come eating and drinking, and ye say behold a publican and a wine bidder.' Nothing he said or did suited them. The trial and crucifixion of Jesus were the logical outcome of his works and words.

"There must be a changed national life or a dead reformer. I have suggested the real reasons for the putting him out of sight—not as all the trumped-up reasons. His so called



blasphemy in making himself one with God, and his so-called treason in talking about his kingdom, were mere pretexts. Pilate, representative of Cæsar, thought the charge of treason frivolous. He said, 'I find no fault in him'—but willing to please 'the 400,' and to make friends with Herod, he simply thought it good politics not to prevent his death.

"The sorrows and grief of him, called by the wife of Pilate, 'that just person,' happened in and about Jerusalem. But it would have been the same in substance in any city. St. Paul was killed in Rome by Romans. He suffered in Greek cities. There have been martyrs in all nations. Hebrew human nature is like any other human nature. Jerusalem, at the time of the crucifixion, was the cross-road of the travel and trade of all nations. There were present in Jerusalem at that time Parthians, Medes, Elamites, dwellers in Mesopotamia and Cappadocia, in Pontus and Asia, Phrygia and Pamphylia, Egyptians and dwellers in Libya about Cyrene and strangers of Rome; Jews and Proselytes, Cretes and Arabian.

"All sorts and conditions of men were there. The world by representatives were there. Human nature was there. And human nature killed the Prince of Peace. Love was there. 'Mary stood the cross beside.' John was there. Luke says the people stood afar off and bewailed him. I believe all the Marys were there. Indifference was there. Stolid soldiers of the legion raffled for his garments. Hate was there. Eyes looked out in base triumph of vulgar thief and high priest.

"The cowards were all in the front row; those who; when he was fast bound, danced round him and spit on him. There are a few people who like to see a man tread hot plow-shears and who like to weave a crown of thorns and press it well down on the head of a man whose hands are tied. It is the peculiar privilege of cowards to be cruel. Bayard Taylor was a poet. He

wrote two good lines:

The bravest are the tenderest;  
The loving are the daring.

"The cross of Christ means the love and mercy of God, and it also means the wrath and meanness of man. Both are in full exhibition on and about the cross.

"Any excellence is a provocation. We either rise to it or we pull it down. Jealousy is not Jewish—it is human. I notice this about all the trials for political crimes. They are never fair. Against the law, Jesus was tried in the night. Against the law, the witnesses for him were not summoned. Poor human nature! Hamlet looks it over and says: 'Something is rotten in Denmark.'

"Man delights me not; nor woman either."

"He has discovered that Ophelia is in league with her father. He looks further and discovers that his uncle is a murderer, and his mother an accomplice. Everything is rotten in Denmark. When a man's mother goes all things go. 'The earth is an unweeded garden that goes to seed.' Critics say that Hamlet dawdles; delays. What's the use of killing one scoundrel in a world of scoundrels?

"In contrast, consider the hopefulness of Jesus Christ. Actually has hope for a world whose representative men he sees with dying eyes from the cross! His best friends could not watch with him one hour, but he still has confidence in the salvation of sleepy friends and vigilant enemies! It is an amazing thing! But he had insight. He knew what was in man and he said: 'And I, if I be lifted up will draw all men.'

"And the returns began to come in. A poor, ignorant robber nailed to the cross beside him looked at him once and said: 'Lord, remember me.' A Roman captain said: 'Truly this man was the Son of God.'

"Napoleon read the life of Jesus by Luke and said: 'I am an understander of men; this man was more than man.'

"Christ's insight into our common



human weakness and wickedness, what we are, discourages me, and I am afraid of him. I pray like the Gadarenes that he may 'depart out of our coasts.' But 'notwithstanding all,' his hope for us and his confidence in what we may and must become, changes my prayer.

"Abide with us—we of little faith—we trust not much in our hold on thee; we trust altogether in thy hold on us."

#### A REPLY TO "B. S."

In the last issue of the Magazine there is an article written by some economist or panagyrist who signed himself "B. S." in which he attempts to call the editor of the *Journal* of the K. of L. to task for a few words written in opposition to some past utterances of Gladstone. The writer in question seems inflated with the "Grand old man" and goes on so far as to call the editor of our *Journal* a bigot, an ingrate or something worse, which in my opinion is a grand mistake on the part of the philanthropist who says "honor to whom is due." Having been a constant reader of the *Journal* and the editorials written by the editor of that periodical, I feel that I can speak with some degree of certainty and the conclusion I have arrived at is that the editor of the *Journal* is a bold, fearless writer who attacks any person, party or creed without fear or favor as long as he believes they are in the wrong or have any tendency to do what is wrong which proves conclusively that he is not a bigot. Some people have queer ideas about them calling one person an ingrate because what they said did not please them and calling another person the grandest man and greatest commoners on earth.

"Those who live in glass houses shall not throw stones." We would not pluck one flower from the wreath that decorates the brow of the "Grand old man" but we would call the attention of B. S. to the constitution of the U. S. and the declaration of independence and what caused it to be written and

when he reads it over, which he evidently has not or if he has he has forgotten it, then let him ask himself why he came to this country as long as there is such a heaven on earth as the country and men of which he writes with such emphasis. Why go to Europe for great men, have we not got them here in abundance? Grover Cleveland for an example and scores of others. I venture to say that B. S. is more indebted to him than any man in all Europe at the present time. Why not write a line or two about home talent instead of heaping upon them a tirade of abuses, it would be more becoming, more dignified and manly. From the remarks of B. S. we gleam the idea that the editor of the *Journal* is a tory and a foreigner which we will not attempt to palliate or deny. Although he may have been born in Canada yet he has American ideas that could not be instilled into him in a Saxonized School.

When foreigners land on American soil they should cease to be foreigners from that moment, if not they should immediately return from whence they came. Our country is very large but not large enough for any man or set of men who will not conform to our ways. As that is the reason the Chinese can no longer cross our borders in a lawful way for the past ten years at last and we hope it ever will be so. If B. S. wishes to learn something of true philanthropy let him read the work of the world renowned philanthropist Count Tolstoi who practices what Christ taught while on earth at least that is what we read in the papers almost daily now work done by the noblest work of God. A truly, sincere, honest and christian being. I am not well versed in ancient history but I have a faint idea of modern history and on this particular occasion I have to speak in order to show B. S. that there is something more necessary for the elevation of mankind than simply the enactment of laws that are full of loopholes for those that have the wherewith to crawl through and avoid the responsibilities.



and when B. S. writes again we hope he will not make his article appear as though he was a bigot or ingrate instead of the person attacked by him.

Our *Journal* is the best labor periodical in the world and our *Magazine* is next. Then let us keep them as they are and not defile their pages.

CONFERE.

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### THIS IS OUR ENEMY,

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In the *American* of January the 14th the editor has honored me with almost a column and a half article in reply to my criticism of the "Dispatch from Toledo, Ohio" with his own comments. Those who read the U. P. Employees' Magazine last month will remember that I only took exceptions to his comments saying "The Knights took [the stand]"—on the school question and if we are able to read between the lines it was in favor of parochial schools, and to tolerate public schools, and further insinuating that Powderly was in league with the ecclesiastical authorities of the Roman Catholic Church.

I am now accused of writing "a mess of disappointed, uncompleted sentences, of trying to make truth appear as falsehood." The printers error, or my poor penmanship, that makes me say I am led to a fierce instead of a firm conclusion that the A. P. A. is the secret enemy of organized labor, is used as a part of the head lines to his editorial. He admits that in this conclusion I am about half right.

He frequently alludes to my fierce conclusion, and says what I wrote was a jumble of ungrammatical and poorly punctuated sentences. I am accused of belonging to one of the numerous Roman associations with a man of Rome at its head and of allowing the animal to show its cloven hoof in my writings.

I am sensible that I have followed his example too long and wandered from the subject. I simply accused the editor of the *American* of publishing a falsehood for the purpose of in-

juring others, this he has not denied unless the following is his denial. "In that effusion we are informed that truth is like a foreign language to us." Now this is the unkindest cut of all, coming as it does, right after an election in which that question was prominently before the people. What question? The only question I alluded to was the untruthfulness of the editorial of the *American*.

He even insinuates that I am no gentleman.

As an editor of a newspaper he has been given qualifications which nature never intended for him.

The style and magnitude of his article imposes upon my mind some who are unequal to the task of discussing a question, or wish to avoid it, and believe much has been proved because much has been said.

A smart editor could have said all he did in one fourth the space, and a d—m smart one would not have said it at all, but would have proved that the facts I stated were not too notorious to be denied.

I have long ago learned to take no notice of the silly invectives heaped upon me by every simpleton, some of whom belonged to the newspaper fraternity.

The way this gentleman finds fault with my grammar, I take it for granted that he is a graduate from some university while I confess that my education was very limited, and my labors humble. If he has given a just description of my contribution to the Magazine, how is it possible that I have disturbed his piece of mind?

In reply to some of his accusations to which I have not alluded, I will answer that I have great respect for the right of others.

I deny none the rights I wish to enjoy or exercise myself. If I used "abuse for argument" he certainly has not been polite. He was a volunteer in this, since he wrote the editorial to which I took exception.

The officers of my local assembly are Knights of Labor first, last and always.



I care not whether a man is Protestant, Catholic, Mohamedan, Infidel or Agnostic.

I judge a man not so much by his theories as by his practice.

If I were perishing for want of water on a desert and were to meet a Mohamedan and a Christian, one of which would give me a drink, and one who would not, I will leave it even to a good grammarian to judge who I would think the most of, regardless of his theories.

He has all through his writings shown that he knows better than I do upon what particular occasions a talent for misrepresentation may be fairly exerted.

H. BREITENSTEIN.

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#### AN EDUCATED MECHANIC.

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A great many mechanics seem to entertain an idea that if they are only good workmen that is all that is necessary, but there is no good reason why the mechanic should not cultivate his mind as well as his muscle, and the ambitious will assuredly do this, says the *Railway Review*.

The ambitious young mechanic is not satisfied that he is able to saw, file or turn the inanimate, and convert them to a practical use; not satisfied with the mere exercise of physical force, with the fact that he is, perhaps, a good mechanic, so far as handiwork is concerned. The very fact of his being a good workman is invariably proof that he has worked his mind as well as his hands. He has studied to gain great ideas and knowledge of principle, which alone can be acquired by study and application of the mind. Instead of spending all his spare moments at the theater, saloon, gambling table or on the streets, he has used that time in cultivating his mind, in gaining new ideas, in reading the successes and failures of others, and in studying how to most easily, rapidly and profitably accomplish the purposes which are his life's work.

If you would ever rise above the lowest level of mechanical knowledge and skill, you must cultivate your mind, as well as your physical being. You may be ever so good a workman, but you can never stand at the head of your craft unless your mind has been cultivated, and the circle of knowledge enlarged by studying and watching what others are doing and have done.

This is an age of progression, and the man who fails to keep up with the times will, sooner or later, be found by the roadside, a subject for the ambulance or grave digger. The time has gone by when physical force and ability predominate, and stand out as the necessary qualifications of success. Employers are looking for the steady, thoughtful, studied and technically educated young men to fill positions of honor or advancement.

The fact that a man puts ten hours a day in a workshop does not preclude him from sufficient time in which to study and improve his mind as well as to enjoy himself in other ways. There is no excuse today for any young man to grow up in ignorance, or as a mere mechanical tool. There is every advantage at hand for his mental and moral improvement, and to become posted on the great topics of the times. It is as necessary that we should cultivate our mental being by exercise and practice as that we look after our physical one, and he who has a strong mental training is the better able to control and govern his physical being and make the work it accomplishes more successful and glorious.—*The Brass Worker*.

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#### PIECE WORK, OVERTIME, TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

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Much has been written now concerning piece-work from the worker's point of view. This, of course, always embodies more or less of the assumption that the employer is a sort of extra terrestrial fiend, constantly on the alert to seize opportunities for reducing wages and piece prices.



To some extent this is the case; for in any line of business the liberal employer is more or less circumscribed in his liberty by the actions of his less liberal competitors, and so feels obliged to do many things which are contrary to his wishes, and even absolutely distasteful to him. He is between two fires, and must either shut down or follow suit at a more or less close distance of his competitors.

To an employer of this stamp life is not all "beer and skittles," and too often he is treated by his men no better than the man who takes delight in cutting prices.

All employers are by no means the ruffians they are represented to be by too many of the worker's leaders.

On the question of piece-work there is, therefore, much to be said on the employer's side.

Granted that the man who works by the piece ought fairly to be able to earn by an attentive day's work from 20 to 50 per cent more than he does by day work, it cannot be fair that any man on piece-work should even be able to turn out three or four times the work he was previously doing by the day. It is such instances as this that have been seized by employers as their excuse for rigid cutting down of prices until they have gone as far one way as the men had been going in the other.

Doubtless all of us have met with workmen who push along work, even miles away from headquarters, and under no oversight, whilst others similarly let time drift as it may.

There is at present a strike on hand in the north of England, in the engineering works, against overtime. The men do not object to all overtime, but think it ought to be kept as low as possible. The employers largely agree, but object to the question of whether certain work shall be allowed overtime being left for the trades' union officials to decide.

Now it seems to me that the employers ought to be glad to have a chance of stopping overtime, and take risk of an occasional decision against it for

the sake of the saving affected.

In many cases—far too many—overtime is simply the worker's excuse for spending an hour over his tea instead of thirty minutes; for a good supper at 11 p. m., for which he is paid 1½ hours' time, at least, to eat; for a two hours' nap in the small hours which he is paid for at three to four hours of time, and the work done is small indeed. Other men went out in charge of work look on the whole affair as a means of recreation, leaving their duties to the second man, and evincing ingenuity only in their skill in so arranging work that overtime will be necessary, such overtime being arranged so that the proper train homewards is missed, and then the two hours of waiting for the next one are spent in a cosy corner, and paid for, of course, as time traveling home.

As here and there an odd employer will spoil the comfort of a dozen shops so an odd worker of the above type spoils things for the better disposed, and they are always so plausible, too, that it is quite difficult to bring things home to them, and they can always contrive some means of bringing matters round to suit their own plans. Overtime ought to be of very exceptional occurrence, and closely looked after, or it degenerates into a farce.

This is, perhaps, less marked in the shops, but even there it is impossible to get efficient work in half-lighted corners. Where overtime gives perhaps its best return is on the running of a lathe or shaper, or a boringmill for pushing on repair work. The foreman sees a cylinder started to be bored out at 5 p. m. and by 7 a. m. next morning he sees so much of actual work done, and if it is not done he knows there has been neglect, and perhaps stoppage, and will have cause for complaint, especially if there is a telltale ridge left behind.

Quite apart from willful shirking, no man can do his naturally best work when over-fatigued; and if nine hours be a proper day's work it is uneconomical to do more, and if two or three



hours overtime daily can be properly worked, why the call for shorter hours?

When an apprentice—and I had to do as I was told—I have worked half a week without sleep, and frequent long stretches of twenty-four hours on and twelve off, and I would today gladly give back tenfold the earnings of that overtime to be able to undo it and its lasting physical effects. I have seen some men work until they could hardly stand, and I have seen others doze away hours they were paid for; and my conviction is against overtime though there are times when it may very fairly be required, and the men ought not to refuse it—on such occasions as will sometimes happen where perhaps another thousand workers are idle through the breakage of a crank shaft or the splitting of a cylinder.

The quarreling piece-work and overtime is not therefore wholly debitable to employers; the employed are often in fault; and are too much inclined to overlook the fact that shops are run with the intention of making a profit, and a shop that makes no profit usually ends sooner or later in closing. So long as the present social conditions hold good this question of profit-making has to be faced and recognized, and it is manifestly foolish to strike for an increase of pay in face of a big contract taken on an assumption that a certain wage cost will be incurred thereon, as this probably means that no other such contracts will be heartily sought for, and that shop will be less busy, and men will be paid off, and have to break up their homes, and find fresh settlements.

On the whole, at the present time in this country [England] wages are good all round, and though some people are starving, and others taking their own lives for want of employment, there is a call for workers in many directions, and good wages are waiting for thousands who refuse them, because poor wages are to be had in overcrowded but "genteel" occupations.

There is room for really skilled and dependable men in many branches

of trade—workmen of the old type of long apprenticeship days, not college-bred half workers. I confess to a feeling of utter despondency when the young college or technical school youth comes and shows me a roll of drawings. These precious rolls usually contain some pedestal, or plummer block as they are termed, or an impossible engine cylinder. I do not think engineering can be usefully taught in a school or college. Its principles may be taught, and double the mathematics necessary for nine out of ten engineers may be picked up, but the means of applying either of these cannot be taught, but must be picked up by the student himself when he gets amongst practical work.

If he is taught in a college to design a pump, for example, he will get drilled into him the customary 25 per cent allowance for slip, and yet when he gets into practice he may discover that sometimes a pump will deliver more water than its speed, stroke and area can be figured upon to do, and he will learn not to trust to calculation of a pump's duty when he is on certain special work. He will find fifty conditions to be attended to in boiler making if he makes a specialty of this subject, besides the ring tension over which he worried as the one thing needful.

There are some things a college, properly equipped, can teach, which may be named:

A college with a good steam engine fitted with dynamometer, brakes, indicators, and all necessary instruments can teach a student who has acquired the necessary knowledge of physics how to make a thorough steam engine test, and the knowledge will stand good to him in practice, unless he is so perfect a fool that he cannot devise means of rigging up the necessary arrangements on every type of engine he may be called on to test, for the reason that it is taught practically as applied, but probably to greater refinement than actual practice will demand. Where there is a bona fide intention to



make a genuine steam engine test in practice, one man can do the work of half a dozen men on such tests as are so often published in some technical papers, results teeming with figures to three decimals, and yet with something omitted that really vitiates the whole as an exact scientific determination.—*W. H. Booth in American Machinist.*

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#### A CLERGYMAN'S FOUR REASONS FOR BEING A KNIGHT OF LABOR.

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I am a Knight of Labor because I believe its principles are synonymous with the principles of Christianity applied to our social and industrial relations.

The Order stands for four great principles, all of them Christian principles:

*First*, That moral and industrial worth, not wealth, should be the standard of individual and National excellence.

*Second*, The right to the use of natural opportunities, especially that of land—opportunities created by God for the use of all men, and not for the benefit of the few.

*Third*, The right to work, as essential to human life—a right, notwithstanding our Declaration of Independence, not yet acknowledge—a natural and unalienable right when hundreds of thousands of human beings are out of work to-day; and yet, as no man has the right to demand employment of another, if he is to maintain life, he must have the right to demand opportunity to employ himself.

*Fourth*, The duty to work—the first great law of God, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." A duty totally opposed to the existence of those, whether rich or poor, who do not work because they will not, not because they can not, and who form the parasites of our modern society.

These principles, it will be observed, are only truly Christian, but thoroughly American in their character as well, hence I am a Knight of Labor.—*Rev. William L. Bull.*

The January *Arena* contains as a frontispiece a fine portrait of Walt Whitman. The opening paper is by the eminent English scientist, Alfred Russell Wallace, who deals in an able manner with "Human progress: Past and Future." Another noteworthy paper is by Prof. A. N. Jannaris, Ph. D., of the University of Greece, Athens who treats in a strong and entertaining manner the subject of "Mohammedan Marriage and Life." Ex-Governor Lionel A. Sheldon furnishes probably the most authoritative paper that has ever been written upon Louisiana and the Levees; Henry Wood, the author of "Natural Law in the Business World." "Edward Burton," etc., writes thoughtfully on "The University of Law." A critical sketch of Walt Whitman and his work by D. G. Watts is also an interesting feature. Among other subjects ably treated are "The Hill Banking System," "The Moral and Legal Aspect of the Divorce Movement towards the Dakotas," and "What is Buddhism?" Perhaps the leading feature of this issue is the publication of the first part of Hamlin Garland's novel of the modern west, entitled "A Spoil of Office." This story is something unique in literature and will doubtless place its author in the first rank as a rising novelist of the realistic school, if subsequent chapters are as well sustained as those in the January *Arena*. A fine portrait of Mr. Garland accompanies the story. The editor writes in an optimistic vein of "The Coming Dawn." The *Arena* is already known as the most popular of the great reviews. It is without question the most fearless and liberal leading monthly published.

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The owners of wealth do not live on it. They use it as a means of living on other people. Self-support is the first of man—and woman.—

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If the sun had nothing else to do but shine on the righteous it would be hardly worth while for it to rise as early as it does.—*Texas Siftings.*



## LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

In the case of *RUSSEL VS. RICHMOND ETC. RY., Co., U. S. C. C., South Carolina, Aug. 14th 1891.*

It is held that where a railway company by rule forbids its brakemen going between freight cars to couple them and provides that coupling must be done by means of a stick, the company is not liable for the death of a brakeman who, in consideration of employment by the company, signed a written recognition of such rule, waiving all liability of the company to him for any results of disobedience thereof, when it appears that he understood what he was signing, that the company had provided, coupling sticks for the train, and that the death was the result of disobedience of the rule.

So, where an employee of a railroad company, by special written contract, at the time he was employed, and in consideration thereof, agreed, "to take upon himself all risks connected with or incident to his position on the road, and that he would in no case hold the company liable for any damages he might sustain by accidents or collisions on the trains or road, or which may result from the negligence or carelessness, or misconduct of himself or other employees, or persons connected with such road, or in the service of the company." In an action for injury resulting from the use of defective appliances, *held*, that such a contract, so far as it does not waive any criminal neglect of the company or its principal officers, is a legal contract and binding upon the employee. This is the doctrine laid down by the Georgia Supreme Court, in case of *Railway Co. v. Bishop*, 50 Ga., 465.

A railway company cannot, as a common carrier stipulate for non-liability for its own negligence, or the negligence of its servants. But that contract would, if it could be made, be with the public. The employee must be permitted to make his own agreement, and when made the court says

"It is of no concern of the public on what terms an individual chooses to contract." The employee, "deliberately, and for a consideration, undertook what he knew to be a dangerous service, and contracted that he would not hold the company liable for the negligence of its servants, or even for the negligence of the company itself."

*RAILWAY CO. VS. BISHOP SUPRA.*

Other courts have put a limitation to this agreement, for the reason that no corporation can contract with an employee for immunity in case of a violation of law, because such contract is against good morals, or contrary to public policy.

Where a conductor and engineer, having contracted to relieve their common master from liability for injuries that might result from a violation of any given rule and where they varied the time schedule furnished them which constituted a breach of orders which resulted in a collision and consequent injury, no recovery can be had. Even the injured engineer cannot excuse himself for a violation of such schedule or rule by setting up an order from the conductor, after he, himself having contracted to relieve the employer from liability for injury for any violation of rules the violation of which contributed to the injury complained of. But if such violation of the rules did, or does not contribute to our injury, the contract of exemption cannot be pleaded as a defence.

*RAILWAY CO. VS. MCDADE*, 59 GA. 73.

If an employee suffers an injury, brought about by a violation of the plain instructions or rules of his principal, he cannot hold the company liable therefore.

*WOLSEY VS. R. R. Co.*, 38 OHIO ST. 227.

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"If a man is in debt to society who determines the amount."

---

"Can a person be rich enough to live happily without work?"



## 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.

Pay up your subscriptions promptly. Agents at each division place on the system have receipt books now issued them for the year. Ask for a receipt when you pay them.

With few exceptions, the local reports for January are in, and as a whole, show increased activity in the district. At several places, arrangements are being perfected to organize new assemblies.

Henry Rein, who was a delegate from Ellis, Kansas, to the last district session, died at the Denver hospital Jan. 24 of pneumonia. He was brought to the hospital five days before from Ellis a very sick man, but with hope that the change might improve him. Bro. Rein had been an earnest Knight of Labor for many years.

John W. Hayes, General Secretary-Treasurer was a visitor at the district headquarters January 14. He is now on his return trip from the Pacific coast, where he had been doing some good work in organization, having organized a District Assembly in San Francisco, and a large number of locals including some in Utah. What he saw of the Chinese on the coast makes him a radical believer in restriction.

In the Fireman's Magazine for January, editor Debs suggests that the editors of publications in the interest of railroad employes, hold a conference, that there may be concerted action in *matters of vital interest to railroad*

men. We believe that good can come from such a meeting, if nothing more than the acquaintance it would make. A general discussion of questions always gives new ideas to the participants.

The editor of the Federationist suggests that February 16 be the date and St. Louis the place and will probably suit the majority. It is probable we will not be able to attend at that time. Editors of labor journals have to labor and like all laborers cannot always do as they would like to do. If the meeting is held we trust that it will prove a success to all.

### QUESTION DEPARTMENT.

#### QUESTIONS IN JANUARY MAGAZINE.

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?

I offer the following as answers to questions for January.

9. The one who controls the distribution of the wealth created and the channels necessary to be used in distribution, the financial exchange, and transportation facilities. Labor must control these before it, can hope for the full benefit of its creation.

10. No, not completely, for the maintenance of national lines, indicates that selfish force is still in operation that now makes a labor problem to solve. An evil cannot be cured, while that which propagates it, exists.

11. No, the sum total of mankind's progress, is the sum total of the knowledge gained. China stood still for centuries for learned nothing new.

12. No, but any movement of men that is not educational, is retrogressive, education is ever in advance. What's to be learned is before us. Any move-



ment not toward education must be in the opposite direction, the movement can be only backward or forward, for that reason, the trades union in national convention have acknowledged themselves to be retrogressive by declaring by resolution they were non-educational. J.

#### QUESTIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

13. Should agricultural and mechanical producers unite for independent political action?

14. Why does organized capital make so much harder a fight against the Knights of Labor, than other forms of labor organizations?

15. What is liberty?

16. What is law?

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The general object of the proposed national forest reserve, set forth in a memorial recently presented to President Harrison by the American Forestry Association, is:

Not to withdraw these lands absolutely from occupation or use, but rather to increase their usefulness and the sum total of the productiveness of the territory, by making each acre do its utmost for the benefit of our people.

In the case of these reservations it is the purpose—

To minimize the destruction of forest areas by fires and the wasteful and erroneous methods of forest use prevalent.

To maintain and increase the lumber industry by a permanent and continuous yield of forest products on non-agricultural lands which, under the present methods, are laid waste by fires and made less productive.

To promote railroading and wood manufacturing industries by providing constant and increasing supplies of the raw material from cultivated forest, and creating a home market for labor and supplies at these manufacturing factories.

To cultivate and develop new growths of valuable timber wherever the matured trees are cut for the market.

To specially guard and protect the sources of our main rivers and lakes and thus continue their flow for the benefit of the people at large.

To prevent these lands from being taken for timber only and abandoned after cutting the best, and also to secure *bona fide* settlements on the agricultural sections.

Nor is it the purpose to prevent prospecting for minerals, opening of mines, or other legitimate and rational use and development of these lands.

To attain these objects the American Forestry Association urges not only the reservation system, but at the same time the enactment of *administrative* laws which will secure these objects and in a simple manner satisfy all local wants.

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#### LITERARY NOTES.

L. W. Rogers, formerly editor of *The Trainmen's Journal*, has before us No. 1 of his new publication, *The Age Of Labor*.

To say that we are pleased with its tone and appearance is putting it mild. Brother Roger's well known ability as an advocate of laborers rights should insure it success. But laborers have not demonstrated by support of their advocates in the past, that they appreciated such efforts, that we have reached that age in social agitation, when workingmen stay by their friends. The noble sacrifices of such men as John Swinton, stand as monuments to that ingratitude born of ignorance. It is to be hoped that we are entering a new era, and the world is about to reap the harvest from seed sown by those now almost forgotten. If so a publication like *The Age Of Labor* will be supported as its merit deserves.

The editor, in his introduction to the laboring people, says:

I have the pleasure of introducing to you a champion of your inalienable rights in the form of a journal without politics, without a religion and without a fear.

\* \* \* \* \*



I have long thought of the necessity for a straight, square, genuine labor paper that should be broad enough to rise above all class restrictions, grand enough to pay true allegiance to labor in general, and brave enough to point out facts regardless of consequences. Strange as it may seem, even the reform press hesitates to tell the whole truth. The truth is often so startling and it seems like being so radical to tell it that the fear of ridicule or the loss of subscribers prevents its coming out. I have made up my mind that the *Age of Labor* shall be tied to none of these old-time notions and that I shall recite the facts as I see and know them, whether at the end of the year I have one subscriber or fifty-thousand. To do this it is absolutely necessary to be independent on all social, religious political questions—free and independent in everything. But being independent does not mean to be careful to dodge all issues and straddle all questions. Whatever is of interest to the laboring people will be fearlessly discussed. No reverence for long-established customs nor of high official position will have a feather's weight. The idea that when we find something wrong in a man occupying a high official position, it should be kept quiet for the sake of "harmony," and that thereby the interests of those he represents will be best served, is an utterly false one and has done incalculable harm.

The subscription is two dollars per year. Address, *The Age of Labor*, Chicago, Ill.

The February *Arena* contains three political papers of general interest. Ex-Governor Sheldon writes thoughtfully on the Railroad Problem. Robert S. Taylor, on the Electoral College, in a paper entitled "Danger Ahead," and C. C. Post, the author of "Driven from Sea to Sea," gives one of the clearest and most concise presentations of the Sub-Treasury Plan as advocated by the *Farmer's Alliance* which has yet appeared. One of the most interesting

features of this issue of *The Arena* is a sketch of the life and work of Herbert Spencer, by William H. Hudson, who for many years was the private secretary of the great philosopher. A fine portrait of Mr. Spencer forms a frontispiece of this issue. Henry Wood writes in a brilliant manner of the Solidarity of the Race; evincing profound thought. He is a philosopher of the modern metaphysical school, and is one of the most fascinating essayists of the day. The editor of *The Arena* writes on Hypnotism and its Relation to Psychical Research, presenting a large array of most interesting facts and describing experiments performed by leading scientists which demonstrate the marvelous power of the human mind. There are two religious papers of special interest in this issue: one by an orthodox clergyman, Rev. Burt Estes Howard, a Presbyterian; and one by B. Cameron, B. C. L., a liberal. Dr. Howard discusses the atonement in the light of modern critical thought, and Mr. Cameron writes on Inspiration and Heresy. Both are scholarly, and will richly repay reading. A charming sketch of Dom Pedro appears, under the title, "The Last American Monarch" and Mr. Garland's powerful pen picture of life, love and hope in the modern west occupies twenty-five pages this being the second part of his great novel, "A Spoil of Office."

True and tried friends are always welcome, consequently "Vick's Floral Guide" is sure of a warm reception, especially when dressed as daintily as this year. The "Nellie Lewis" Carnation on the front of cover, and "Brilliant poppies" on the back, are unusually attractive, and the numerous colored plates of flowers and vegetables are certainly works of art and merit. The first twenty-four pages, printed in violet ink, describe Novelties and Specialties. Send ten cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., and procure a copy of this attractive and useful catalogue. It costs nothing as the ten cents can be deducted from the first order.



## 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.*

GRAND ISLAND, Dec. 28, 1891.

*Editor Magazine:*

As a favor, and to save other laboring companions from being swindled as I have, please publish the following:

About one year ago, an ad came out in the Omaha Bee, from the Pacific Portrait House, Chicago, stating that a life size portrait would be "sent free," to send on a photograph to this house and it would be enlarged and sent to the sender as an advertisement, and they gave as reference the banks of Chicago. Well I sent on a cabinet photograph. In about a month I received from these swindlers a paper to frame it as it was such a fine picture, it could not be sent without, frame and glass from \$5 to \$8. I did not answer until in May, when I sent \$5.75 for the picture and frame and received no answer from them. In about four months after I received a letter from P. F. Harting, 108 and 110 Randolph Street, Chicago, stating that I had an elegant picture and that they wanted more money to express it to me, and denied receiving the \$5.75. I proved it by the Express Co. who delivered it to him then I received notice that the picture would be sent as per agreement. It came today with no frame, only 14x17 glass, the only thing of any value and cost, \$5.75. The original photograph was a dab of Indian ink. The picture sent had no more resemblance to the photograph than a baboon to the Prince of Wales. It was a regular botch which a common school boy could do better with, with a piece of charcoal. I would not allow it to be seen as it would disgrace a slaughter house. Anyone wishing or doubting my treatment can get my address from the editor.

I write this to prevent others from patronizing these swindlers and being duped as I have been.

After I sent a Wells Fargo Express Order, one of their clerks said to me he thought I was patronizing a set of swindlers, that they were a shaky concern, and so it has been proved. If this will only save some other laborer from being duped and kept from sending on a good photograph to be spoiled, and throwing away his money on a set of swindlers, the money spent will be of some use.

Labor papers please copy.

E.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 27, 1891.

*Editor Magazine:*

Since my last letter, the stationery engine in the machine shop has been moved to make

room for the new planer which has been brought from Albina, Oregon and also a wheel press and several small lathes among the many improvements in and around the shops. The fact may be mentioned that an engine and dynamo are being placed in engine room No. 1, to furnish light to the machine shops. Machine shop No. 2, has turned out twelve engines rebuilt, among the many is 812 which got a new boiler complete she is a daisy turned out by Mr. Kennedy, he is a bright young railroad man. They have been hiring a number of men in the shops here. The car shops has just turned out two bright mail cars and for durability and artistic work are not equaled by the cars usually bought by our roads from eastern shops, costing but little more and a better, stronger and more serviceable car which is the result of home manufacture. These are the first new cars put out by these shops for a long time past. C. A. Leary and a gang of men has left for Cheyenne to do some work on the shops there.

A. B.

GRAND ISLAND, Nebr., Dec., 28, 1891.

*Editor Magazine:*

I write you after so long a period has lapsed since you heard from here to inform all along the line of this immense railroad system, that the assembly at this point has its second wind so to speak, and that we intend keeping up the not overly pleasant but necessary work of maintaining a standard of wages, and insisting on justice from the company to the men and at the same time seeing to it that the company receives justice which we think of no less importance. At present the company reaps the benefits but in the long run the employers receive the benefits through the continued better wages, for continued better service. But be not deceived in the foregoing remarks, for we have a very laborious work before us. There is perhaps, no place on the line of the U. P. system at which the schedule of wages is so utterly disregarded in certain departments as here. But there is lots of truth in the time worn saying that "time accomplishes all things" and thus we are in hopes that a little time and a considerable quantity of manly assertion of the right will relieve the pressure so that we can take the block out of the pop and replace the spring which I fear is rusty from disuse.

The men at Cheyenne have acquired a gain in our loss by the appointment of M. H. Wilkins (for ten years assistant foreman here) general foreman there. Success to him. The boys tried in a feeble way to express their appreciation of his pacific qualities by presenting him some handsome presents. Allen Smith is appointed to fill the place made vacant. We will try and keep you better informed as to Grand Islands place on the worlds atlas in the future.

ALI ME.

ELLIS, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Not having seen any news from this part of the



world in the Magazine for some time I concluded to send in a few items.

We have had a splendid winter thus far excepting a squall now and then.

The ice harvest began on last Wednesday, Jan. 13th and has continued every day since. Saturday it turned pretty warm and gave us a little scare but turned cold in the night and no one has been uneasy since the U. P. has their large ice house full and are loading cars to ship. Everything is going on lovely, no excitement except when some one slips into the water. Mr. Henry our stockyard man undertook to give his team a bath and it was no trouble whatever to get them in, but was considerable trouble to get them out and that team has not loomed up on the ice since. Guess they caught cold.

Ellis is away up in the way of amusements just now, we have Dr. Fonnal with his free lecture and slight-a-hand performance on the 18th and 19th and Hon. A. P. Riddle the 20th. Free lecture under the auspices of the A. O. U. W. and the Demorest contest on Thursday evening the 21st.

L. A. 2332 K. of L. is holding its own which is good these days. The work is going on briskly at the shops and they are doing good work and lots of it or else the officials are slinging taffy at us for there is a compliment tacked upon the door of the round-house for the mechanical department.

Brother Rein has been sick about six weeks, he has gone to the Denver hospital this week for a change of climate. He takes the best wishes of the brothers with him.

We have one of those rotary snow plows here all O. K. for work wherever she is needed but have not had enough snow to try it yet and I don't know of any one that cares to see enough either.

Mr. Carl Breman, engineer at Junction City is in town. He reports everything lively down the road and says mercury stands away down to twenty degrees below nothing.

Well I will close for this time and if this does not find the waste basket I will come again.

N, G. F. N.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb. January 20, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

As there has been nothing in the Magazine from this point for some time, I will try and give you a few items this month.

There has been some changes made here since the last letter appeared, notably the head of the Motive Power Department of these shops.

Mr. M. K. Barnum is the person presiding over us now, that is when he is here. He had the misfortune of being on the sick list for the past two months and I think if I sound the opinion for the majority of the men here they will be glad when he will be able to be around again if nothing more than to get justice done them for his man, Friday, has been very fly of late and *has been carrying things on in a very high handed manner, jumping on the men right and left*

especially those that don't happen to be of the same color that he is himself.

Everything in the shops is just more than on the jump, rush the engines in and then rush them out again regardless of whether they are ready to go out or not. Here only a short time ago one of the star engines of this division was brought in the shop and I understand that only one side of her was over-hauled and the consequence was after a few trips she had to be brought back in the shop and have the work done, only a great deal more of it than was needed if it had been done right in the first place, so much for economy and incompetency.

It looks to me, Mr. Editor, that it is high time that the company would take a tumble, as the boys say, and get a foreman to do what they are hired for, mainly to get the work out in the most approved and expedition style instead of having him prowling around to see where he can jack some one up, or give it to some poor devil in the neck in the shape of a ten days lay off.

They have had foremen here that knew how to handle men and everything went along harmoniously and when the work went out it was a pride and a credit to the shop that turned it out but all that is changed now and in the long run the men have to suffer for it instead of those that are to blame. I understand these shops here, under little Joe's administration, was the neatest and most tidy kept of any on the system, but at the present and for some time past it is just the reverse.

I took a trip through the machine shops the other day and it looked to me more like a coal mine just after an explosion than it did the neat and tidy shop that it once used to be.

I understand the company has undertaken another stroke of economy in the shape of repairs on springs. I hear they are sending all spring repairs over to Canada or some other foreign place instead of doing it here at home where it belongs. The very idea of economy in sending a heavy locomotive spring 2000 miles perhaps only to have a couple of hours work done is more than I can get through my woolly head and it don't look to me as if it is giving us a fair show, especially with such a competent man as the Major at the head of that kind of work and also his assistant, which by the way I almost forgot to mention, the old fisherman from off the lake in the sand hills who is also hard to beat at that kind of work and likewise when it comes to helping the cause of labor he is a daisy, liberal both in mind and pocket.

The Assembly meetings are fairly well attended. We are taking in new members at every meeting and fast reinstating the old ones which don't look as if our ship was sinking very fast.

Yours in the cause,  
J EEMES.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 17, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

Outside of R. R. work wish is fair, trade is dull, a national falling I presume from all re-



ports. Aside from the McKinley boomers, some doubt and wonder where the braving effects of the padded infants comes in. I can only add wait until we develop latest America and reciprocity sits. In the mean time if a few thousand are starving don't envy McCarnegie and a few others. Many claim there is not money enough. Yet if we start a small factory we are sinched the moment we attempt to add to the volume. Why not protect this needed industry? We will make the same old dollar that was worshiped by our dads and give a written guarantee with every case that it is as pure as fine old whiskey.

In a column article from the pen of the editor of *Labor Wave* he says two things:

*First*, The McKinley bill is nothing less than legal robbery still he believes that it is more necessary, yes a hundred times for to reform in money than tariff.

*Second*, he says: The cheap price of silver bullion which is caused by its limited coinage. He does not add with unlimited coinage would come unlimited production, identical results surely. A receipt to capture some of what is in circulation, troubles the minds of many, neither would unlimited coinage reduce these troubles or distance to the pile. Our silver dollar is worth 50 cents, the McKinley outrage makes the purchasing power of our best dollar worth something less than 50 cents. If it may be a fence post, a brick or paving stone, when we earn it we want its value.

When protection was foisted upon us it was to protect the American workman.

Eleven months of 1891 found 562,07 immigrants land to partake of some of the outdoor relief this winter. If I owned a silver mine I would boom it. The greatest number are for the greatest good, they should rule. Free wool to protect our miserable hides is the motto of the tribe, join us.

Did you ever hear of the Burlington relief Department? It is a charitable organization, they pay for all privileges. if they break their necks they get their money back. They are as kind and charitable as a bad step mother. Last August they dumped a freight train on a section boss but he was dug up again. His ungrateful wife received \$500 out of the fund. Think of it. She sued the company for \$5,000 more and the jury allowed her \$4,500. That jury was packed. They have appealed to a higher and juster court.

Potatoes are worth 20 cents, \$4,500 for section bosses, think of ingrates. The U. P. hospital fund is not voluntary, it has one good feature. If you loose a limb and walk to the hospital they will care for you providing the bunks are not all full of dead-heads from some wreck. 40 cents a month aint much but every honest man pays his own debts.

The State Farmer's Alliance after a three days session at Lincoln adjourned on the 15th. As of yore we demand this and demand that. D—— it there is enough of them, why don't they take the earth and run it. A child creeps before it walks, they would raise the plasters of the little spots they rest upon. When they had office we got neither reason or reform.

My last letter created some remarks as may this. I am not a ranter. My ship of faith hath long broken from her moorings. The storm of reason drove her out upon the sea of right, When she founders it will be in the cause of shedding light. Not upon the dark ages but upon labors present dark hours. A poorly cared body, a pampered soul and misguided mind.

D. T.

KANSAS CITY, Kansas, Jan. 10, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

I have been watching the correspondents column of the Magazine and I have noticed that for some time past there has been a good deal of criticism going on. Please permit me to state my opinion in regard to criticism. I think it is much better when employes feel aggrieved to go directly to the employer and arbitrate your differences. When you take the other way to obtain justice you are not so likely to succeed as there would be a feeling between the two that should not exist according to article No. XXII in the preamble of the Knights of Labor which reads as follows:

To persuade employers to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes in order that the hands of sympathy between them may be strengthened and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary. I will leave it to your judgment whether criticism agrees with said article or not and judging from my experience in the past month, the foreman seems to be somewhat loaded with criticism themselves and really believe as long as the managers of the U. P. Ry. have acted so gentlemanly towards their employes they should do the same in return. I should judge it would be more agreeable to them if there was more harmony existing between their employes, so long as the foremen and men don't get along together there is time spent in waiting for the foreman to come around to lay out a piece of work when he could do it just as well, and material wasted in doing work that the man himself knows is wrong and that it was a mistake or oversight of the foreman and many other things could be done and the company benefitted thereby, if they would work in harmony. Some jobs could be done quicker and with less expense by taking advantage of the work in different ways by assisting each other. I have partly expressed my opinion on the subject this time and perhaps you will hear from me in the future.

CRITIC.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Jan. 19, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

At the regular meeting of L. A. 1300 K. of L. January 14th, 1892 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted,

*Whereas*, The great ruler of the universe has removed from our midst our worthy brother, John Ostram, after a severe illness on the 6th inst.

*Resolved*, That we the members of Local Assembly 1300 mourn the loss of our departed



brother and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted wife and family in their bereavement.

*Resolved*, That the honesty and manly principles of brother Ostram are worthy of our emulation in our onward march in the battle of human rights.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the above be given to the family of our afflicted brother, a copy to the City Press and U. P. Employees Magazine for publication.

R. S. 1300.

OMAHA, Nebr., Jan., 18, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

A few words from here may be of some interest to your many readers.

The U. P. is building a new blacksmith shop here for the benefit of the car shops and the frame was put up when the building inspector of the city came and stopped the work to get out a permit. So it stands unfinished yet.

Business is good here. They are hiring a few laborers and machinists. The trainmen are busy on this division. The callers here have to have a horse to get the crews out on time and there has been a big kick on account of them having to feed and keep shoes on the horse on account of the small pay. There are two callers, one receives two dollars for ten hours work and the other three dollars for ten hours work. They have secured feed from the company which makes them feel a little better.

The machinists in the round-house are working 9½ hours per day, they begin at 7:30 and work to 6:30 p. m. There was a strong argument with the timekeeper about the time and a half for that last half hour but the boys could not get it. I think the timekeeper is not allowing the men just time.

A. B.

ARMSTRONG, Kas., Jan., 22, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

The weather for the past month has been very changeable. A severe storm set in, running the mercury down to six degrees below zero and has been hovering near zero ever since, making times hard for poor people. The working hours in the shops are still 47 with a good deal of overtime made in some of the departments. In some of the departments here, one half of the men are retained to work overtime while the other half is sent home, much to the chagrin of the latter. I think where there is much overtime made in any department it should be divided up amongst the men in general and not give it to a favored few as is the present custom. A good deal of sickness prevails among the road and shop men, keeping the company's doctors busy writing prescriptions on drug stores. Andy Anderson foreman of the passenger coach cleaning and repairing department resigned his position as such on the 14 inst. Henry Bantleon, coach builder, succeeded him. Anderson will be retained in the employ of the company. He made a first-class foreman both for the men and company. It is a little winefaced sucker of a watchman that causes all the trouble for Anderson and James

Ralston, a machinist and tool maker of a high order and an old employe of the company in the latter capacity but lately doing no work died at his residence at Armstrong on January 17, 73 years of age, peace to his ashes.

Michael Wren for a long time in days gone by worked for the company in the capacity of boiler maker, helper and bridge carpenter helper, and lately engine wiper for the Rock Island Company was killed on the 20 of December in the discharge of his duty. He got under an engine to clean out an ash pan. The engine leaked steam at the throttle and it moved forward and crushed the life out of him. Mike was always in hard luck while working under E. C. Smeed resident engineer of the Kansas division of the U. P. R. R. who had charge of the construction of a bridge across the Kansas river at this point got himself badly used up in an accident and wore crutches for years. Next we find him in the boiler shop. There he got a red hot rivet in his shoe and that laid him up for a considerable time, and every week he would have his eyes or his hands bandaged up but always managed to be insured. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

Robert C. Murphy an old time passenger engineer of this division died at his home in Wyandott on the night of December 31st of the dreaded disease, consumption, aged 48 years. He leaves two orphan boys behind him aged respectively 9 and 14 years.

On the morning of the 19th inst the mercury went down to 18 degrees below zero, the coldest day for years past. The men in the yards and shops suffered terribly with the cold as the shops are all getting old and the warped boards and battens of the same adds an impetus to the cold on the inside of the shops. It seems to me the company is oblivious to making any improvements tending to shelter or harbor the men in its employ here against the hardships and vicissitudes emanating from their calling. For the last decade it is the policy of some of the highest officers here to get shut off as many of the old employes as they deemed prudent. If they do not discharge them directly they make it so unpleasant for them that they the men can see the hand writing on the wall and will quit themselves and never can get back again.

AU BOUT DE SON.

POCATELLO, Ida., Nov. 24, 1891.

*Editor Magazine:*

It is with greatest pleasure I write you this month on account of the great improvement there has been in our noble order in this place. A new life has sprung up among the workmen of Pocatello, every meeting night we are initiating new members. Among our latest are machinists, boiler makers, carpenters and helpers as well as common laborers. We have a splendid set of officers who has taken hold of the Assembly with a will and determination to make it one of the very best assemblies on the system. The company would surely loose nothing if every man working for them was a Knight of Labor. As a rule they try and do the square thing in all of their dealings. It was rumored that it was



a Knight of Labor who got a cent a mile rate and sold it or gave it to Dr. Moore. That is not so, he is not a K. of L. member and if he had been he would sure enough get expelled for the offense. Times are very dull here at present. Our merchants and business men are complaining. The saloonkeepers seem to do about the same amount of trade as usual. It appears as though a man always has money to pay his whiskey bill but when he comes to pay grocery bills it is different. The La Grippe is gripping some of the people rather hard. Brother Nichols has been confined to his bed for a few days but is around again although not feeling as well as he would like to.

It has been a poor month for news gathering, snowing and blowing most of the time. It was a hard matter to keep the tracks open in the yard. Mr. Morris, assistant superintendent, declared he was going to have trains run snow or no snow and he came very near keeping his word, hardly any delay was noticed.

Bro. Fox is now the agent for the Magazine he is a great rustler and will get a large list yet. I understand several of the boys are behind with their last years subscription. That is not right, come boys pay up and feel like

Me.

HANNA, Wyo., Jan. 22, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Please allow me a little space in your magazine in which to speak of Hanna matters.

The work here has not been so steady of late as in the past. I suppose we are suffering the reaction due to the holiday excitement.

The assembly here is still in working order, having elected and installed our new officers for the ensuing term we stand ready to roll up our sleeves and go to work for the interest and welfare of the noblest labor organization that ever issued a charter. We have, however, been laboring under a disadvantage for a considerable time as an assembly, through a misunderstanding the harmonious feeling that once existed between the boys and the officials here has been destroyed through this misunderstanding, and it has worked against the organization here as well as the peace and well-being of the men in general.

Some one (we don't know who) hiding behind a *non de plume*, wrote a letter to the magazine in the issue of July last, and it has been kept up almost ever since. Complaining of the doings of the overmen, superintendent and other officials. Under the guise of stranger he continues to speak of past events, and bring charges against the officials, some of which are true, some are not true. This has caused them to manifest a feeling of hatred toward those they deem guilty, and that happens to be the K. of L. and not knowing who the parties are in particular all have to suffer more or less their displeasure. Now whoever it is that writes these articles, is as I conceive actuated by one of two motives. He thinks that by so doing he is helping the cause of the oppressed and downtrodden, or he has some personal spite and this is the course he

takes to get his revenge. If, as I hope, it is the former principle that actuates him. I think his arrow has missed its mark; for instead of helping organization here it is hurting it. Instead of helping the downtrodden it is causing them to be oppressed more. We only judge by results.

If on the other hand it is for the purpose of revenge, then I beg him to remember that the revengeful man is not the highest type of the human species, and while revenge may be sweet to him it is very bitter to those of us who suffer the innocent for the guilty.

One of the objects of the K. of L. is to harmonize the interests of labor and capital, and if we can possibly bring about a feeling of harmony and good will between the employer and employee we shall accomplish something that will tend to lighten the burdens of the toiler. The assembly often has grievances to bring before the man in charge and sometimes favors to ask, and how can we expect to get the overman or superintendent to receive our committees and discuss the questions that arise in a friendly spirit and to gain any concessions. If they are under the impression that that committee represents a body who is all the time trying to injure them and stab them from behind, Grievance committees laboring under such disadvantages as those have a very disagreeable work to perform. I for one, think with Mr. Blaine, that a feeling of reciprocity is the most conducive of happiness and that we should do all we can consistent with honor and without sacrificing our manhood to bring about a harmonious feeling and to sustain that feeling between the employer and employee, and working on this principle of conciliation we shall accomplish more than by combat. I will say this, that our overman has always treated our committee respectfully when matters was in their normal state, and I see no reason to keep on making those thrusts through the columns of the official organ, for it surely injures the circulation of the magazine and only irritates the sore instead of healing it.

I may be censured for writing in this style by many. I know the epithets that will probably be used, such as lap dog, sucker and so on, but I stand prepared, I think to suffer all and endure all for the sake of the cause of labor in general and especially for the vindication of the assembly.

I am yours fraternally,  
Master Workman.

ALBINA, Oregon, Jan. 21, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

As the evenings are quite long yet I thought I would send you a few items from this place.

To start in with we have had a very mild winter so far. As far as cold weather is concerned we have not had any yet, but have had plenty of rain, even for a webfoot.

There has been a good deal of work at the shops. Engine and freight car work, no coach work that could be avoided.



We are working on the forty-seven hour schedule with a fair number of men, but not one half that are here waiting to work.

It has been quite healthy here this winter. There has been a few cases of la gripp, but the prevailing weakness seems to be rheumatism.

John W. Boggs, foreman of car department, had quite a severe spell of inflammatory rheumatism but is able to be around again without the aid of his canes. Several others have been afflicted in the same way but not so badly. I believe most all have got able to work again. The worst case of all is one Charles L. Franz, late of Armstrong, Kas., a friend of M. M. Joseph Roberts, of the same place. It is putting it very mild to say he has got it bad. Now if he has come out here for his health he has come to the wrong place, and if he has come here to rush the boys as he has given out that that was his mission to this place, I think he will find himself as much mistaken as old man Hewett did.

M. M. Gibbs seems to be the right man in the right place. While he is emphatically a U. P. man and working for the interest of the U. P. Co., he seems to want to do what is right by the men, and has made quite a number of good improvements in and around the shops.

There is no hiding it that we expected something better of Mr. McConnell than this man Franz, if he was no good at Armstrong, Kan., he is no good at Albina, Ore. To hear him talk you would think he could build an engine in about a day and a half.

But what hits us the hardest is his trying to make us work over time and Sundays for straight time, something he has not been able to do yet, nor I don't think he will be able to do, unless the swelling goes out of his feet a great deal more than it is now, but when it leaves his feet it seems to effect his head.

They have got the same old crowd in the mill, but the ones that were so highly favored last summer with ten hours a day and six days in the week have to go home now with the "Working-men," (since Mr. Gibbs has been in charge) at 4:30 p. m. five days and 11:30 Saturdays.

There are a good many things that need touching up around here and if I live after this effort, and if this is not consigned to the fire, I may try again.

Yours truly,  
JOHN DOE.

SHOSHONE, Ida., Jan. 21, 1892.

#### Editor Magazine:

In turning over the new leaf, as is customary at the beginning of the new year, the management not to be out done, turned over a leaf, with the result of our ajax foreman being transferred (?) and Mr. Hovey placed in charge. Those who know Mr. Hovey know him to be a man in every respect, and we predict that Shoshone shops will make a showing for the better. As I heard a man say the other day, I have felt more like working in the last few days than I have for the past year. This is the feeling

among all the men who I have had a chance to have a word with on the result of the change.

We don't propose to show Corkhill's management up as it is mostly at Pocatello on blocks, and as the fellow is to leave us we will not say anything behind his back. Suffice is to say we cannot understand how he hung on as long as he did, but with the results as they now stand we are satisfied.

We have known Corkhill to forbid employees to patronize the K. of L. library under penalty of discharge.

Our attention was called to that curse of our large cities, the sweating system, and in looking around we find that our Shoshone is not very large but we have the sweating system in full blast with the coal shovellers. A, who lives in Pocatello, has a contract to unload coal at Shoshone at 10 cents per ton, he sub lets it to B at 8 cents, B lets it to C at 6 cents, C hires men at 15 cents per hour when he should pay 20 cents. This brings it down so the men that do the work get about 4 cents per ton, the other 6 cents per ton goes to A, B and C, who do nothing but look wise and advise working men to keep to their knitting and they will receive their reward in the great hereafter.

From our shop window we can see our fellow-workmen (the section men) facing the freezing wind of the past month, from star light, to star light for \$1.45 per day, when the company can pay \$1.60 to Dagoes. Why can't they pay a white man the same?

\$1.55 is small enough for any man in this part of the country, at this rate men of families would settle along the road and would be a benefit to all, but as it is single men have the jobs and they must quit their job before their clothes wear out, for they cannot afford to buy new ones.

Now dear friends wishing you all a happy New Year we are as ever your old friend.

ZIP.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Jan. 22, 1892.

#### Editor Magazine:

We were disappointed when we heard that Bro. John W. Hayes had gone through without giving us a call. We were expecting that he would give us a call and have a good time in our new hall.

Since my last letter to the magazine a terrible wreck occurred on the 10th, at Devils Gate, through a snow slide. It was a coal train going west from Evanston to Ogden. Homer C. Wright engineer and Wm. Reese fireman. It appears that all was going well till he came to this illfated spot. The last words that he said were, "look out Will we are in it." The fireman was slightly bruised and scalded and the head brakeman Clay Beay. Engineer Wright was respected by all who knew him. He was 35 years of age and leaves a wife and two children. Notwithstanding the very cold weather the engineers and firemen and friends turned out well.

Maroni Ewer is the magazine agent for this year.

Our old friend John Brew, late foreman of the



blacksmith shops, has resigned and moved to Washington. We wish him success. We are sorry to see the old faces go way one by one; it may be all right but I am afraid not.

Quite a number of the shop men have been sick with the la gripp, Joseph Rivers, Thomas King and A. Millred. We were pleased to see Tom start to work this week. We noticed him have a smile on and when we come to find out what it was all about, it was another girl. So Tom has done well; two of a kind now.

We are pleased to see Charles Stuart start to work again.

We are very anxious to see James Whitaker start to work again.

Our new hall is completed with the exception of painting. The members are taking great interest in the meetings now.

J. M. B.

ALBINA, Ore., Jan. 9, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Times are very hard in this webfoot nation at the present, save an occasional row between the general foreman and the minor bosses who cannot run the shop to their notion as they did in days of yore.

The latest report here is that a large number of quills can be bought very cheap, for further information inquire of the link man.

We have had another curiosity here for the last month that we would not have mentioned had it not made itself so outlandish ridiculous and unprudent by popping its gastly and shaggy tobacco smeared physiognomy into places where he is not welcome. I refer to the brass star who paraded around with the five-eight man who says he was promoted for showing his independence. I fear he will run over the M. M. and general foreman and trample them to death in his endeavor to demonstrate that he is doing his work according to instructions. "No smoking" decorates the outside of the shop all around and the scarcely visible curiosity that could not be seen should he drop his murderous looking shalala enforces the order to the better.

The boiler shop is working short handed now, Peter Gourley being absent from the effects of a splint striking one of his eyes which destroyed the sight and four more quit about the first of the month after taking on a good supply of tangle foot to guide their foot steps while in search of another job.

On the 15th inst. a carpenter named Robert Schimperman fell from the top of a caboose in the paint shop and when last heard from was suffering untold agony. He is not expected to recover.

Business on the road is dull. A wreck occasionally, making a change for a day or two.

M. M. Gibbs reports snow on the Elgine branch in the grand round valley fourteen feet deep. If we had the Chillions there for a while we could cool them off.

We have organized a young men's republican club which includes only those with their first vote. Oh, (go off) some men get very old before they become *naturalized*.

Several destructive fires have visited our part of the city in the past week and our fire brigade have demonstrated their ability to get to the fire before the last person had gone home.

We had the world's champion, John L., with us during holidays. He made a wonderful impression on the people of Portland, and their pocket-books and this side of the river furnished its quota of dupes for the occasion. Intelligent people are we not? If some of you would be as anxious to pay your dues to a labor organization as you are for such pastime you would merit the name of men. The great cry is more time; more time. If some people had more sense they would require less time, but so long as men wish to act individually they will be continually wanting something. What we want worst of all is men. Men that are visible to the naked eye. Not those men who are invisible in day light unless you have a lantern while searching for them.

The last issue of the magazine was simply grand and we should all feel proud of it and endeavor to improve it still more. It was a good showing for the new year.

Our assembly is improving steadily and with our present set of officers who know nothing but success, good accounts can be expected from 4898.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Jan. 21, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

The new year has brought with it a continuance of the severe winter weather which prevailed in the last month of 1891. This has been the hardest winter we have had here for many years and there does not appear to be any let up to it yet.

There are many in our midst who are absolutely in dire straits, and the opportunity for employment are so limited that they cannot help themselves. I often wonder what crime a poor fellow is guilty of that he has to suffer so much for actual necessities or humble himself and live on charity. I see that in the large cities the charitable societies are doing what they believe to be a meritorious service to the poor and unfortunate brothers and sisters, but I fail to observe any merit or charity in a party who doles out under the name of charity or benevolence the property previously stolen from the very objects of their philanthropy. It may be all right for my more cunning and avaricious brother to rob me when I have an opportunity to work, and when I am unable to obtain employment to contribute a miserable pittance to keep me alive, awaiting a future chance to again labor and be noble, but I can't see it in that light.

The store keepers in Laramie have been having a great time trying to prevent the poor working men from sending to a cheaper market for their supplies. I would suggest that they can furnish all that is needed to the entire community if they would more closely observe the motto, "live and let live." In their haste to satisfy their greed they would absorb both body



and soul of the poor, if they knew how to do it.

The shops are working as usual, eight and one-half hours and four and one-half on Saturdays. It makes a mighty small allowance for many who are working for small wages, but there seems to be no remedy.

Bro. Jas. M. Wells was uncerimoniously discharged Jan. 4. He was a sheetiron worker, and has been with us for several years, always proving himself efficient, industrious and sober. The boilermaker boss got jealous of him and told him he did not want him any longer and so discharged him. No fault in his work is even apparent, and yet he had not been permitted to return to his work, notwithstanding the manly and determined efforts made in his behalf. We have but a frail tenure on our jobs, if a boss can discharge us just to satisfy a caprice or jealousy he may entertain. We have always considered our bosses here exceptionally human and honorable, and it is with a spirit of regret that I have to chronicle such an innovation on the part of our boss boiler maker. We are hoping every day to hear of Bro. Wells returning to work again.

For once in a thousand years I am informed that merit, long service and ability have been rewarded for it is reported that Jack Rule has been promoted from painter's helper to painter. It would be a great incentive to many others if such an event could be reported more frequently.

Bro. L. Sinclair spent New Years in Kansas and Bro. J. J. Fife renewed his good resolutions at Evanston.

The new year has abundantly blessed Bro. Jandrall with a bran new girl baby.

Our local is increasing in interest and membership. Ten have been re-instated and six initiated already this year and many more to hear from in the near future.

Peace and prosperity to the faithful and God speed to the cause of humanity.

PRUDENTIA.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Jan. 24, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Still alive and perspiring, gathering strength as the days go by, learning to realize that in all matters pertaining to our interest we must stand solidly together.

Well our weather has been of the Greenland Ice Mountain order for a few days last week and made us prize our home comforts and think of the many, yes the very many, who were without food and shelter in this, our fair land.

Well our city has taken a decided stand and is determined to let the people of these United States know of her many advantages. A meeting of our business men and citizens were deliberating over the course to be pursued under the guidance of our mayor, Mr. Boyden, and the program is completed and we contemplate a great amount of good therefrom.

We received the glad tidings one day last week that our car shop was going to be connected into a coach paint shop again and we should receive from Omaha all the work we could do under

that head, and one of those pleased smiles was to be found upon all our faces when we knew of a truth that there was a likelihood of some of our idle men being put to work again. Under that head, Mr. Editor, let me ask you, did you ever experience the joy that takes possession of a man's heart when, perhaps, after many a long, weary march, day after day and week after week, asking his fellow men leave to toil, he at least receives the long sought for invitation, "yes, come to-morrow morning." Did you ever experience that thrill of joy? That makes his heart leap with joy, for then his children will not have to go without bread. How his partner in life will smile when he says to her, "well Nellie, the long looked for come at last." "Start to-morrow morning" is the answer. How she will busy herself, make all things work to that end. "Father's got work now and we will not have to want." If you have not then I say you know not of the joy, the unspeakable joy, that comes to the honest unemployed.

We have had our forces increased during the last two weeks by two machinists being hired, as work with us is increasing and may it continue so to do until our capacity is taxed, is the wish and desire of all who is interested in our city, and especially the members of 3790.

DENVER., Colo., Jan. 25, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

All departments of the shops here are crowded with work and especially the blacksmithshop and boiler shops, both of these departments have been working overtime and it is reported that the force in these departments is to be increased and probably blacksmiths and boiler makers can find work here. The machine shop men have also been working extra time more or less lately.

Mr. McConnell was seen here this P. M.

Our round house foreman is making hard work of his job, he seems to have a method of management that is foreign to this place. If he does not look out he will invite the wrong man outside to fight. It is evident to the most casual observer that he will not be able to hold his job down long, it is too big for him but there is no question but what he means well.

Everything is running along smoothly here as a general rule and it has been years since it was in as good working condition.

As referred to in my last letter the "Davis trial" came to an end by the acquittal of Davis. He it was with a body of armed men he had taken with him that caused the death of two men in City Park last May being the outcome of the brick makers strik. Strange results came out of our courts.

The opening meeting and entertainment of L. A. 3218, January 13th was a grand success, the program included vocal and instrumental music. The arrangement committee are preparing to eclipse all former efforts in the entertainment of February 10th. The assembly devotes, the second Wednesday eve. of each month, to an open meeting to which the public is invited.

The new year has opened up very bright the order here.

TIM

# UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VII.

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No. 2.

## THE POINT OF VIEW.

Man's conception of anything depends much on the position he views it from and the condition of his mind when he sees it. For this reason persons equally desirous of acting wisely, justly and rightly on any question will act differently regarding it.

In the social progress of man—the progress of civilization—the influence of this individual point of view has been the great motive force, civilization has been influenced by those who saw. It has been but comparatively recent that the great mass of humanity has had, practically, any view socially, or whose voice or expression of judgment would have any perceptible effect and consequently conditions have been influenced by those who did, and, with those who have lately gained the opportunity, the ability to see is yet limited and results accordingly limited.

Social progress has been a raising of the great mass from the social bottom to a higher conception of life, but this has not resulted without relatively shifting those on a higher level. Human relations are so interwoven that no part of the body politic can be moved without in a greater or less degree affecting the whole for good or bad; in reality it is indivisible, it is one great whole but out of itself rises the forces that influence

it for better or worse, humanity has no enemy but a human one that it need fear, in favoring the good and removing the bad humanity must act on itself, each unit has influence for good or bad on the whole, in the united action the greatest good to the greatest number must be the rule.

The motive force of the unit—the individual—lays in the mind and the direction the mind moves rules the direction it sees, creates the point of view that it is in, for this reason men who gain an idea that is, or they believe is, for the social good to be in practice, have to struggle to make others see it as they do and it is probably an advantage that it is so. or society would be cursed with too great instability. It is not necessarily the man who can see the furthest whose advice or ideas may be the best, foresightedness may indicate the adverse condition of near blindness and to follow solely his advice might, as often does, bring the ship of progress onto intervening rocks the foresighted failed to see. The most valued pilot is not necessarily the one that can see the furthest but who, knowing the direction of the harbor sought can guard us against the immediate dangers arising at each progressive move, his services are eminently practical and tested by the result, and it is on such that societies future mostly depends, such are real statesmen. They



can utilize the means at hand to further the end sought, their point of view is near to the average level, it is not far from the tumult and struggle of every day life and they are not necessarily the ones that are the widest known.

Today, social problems are predominating popular thought, men in all stations of life and consequently from all points of view are expressing their opinions on the question. It cannot be said that as yet any idea relating to these problems has reached so distinguished a place as to be called a common view, unless it be the admission that there is something wrong that ought to be righted.

The man at the bottom, struggling to exist, is striking at that he feels in immediate contact with him, it may be that he is unable to see beyond this, but quite commonly so occupied with that struggle he cannot take time to look beyond if able and fears of annihilation prevent the mind from realizing what would be seen. The man in such a position cannot be individually blamed if his struggles have little permanent effect, those seeing things from a different point of view must come to his assistance but it must be those, if good is done, who have a point of view that makes it possible for them to see what is immediately affecting them and apply the most immediate relief at hand, whether the immediate relief raises the man or not, it aids him to an opportunity to raise himself and it is certain that any permanent advance of society must be on a plan that allows every unit to rest on its own bottom, temporary or artificial supports must not be mistaken for foundation they must grow in and with the structure, labor organizations can only be classed as a means to an end.

A Carnegie, who has from the surplus labor of others become wealthy, expresses his opinion of the social question and talks of the "Gospel of wealth." He does not give the opinion that all others could succeed as he has done, but that such as he is necessary that wealth can prove of benefit to humanity by his dispensing it, and makes himself believe that the great number of men his manufactures furnish employment to would be worse off if his factories did not run. But a man, who had spent the best years of his life in those factories and finding age coming on him and yet not enough accumulated to keep him in the plainest sustenance during his remaining years, sees things from a different point of view. He knows it to be true that a part of Carnegie's accumulations came from his labor and he knows that it is stored where he cannot share it, consequently he cannot believe in the Carnegie gospel, his mind will turn to ways and means of improving social conditions that will reach each individual; he will be a rank infidel to the followers of the gospel and a disturbance of the peace of the followers; he wants a "Gospel of wealth" that has a place for him in it and he must be if it is a true one; he will work from his point of view, if he works at all for improvement. such is true of all, and, if there is any result from labors directed by such diversified views, and there must be a result, it must be a compromise continually varying as positions and consequent points of view vary. The most valuable leaders then, are those who can concentrate the greatest forces to one point of view and apply it where it will do the most permanent good even if it is but a narrow one. While more valuable if he can see far ahead, he is of no value as a leader if he cannot see

where to apply his forces to immediate conditions.

It has been remarked with questions of wonderment, why the producers could not unite for a common purpose, it is simply because they are seeing things from different points of view, and no one ever made that remark but who would be just as difficult to get to unite as anyone else. So long as men are conscientiously seeking for right social conditions are improving even if they seek in different directions. Socially there will be a "Survival of the fittest," a doctrine that applies well to social relations. Governments are a necessity at present no matter what they may be among people of some future period. They never can be perfect for they are made by imperfect men and for the reason that men are imperfect, when the reason is gone, their use will be gone, and none will exist, the present generation need not worry about that.

Governments are formed on the ideas of those who have an opinion and take part in its formation and change as those opinions change. The past one hundred years has seen changes effected in many governments and more will be seen in the next hundred years, they were simply results of people taking part in them who saw their application from a different point of view.

We hear mentioned the "American idea" "American institutions," and they mean but conditions being practiced as the resultant of the point of view of citizens of America or that part of them that add their opinion to the common stock, not necessarily the people of no other nation. Greater good has come from it than from any form practiced by other people and that justifies them in maintaining it, the maximum of those with a point of view on a line of

that which it was first based must be maintained, no matter what name it goes under. A man's dwelling is his castle, to defend it his right, the necessity for this, he must gain a knowledge of from his point of view, so must a nation—a collection of homes.

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### PRIDE IN SELF.

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Not long ago we overheard some men discussing the merits and demerits of a fellow workman, when one of them, in accents of contempt, said, "he's struck on himself," and, as it is not an uncommon remark, there came to our mind the thought that there must be a cause that gave rise to the expression both from the speakers standpoint and the person referred to. The speaker showed contempt for the other. There may have been good cause for this and there may not have been, in either case, an analysis of it must be of value in seeking light on social problems. We are dealing with each other and in the expression our relations and opinions of one another are exposed and it is not an uncommon event.

In this particular case a knowledge of the man referred to as, "struck on himself," showed us one of only average natural talents but who took great pride in cultivating them and in his personal appearance and conduct, never knowingly or intentionally giving offense to others. He was putting every moment of his time to the cultivation of his talents, or in other words was making the most of his opportunities, and was apparently striving to do the best possible in the occupation he was engaged at and was then averaging above men in the same occupation. He could not be classed among the prudish, for he in no



way showed an indication of trying to impress on others that because of the course he was pursuing he was better than those who were not. He was making every endeavor to unite men for purposes that were of common interest. He certainly did show by his every move that because of his being a workingman he was not to be considered inferior to any living person, he demanded respect and by his acts endeavored to command it.

On the other hand equally as intimate knowledge of the speaker revealed a person from a different mould. He was personally a sloven when at work, was dirtier than his surroundings would seem to justify, and when away from work he carried the same impress with him, or indicated that he thought his station in life was in the dirt of the work he engaged at, and that he should carry it with him wherever he went. He had no ambition to be more capable than he was, at least by no act did he show it, he was not "struck on himself" though he often complained of his hard luck and how he had been discriminated against. This knowledge of the two brought forth the conclusion that the cause of the expression was jealousy on the part of the speaker, he recognized the superiority of the other and hated to see it, "out of the heart the mouth speaketh."

We thought of the great problem before mankind; the improvement of our social relations; the uplifting of the oppressed of men; the giving to the laborer all the blessings of advanced civilization, to create equality of the race, and the effect the acts of each of these were having on results; which was doing the most to accomplish the hoped for end? The one with self pride, or the one without it? It is not hard to reach an answer, the men are working in opposite

directions. Is not this one cause of the slow progress made in social affairs? We have seen others that the expression, "he is struck on himself" might apply and contempt justly go with it, for it arises from false pride, that austentation that has nothing to stand on; they seek advance but at the downfall of others, which they always rejoice to see; a slavish fawning flattery they heap on those over them, seeking opportunities to get into their good graces and reap the advantage from another's downfall; that kind sometimes rise for a time, but it is not for the benefit of anyone else, it is a detriment for it teaches a false idea of how advance can be made.

The more one thinks of this question the more satisfied he must become that the solution of the labor question is through the creating of more men who are struck on themselves until all men can claim that distinction. We can conceive of no perfect social structure that has the least place in it for the unambitious man, that the enjoyments of life are not justly his unless he is capable of creating and using them. That his powers to use can justly advance only in equal ratio to his power to create. That our social organizations are doing advance work only in removing obstacles to individual progress and in creating the stimulance or ambition in individuals to advance, but that their acts by no means is an advance move if it tends to keep back or hinder any member of the social organism.

Those who realize that there is a labor problem and see in the future the possibility of equitable relations when "man to man as brothers will be," also realize that that never can be until men are improved morally and intellectually, that our sloven jealous man can never have any brotherly feel-

ing for the one he says is "struck on himself," until his whole character is changed and he too becomes struck on himself, sufficient at least to make use of his talents and opportunities. There must be a majority of such before the great opportunity that the producers of America have, of exercising their right in a democracy to make the laws, is utilized. The other can aid him to advance, deal with him in forbearance and charity, and sentimentally admit that his unfortunate fellow is his equal but he, practically, as does others, knows that it is not true.

It is our firm opinion that social conditions average if anything above the men that make them. Take a general view of a body of workingmen anywhere and notice how few are sufficiently struck on themselves to even make an effort for better conditions and what other conclusions can you arrive at. Socially that cannot be done for them that they will not do for themselves. Give us more men "struck on themselves."

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#### PUNISHMENT WILL REACH THE UNJUST IN TIME.

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There is no better illustration of where selfishness is bringing onto a body of men disaster, than that shown by some of the locomotive engineers.

There are many regular runs that three crews can do the work, giving them mileage forty or forty-five days a month, and sometimes more, this divided among four crews would then give all more than full time, but this is objected to by those who have the pull, and consequently a few make big pay, while a large body of capable runners are either idle or hardly making expenses, they have to stand

by and see others draw big pay checks.

There is not a railroad center that has not a large body of capable railroad men idle, and is aggravated by the hogishness of a few. Brotherhood is far away. What can such a class expect if another "Q" affair should come on them, they certainly deserve it. It would be a blessing, as well to the largest number, for it would give them an opportunity to have a share of the work for a while at least, that their "brothers" (?) are now scabbing them out of, for when three men will do four men's work for the sake of the extra pay they are depriving another of his rights, and that is all that a scab can do. Consequently they belong to the same ilk. By their selfish acts now they are simply destroying what can protect them in what is justly right—a fair days pay, which does not mean two days in one.

Railroad companies have been condemned for keeping men on the road too long at a stretch, but where there is one instance of that two can be found where men themselves seek to get the opportunity to stay out, aye, even fight for it. While a man capable and needing the earnings stands idle because of it.

Brotherhoods that will allow anything of that nature, say nothing of upholding it, are misnomers. They are simply undermining that which can support them, the good will of fellow men, and it can be but a slight adverse wind that will destroy every vestage of them. Sympathy is wasted on those who, with open eyes, bring disaster on themselves.

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"Is it any reason for one person to obey another because every one is compelled to obey the natural law?"



## BEWARE OF THE WOLF.

There is nothing that is of more practical immediate benefit to a workingman than that which aids him to free himself from those conditions of servility that makes him subservient in all his life's movements to his master—the one who employs him, in things other than what the employer pays for, his labor. That increases the latitude of his independence, and additions to his independence are additions to his manhood and the qualities that go to make up manhood. It raises him from a nonentity to a power that is entitled to and can command recognition. It is of more value to him and his posterity than any question that relates to wages, for without it wages would be no matter of importance.

A former slave was shown how much better he was provided for under his former master than he was then enjoying. He replied yes, but I can feel I am somebody now. His reply indicated what freedom was doing for him. It kindled hope, and hope ambition. If not he his posterity will reap the result. All we can hope for the future of mankind must get its start thus.

Workingmen must fight harder to prevent the interference of the employer, directly or indirectly, in those matters affecting their belief or duties of citizenship, than in anything else. It is of far more vital importance to them, for without absolute freedom there is nothing can be accomplished in maintaining any other rights.

Labor organizations have been giving courage to men, by checking that which gave them fear. their citizenship has been elevated by them.

The will and knowledge of the power of the master to carry out his will, kept the slave in fear and *fear in chains.*

Much has been told of the liberties a workingman has to enjoy in America, but not the half has been told of what he has had to fear, and one filled with fear imagines danger where there is none, but it adds to the same cursed effect, and the course, whether real or imaginary, has the same fountain.

Labor organizations, if of themselves have no good to their credit, have been a blessing to men for the courage that association has given them. Go where organization has, for a period, predominated among a large body of men working together, and note how readily they can express an opinion regarding social affairs, and act as a citizen on that opinion, as compared to their disorganized state, or other men who were not organized.

It shows enough to make every man a radical believer in organization.

Workingmen have been told that they were citizens of a great nation in which all citizens had a voice and the right to record his will in the choice of legislators and the executors of the laws of the nation, and yet how many workingmen have feared to do it, simply because another who employed them, or his representative had hinted or told them that their opinions were not favorable and it was better for them to consider which side their bread was buttered on. Is it possible that an employe is not a citizen, that he hires his whole being, life and titles, to his employer?

Horrors! Is it possible that the fact of my producing, by labor does not butter my bread? It must be so, for my disregard of something has thrown me out of employment and I have been unable to find other as yet. Surely I thought I was free but it is most evident I am not. False thought!

Why did you lead me to this trouble, not only to me but my loved ones. Why did I not do as I was bid in the simple matter of a vote and still imagine I was a free man? I will not be so caught again. How many have had such an experience or seen the experience of others and avoided it. Individuality cowed into submission. Fear regulating each move.

Hope dawns, in union there is strength to resist such servile oppression. It revives the courage in individuals.

Yet men have been discharged for joining a labor organization, but they grow and command respect. The contemptible cowards that took advantage of the weakness of the individual, recognize it with at least the appearance of respect. Men perform their labor better than before for they do it with a spirit of manhood in them. Honest employers as well as workmen will encourage them. Legitimate industrial conditions are better for all concerned. The man begins to assert itself, to act his manhood, as a citizen he takes his part in life, he seeks the causes that created or made possible those conditions under which he suffered, and might suffer again and wishes to remove them forever. But some people think they are interested in having them remain, and such argue: As it is the result of organizations that brings this menace to our want why not outflank it by organization. Employees clubs shall be organized and woe be to the man who will not join one. Once it was woe to the man that did join an organization.

Of what good is your citizenship if you cannot use it. Of what good is organization if it does not widen and strengthen your individual powers? Of what benefit are your rights as citizens if you are not to exercise it only as the

tool or part of a machine another controls? You are seeking only right, and right wrongs no man. How can organization be a benefit to me, against those conditions, that as a laboring man, I am trying to gain relief and final freedom from if such organization be inaugurated and controlled by those interested in reaffirming and perpetuating those conditions?

Such are questions that every workman should ask when urged to join many of the associations or clubs that are being membershiped from among workmen who are members of labor organizations. If there is a threat hinted at that it would be better for you, that hint is of the wage slaves lash, just what you are interested in having abolished, surely such a source cannot aid you in that and there must necessarily be a conspiracy against your interests in it, to undo what you have or are on the way to accomplish. Beware of the wolf in sheep clothing. Keep the center of the road that moves in the direction of right. By so doing no honest man can say you are injuring his interests.

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It has been asserted that railroad employes should organize against the granger agitation for government control of railroads and railroad employes' clubs are being organized for that purpose, and we believe that great good can come of them, and with that in view, we suggest the following:

Resolutions for adoption by the membership of these clubs:

WHEREAS, The granger agitation and legislation is seriously interfering with railroad corporations, and the corporations are seriously feeling compelled to interfere with our interests indicated in our wages, and

WHEREAS, We cannot mildly stand by and see our employers



and our interests thus jeopardized, when a means for removing the cause for ever is at hand; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we immediately take steps to put a stop to this forever, by removing the cause for granger's actions, by demanding of Congress to at once acquire ownership of all the railroads for and in the name of the people of the United States, and operate them for the benefit of the whole people at cost of maintenance, which whole people includes grangers, railroad stockholders and railroad employes, thus relieving our employers from all dangers of loss from hostile legislation and anxiety as to their management, and that which is jeopardizing our interests and the grangers from any reason to strike at railroad corporations thus solving the whole trouble.

If the people have the right to control the railroad, and the highest authority in the nation say they have, then the people should assume all risks as well as the benefits. It is in such a line that employes' clubs, formed for political purposes, if they succeed in doing any good for themselves, must work. Any other course is more likely to increase their disadvantages. This contemplates paying railroad owners what is their just due and relieve them from antagonism of the people.

There is nothing so desirable as the establishing of harmonious relations between railroad companies and their employes, it acts to the benefit of the whole people, through their smooth efficient operation, for railroads are an important factor in our civilization. There have been many real or imaginary interests that have, at times conflicted, in those relations and it is not to be supposed that they are not likely to rise at any *time in spite of* some on both sides

trying to prevent them. By substituting the people for the companies, that nervousness over personal interests that is such a source of trouble between company and employes, is removed. For the people can afford to consider all such matters deliberately, and the employes will have a means of watching and maintaining their interests as a part of the people.

They are faced now with two fires. They are apart of the people, and the agitation from among the people is being directed against the corporations who are opposing it. Under existing industrial relations they have interests in common with their employers. To act sensibly is to act in that line which will be of the most permanent benefit. To side solely with the corporation as against the people, is to act against themselves as a part of the people, and to strengthen that, against which they have often had to contend, while proportionately weakening themselves. To side with those who simply have in view the forcing from corporations, some of the profits, while in no way assuming a part or diminishing the risks, is simply opening the road for excuses to add to their hardships, without in any way, increasing their power of relieving or resisting them. They are certainly justified in opposing either of such steps, and in so doing are violating no rule of social ethics. They should, therefore, take that course that will relieve them from the necessity of considering either by seeking to bring the whole issue to a common one, though common ownership and control, nothing else has a possibility of permanent good in it. In taking such steps the equitable rights of all concerned must be duly considered, in time, the end sought can be reached without a regret existing with any.

### THE NECESSITY OF A REDUCTION IN THE HOURS OF LABOR.

About the close of the eighteenth century working men in the U. S. were working twelve and in many instances fifteen hours per day. But as time advanced men became more enlightened and worked and demanded a reduction in the hours they had to toil believing they could live with less work and enjoy life better. After years of herculean efforts they finally triumphed and at last ten hours was recognized as a standard day's work. No sooner was that accomplished than a wonderful revolution took place in machinery in many instances enabling one man to do the work of ten in days gone by. Consequently the labor market became crowded with idle men who vainly sought employment which caused them to come closer together and ask themselves what must be done in order that they could have a chance to earn an honest living. It did not take them long to come to the conclusion that a further reduction was absolutely necessary. If I mistake not an agitation was begun in 1859 for a reduction in the hours of labor to eight hours per day. A student of the labor question of the present day is familiar with what has been accomplished in that respect, consequently it is not necessary for me to go into all the details and particulars of what has been done. There is one particular instance to which I desire to call the attention of all the U. P. employees, viz: the effort that was made by the employees in December, 1889 whereby they succeeded in having a standard day of 9½ hours established for May 1st, 1890 which was considered by men of advanced thought and ideas as a practical move as it would give employment to more men and eventually reduce the surplus of labor which was then and is now to be found everywhere in the country. But to the man who had no thoughts of any one but himself it was everything but encouraging. He was continually harping on how much he was

losing by the reduction in the hours and yet at this advanced stage of thought you can find a number of avoracious, stupid beings who have the audacity to call themselves men, still longing for a return to ten hours. It is useless for me to say that they are waiting for something they will never see as men can be moved forward but not backward at this enlightened age. Those that advocated and sought a reduction in hours on the U. P. in 1889 was far advanced of the rabble element that still continues to fling their abusive and inhuman epithets at them as I shall prove by the best authority to be had by the report of the commissioner of labor in his fifth annual report on railroad labor which was commenced in April 1888 and completed in April 1889. The work was carefully compiled by the best talent in the country and surely is good authority. Complete statistics have been gathered from sixty of the principal roads in the country. Carroll D. Wright in chapter 1, page 13, says: The whole number of railroad corporations in the U. S. on the 30th of June 1889 was approximately 1,718 and the mileage of those roads, approximately 156,400. The number of employes on all the railroads of the country at the date named was 689,912; the trainmen numbering 135,856; switchmen, flagmen and watchmen, 31,896; and other employes, 522,436. In chapter 3, page 159 and 160 will be found a table giving the number of men employed by the sixty roads who are paid by the day only which is as follows: Men employed, 224,570, average daily rate, \$1.62½, total days employed, 33,117,635, total earnings, \$4,507,450, average days employed, 147, average annual earnings, \$243, necessary employes, 105,807,014, consequent average earnings, \$575.

The figures given above are copied from the total footings of the table. I cannot make this as plain as I would like as the table would require more space than I wish to occupy. To illustrate by specific reference to the table as Mr. Wright does in his report we



will take brakemen. On 58 roads there was employed during the year, 20,117 different individuals, the average days employed for each one of these being 113, and the average annual earnings \$202. Now, if 7,276 men had been employed the full year, they would have performed all the service that was performed by the whole 20,117 individual brakemen, and they would have received \$557 each for their year's labor.

On page 16 will be found another table giving the theoretical number of employees compared in leading occupations of sixty systems or roads. For an explanation we will take baggage masters in their occupation, 1 necessary employe or 1 employe necessary to perform the duty of the position for a whole year, there were employed during the year of the investigation 1.34 employes. The larger portions are brakemen, 2.76 employes to 1 necessary employe; firemen, 2.02 employes to 7 necessary employe, and laborers, which constitute the largest class of railroad labor, 3.20 actual employes to 1 necessary employe. The largest ratio in the table is for masons, it brings 3.38 actual employes to one necessary employe, but this large proportion is understood from the fact that there is not the work for them in their occupation.

As was stated in the beginning of this article the whole number of employes on the railroads of the U. S., June 30th, 1889, was 689,912, approximately. This number representing the average number of employes in the service of all the roads in the country. The average number of employes means the number required to fill all the positions necessary for the management of the roads. Applying the same ratio of necessary to actual employes, as was ascertained by the investigation of the sixty roads, it would require 7,462,613 men to perform the labor on the railroads of the country during the year; that is to say, if 689,912 men were employed, on an average during a year in the service of the railroads of the U. S. there must have been about 7,462,613 different individ-

uals employed during the same time in the same service. According to the above figures there is a surplus of from 700,000 to 800,000 railroad men in the country who are out of work some time during the year. Now, the question arises what are they doing when out of employment? Were they employed a day, a week, or a month? Who can answer? That is a problem for those to solve who want to work ten hours. According to Mr. Wright's reports 689,913 men is all that's necessary to do the work on all the roads in the country. Then suppose that number work full time all the year and a few hours overtime occasionally, is it not possible to reduce the number still less; and again, suppose that all the railroad employes in the U. S. would work fifteen hours per day (as some will) then is it not possible to reduce the 689,913 at least one third and then we would have 1,000,000 idle men or three and five-thirds men for one position. There is no use to try to evade this important issue, the hours must be reduced or millions of men will be driven to starvation. All must have a chance to live and overtime must be a thing of the past. And any man or set of men who are opposed to so practical a move should be compelled to tramp the country from one end to the other in search of work and ere long they would be content with less hours.

In conclusion I will say that I believe that the contents of this article is positive proof that the U. P. employes was up with the times, as they always are, when they sought a reduction in the hours of labor. Their enemies to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. B.

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#### ARE WOMEN CITIZENS?

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The 14th amendment to the constitution declares, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside."

The 15th amendment says: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color or previous conditions of servitude." I have always heard it maintained that, "as the constitution is at present, women cannot vote."

Now if women are persons, they are citizens, and if citizens, they are, according to the above amendments, entitled to a right to vote.

I am aware that in nearly all the states she is denied the right which the 14th and 15th amendment gives her.

Why this is so, is not quite so clear to my mind. It appears that ever since "Eve" made that little mistake woman has never been considered quite as good as man, when in fact she is probably better.

Perhaps not much, for her rank in society has generally been determined by man, and as he is not what he should be, she has suffered from his many infirmities. Naturally she is superior in all those qualities which enable and adorn human nature and I should like to see all who wish to exercise them in possession of the rights to which they are entitled.

Perhaps some of your readers will explain why Wyoming is the only state that grants woman, "the female of the human race grown to adult years," that which according to the constitution she is entitled to in every state.

Statistics show that women make but one tenth the demand on the public purse for support in jails, prisons, and almshouses and in every regard manifests potentiality, above that of man; they go insane less numerously, and cannot suicide only one third as often as man. Then why deny the intelligent female portion of our citizen's rights, that are freely granted to the most ignorant of the opposite sex?

Observation of the family relations has convinced me that if woman would keep her husbands love she must never let him realize that she is superior to

him in intellect or power. It seems to be irritating rather than restful to a man to live with one who is continually in advance. As the family is the origin of government, this may account partly for woman's disfranchisement in politics and government.

I have been told that most any lawyer could satisfactorily answer this question but as there are no women lawyers in our community I fear that Ben Johnson's description of one of the legal fraternity has somewhat prejudiced me against their advice.

He says they,

"Give forked counsel; take provoking gold.

So wise, so grave, of so perplexed a tongue,

And loud withal, that would not way nor scare,

Lie still without a fee."

HYPATRA.

#### THINGS WE SEE.

The Union Pacific sends out a statement that reports the number of employes on the entire system as 24,000 with a monthly pay roll of \$1,600,000.

According to this, the average wages of each employe is \$800 a year or \$66.65 a month.

Recently compiled statistics for the production of coal in the United States give the total production in 1890 as 141,229,513 tons, of this quantity 45,600-487 tons were anthracite. The coal industry is said to employ 300,000 persons, to whom \$10,000,000 is paid in wages. The average cost of production of bituminous coal in 1890 was 78 cents a ton for run of mine, and 98½ cents for lump coal per ton.

The average selling or market price at the mines was \$1.25 a ton.

More than 25 per cent. of the freight of the country is coal. The profit on the bituminous coal at the mines may seem small but on the total production for one year, it amounts to \$25,728,546.

The cost of production is less than in Canada, Great Britain or Belgium for this product.



Pig iron can be made cheaper in Alabama and Tennessee than elsewhere in the world.

Southern producers do not ask for a protective tariff on this product.

Northern producers ask for the protective tariff on pig iron. By comparing the tariff laws of 1883 and 1891 it would not be difficult to prove that republicans are free traders and democrats are protectionists. When their interests demand it, republicans want to protect lumber, salt, iron, steel, crockery, glass, etc., products of republican states, while they vote to admit sugar, rice, mica and other products of democratic states free.

The democrats on the other hand voted solidly in favor of a reduction of duties in republican products, but for protection on sugar, rice, mica and other democratic products.

Senator Mills admits that his bill would have reduced the tariff \$40,000,000, while the republican senate bill reduces it \$41,000,000.

The time is near at hand when the old party papers will be filled with free trade argument and the sophisms of protection. Instead of comparing the effects of these systems between England and the United States, they should in all fairness compare free trade England with her protected neighbors, Germany, Italy, Russia and other European countries, where form of government, age of country, density of population, standing armies, public domain and all else save tariff, are so strikingly similar. The average farm wages of protected Germany is but two-thirds, those of protected Russia two-fifths, and those of protected Italy only one-third as much as those of free trade England. If statistics are worth anything, these are mighty suggestive.

F. W. Vanderbilt imported a foreign built yacht that cost him \$77,750. He refuses to pay the duty levied upon it of \$34,000; which if he pays he will have a yacht that cost him \$111,750 and he will have expended \$34,000 more on *his yacht* than no other millionaire has ever expended on *his*. Tariff is not a

tax, it comes out of the foreigner. Cannot Vanderbilt see through this? He may change his mind and pay \$34,000 he owes the government when he finds this to be true. Some people in this country are still talking about the honest dollar. They maintain that the bullion in a silver dollar is not worth a hundred cents, yet nobody will sell a dollar for less.

I see that the bullion that is not in silver dollars is not worth as much. Why not restore the constitutional coinage of silver, so silver bullion would rise in price to an equality with what is now in silver dollars?

I see that a boy in New Jersey is sent to the penitentiary for stealing ten cents and a Nebraska man who stole \$52,000 is allowed to settle the matter by turning his property all over to his bondsmen.

The people of Nebraska will have the salaries of two governors to pay since the Supreme Court decided that James E. Boyd is a citizen of the U. S.

Many people are troubling themselves about how to die. When and how to live—"ah there's the rub"—with our present income is bothering the most of us.

Getting born into the world costs the people of the United States \$250,000,000 annually, getting married \$300,000,000 and getting buried \$75,000,000 and I may as well conclude this by saying that getting drunk costs the people of the United States \$900,000,000 annually over one and one half times as much as getting born, married and buried all put together. H. BREITENSTEIN.

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#### A WAIL ABOUT EDITORIAL PROSTITUTION.

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The article in February number of the *B. L. E. Journal*, from the pen of J. W. Knowlton, seems to be a plain unvarnished statement of the relationship existing between what Knowlton's statement invites me to term a canting hypocrite, and sycophant, Angus Sinclair and his boon companion the wily and slippery Geo. H. Baker.

This may seem harsh and uncomplimentary to Mr. Sinclair, but when one takes into consideration the fact, that Sinclair is getting his bread and butter for his supposed loyalty to an institution which he is evidently toying with, else, why should he back up a man who contributed his mite to help destroy the influence of the B. of L. E. on the C. B. & Q. system?

It would really seem as if organized railroad labor all over the United States should make the expose by Mr. Knowlton a matter of the most serious investigation, and if true, as it undoubtedly is, such punishment should be meted out to Mr. Sinclair and company, as they so deservedly merit.

If the organization of Master Mechanics endorse and will back up Geo. H. Baker, it might be well to suggest that they alone be allowed to make up the list of subscribers for the *Car and Locomotive Builder*, for, how can a member of any labor organization accept anything from the hands of Geo. H. Baker's who, as is claimed by J. W. Knowlton in an article published on pages 124 and 125, last issue of B. of L. E. Journal, accepted a job and worked on the Q. in 1888. He, it is said held the honorable position of "instructor of scabs" and later on, it has claimed that he was advised to do so by Angus Sinclair; then Secretary of the Master Mechanics Association and editor of the *Car and Locomotive Builder*.

Recently Mr. Sinclair became interested in the publication of the *Locomotive Engineering* having locked horns with the former editor of the *Locomotive Engineer*; this change left the editorial chair of the *Car and Locomotive Builder* vacant, and to fill the same, Mr. Baker formerly with the Q. in 1888 was tendered the position, and is introduced to its readers by an editorial, said to have been written by Sinclair, stating that Baker is a man with a "spotless reputation" or character. I am inclined to believe that both of them ought to hang from the yard-arm.

How scabs do advance and to what

depths of degradation have we fallen, if we tolerate such an imposition? If there is any grounds for us to doubt Mr Knowlton's statement as published then we may be compelled to look at the matter, for a time, as we would at a squint-eyed Justice of the Peace, looking out of a window for his verdict, and are we to consider the fact that Baker could not work on the Southern Pacific after his return from South America having perhaps a Chili feeling contracted by intercourse with the scabs on the Q, "he then accepted service in South America" and remained there for a short time.

It is to be hoped that all honorable bread-winners and the "dinner pail brigade" of North America in general will feel very sour with a cold wave pointing Baker's way and the concern that employs him now, brother Sinclair or any project either of them may have on their hands, and any influence tending to give them tone or support. If otherwise we must admit that good judgment has gone to roost, and our reason laid to rest. I have always admired Sinclair, but at present have strong fears that these lines apply well to the affair in question.

'Twas ever thus from childhood's  
hour

I've seen my fondest hopes decay."

It also might be unfair to suggest that every division of the B. of L. E. throughout the land, appoint a staunch committee to wait upon their Master Mechanic, in order to make known their disgust for intrigue and deception, in such a positive manner, that Mr. Sinclair would at once think the proper place for him to do service, which he might be best adapted for is to act as sole secretary and servant of Geo. H. Baker, present editor of the *Car and Locomotive Builder*.

The foundation of my statements is based upon Knowlton's letter as published, and from the candid manner he has expressed himself, therefore can any loyal brotherhood man longer doubt the perfidy and duplicity of Sinclair, Baker et al. It may be possible



that the following lines are very applicable to them.

"Of all our mother's children  
We love ourselves the best,  
And when we are provided for  
The devil takes the rest."

Drv. 66.

### THE HAZARDS OF RAILROADING.

The record for the past month relative to the hazards of railroading present a startling contrast.

There 1,797 railroads in the United States having a separate legal existence. Of these corporations, however, only 747 are independent operating companies, the remainder, for the most part, being companies which have leased roads, or by some other arrangements have put the operation of their property into other hands. Of these operating corporations a few control the mileage.

The total number of men employed by the railroads of the United States was 749,301 an increase of 44,558, or at the rate of 768 men for each 100 miles of new lines brought into operation. The average number of men employed per 100 miles in the United States is 479. They are divided into classes as per each 100 miles as follows: General officers 3, general office clerks 14, station agents 16, other station men 43, enginemen 21, firemen 22, conductors 15, other trainmen 40, machinists 18, carpenters 24, shopmen 52, section foremen 17, other trackmen 101, switch, flag and watchmen 24, operators and train dispatchers 12, on floating equipments 4, all others 53.

The number of employees killed last year was 2,170, while the number injured make the startling figures of 20,248. In the same time the number of passengers killed were 315 while only 2,318 met with injuries.

Thus it will be seen that the many suffered death and injury to safely transport the great traveling army and the volume of products and the hazards of the latter have been almost *reduced to a minimum.*

The traveling public are reasonably well protected by law. Few travelers suffer injury or death upon the railways but what legal tribute is exacted and paid. But how is it with the employe? His exacting duties render him, in some capacities, a slave without protection. The "fellow servant" or "contributory negligence," clause in our statutes is the shameful bulwark behind which the corporations hide their responsibility. Their vast wealth enable them to control legislation. How long must this immoral and iniquitous state of affairs exist?

During the last legislature in Indiana the railway employes demanded certain laws for their betterment and protection. Promises made were never fulfilled. There were no politics in their demand. It was not a political question. The dominant party claimed that to legislate for the railway employes would be class legislation, and therefore unconstitutional. When a general law was proposed to protect all employes of whatsoever class, the manufacturers, the railroad officials, the employers of labor and the farmers all put in an objection and the timid law makers dumped the railway employes petition into the hopper of wastefulness.

This ingrate conduct upon the part of legislature cannot be repeated. The railway employes of Indiana, have published a Blue Book. This instrument "spots" every member of the past legislature who did not conduct himself as the legislative committee of railway employes brotherhood wished, and calls upon organized labor to vote against the return of the men named to the next legislature. The preface of the book says among other things:

Bear in mind that the publication of this document has not been without notice to the members of both branches of the Legislature that the measures which we demand were right and eminently just, and that upon their action for or against these demands of the body of men behind us depended the friendship of our constituents. In this book we tell you who favored our mas-

ures and did what they could to favor you. We also call your attention to the names of our enemies and show what they did against your measures, when they did it, and their methods of opposition, which were, in most cases, contemptible.

We now appeal to you, on the record of these men, to show them that we made no idle assertion when we told them that you would hold them responsible for their misdeeds. They have shown you what their attitude was toward you; now it remains for you to show them that they should never again have a seat in the State House by virtue of your votes.

This book gives a minute and honest record of the legislature and points out the opposition of members to bills that were urged by the respective branches of railway labor. The list includes over half the members of the last legislature including presiding officers of both houses. It has created quite a spirit of unrest among politicians, especially with those who are seeking a return to their seats. The bills proposed for the betterment of railway employes in the last legislature were presented by members of the minority party (republican) and the opposition came from the dominant party (democratic) on the ground that such legislation was vicious class legislation, unconstitutional and not presented in good faith. No separate or independent action will be taken by the railway employes of this state, but there will be a greater breaking away from past political party affiliation than ever before. The last legislature of Indiana disgraced the state, insulted the railway employes, and pandered to the demands of capital. The next legislature will be made of different material if the railroad boys can control matters and they have surely taken the right course. Let other states do likewise, and the near future will bring about the necessary laws for their protection and betterment.

R. D. F.

## THE ENGINEER AND THE SAILOR.

If the blue jacket is to be superseded to a very large extent, as now seems likely, by the machinist, then the navigating officer must need to learn to handle machinery or be displaced by an engineer who has learned navigation and gunnery. For the modern war ship has come to be a machine, or, rather, a collection of machines; her masts, if she have any, of the "military" type, with no yards across and barren of sails, topped only with nests for observation and light batteries. To place such a craft under the command of a sailor is like putting a sailing ship in command of a machinist.

If, however, it should still be found advisable to continue the system of a general executive without special engineering training to command the ship, a radical change will undoubtedly be required in the present practice of rating of line and staff, at least where engineer officers are concerned: nor is it likely that the present rule debarring them from command outside the engine room, that is to say, "on deck," will be found much longer practicable. It is now clearly seen that low rating, low pay, and small consideration are driving the real desirable engineers ashore, where the demand for engineering skill is active, and the compensation commensurate with ability. Chief Engineer of the Navy Melville dwells upon this in his recent report, protesting that there is not a sufficient force of engineers in the service at the present time to properly care for and direct the working of the engines.

Marine engineering means much more now than formerly; the engines are more complicated in design, the pumping machinery and that to work the guns and steering gear demands expert attention. The chief engineer of a modern warship must be able quickly to detect the symptoms of uneven running and apply a ready relief; he must be able to make all kinds of ordinary repairs, not only in the main



engines, but as well in the condensers, the pumps, the steering apparatus and gun-operating devices. To do this effectively requires a liberal education in mechanics, including a knowledge of designing and mathematics. To put an engineer thus equipped under such petty restraints as is now the practice in the navy is, to say the least, unreasonable. Why should he be compelled to ask permission of a line officer unfamiliar with engineering, if he may draw a bolt, drive a rivet or the like? Yet under the present rules he must do so; a chief engineer was recently placed under arrest for such an infraction of the rules, and though an apology was made to him by order of the Secretary of the Navy, the emergency being shown to have existed and the machining requisite and necessary, the rule still stands, and he can be arrested again when he repeats the so-called offense against "good order and navy discipline."

In the merchant marine service, notably on the big modern passenger steamers in the transatlantic trade, the importance of the master or "captain" as he is called by the passengers and crew, and the consequence by contrast of the chief engineer, seems quite as absurd. The captain is said to "work" the ship, but really the work consists principally of calculating the running of the ship from noon to noon, a simple task since they run most of the way on the same parallel of latitude and the change in longitude is denoted by the difference between the ship's time and Greenwich time as given by the chronometer. On the broad seas, where an error of five miles or more short or long of the course is of little consequence, nothing like so much skill in navigation is required as in the coasting trade, for when the sea-going steamer approaches the land, a pilot is taken aboard. The engineer on the other hand, has the whole burden of the ship's progress placed upon his shoulders; it rests with him whether the ship shall make slow time or fast time, and when any part of the com-

plicated machinery breaks down, it is to his skill alone that all must look for succor.

And so in heavy weather, when passengers inquire anxiously to the captain as to the chances, he has little or nothing to base an estimate upon, though he may look ever so wise, for he cannot know the conditions of the engine's working or the stress thereof, and instead of hazarding an opinion, he would do much better to reply, "I'll just step below and ask the engineer—he knows."—*Scientific American*.

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### STRIKES ARE BENEFICIAL.

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The following is a part of the argument used in a debate by the students in the Wyoming University at Laramie. Messrs Trowbridge and McKay on the affirmative. The debate was decided in their favor.

There are strikes that the laborer will turn from with contempt. There is no instance on record where labor ever stuck to be maintained in idleness and luxury, like the thousands of nonproducers who are so successfully striking against labor. Labor strikes only for an opportunity to work for the maintenance of the workmen and their families.

The thing most desired is not how to prevent strikes, but how to keep them within bounds. A few years ago, the railroad companies persuaded the Pacific Mail Company to refuse freight. A striker persuades an engineer to leave his engine. Where is the difference?

Strikes ought to be avoided if possible, but as long as capital maintains the dogged attitude it has assumed and as long as capital will not meet labor on an equality, so long will strikes be resorted to and capital alone should stand the responsibility.

General Grant once said, "Perpetual peace can be attained only by runs through conflict." In like manner, arbitration will be made possible only by repeated strikes. Strikes are fore-runners of reform. They always precede organization for reform. One of

the greatest strikers of the 19th Century was hated, hunted and hanged, as being worse than Brabbas or Judas, and to day psalms and doxologies are sung to the memory of John Brown, whose strike caused the emancipation of chattle slavery.

Many will remember that in England, but a short time ago, masters repudiated interference of arbitrators. This is to a great degree changed. Many will testify to the infinitely improved tone with which trade disputes are avowed, carried on and settled. It took many a hard strike to bring about this condition of affairs.

Is there an intelligent person in this audience who doubts that the condition of the working classes is not better than it would be if there had been no strikes? Will you say that labor is not better treated than it would be without organization?

The Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Carrol D. Wright, in one of his reports, shows that in fifteen states, were there is an organization of labor, the workers are paid from ten to fifteen per cent more than where they have no organization in the same locality.

Can any one be convinced that there would be a labor organization worthy of the name, if it had not been for the strikes of the party? Considered as an educator, strikes are a stirring power. They awaken thought and attract attention when peaceable means would be sneered at. The object for which they are inaugurated may be defeated and the strikers may suffer, but strikes are never total failures. Each one brings us nearer to the culmination point and final solution of the labor problem. Only a few years ago the press of the country reviled or entirely ignored the labor movement.

As a result of the strikes we hear ministers of the gospel making the labor troubles the text for their Sunday sermons, admonishing the worshippers of mammon to heed the voice of the people before it is too late. To-day we see the dispatches of the press

burdened with labor strikes and troubles. Editorial writers, high and low, from the village weekly to the city daily, devote labored articles to these problems. Many give utterances to sentiments favorable to the oppression, and yet they aid us in the process of education. Labor conventions no longer pass unnoticed. The words of the great labor leaders are eagerly watched for and pounced upon and heralded throughout the length and breadth of the land. Only a few years ago, a chaplain opened the United States Congress with a prayer which was a most emphatic denunciation of the selfishness of monopoly and a scathing rebuke to the wealthy for breach of trust and lack of patriotism. Congressman Grovesnor, of Ohio, asked the unanimous consent to have it printed in the Congressional Record. Congressman James of New York objected on the grounds that it was an incendiary speech. Such has been the progress of the past, caused by the agitation of strikes. Still strikers are striking where ever they are progressive people not only in this country but in European countries such as England, France, Germany, Belgium, Australia, and even in oppressed Italy.

As I said before, the blows sometimes rebound more to their own hurt than to those whom they intend to reach. But monopoly no longer laughs at strikes, like "Leviathan at the shaking of a spear."

In desperation, Anarchy arose in Europe and Nihilism in Russia Republican America applauded and approved it. Monopoly meanwhile was importing the beggary of Europe to cheapen more and more our labor here. Amongst it came Anarchy, like plague infacted rags, and uttered its voice in free America. Monopoly sowed the wind to reap the whirlwind. Now it hears and capital listens as if instinctively persuaded at last that in dynamite, wielded by their imported agents, they have a dangerous foe that dares defy them, with a thousand times the brutal ferocity of the strikers whose



places they were imported to fill.

Labor has in all of its strikes only fought for what in justice was due it. It has learned that this is a selfish world; that we do not get what is due us unless we have the moral courage to demand it. It has never found a subservient Congress to legalize its strikes by law and with army and navy prevent the competition or cheap labor with striking Americans. We are told that these attempts to coerce employes are unwise and yet our government is continually coercing us at the expense of the whole people into paying the prices of the striking manufacturers.

Through strikes the labor problems have at last, none too soon, come to the front. Labor has and must have the popular ear. If it acts well and wisely its part, it will soon make the popular heart its own.

Honest, honorable, intelligent labor has right of way across the continent and down the ages. It alone has right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

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#### A GREEN BAY STORY.

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The article in the January issue on a painter's days work, has its good and bad points. After reading it carefully one is led to believe that the report said to be current among painters in some localities, "that the Painter's Magazine is owned and controlled by the Standard Oil Co" is only too true, for, is there a painter on the U. P. road that did not smile when he read the part stating that a man ought to paint eight rooms in one day with a white-wash brush?

Had the author of this rot substituted kerosene barrels for rooms would not the article in question, been more in "keeping in line," as regards the painting business, and the probable owners and publishers of the Painter's Magazine?

That there are "bum painters" in the ranks of those who are continually following the erection of elegant houses, *where lavish display of fine wood work*

is to be seen, may be true, but all are not bums, and how many can or are expected to paint eight rooms in these palaces in one day? Reader, look at a kerosene oil barrel and consider; you will no doubt be led to believe what the writer of the Magazines article had in his minds eye, when he wrote that hog-wash; the whiskers on the cat are to be seen and the reason therefore is explained if it is true that the S. O. Co. are backing it up.

Hard drinkers are to be found in other ranks than those who are painters but they do not carry a dinner pail in the other hand, some very wealthy men in this country are hard drinkers and their bleary eyes indicate that their breath smells after decayed onions, caused by over doses of Tom and Jerry, gin, cocktails, jin fizz, etc., or, in fact, anything in this line that is expensive, often causing them to spend a painter's days wages everytime they "crook their elbows at the bar" in company with a few friends. This is pastime for them, and, if their noses often show a color that is rare and expensive, they have never been known to allow one painter to slop over eight rooms in their very fine and costly residences in one day with a w. w. brush.

If any of this class are enrolled as members of the Standard Oil Company and they do control and manage the Magazine, will they please advise us how many of their fine palaces contain rooms that have been daubed over at this rapid rate, with a "sky after a shower tint," similar to that seen on their kerosene barrels. We would have no objections to learning more about this matter through the columns of the Magazine.

There is a very good publication for painters, issued from an office in Philadelphia. I have forgotten the name but any news dealer "must have it on his list" and it is possible that there is no Standard Oil Co's. filter located in the editorial department.

An old painter and able writer is editing a paper for painters in Chicago.

His name is S. Paris Davis. Painters who have followed the business for years, also having devoted spare time to reading up their business in periodicals that have appeared at times during the past fifteen years, will remember the productions from the acid pen of Mr. Davis.

#### BOILED OIL.

Superintendent Darlington, of the Pennsylvania lines, has issued a circular to the switchmen on the Indianapolis division, which he commends to the careful consideration of "the students on the line, with the hope that it may save them some of the dearly-bought experience of those who have been there:"

#### TEN COMMANDMENTS TO SWITCHMEN AND BRAKEMEN.

1. Don't take hold of a link to couple cars with a wet glove or mitten in frosty weather. If you do, it will stick to the link and your fingers will suffer.

2. Don't take hold of the head of a pin in a draw-bar with your fingers back of the pin, or between the pin and dead-wood. If you do and the pin is crooked, or the draft iron is back far enough, your fingers may get nipped.

3. Don't go between the cars to couple them where the load (logs, lumber, poles or railroad iron) projects over the end of the car. If you do, you may get crushed.

4. Don't attempt to make a coupling between cars moving with force where the lug has been broken off the draw-head, without taking into your calculations that the draw-head is liable to be driven under the car. If you do, you are liable to have your hand taken off or get yourself crushed.

5. Don't swing and throw your whole weight on a brake-wheel on top of a car, without knowing that the nut is on the top of the brake-rod. If you do, you and the brake-wheel may take a tumble together, and the consequences will be more serious for you than for the brake-wheel.

6. Don't step with the heel of your boot on a frog or on switch rails that are close together before or between moving cars. If you do, the frog or rails are liable to hold your foot as in a vice, and the moving wheels have no mercy.

7. In coupling freight cars, where one car is higher than the other, always have the link in the highest draught iron; you will then not have to hold the link up, and the link will in a measure guide itself.

8. In coupling cars on a curve always stand on the outside of the curve; then, if anything gives way, or the load shifts on a flat car, you stand a better chance of escaping a squeeze.

9. If you think cars that are to be coupled up are coming together with too much force for safety, keep out and let them strike. It is much better for you to be called a "tenderfoot" than to lose some of your limbs.

10. In coupling a coach with a Miller coupler to a car with a common draw-bar, always have the link in the Miller coupler, as the link is not near so likely to slip past the draw-bar, as it is past the Miller coupler. Make the same rule in coupling an engine to a Miller coupler; take the link out of the tender and put it into the Miller coupler before backing.

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"A railroad company nowadays expects to be sued for damages when an accident happens on the lines and don't wait for the suit to be filed before securing evidence for the defense. A corps of claim-agents and detectives whose business is to procure testimony is constantly employed and when a man is hurt he is asked for a statement as soon as one of these evidence-takers can get near him."

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One of the bills which has caused brief debate in the Senate is that of Mr. Cullon, of Illinois, requiring that cars used in interstate commerce shall have self-couplers. It is one of the measures which will be pushed in the Senate.



## LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Where an employe received an injury, and immediately thereafter, and while under the influence of opiates, contracted to waive all right of action against the company, in a subsequent action for damages, held that the contract was void, because the injured employe was mentally incapacitated to contract, and notwithstanding he had received a moneyed consideration for entering into such contract, the amount so received might be deducted from the verdict in damages received. It was not necessary to return the money before bringing suit as the contract was voidable.

PACIFIC RY. CO. VS. DOYLE, 18 KANS 58.

An employe who signs a discharge of liability or acquittance without knowing its contents or understanding its import, or signs it without intending to sign such an instrument or contract, is not bound by it. Hence, where an employe was compelled to act at once in the presence of imminent danger, he cannot be held guilty of contributory negligence as a matter of law, merely because he did not choose the best means of escape from the danger.

If an employe of a railroad company be ordered from his ordinary employment, place or duty, for which he is engaged, and placed in a different and more hazardous one, by authority of the company's agents or servants in control, and in the course of such more hazardous employment he be injured, the company must be liable to respond in damages therefor, notwithstanding the employe contracted to take all the ordinary risks of his employment upon his part and relieve the employer for liability in case of injury resulting from a breach of any rule or regulation. *Railway Co. vs. Harney's* 28 Ind. 28.

But if an employe go outside of his regular contractual employment, and of his own volition engage in other

work for the company, and while so engaged suffers injury by reason of his own wrong, can have no right of action or remedy against the company. Where a conductor contracted to relieve the company from liability for damages growing out of violations of rules and instructions, attempted to couple cars and was injured, it was held that, in as much as he was employed and instructed to run a train, and not to couple cars, the violation of his instructions having contributed to his injury no recovery could be had. *Ga. 105.*

Railway employes do not take the risk of injury from the company's failure to perform its duty; but they do take the risk of injury from those dangers which are necessarily incident to the service upon which they have entered, and which do not result from negligence on the part of the company's participation through vice-principals. Therefore, if a man who, seeks employment in a railway shop, or upon a railway in any of its several employments or positions, is it not enough that he voluntarily takes upon himself the hazards and dangers properly incident to the service in which he engages, without his signing away his right of action in case of a petty violation of any of the numerous rules. Is there such a mad rush for employment in this free country, that a servant must, in consideration thereof, sign away the lawful condition of a probable indemnity against his employer for the loss of life or limb which may happen in consequence of a slight variation from a given rule or instruction? Is not this a fit subject for legislation? Ought not railway employes to refuse longer to enter into such contracts on the ground of public policy as well as independent manhood?

AGENCY—FELLOW SERVANT—SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS. One who is employed by a railway company, under a foreman, to make repairs in its repair shop and on cars standing in its yard, is not a fellow servant of a switchman who, under orders of the

yard master, directs the movements of the cars in the yard. And for any injury happening the former by reason of the negligence of the latter, recovery can be had therefor. *Poor vs. Southern Pacific R. R. Co., Utah. S. C., Oct. 26, 1891.*

NOTE:—The American courts are burdened with suits relating to the law of negligence. As to fellow servants within the rule exempting the employer from the consequences of the negligence of fellow servants, is not ordinarily determined by rank or grade of service, but by the character of the service performed or acts complained of. As a general rule, those doing the work of a servant are fellow-servants, whatever their grade of service; and a servant of whatever rank, charged with the performance of the masters duty toward his servants, is, as to the discharge of that duty, a vice principal, for whose acts and neglects the master, is responsible because he has invested him with the responsibility of doing that which the master is bound to have carefully performed.

STANDING ON TRACK—INJURY TO EMPLOYEE—NEGLIGENCE. Where the plaintiff had been engaged by the company for several years in attending to switch lamps in its yards, and while so employed, and standing upon one of its tracks, was struck by a car which he knew to be switching close to him, his negligence will defeat a recovery, although defendant's custom was to switch the car onto a track other than the one plaintiff was on, and he, relying upon such custom, was paying no attention to the moving car.

2. Plaintiff's negligence cannot be justified on the plea that he turned in the opposite direction to give warning to a team about to cross. And as the undisputed evidence showed plaintiff guilty of contributory negligence, the judgment for defendant must be affirmed. *Collins vs. Burlington C. & R. & N. Ry. Co., Iowa, S. C., Oct. 9, 1891.*

INCOMPETENT YARD MASTER—INJURY TO BRAKEMAN—KNOWLEDGE OF INCOMPETENCY—INEXPERIENCED EM-

PLOYE. 1. The plaintiff was injured coupling freight cars on the east end of defendant's train, which was long, and stood on a curved track. The train was sometimes made up by the night men, and when plaintiff came on duty in the morning he supposed it was made up except the cars which he was coupling. The injury was caused by a movement of the train by the engine working on the west end. He had been in the yard only a month, and had no experience in switching. He had no notice of the engine working on the west end, or that the train was going to be moved. There was evidence tending to show that the yard-master under whose instructions plaintiff was working, was incompetent. Plaintiff knew nothing of the master's qualification and had never worked on the end of the train while a crew was working on the other. On such occasion the master usually gives notice when the train is liable to move.

Held, That the question as to the incompetency of the yard master was established and should have gone to the jury.

2. Whether plaintiff and the yard master were fellow servants made no difference, where the injury was the result of the latter's incompetency.

3. Where a yard master has been engaged in the company's employ for three weeks, such time is sufficient to give defendant knowledge of his incompetency. Judgment for defendant reversed and new trial granted. *Lamb vs. Mich. Central Ry. Co. Mich. S. C. Oct. 9, 1891.*

HAND CAR—DEATH BY UNLICENSED USE—SECTION MEN. In an action to recover for the death of a boy twelve years old, the son of a section man, wherein the evidence showed that the section foreman and helpers left their handcar by the side of the track unlocked and unguarded, whereby the deceased and companions lifted the car to the track and were riding to and fro, when deceased jumped or fell from the car and was killed. The boys testified that they had used the car pre-



vious with the permission of the "boss" when the men were there at work, but no permission had ever been given when, as in this case, the men were not there.

*Held*, That it was not a thing dangerous in itself, and the company was not negligent, though its sectionmaster in leaving it unlocked beside the track. *Robison vs. Oregon St. L. & N. Ry. Co. Utah, S. C., Sept. 12, 1891.*

NOTE:—This is beyond doubt a meritorious decision, but there is a principal of law, and generally enforced by the courts that a liability will attach to corporations for the negligent leaving in view or access dangerous machinery or explosives unprotected or otherwise rendered harmless. Turntables, dericks and cars improperly secured or guarded from the public interference of infants have been held to constitute such a degree of negligence as to render recovery possible for an injury happening to those who may undertake to operate or play with them. See *Barrett vs. R. R. Co. California, S. S. Sept 12, 1891.*

Under the workings of nature, presumably, there has been born to the plutocratic Astor family of New York a son and heir. Let the laboring men take home to themselves the fact that this urchin is at the present moment heir to \$150,000,000, and that at 6 per cent the interest on this sum is \$9,000,000 per annum, or \$30,000 per day, requiring 20,000 men, working 300 days per year, at \$1.50 per day, to pay it. When this baby is 21 years old 240,000 men must work to pay this interest, and the principal will be \$600,000,000. Indeed, we live in a wonderful age! Under our present industrial system there is no telling what this \$150,000,000 may amount to in twenty-one years. Let the workingmen ponder over this and figure it out for themselves, and after doing so, any wage worker who can be so blind as to hold aloof from labor organizations seeking to overthrow this plutocratic power, and by so doing place chains on the limbs of his children, is indeed a web eyed ass, a selfish bigot and a reckless rakehell.—*Midland Mechanic.*

## DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

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A call has been issued the editors of periodicals published in the interests of railroad employes to meet in conference in the city of St. Louis, March 15. This call is the outcome of the suggestion offered by the editor of the *Fireman's Magazine* in January. We hope to see great good come from this meeting. The editor of this Magazine will endeavor to be present.

The District Secretary visited Cheyenne, Laramie, Rawlins and Carbon Assemblies during February and found them all in active working order.

Attention is called to our premium offer given in our advertising pages this month. It is open to old and new subscribers. Any paid subscriber sending us one dollar or handing it to our agents will have the map forwarded to his address prepaid.

Local Secretaries must send to the general headquarters, Philadelphia, for the new work and not to this office.

Agents are requested to be prompt in forwarding their collections. We are in need at the present time of ready cash.

A man who will subscribe for a paper and given time to pay it in on plea of hard times, show an anxiety to get it each issue, complain if a copy gets lost in the mail, and at the end of the year

or when urged to pay say he never intended to have it sent to him is certainly a disgrace to the race. It is the little acts that indicate a man's character and this is one of them.

Laboring men made no advance even through organization till a press speaking for them came into existence. Yet where is there a labor publication that has prospered even to the degree of their meanest opponents? And why is it?

We have yet a few copies of the large subscription edition of "Thirty Years of Labor," which we will dispose of at less than publishers price. We will send them to any address prepaid on receipt of \$1.50.

Reports from all parts of the District shows that greater activity prevails in organized labor circles than for several years past.

Blanks for statisticians reports will have reached all locals of the District by March 1st. Reports are to be sent in monthly. One copy to the District Statistician, H. Breitenstein, Laramie, Wyoming, and a duplicate to the District Secretary.

### QUESTION DEPARTMENT.

#### QUESTIONS IN FEBRUARY MAGAZINE.

13. Should agricultural and mechanical producers unite for independent political action?

14. Why does organized capital make so much harder a fight against the Knights of Labor, than other forms of labor organizations?

15. What is liberty?

16. What is law?

I offer the following as answers to questions for February:

13. Yes, agricultural and mechanical producers form the great majority

of the citizens of the nation. Our government is theoretically one of the people, the majority should rule. The producers are the life of the nation, they can get their rights only by uniting.

14. Because they are spreading truths, which if universally understood would destroy and forever make impossible a rule of plutocracy.

15. It is the opportunity of doing whatsoever one wills, providing, in the doing thereof he infringes not the equal right of another.

16. Laws are intended to prevent the liberty of one or many being infringed upon, a guide to measure our acts toward each other as willed by the majority. Law is a command and implies power behind it to enforce it.

K.

#### QUESTIONS FOR MARCH.

17. If taxing whiskey makes whiskey harder to get, what is the effect of taxing houses and goods?

18. Does not idle land mean idle men?

19. Why do many workingmen fear their employer's displeasure, if they vote different than he?

20. Is such men free?

### LITERARY NOTES.

The contents of the *March Arena* are sufficiently varied to interest all lovers of serious literature. The Rev. Minot J. Savage, the eminent liberal divine of Boston, contributes a remarkable paper on psychical research, giving many thrilling stories for the truth of which he vouches. This paper is as interesting as fiction, it is prepared in the interests of science. Prof. Joseph Rhodes Buchanan, the well known author of "New Education," "Therapeutic Sarcognomy," and many other notable scientific and educational works, writes thoughtfully on "Fullorbed Education," a paper which should be perused by every parent and teacher in America. Henry Wood contributes a paper of great ability



and interests, entitled "Revelation through Nature." Gen. J. B. Weaver writes on "The Threefold Contention of Industry." Hamlin Garland describes in his graphic manner the Farmers' Alliance members of the present Congress. This paper is accompanied by nine photogravures. Hon. Walters Clark, LL D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, furnishes a masterly argument in favor of governmental control of the telegraph and telephone. William Q. Judge, of New York, who stands at the head of the Theosophical movement in America, answers Moncure D. Conway's recent article on "Madam Blavatsky at Adyar." Charles Schroder institutes a comparison between Christianity and Buddhism showing wherein the former religion is superior to the belief of the East Indians. Nellie Booth Simmons' "Battle Hymn of Labor," which occupies four pages, is one of the best poems of the month, reminding one of Lowell's "Crisis," and also of some of Whittier's fervid lines written during the anti-slavery agitation. Miss Will Allen Dromgoole contributes a story of East Tennessee, entitled "The War of the Roses." It will doubtless rival "Fiddling his Way to Fame" in popularity. The editor discusses "The Dead Sea of the Nineteenth Century," a thoughtful paper on the increasing misery of the very poor in our great cities. From the above it will be seen that the *March Arena* is an exceedingly strong and brilliant issue of this vigorous review. No magazine of the present day publishes so many striking and thought-inspiring articles as the *Arena*.

Sir Edwin Arnold, who has been enjoying an interesting trip through the United States, has made a careful study of the conditions which govern the family in Japan and embodies his ideas in a paper called "Love and Marriage in Japan" in the February number of *The Cosmopolitan*. The article is illustrated by the quaintest possible Japanese sketches running down the

sides and across the bottom of each page. An excellent photograph of W. D. Howells, serves as a frontispiece, and his work as a writer of fiction is reviewed in the same number by H. H. Boyesen. The President of John Hopkins University, gives a most practical paper for parents on "Boys and Boys' Schools," illustrated by cartoons of the famous Atwood. Murat Halstead turns back lovingly to his early farm days, and tells of the "Pets and Sports of a Farmer Boy." The petroleum industry fully illustrated; An Afghan Story by Archibald Forbes; The Story of the Brazilian Republic by Adams, late Minister to that country; and The Leading Amateurs of the United States in photography, are other leading articles of the month.

The complete novel in Lippincott's Magazine for February, "Roy the Royalist," is by Mr. William Westall, and is a stirring tale of adventure in the wars of Napoleon. Though its events date back nearly a century, they are presented in the brisk and business-like modern manner. The hero, a dashing young officer of the British navy, prompt and capable alike in friendship, love, and war, meets Bonaparte while a prisoner in France, distinguishes himself in the defense of Acre, recovers a treasure concealed in a chateau of the Jura by its *ci-devant* owners, and finally settles in his native Virginia.

Who Lies? an Interrogation. By Prof. Emil Blum and Sigmund Alexander. This is one of the boldest, most radical and realistic works of the decade. It is as unconventional as it is unique, and will unquestionably call forth hostile criticisms in quarters where its shafts enter. In religion and ethics it is radical. In politics, strongly socialistic. In literature it is extremely realistic. In general, bold, frank, and truthful. It was suggested to the authors by Dr. Max Nordau's "Conventional Lies of our Civilization," and the great author has written an introduction strongly commending the work.

## 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.*

~~~~~  
 OGDEN, Utah, Jan., 25, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

I begin to think a letter from Ogden would not be a miss at the present time. Well our Assembly is not going back notwithstanding the various elements working against it. We are actually increasing. Our increase, though small, is of the best kind, leaving the refuse to the care of disunited action orders. I guess your readers will understand who I mean. Some of our blackballed or disgraced members have already joined the rank and file of the same kind.

We had a pleasant visit from John W. Hayes, in fact two visits, first at the house of a brother, not being able to secure a hall that night but on his return we secured a hall and had cards printed which had the effect of drawing some of the old timers around and I think it will be the means of building up the order at this point. I am looking forward to the time of seeing another assembly started here. Independent of 82, this will, I think, strengthen our own, help to educate the worthy men around here to the dangers ahead and the advantage of organizing with one solid front and not in small brigades. Our town at present is not a desirable place for men that want work to come to at present. Everything is very dull. Lots of idle men of all descriptions, railroad men included, but then we are hoping for better times.

~~~~~  
 JUSTICE

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 15, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

The weather for the past month has been variable, it has been a succession of summertime and storms and boreal blasts making life miserable to all animated bodies in this locality. Work in the shops here is very brisk, they are hiring men in the machine shops, the wood locomotive shop is probably 3 months behind with work

There are twelve engines on blocks here just now, they are turning out about 14 engines per month so that is doing good work. I understand there is an order for seven engines to be built here. There is two of them out, 812 and 830 and the latter is a daisy with a patented bell ringer, built by the gang boss, Kennedy. He is a bright young machinist and it would pay the company to have a number of men like him. He is well liked by all his associates and is coming to the front and all the boys like to see that.

They are painting all of the buildings at the Union Pacific shops a dark red. Some of them need it badly and all will be improved. One of the machine shops has not been painted in a score of years and it is a decade since the big car shops were treated to a new coat.

A. B.

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 RAWLINS, Wyo., Feb. 10, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

One boiler maker and two machinists have been added to our force during the past month so we are now about full-handed again.

H. J. Hogan, who has for the past five or six months held the position of head machinist has resigned, and T. C. Pancake of Green River has succeeded him. Mr. Pancake is a first-class mechanic and with him at the head of the gang the reputation which this shop already bears for turning out good work will be considerably strengthened.

Business on the road is not very brisk just at present and consequently the road men are doing lots of kicking about short time. They are not satisfied with less than forty-five or fifty days but we poor devils in the shop have to be satisfied with eighteen.

Several petitions are being circulated among our citizens this week, among them one calling upon Congress to pass the Chinese exclusion bill.

We are still working 47 hours per week with very little overtime. Everything is running along smoothly in all the departments except the boiler shop and here we find anything but peace and contentment, notwithstanding the fact that general order no. 61 issued by our supt. of M. P. & M. states very plainly that there shall be no discrimination or favoritism shown employees, yet we have it in the boiler shop of the rankest nature and why it should be so I cannot say. Our boiler maker foreman is a young man who come here a few years ago and has worked himself up among the men that he is now trying to down. It may be lack of experience on his part but I am inclined to believe other-wise. While this favoritism has been going on for some time the first noticeable feature occurred last Sept. when he took some dislike to one of his men, and I may say one of his best boiler makers, and without any cause had him discharged. The next come the putting on of a night man. It has been customary to work one boiler maker nights during the winter months and as the night job pays eleven hours and the day only eight hours and a half and of course everybody wanted it. Among the number was the man that had it last winter, a good faithful man, and a man who is capable of doing the work as it should be done but instead of giving it to the oldest men he gave it to the youngest (but one) and far from being a competent workman and as a consequence the work is either going undone or is being left for the day men to do. It seems he looks over the book before going home in the morning then leaves a letter in the office for the boss telling



him what is to be done. I will give you a sample, here it is;

"Johnny, please have some of the men examine the mud ring on 1435 the flues are nearly all leaking in the 1807. I caulked the flues didn't caulk the other leaks." B.

He claims that there is such an amount of work to be done that it is impossible for him to do it all but he has been found asleep in the office at 8 o'clock in the morning and on the same morning two engines was left over for the day men. All that work had been reported on during the night. It may be for the best interests of the company to have that kind of work going on but I fail to see it in that light. Then again after last pay day two boiler makers and a helper layed off for two days and when they come in, the boiler makers being particular friends of the boss, went to work without a word being said but the poor helper unfortunately happened to be one of the objectionable kind, and he was discharged. It is a very common thing for him if he don't feel just right to tell a man to lay down his tools and go and get his time. If a man will run to him and tell him every little thing that happens in or about the shops and play the part of a sucker, he can do as he pleases but if not there he will have to get out. I am very sorry to see anything of this kind or to be compelled to report it for it is a break in the harmonious relations which have so long existed between the men and the foremen at this point and which still exist in all other departments but I feel it a duty that I owe both to myself and to the company and I know of no better way to throw a little light on circumstances of this kind than through the valuable columns of the Magazine, as it is published in the interest of the employer and employe, and in conclusion I would say: John, deal fairly with the men placed under your charge and you can rest assured that they will always do the same by you, and I will continue to be a

CLOSE OBSERVER.

SHOSHONE, Ida., Feb. 13, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

Zip asked in the February number if the railroad company cannot afford to pay white men as much as Dagoes on the section.

My experience teaches me they can. The work performed costs the company more at \$1.45 per day (the present price) than it would if they paid \$1.75. The \$1.45 per day for section men is the only remaining relic of the false economy of our late General Manager, Mr. Resseque. There has not been many honest days work done on the Idaho division since he reduced the wages below honesty. As a rule a man that is willing to do an honest days work can get a better job, and every section foreman on this division knows he can do more, and better work with four men at \$1.75 per day than he can with six men at \$1.45. We are always short of men on the section here in

the summer and the men are continually moving to find an easier section to work on. The company pays as little as they can for the work and section men work as little as they can for the pay and the foreman must take what work he can get and say nothing, or loose his men and job too. Mr. Resseque looked at the \$1.10 paid to section men in Iowa, but he did not look at the nice garden patch on the right of ways that kept the section man's family in all kinds of vegetables the year round, nor at the cow that furnished milk, nor pigs and chickens that furnished pork and eggs. A married man and his family would starve in Idaho at \$1.45 that would lay up \$10.00 per month in Iowa at \$1.10. This company has come to the conclusion that Mr. Resseque's economy was wild extravagance in every "cut" he made except on the section men and it is time they "tumbled" to that too. The track labor that costs them \$50,000 per month at \$1.45 would be done for \$40,000 at \$1.75 per day. Labor is sure to sink to the level of the wages paid for it and when wages sink below reason as a rule unreasonable men work for them and labor sinks below wages and that is where section work stands on the Idaho division today. Wages grade low but labor grades lower except in isolated cases. A man that cannot get and does not deserve a job at anything else goes on the section not to work, but to get out of all the work he can and wait for the pay car. Therefore I assure Zip that the company can afford to pay \$1.75 per day to section men because it is not near so expensive as \$1.45.

EXPERIENCE.

ELLIS, Kansas, Feb. 19, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

As my communication last month didn't find the waste basket, I will come again.

To prove that Ellis is coming to the front I will state that our post office has been promoted from fourth to third class.

I am called upon to record the death and burial of two of our respected citizens. Mr. Leising died about twelve o'clock, Monday, January 24th and funeral at two p. m., January 26th, at G. A. R. hall. Grand Army officiating, discourse by Rev. Scarrow of Ellis. Wife and four grown children mourn his loss.

Brother Henry Rein died at Denver at three thirty p. m., January 24th and arrived at Ellis on the morning of January 26th, and was placed at rest by L. A. 2932 K. of L. at 5.30 p. m., Rev. Scarrow officiating. Brother Rein was an old member of our Assembly having been a member from the time it was organized in Ellis. He was also a member of D. A. 82 of Denver, Colo. Mrs. Rein loses a devoted husband, the children, Winnie and Letty, a fond and indulgent father. And we as L. A. Assembly 2932 a staunch Knight of Labor and supporter of everything for the up-building of the poor and oppressed. Peace to his ashes is our supplication.

Miss Iva Wagner arrived home from Cheyenne Wyoming where she has been attending business college. Her friends and parents were not expecting her and were happily surprised.

Dr. Rohrbough made Ellis a flying trip on Jan. 22 and 23. He is now dealing out pills and quinine at Cheyenne, Wyoming. He was formerly of Ellis.

Rev. Hoag of Wymore, Nebraska, Mrs. Kite's father, made a business trip to Ellis recently and as a consequence Mr. J. D. Kite has opened up his drug store at his old stand on Washington street again where he will be glad to see any and every one who has dollars to spend.

Kansas day was celebrated at the public school. A good literary program by the school and short talks by old timers, including Mr. George Johnson, Goiest Holman, Talmadge and grandma Smith. The room taught by Miss Frost was nicely decorated with products of sunny Kansas. It was in order about February 4th, for us to have a spell of weather. We received a combined arrangement and it gave us rain, sleet, snow and wind lasting three days followed by freezes, thaws slush, mud, threatening storm and finally by nice weather, so in a few days if the weather continues fine, our streets and roads will be good again.

Mr. Waters formerly of Ellis but of late years Tacoma, Washington, has returned to sunny Kansas, thoroughly disgusted with that country and says it is a shame the way real estate companies advertise that country in order to get people to move out there.

Engine 790 and 653 have been over the drop pit lately. Engine 713, 715, 643, 654 and 712 have lately come out of the shop looking as good as new. I tell you the boys are the ones to rustle in this day and age of the world.

The Boiler force is working short handed now on account of some of the helpers being sick or crippled.

C. Snyder, sick; Arther Winny, with a smashed finger; boiler maker Thos. Beverly, sick: no fooling with the band wagon now days if a man can't work lay off. U. P. shops no hospital.

No one seriously sick now I believe though there has been several funerals the last few weeks. It was reported that scarlet fever was in town but have heard of no deaths as yet. Amusements are plentiful. What with the dancing club, theatre company, church socials and lodges, there is no room left.

N. G.

ALBINA, Oregon, Feb. 21, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

We have beautiful weather here at present and other things not so beautiful but time will set all things right yet. There has been considerable sickness here of late "grip" seems to have the preference. Old mother earth had a slight attack of it on the third inst and the shake of an earthquake, which caused quite a number of us to think of deeds done in the flesh. The shock

was felt for miles up and down the coast lasting for several seconds. There are several shop men confined to their homes at present with ailments but the latest of importance is what is known as sick feet. There is only one case of the kind on record here. The moral for which this tale is told, a man may learn, be he ever so old. A few changes to note this time. Mr. Matthews, round house foreman, was removed to Starbuck about the first of the month in order to make room for one George Wentworth.

Albina evidently must be a retreat for chased offs and cast offs and the work done speaks volumes for the above assertion.

There is one thing in their favor, however, as there is not much work on the road.

Changes are good when good ones are made but where they are most required they are the slowest coming.

There has been a night school established in the car department.

The machine shop is well supplied with bosses there in general, and assistant general foreman and six lesser lights and yet with all this array of colossal brain work does not diminish in the least.

The steamboat work is coming back again and then there will be hustling and the ones who are favored so much with big checks will get overtime again and yet advocate eight hours for a days work. But he that doth blow hot and cold must be a chump when the truth is told.

Yes we are well supplied with what is known as the "have beens," have been everything else but what they should be.

JUSTICE.

ARMSTRONG, Kas., Feb., 22, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

A typographical error occurred in my last letter, winefaced should have read wizenfaced.

The boiler maker's union held their first annual ball at Casino hall, Kansas City, Missouri on the night of the 22nd of January which was a grand success in every particular.

There has been some changes here during the past month. George Saunders succeeded Ben Tepin as foreman of the round house. The present incumbent is a man of large experience in that line of business. He was formerly of Wamego, Kansas.

Jesse Warfel, foreman of carpenters in locomotive department, was discharged by Master Mechanic for not getting enough work out of his men. Charlie Yeoman is transferred to take his place. Charlie you are now in a place where you cannot go to sleep or hold long controversial disputes on polemics. Samuel Shoup of the car shop has charge of C. Yeoman's old itinerant gang of carpenters. The same charge of not getting enough work out of his men was brought against Al Heigger, gang boss in back shop. Al quit immediately and James Roberts was assigned his place. James held the same position under the late general foreman, C. L. France, but re-



signed under great mental pressure, brought about by France, wanting something unreasonable of him and his men, that is more work than was possible for them to do.

Cal Graves and William St. Clair, passenger coach inspectors, was discharged by the Master Mechanic for allowing a passenger coach to go out in a train on the main line with a flat wheel. The men claim that the flat part might be on the rail when examined. That was their plea for clemency but their plea was looked upon as gauzy by the Master Mechanic and they had to go.

The main shops are still working 47 hours per week.

The machine department of the coach shop and the freight yard which was working 9½ hours all winter on the 13th inst. went on 47 hours. The three brass lathes in the machine shop were run 10½ hours all through the winter. The two wheel lathes are working a good deal of overtime. The furnace men in the blacksmith shop are working full time and each man in that business ought to have more money as the wages paid to this class of labor here is less than at other points considering the amount and quality of work they perform.

On the morning of the 20th inst. a notice was posted upon the bulletin board notifying the men that the shops would shut down Monday, February 22nd, George Washington's birthday, something that was never done here before. The same morning the order was modified, excluding the machine department of the car shop and the freight yard men, that these two departments worked all day Saturday when the above order was promulgated.

There is work in abundance in all the shops here. Nomadic machinists are hired here every day to be off with the first gruff of the foreman to a more congenial clime. There was a few boiler makers hired here in the last month. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company laid off a large number of its shop men at Topeka and other points on the road last week. Times are dull and work scarce here.

The weather for the past month has been mild but very changeable.

There were two foremen discharged here this month possibly for not getting enough work out of their men. By the Master Mechanic, these two men were capable and qualified for their respective position, being sober, law-abiding and good citizens. These charges against the foremen are enough to besmirch the reputation of the men working directly under them, as the charge now stands it goes to show that they were shirking their duty to the company in not doing a fair day's work, hence the dismissal of their foreman. I claim that no master mechanic should have authority to discharge a foreman, without a fair and impartial hearing before higher officials of the company. The same rule should be applicable to the journeymen and apprentices.

*I am not dwelling on these cases as an illustration, but in the abstract. It is very easy for one*

man in authority to remove a subordinate if no inquiry by higher officials is made.

The powers now vested in railroad officials is like that which was exercised by the civil and criminal courts of Great Britain and other countries, previous to the 15th of June, 1215. When the barons of England demanded of King John to sign the magna charta among other concessions, a trial by jury of twelve men. That is, they, the judges had absolute power to convict and imprison supposed malefactors at the bidding of the lords and their courtiers.

Workingmen should unite and see that this abuse of the one-man power should cease in the home of Washington, Lincoln, Garfield and other illustrious heroes and statesmen of our great and glorious country, and let the workingmen of the Armstrong shops, in the future, cease work to a man and perpetuate the memory of Washington to the child unborn, and not make a mockery of the day in the interests of someone else, working half the men and sending the other half home.

AU BOUT DE SON.

SHOSHONE, Idaho, Feb. 21, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

We are working eight and one-half hours per day and four and one-half Saturdays. We hope it will continue to remain so.

The *Shoshone Journal* has fallen into good hands, McPherson & Abbott having secured the plant and the editor has started a rival business with Tomahawk Bill. If the future of this paper can be judged from the new management's first issue, it will, at least, be clean and not have to be modeled after the *Police Gazette*.

Our assembly is growing and with our new work, is quite interesting.

Brother Geo. Ogden succeeded in breaking both bones of his left forearm but is getting along nicely under the care of Dr. Ross.

Quite a number of the boys are absent from work, and think the grippe has considerable to do with it.

Zip has escaped so far—you know the good die young.

Business on the road is very light and with prospects of its remaining so all summer, this will give us a chance to go fishing, but if the bate must be in proportion to the fish story, we will have to send to Dakota for grasshoppers.

Some of the boys are talking of starting an Ananias club. Old Eagle Eye and Pinkerton would make a close run, as honors now are equally divided.

The little bird fluttered and fell at our feet, but before it died it told us that our section boss of a poetical turn of mind, has been looking for a vacant house.

Glenns Ferry is getting to be the hub of Idaho as far as parties go. Some of our boys keep themselves busted going to dances, wakes and other amusements.

Some of the boys have been following one of our section bosses around this past week but

have not been able to locate the parties or cause.

The coal spotter has been after the coal thieves and he caught a horse at the coal pile loading himself up with coal, and had the spotter not interfered, he would have seen this horse trade off the coal for oats. We have some great things in the West.

Yours for the last time.

ZIP.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Feb. 21, 1892

*Editor Magazine:*

On this eventful period, the approach of the birthday of the immortal Washington, whose name is familiar and honored in every household and whose history is familiar to every school boy in this grand republic, it is needless to refer to the glorious victories achieved by that matchless man, of the great privileges and liberties handed down to us of the present time. But it is natural we should be ever grateful and ever ready to guard and maintain that which was so costly transmitted to us, no matter how humble our position in life may be, those sacred liberties must be cherished at all hazards. But time in its flight brings many a change. Competition and strife may seem to derange.

It is ours to be up and doing with a will. To battle that freedom may continue still. But Mr. Editor you may ask why? what's the matter? does not the Constitution of the United States and the state you reside in, grant you all the rights you can consistently ask for as a citizen. True, but some good friend may go further and tell me I'm a crank and don't know what I want, and place me on a par with a labor agitator, or a farmer's alliance demagogue, and I shrink at the idea, for fear some of my very influential friends and acquaintances may look on me with scorn and disdain that all may be so.

But I brace up and say, I will long for the day

A man may be a man if he will,

That a corporation tool may not use him as a fool

To help enact an anti-farmer's bill.

I have long since grasped the idea, that all men were born free and equal and entitled to certain rights, that of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, if this is not correct, what a humbug Jefferson was, if true what a pitiable spectacle to behold in this enlightened age. Men combining together to save a few adventurous speculators from drowning in their watered stock, but a very good humane friend tells me that Jay Gould and a few others will come out all right, from the present upheaval of the industrial masses, and its the innocent stockholders will suffer, that we as employees, should combine stand shoulder to shoulder, and down these ignorant farmers who are trying to gobble up control of everything and moreover we should organize for our own protection.

I belong to an organization already who has the interest of employe and employer at heart and whose past history will bear me out with any truthful man. I need not go beyond this station for very satisfactory proof to back up the asser-

tion, and I for one would not belong to it if it were otherwise. I know railways and other corporate bodies are entitled to justice as well as farmers and others. You may tell me farmers would ruin the railroads and they would not understand how to give justice. I don't blame them, its so long since they got it, the innocent ones may suffer, surely they were not very innocent when they invested in railway bonds and stocks, that speaks well for their wisdom, the railroads will not be ruined, but it is possible they may have to get along with less dividends and we may have to get along with less millionaires, whose money may remain among the people and give fresh impetus to industry which will naturally employ more labor than if centered in the hands of a few, at the expense of the many. One of our principles is to extend a helping hand to all honorable branches of toil we'll do it with all earnestness. My friends you may succeed in influencing some honest, misguided and misinformed men and some cowards who are afraid of the influence you do not possess, for fear of their job, as some of you has already intimated that every man who did not sign your list, should be discharged. Yes, if discharges are in order, let them commence with those who render about one hours service for nine hours pay. If certain men are honest now in their representations the right hand of fellowship is always extended, if they don't accept it, they must not blame us for considering them a humbug and a snare.

Last evening a railroad club was organized here with Corry Reed as president.

FAIRPLAY.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Feb. 22, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Being a reader of your Magazine for some time I come to the conclusion that a few words from here would not be out of place and I understand that your columns are open for argument pro and con. I have noticed from time to time that the correspondence from here have been rather mild. I do not wish to find fault with the correspondent as it might be the best he could do, but to me it looks as if he was afraid to give the true conditions of affairs here. You might think that everything was running along smoothly but this is not the case. What I have seen and heard among the employes, a more dissatisfied lot of men I never met with. There must be some reason for this. I hope in my next letter to give a few facts and more information. There is considerable of partiality shown here and if you are not one of the ring you are not in it. I have seen strangers start to work here and they have been treated better than the old employes. There has been considerable sickness here this winter. George Houghton has been on the sick list and we are pleased to see him around again.

We are having some very fine weather now.

By the reports going about, Evanston is going to have a building boom in the Spring.

I see by the bills posted about the town that



the L. A. 3274, K. of L. are going to give a grand ball in the Opera House on February 22nd in honor of Washington's birthday. The wives of the members are very busy providing for the occasion. They expect to have a grand time.

I am informed that one of the firemen, W. T. Shibley, was married yesterday to Miss Switzer and departed for the East. May joy go with them.

JUSTICE.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Feb. 21, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Business is slack on the road and no improvements to note in any of the departments.

We are working 47 hours per week as usual.

Yesterday was pay day and the prevailing discrepancy was noticeable in the amount of our checks. Some, however, exceeded the majority to a considerable amount and this fact is not well appreciated. When a machinist has a steady machine and makes overtime at a vise, or when a vise hand makes overtime at a machine that another man runs during the 8½ hours it appears that some agency works to his advantage that the others are not partakers of, and naturally breeds dissatisfaction. It may be an oversight, but we would like to have some equitable system established, whereby all would partake of a fair share of what overtime is worked.

L. J. Miller left, February 1st, for Moberly, Missouri.

Chris Madson, our boss locomotive carpenter, has been down with la grippe for nearly three weeks.

The company closed their Y. M. C. A. reading rooms January 1st on account of lack of funds.

J. M. Well's case reported last month is still unsettled. He has gone to Omaha to work in the boiler shops there.

H. Breitenstein left today for St. Louis to represent the Albany O. Peoples Party Club at the Industrial Convention, February 22nd.

Our Dist. Cor. and Rec. secretary, J. N. Corbin paid us a visit February 4th, and notwithstanding the fact that No. 7 was three hours late, arriving at 7:45 instead of 4:40 p. m., he was on the platform in the K. of L. hall at 8 o'clock and entertained a large audience for nearly two hours on the labor questions as they relate to the U. P. system. His remarks were well received and appreciated.

We regret to state that we were a little too previous in our statement regarding the promotion of Jack Rule from painters helper to painter. We believe he has been promoted as far as his class of work is concerned, but his pay remains the same.

We are glad to state that the weather for the past ten days has been quite spring like.

PUERUM.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb. February 20, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Seeing that my letter last month escaped the

waste basket I will try and give you a few items again this month.

Well, in the first place I see that our genial division foreman is again in our midst. I hope his health is much improved by his long absence. He will, I believe, superintend the affairs of this division both to the satisfaction of the company and the men under him. It will greatly relieve Mr. Fox of the hazardous task he has had on his hands during Mr. Barnum's absence of playing first fiddle, he will have to be content now with a smaller instrument and will probably play a different kind of a tune to some of those that happen to be under him.

Shortly after the February issue of the Magazine came, I noticed the shop had some of its old time aspects about it so far as cleanliness is concerned. I inquired the cause and I learned that they had sent for one of the old time machinists helpers, Walter by name, and the way he made the dirt fly and the manner he shouldered those big wooden blocks and put them in their places was a caution and after he got through I noticed the scrap pile was swelled considerably.

I notice the familiar face of Fred Elliot again at his post in the north end of the blacksmith shop after an absence of five or seven weeks, on account of a smashed hand.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that the company takes more stock in fresh importations than they do in the tried and true in the case of the link man a short time ago, who was transferred and promoted to a position out in Oregon under our genial old dad but there the joke comes in is, after he had quit and got his time and had his grip packed and already to take the train, the caller was dispatched after him to go over to the round house and set the 745 valves, which I don't consider was much of a compliment to us machinists.

Here another importation got the link gang but did not hold it down very long for when pay day came around he concluded it would be a good time to skip, so he made arrangements to go East by the box car route but forgot to settle several bills before leaving, so the duped merchants concluded to send after his nibs, and by the time he reached Kearney the officers of the law was on him and made him cough up the sundry amounts of cash with costs adding.

Several of the old timers have got the Oregon fever. Perry Corbet, the air brake expert, has already left to go there and J. H. Parker from the tin shop leaves shortly for the same place.

I hope good luck will attend both of them.

Work in the shops is brisk, some overtime being made in most of the departments. I notice more machinery is being added, this time a compound boring mill, I should judge by the looks of it.

The resolution adopted at the last session of the district is working for the good of the order at this point in the matter of attendance and the assembly room has some of its old time appearance about it lately. Let the good work go on.

JEEMS.

ALBINA, Ore., Feb. 21, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

We are enjoying very fine weather here in comparison with what they are having in the eastern and middle states. We have had but very little cold weather here in the valley this winter and not snow enough to cover the ground. Notwithstanding we have had such a mild winter, business has been very dull, and times hard for working men, and as spring comes on it seems to be getting harder for men to get employment. Here in the shops they are working quite a number of men on the forty-seven hour schedule. Occasionally they put on another man, but the most of the new men are imported bosses. The machine shop is getting pretty well filled up with them.

We have to push them out of the way now to have room to do the work. General Foreman, Franz, is around the shops occasionally but he looks very much the worse for wear, and I believe he is almost persuaded to change his politics again. If he can do one-half the work that he says he used to do, the management has made a great mistake, in my judgment, in making a foreman of him.

Master Mechanic Gibbs seems to be getting along very well and the men generally seem to have a favorable opinion of him for the reason that he does not seem to have any pets. But we would be very much pleased to see him use a little of the medicine that some other Master Mechanics have used so successfully and promote some one from the ranks.

I would not advise any railroad man to come here expecting employment,

JOHN DOE.

DENVER., Colo., Feb. 25, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

All is moving along quietly at the present time with bright prospects for its continuance. The apparent rush is over. Your correspondent last month overstated things as to overtime in the blacksmith shop.

Eli Puncheon was, on the 21st, reinstated as foreman of the round house. Eli has always been able to get there in round house management and no mistake, we believe, was made in putting him again in charge. It has proved an expensive mistake in ever taking him out.

The local organization here is keeping up its usual activity. The monthly open meetings are attracting general attention.

J. Warner Mills delivered the address at the last meeting. He evidently is influenced by the fear that workingmen will be too practical in their efforts to improve social conditions. He would not have us restrict the Chinese, though himself, a radical believer in the restriction of the liquor traffic as a panacea for social ills.

The petitions sent out by the General Master

Workman are being extensively signed and many hundred names will be sent in from Denver.

K. P.

OMAHA, Nebr., Jan., 30, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

At a regular meeting of Henry George L. A. of 2845 on the above date it becomes known that Francis M. Haas of Iowa City, Iowa, father of our esteemed and worthy Master Workman, John A. Haas, had departed this life and the following resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Omnipotent Providence to take from this worldly sphere, Mr. Francis M. Haas, we bow in humble submission to His Divine will and,

WHEREAS, It has left his dear wife, three daughters and one son, our Master Workman John A. Haas, who deeply mourn their loss. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Assembly extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement and that this expression of our feeling be spread upon our minutes, a copy presented to the family and they be printed in the U. P. Employee's Magazine and Labor Wave.

Committee. { H. E. EASTON,  
GEO. F. BAUER,  
H. KIRBY,

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 7, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

WHEREAS, The Almighty ruler of the universe has called to his heavenly home the beloved wife of our brother William Harvey. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to him the heartfelt sympathy of every member of the Knights of Labor.

Committee. { WM. VALENTINE,  
GASPERT L. GILMORE,  
ERNEST CHAMBERS,  
J. J. WILSON, Sect.  
L. A. 2487.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a regular meeting of Frontier Assembly No. 2932 K. of L. Feb. 1st, the following memorial and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Again has death entered our circle and laid its hand upon one of our number and a well known voice and brotherly counselor is stilled forever. Thus we have been called upon to perform the sad duty of laying to rest the mortal remains of our friend and brother Henry Rein. Henry Rein was born Oct. 17th, 1843 at Rudolstadt, Germany, and came to this country at the age of 20 years. Was among the pioneers of western Kansas and for the last 18 years was a resident of Ells

county. He was a good man and loyal citizen, took active part in public affairs and was much devoted to his home and family. For a number of years he was an employe in the U. P. shops at Ellis and was one of the oldest and most active members of Frontier Local Assembly 2932 K. of L. He died Jan 24th, 1892. The funeral was held on the afternoon of the 28th, and the remains were escorted to the grave by the K. of L. and many of our citizens. The deceased was an able member and officer in our Assembly, also an officer of District Assembly 82 K. of L. Denver, Colorado. We, as an assembly, keenly feel the loss of one so unselfish and broad in his views and ever mindful of the rights of his fellow men, and the voice of this Assembly is heard to echo in the distance "well done thou good and faithful servant" and may the angel of peace guard thy resting place, and the home of thy bereaved widow and fatherless little ones who severely feel the loss of a devoted husband and indulgent father and to whom our hearts go out in sympathy in this their hour of deep affliction, and inasmuch as we have suffered a severe loss we are called upon for renewed energy to fill the place and perform the duties of one whose obligations have forever ceased, and be it

*Resolved*, That sacred to his memory we place this memorial tablet upon our Assembly Record, and be it further

*Resolved*, That our charter be draped in mourning for 60 days and a copy of this tablet be presented to the bereaved family and District Assembly 82, and further be it

*Resolved*, That a copy be furnished the U. P. Employe's Magazine and the Review-Headlight for publication.

W. W. STOCKING,  
R. W. LYMAN.  
THOS. A. RONEY,  
Committee.

### DEATH OF A MINER'S CHILD.

The cottage was a thatched one,  
The outside old and mean;  
Yet everything within that cot  
Was wondrous, neat and clean.

The night was dark and stormy,  
The wind was howling wild;  
A patient mother knelt beside  
The death-bed of her child.

A little worn-out creature  
His once bright eyes grown dim;  
He was a miner's only child  
They called him little Jim.

*And oh! to see the briny tears  
Fast hurrying down her cheek,*

As she offered up a prayer in thought  
She was afraid to speak.

Lest she might waken one she loved  
Far better than her life;  
For there was all a mother's love  
In that poor miner's wife.

With hands uplifted, see! she kneels  
Beside the sufferer's bed;  
And prays that He will spare her boy,  
And take herself instead.

She gets her answer from the child—  
Soft fell those words from him,  
"Mother the angels do so smile  
And beckon little Jim."

"I have no pain, dear Mother, now;  
But oh I am so dry!  
Just moisten poor Jim's lips again,  
And, Mother, don't you cry."

With gentle, trembling haste she held  
The teacup to his lips;  
He smiled to thank her as he took  
Three little tiny sips.

"Tell Father, when we comes from work,  
I said 'Good night' to him;  
And, mother, now I'll go to sleep—  
Alas, poor little Jim."

She saw that he was dying;  
The child she loved so dear  
Had uttered the last words that she  
Might ever hope to hear.

The cottage door was opened,  
The miner's step was heard,  
The Mother and the Father met,  
Yet neither spoke a word.

He knew that all was over,  
He knew his child was dead!  
He took the candle in his hand  
And walked towards the bed.

His quivering lips gave token  
Of grief he'd fain conceal;  
And see! his wife has joined him—  
The stricken couple kneel.

With hearts bowed down with sadness  
They humbly ask of Him  
In heaven once more to meet again  
Their own, poor little Jim

*The Miner.*



# UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE.

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No. 3.

## GENIUS THE CAPITAL OF HUMANITY.

When any enterprise is to be started or talked of—a mine opened, a railroad built, a mill erected—the first question asked is, where can the money, the capital, be procured to go ahead with?

The genius, the skill, that is necessary to plan, build and operate any industry is rarely thought of yet it is the accumulated capital of ages, it is what our civilization is measured by, it is all we have to boast of. Gold and silver money have been known through all time and among barbarians of the lowest degree, it had no effect in elevating them.

A million men stand idle filled with every conceivable form of this capital, this wealth of our civilization, in dire need of the products possible from its use, the material to operate on, that nature supplies to mankind, within the range of their vision, yet they cannot use it, waiting for money, gold that is of no intrinsic value to mankind and which could be totally annihilated and the world be no poorer, to set them to work. That such is true is an impeachment of our boast of being civilized. A blind worship of a fetic that keeps the masses in thralldom. That, which is all we have to boast of, displayed in the exercise of skill, art and science, made subject to *that which can do nothing.*

A great mill is in operation: volumes of smoke belch forth from its stacks, the hum of its machinery is heard. Some one asks what causes all this and is answered, money. A man sits in the office in luxurious repose. He supplied it, to him honor and increased riches are given. How he got his money is not asked, whether he is able to perform the simplest operation in the preparation of the products that are of use to mankind is not asked, often it is told in tones of admiration that he could perform certain labors if he choosed, yet he is a great benefactor of the race. Take the genius and the skill stored in the brains of men out of that mill and how useless it is. Money could be piled all around it and nothing would be produced.

It was genius that planned it, genius that built it, genius that operates it, nothing else, the one word Labor covers it all. It is the almighty power in man yet enslaved and subjected to money that can do nothing and is outside of man. Enslaved by a false idea prevailing among men, enslaved just as was the chattle slave because he knew no way to be freed from it, taught that it was the proper thing for him to serve his master. So labor is taught that money is the power to be looked up to, believing that it is true is all that gives it the power over men.

Men thus laboring complain of the amount they receive of the product of their labor, just as often did the chattle slave complain of the amount of food given him, part of their product having gone to money that did not and could not do anything toward the creation of that product, they stop exercising their genius and all is still. The man in the office tells how much he has done for these men and how little they appreciate it, what ungrateful wretches they are by thus complaining, for if it was not for me furnishing the the money would they not have starved? They ought to be thankful for what I have done for them, and the world, schooled in the worship of money, looks on and says yes, even some of the slaves say yes, say yes because genius is over looked money is only seen or considered, worships the man with it, curses the man with the genius which alone makes civilization possible.

There was once a great celebration in a western city over the completion of a railroad, the product of genius supplied by hundreds of men, the place of honor is given a slick appearing well fed piece of humanity. He had wealth, the product of genius of which he had little, hundreds of those who supplied the genius in building the road had not received even the pittance this slick appearing individual had promised them if they would exercise that genius, what he had failed to give them represented princely that called wealth which gave him the place of honor. Like Tom Sawyer, who acquired from his playmates the cards they received for verses of the bible they learned and thus without learning himself a verse had the evidences of having learned the most and came forward to claim the prize, the railroad magnet had the evidences of

the genius and skill expended and received the honors therefor.

Were social conditions adjusted to a right and fair basis the man of gold would come in humble supplication to the man of skill who would be sole dictator of terms or the man of gold would not be counted in it at all.

Give a man money and if he has not genius or cannot buy it, or the product of it, his money is useless, but give a man genius and the opportunity to use it and nothing more is needed; all that is of value to him results.

All that humanity needs is liberty. Liberty to exercise the genius it possesses, and which it is impossible to have stolen but is possible to enslave, simply because it bows to the fetich branded money, creating conditions that gives it power over them. The king rules because the people have learned to bow to him, by no other force. The "mind cure" is the only practical one to apply to social diseases; think different, and the demand for surgical operations would end, for the cause would end.

Men's lives are limited; the time they can use the capital they possess is limited and when it is unused it is lost forever. Every man possessed of any part of the capital of genius and does not exercise it causes a loss; any surroundings that prevents this use or restricts it is a curse to the world.

The thought that should be uppermost in the seeking of social reforms should be the freeing of the man, that the genius, the powers that he possesses, may be made productive, but can never be by any form or modification of social conditions that leaves men in the market place awaiting some one to employ them, nor by any condition that is outside of a man which gives one power by the material possession of something

over other men. Think what an abundance all would have if all were free to exercise the genius within them. Questions of the hours of labor would end, rates of wages would end; for wages would be the product of the labor expended and the hours would be governed much by the wants, the more possession of money would not elevate a man.

The man, who works for the wage of another, is and always will be the slave of another, and such slavery will always exist so long as genius must bow to the fetich money. His possession of the real riches of the world cannot free him while he recognizes that the material possession of another makes him and his genius subject to him. It is simply a delusion of the mind that he is so made. To awake from that delusion is simply to be subjected to greater misery, because of the agony arising from realizing the indifference of the masses surrounding him, which hedge in and hold all in bondage whether realizing it or not.

The cry, Liberty, has a much greater meaning than its political sense. There is need of liberty in the exercise of what is in man. In the use of that capital which is the real riches of the world, in the exercise of genius. It cannot come by methods that add chains to those that already hold it subject to conditions that material wealth makes. Anything done in the name of the welfare of labor that does not liberalize the relations between employer and employee, or that tends to perpetuate the position of employer and employee is a false movement, a curse to mankind; it continues the subjection of genius to money; it tends to keep the possessors of genius enslaved to the possessors of material things; it checks real liberty.

#### WHAT ORGANIZATION MUST DO.

Whenever an additional burden is placed on workingmen—enforced idleness, reductions in wages etc.—invariably suggestions as to remedies are sought for and offered, sensuous comments made against the powers that it appears to come from. Men come together getting consolation from mutual misery if not relief. The necessity of union to act against the effect is practically demonstrated to them, at times it is acted upon and success resulting gives courage to all, and ALL covers those affected regardless of occupation. Not one, under the then existing influence but what will swear they will stick together thereafter, regardless of their lines of occupation, and never let such risks come on them unguarded, but quite as sure, in time, fear of danger will modify or pass away and with it the precautions they have taken. There is often seen at such times the disposition, so common among humanity, to separate into caste distinctions, show itself, thus destroying or neutralizing the power of association, till again they are faced with danger or forced to suffer, when again the usual amount of sympathy is expected, and some one is cursed for having brought trouble on them, but such do not deserve sympathy, it is a result they could have expected, like conditions will bring on like results, that law is never for a moment suspended or inactive.

If such effects were something new, ignorance of them would rightly cause the cloak of charity to be thrown around the sufferers but they are not, they are continually repeating in one form or another, the causes for them are left intact, it is a cure and not a preventative that is sought. There is not a workingman in the United States that the plea of ignorance



ought to stand good for, or but what should have his mind on what will remove the cause.

The preventative powers of organization have never been given the consideration they should have. The average labor organization, when its membership has no special troubles to worry them (employment being steady, no immediate fear of a reduction in wages) has slimly attended meetings. Under such conditions, questions relating to a permanent improvement of their conditions could not be discussed if they would, and, with the average man, at such times it is not considered necessary. As a result, during a period which has been called unusually active in organizing little has been done in the direction of permanency and much done to separate men. When men are quite generally employed organization has been able to do much to maintain wages and improve conditions under which the workmen labor, but enforced idleness, against which they did nothing to guard, takes away all or most of the power to maintain those conditions, then, employers, to a great extent, have things their own way. Workingmen who have been considering the organization as some kind of a machine which they pay dues to and get in return protection in wages, etc., wonder why the machine does not work, they are very often bitter in their condemnation of it. Such have really never been organized, or a part of the organization and consequently cannot realize what organization should be.

That its powers arise from the mutual confidence that association gives, to which they contribute only when they attend and take part in the meetings. "In union there is strength," has been the cry, yet there can be no effective union in social or labor matters

unless it is of the mind. The union that gives power to a military company cannot apply there, and this union of thought cannot take place unless men open their minds to each other, agreeing at least on some questions that are of immediate interest to all, and this cannot be unless they can get together and learn to understand each other.

Workingmen have been made the easy prey of exploiters because they stood apart as individuals or because they had not union among them, or having union it was on lines of nationality, craft or creed, while the effects they fought, like a scourge, knew no skilled or unskilled, nativity or belief, the strength of union did not come, or if it did, was neutralized by opposition to each other and the condition of no union resulting. Attempts at federation have never been successful or effective and never can be, for they do not create the strength of union for there is no association, no acquaintance, consequently no union of thought. Men to federate have got to unite, and to unite, means in principle, in thought, this can be only by association.

An effect has brought to the minds of most men the need of organization and it is the effect or the fear of it that has kept most of them together, forgetting it causes them to drop apart.

The weakness of labor organizations, even when the membership is large, is seen with startling plainness by those who realize there is a cause for this effect, which is almost totally overlooked in the practical workings of organization.

The Knights of Labor were founded to correct this and combine men in the most practical way against the effects, covering all that labor has to complain of while at the same time they com-



bine men on principles directed against the causes. The progress they have made in spreading these principles has been wonderful and is why they have been fought so hard by the exploiters of labor who are doing all they can to prevent such broad and doubly effective union. It is far better for them to aid that idea of union that simply relates to effects for then, no matter how numerically strong such are it leaves the exploiters in place to act, and part of the time, at least, they will be on top. For such union maintains relative positions, that of master and servant, class union can be nothing else, for they are founded on the idea of relative positions which they strive to maintain.

So laborexploiters say, we should rule you, on us you depend for work, we are in position to do it, (it matters not how they got there) and you must recognize it. Class or craft union does the same, occupation instead of the amount of possession being the test.

It would seem as if that point in civilization had been reached when knowledge of social conditions had spread wide enough to cause marked permanent steps to be taken in the abolishment of the causes and that there would not a howl go up from the wage earners every time their enemy puts in a blow, that expecting to suffer from effects (reductions in wages, slavish treatment, long hours, etc.) so long as that which makes the causes possible, exist (the monopoly of land, transportation, money and knowledge) they would scorn sympathy. Keep united and maintain unity by association. It is what organization must do finally, it is only what will make men think alike.

#### THE MONOPOLY OF SKILL.

Monopolies of the necessities of the people are receiving just condemnation from a long suffering people awakened to a realization of their injurious effects on the masses. Trusts have been declared illegal in some states by statute and courts because they are against the best interest of society.

A monopoly is the control of anything to the exclusion of others. Trusts are combinations of those engaged in a particular business or industry that they may monopolize it and increase their profits, the few to reap a benefit to the exclusion and loss of the many. When this is done by those who employ labor condemnation comes from the ranks of labor and justly and equally as just should condemnation come on labor when it does or attempts acts of the same nature.

Skill and knowledge, that the present generation has use of, in not the creation of the present generation but is the accumulation of the efforts of myriads of generations before us. No part of humanity can justly claim that it was a sole legacy to them and any attempt to monopolize it is against the welfare of mankind and any hinderances thrown in the way of others to prevent them acquiring and enjoying its use deserves as great condemnation as any commercial trust. More serious results arise from more permanent injury done to humanity.

The grouping in darkness and misery through centuries of dark ages because knowledge and skill was monopolized by a few is proof enough of the injury done. For ignorance makes slaves and tools of those who know, maintains a basis for caste distinction and impossible liberty, equality, and fraternity.

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"Separate thyself from thine enemies, and take heed of thy friends"

Makes impossible liberty, for

ignorance cannot use it. Kings and priests fly before the spread of liberty, ignorance causes others to look to them and be led by them, knowledge gives liberty and state craft and priest craft lose their monopoly and consequent powers over others. Heresy is simply rebellion against them, the assertion of independence. Equality arises because knowledge gives power and equalizes men by the fact of its introduction, and, adversely, the prevention of the spread of knowledge or skill (for skill is one form of knowledge) is the prevention of equality. Freedom and equality aids the establishment of fraternity for they destroy the excuse for caste.

To have a share of and an equal opportunity to acquire skill and knowledge of the age he lives in is as much the inalienable right of every person as is a right to air and a place to rest on earth, and opportunity should be given all from the moment of their birth, and if from any adverse environments he fails to acquire his rights and he has reached the age of manhood he should be given extra opportunity to make up for the lost time rather than to be forever barred, it should never be too late to try and right a wrong.

Yet, in spite of the misery and despair that humanity has suffered under from environments that have gave a monopoly into the hands of a few. In spite of the efforts to get relief from its effects, to give to labor its rights, to destroy the rule of monarchs and plutocrats, workingmen, in the very name of liberty, equality, and fraternity in the name of seeking the establishment of good for mankind, classify on a claim of skill in an occupation and seek to monopolize it to themselves, putting restrictions in the way of *others who have been less fortunate than they, who had suffered*

from adverse environments that monopolies of natures bounties had forced around them, yet, in struggling with such conditions they have passed a certain age and then are informed they can have no further hope, not told this by those commonly called tyrants but by brothers with, however, the disposition of tyrants, and told it on the plea that their brothers' welfare demands it.

Trusts and monopolies seek to drive out competitors because it is to their interest. The landlord wants few people to own land but many to demand the use of his. The banker wants money scarce except in his own vault. The coal barrons want no coal supplied the people except by them. Freedom must be crushed. Laborers seek to mimic the same plan.

It is most certain that such efforts of labor can never permanently improve the condition of labor. A man reaches the estate of manhood in every way capable of training his natural talents so they would be much more productive of what he and his needs. He has not had the opportunity to acquire that training. If that opportunity was unjustly kept from him in youth, and it must have been, why is it not still more unjust to take opportunities that he may reach in manhood away from him? Why then should men classed as mechanics say to the laborer working with him, you are a laborer, a helper and thats all you ever can be if you learn anything helping us you must never use that knowledge, must never try to make it of benefit to you. Yet they themselves got their skill helping others, that they would deny another to use, and the great majority too after they had reached manhoods estate if that was to make any difference.

How can humanity hope to ad-



vance on such methods? Why scowl at the claims of the "400." Why cry for democracy and propagate aristocracy.

Who is to be injured by doing all possible to spread knowledge, to raise fellow men? Whose light shines less by shining for others? How can unity and opposition exist in the same place? Is it right to attempt to destroy the right ambition of men? The ambition to make the most of their talents? Is not every man raised to a position where he can do more for himself, put in a position where he can do more for all?

The plutocrats are fortifying themselves in every way possible; a standing army for their protection, they tremble lest the "rabble" rush in and take from them their hoards. History has taught that such is liable. Instead of removing the possibility by giving the "rabble" less cause for complaint they draw the lines still closer. They have something to be seen to lose, a material that can be taken from them but can man's skill be taken from him? Yet skilled men show fear that its possession by others means less to them. What rights have they over others. Why should not men seek to maintain each others rights in all things, give to every man his due, give to every man the opportunity that his talents need to develop under. What is unjust to one man, no matter where social custom may rate him is an injustice to another.

Men are progressing when they are pressing upwards and onwards, give them a clear track. Give all opportunity. Let merit classify. Let no time come to a man when hope is exhausted. Monopoly has and will curse labor be it in or out of its ranks. Drive it out in whatever form it may appear in, that Liberty, Equality and Fraternity may bless mankind.

#### THE ADVANTAGE OF STANDARD WAGE RATES.

The average opponent of labor organizations is generally the man who knows the least about them, and, if he is an employer of labor, will oppose them "on general principles," which means prejudice arising from ignorance of them and in his blindness will as often injure his own best interests.

Such have generally on their tongue's end the expression, "why they want me to pay one man just as much as another, and common sense ought to tell one that some men are worth more than others." "They try to put the inferior workman on a level with the superior. They tend to degrade men." So anxious are they for the welfare of the poor workingman. Yet how far from the truth such expressions are, yet seemingly based on a truth. The employer always sees where his gain comes in by what is surely the truth when he knows what the truth is assuming that he has a fairly honest intent in his dealings with the world.

A labor organization that does attempt to force an inferior workman on an employer at a superior rate of wages, is a scarcity and will fall of its weakness, but as employers have not been troubled with them very much, they ought not to be taken as the sample to judge organizations by.

The most successful employers of labor have been those who say to the man they engage, "I pay so much for men who come up to the standard on that class of work and if you come up to the standard of efficiency you have the standard of pay, if not I do not want you at any price. The cheapest men are the best. I can work only so many, the inferior man occupies as much room and as high priced

tools as the good one and I cannot afford to keep him."

Labor organizations in demanding a standard rate of wages are but simply using a fact to their advantage that many employers do not know, it is to the mutual advantage, and it is to the greater advantage of corporations than individual employers, and is needed to be applied more there. The advantage to the corporation is, it forces those they employ to represent them, to apply the rules of the successful private employer and the need of applying it there is great, such representatives have no direct interest at stake in the product, or final result of the operations they direct, so are prone to take a shorter method to show what they are doing as compared to some others and the monthly pay roll is the quickest place to show what on the face seems to be good results. They sacrifice the efficiency for that.

Now, organization steps in and says, a man on such work shall receive so much. Mr. Foreman is obliged then to show results in another direction. The man he sets to work he will soon learn of whether he can do the work up to standard, if not he lets him go and seeks one in his place that can. What an advantage that is to the employer. Why the demand of the labor organization is doing for him just what he ought to do for himself. It brings into force a condition that gives him the best men and therefore the cheapest. Instead of bringing the superior man on to the level of the inferior it keeps him up, it prevents the inferior man bringing him down and conversely it gives the inferior man a lesson that is of greatest value to him, it forces him to seek a class of work he is able to hold on a standard of efficiency or cause him to make greater personal effort and shows him where it

ought to be made. It creates a healthy class of competition for it is in the line of individual effort for improvement. It in no way hinders a man to get up, but checks the tendency against those that are up to force them into the conditions surrounding the inferior.

Force the average railroad shop foremen to seek efficient men because he cannot afford to have a record go in against him arising from inferior workmen and many of the petty abuses which come from the disposition to "lord" over man because they are in a position to command them, will disappear. He will want to keep the efficient men and will treat them in a way tending to cause them to stay. He will not have time to inquire much about their personal opinions, politics, religion, etc., but it will be the quality of that forging, staying qualities of that boiler machine, carpenter or other work.

In such effects there is a mutual benefit to employer and employee, and collaterally aids the forward progress in all social relations. It improves the present, that future improvements can be built on them.

Every corporation ought to make, without waiting for workmen to ask it, a standard rate of wages, and rules to maintain it on a standard of men. If their wage standard is higher than others they will have the pick of the world, if other things are made at least equal.

There is always satisfaction to a man to feel that his fellow men regard him well. It makes a better man of him and better citizen; it tends to make him hold up his head, and one of the curses afflicting the working classes and chains them down, is that tendency to have no personality, to take no part in social affairs in government, etc., but leave it to others



to do. It arises from environments that taught them to bow their heads at the will of another, to recognize "station in life."

Labor organizations, to be progressive or of any lasting benefit, must couple with their demands for a minimum standard of wages, demands that will maintain the efficiency, so as to in no way create a condition which lazy men can take advantage of and be held up by others. They must allow "every tub to stand on its own bottom," but to be sure that the bottom does not rest on some one else, maintain condition that comes the nearest possible to giving equal opportunities to all, to do nothing for the individual, but remove hinderances that prevents him doing for himself. Make some standard to work to, advancing it when it seems advisable, and the opportunity offers. Take no chances to be forced to a step backwards.

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#### NATIONALIZE WEALTH PRODUCING ELEMENTS.

Land, labor, capital and exchange are all elements through which human activity operates in the formation of wealth.

Without land there would be no labor, and without these three elements there would be nothing to exchange.

Money is not the only means by which exchange is effected. Transportation and communication facilities are as necessary for the exchange of the products of industry as money.

Through the various monopolies the exchangers have virtually become the proprietors of the products of labor.

Instead of performing their proper functions, that of facilitating the exchange, they have really become the means in numerous instances of preventing it.

First, by monopolizing railroads the public highways of the nineteenth century.

Second, by a partial monopoly of the currency.

Third, by cornering or forestalling the markets.

Fourth, by controlling express and carrying companies, which through the influence of monopoly, have been compelled to combine to prevent the extension of the business of the post office.

Untold thousands of dollars were spent by the express companies for lobbying expenses, when it was intended to extend the operations of the post office. They thereby dictated the limit of the carrying power of that establishment, their decision, instead of the directors of the post office, who should represent the people, was final. Railroad companies dictated terms to the post office, and interfered with its regulations when they refused to contract with the post office to carry the mails on their fast trains. The government is almost daily being defied by corporations by their assertions that they are not subject to government control. They are permitted to practice extortion upon the producer by regulating transportation rates without reference to cost.

Massachusetts was the first to assert the supremacy of the state over these corporations, and through a board of railroad commissioners a report was given the people showing the actual cost of transportation for each passenger per hundred miles in 1873 to be only eight cents.

Admitting at the same time that the railroads of that state were wastefully and loosely administered.

Compare the management and cost of transportation of other countries, where the government now owns and operates the railroads, to the rates that were formerly charged, and you will find the statements of Massachusetts report fully corroborated.

In Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Germany, where the telephone is in the hands of the state, the number of subscribers have wonderfully increased on account of reduced rates and better service.



The use of an instrument like the telegraph, so powerful for good or evil, cannot with safety, be left in the hands of private individuals much longer.

Railroads, telegraph, and telephone being instruments of exchange must be run in the interest of production, and until the people become aware of this fact this feature of monopoly will continue.

The consolidation of the various companies of which we have another striking example in Pennsylvania, is simply for the purpose of robbing the people. In addition to this comes the practice of fore stalling or cornering the market so detrimental to the interests of production. Nationalize all the avenues of exchange, and the present commercial methods with their antagonisms and deceit would be eliminated.

Our manufacturing states, we are told, have an over production of manufactured goods, others are glutted with iron and coal, and others overflowing with grain, cotton, wool and meats in superabundance; yet there have been times when the farmers of Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa were compelled to burn their corn for fuel, while miners in Pennsylvania were almost starving for want of the western farmers corn, on account of the restricted distribution of wealth, caused by the monopoly of the means of exchange. These monopolies are, under the present system, enabled and have arrogated to themselves the power to determine the reward which shall go to all the element for the production of wealth.

Ten years ago the legislature of the state of New York instructed a committee to inquire into the management of insolvent insurance companies of that state, another instrument that might be used in the interest of the producers. Judging from the report of the committee, and by comparing the figures at the time the report was made with those of fourteen years prior, we can estimate the development the *principle of insurance* has made in the *United States*. Of the thirteen compa-

nies considered by the committee, only one, it was claimed had been decently conducted. For the total available assets that came into the hands of the receivers of the different companies, it was shown that for every dollar distributed by the American Popular, the expenses were \$2.49, in the Continental it cost \$82 for every \$100 distributed. The climax of extravagance was reached by the Guardian Mutual, where for every dollar distributed, \$17.44 was spent. This gives us a faint idea of the enormous cost to those who seek security in insurance from the swindling or unreliable companies. Add to this the cost of ninety-two per cent. in reliable and legitimate insurance and we have a cost to the people that is almost beyond comprehension, since it is stated, the amount of existing policies of all companies in the state of New York alone, more than equals our entire interest bearing national debt. Who bears this enormous burden? The workers who support the useless classes in society, pay for all. Another loss, the bulk of which is also sustained by those who work for a living, is by deposits in defunct savings banks. The Postal Savings Bank will remove the later evil. Add to the Postal Savings Bank a life insurance department, and one by which provisions could be made by means of an annuity, and there would be less cause for some of the shining lights in society to call us dissolute, thriftless and careless. It would give them more time to inculcate a little more morality among some of their flock who to-day figure so conspicuously in defunct savings banks and life insurance.

Insurance should give to every person in our society the benefit of security. It should be an institution similar to others which make provisions in favor of infancy, old age and infirmity. All things by which society profits are of this nature.

The most dangerous cause of insecurity is ignorance. Our liberal appropriations to our Public Schools, the nations greatest safeguards, is simply

paying for policies against ignorance. While we have been ignorant of the laws that regulate industry, the idlers have studied these laws and with their crafty, subtle cunning and deceit, they have become the owners of vast amounts of wealth. Our national legislators have loaned some of them \$64,000,000 to build two great railroads, the whole debt, when due, with interest is estimated at \$181,000,000. From the same source the Texas Pacific was granted \$120,000,000, amounting to \$5 per capita, at the time it was granted. Now let us ask Congress to grant us the liberty of taxing ourselves 5 cents per capita for the interests and advancement of the industrial classes, and what will be the result? How then are we to obtain justice?

The industrial army has before it the opportunity of a life time now, to secure the facilities for the means of exchange, and for the security of the masses.

All that is necessary to ensure success, are people who are faithful in small things, patient and enduring in the so-called trivial duties of life. To be one of the rank and file, faithfully working, learning, growing, and at the same time extending the influence of justice, knowledge and humanity, is a heroic duty. Will we improve the opportunity before us? Or will you wait until they have fallen around you like the leaves of withered flowers, when it is too late to gather them?

H. BREITENSTEIN.

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#### SHOULD THE CHINESE BE EXCLUDED.

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Very many think they should not, the reasons which actuate, some are hardly worthy of consideration, being mercenary motives, others have reasons for so believing of a different character and are worthy of due consideration.

The fundamental principles of the K. of L., teach a common brotherhood of men and many believe that to exclude the Chinese or place restrictions

on immigration is against the principles of the order, many base their objections on the grounds that it is unchristian to exclude or restrict any from going to any part of the earth they choose, but I hope a careful investigation of the subject may lead some to think otherwise.

In all past history of other nations, it will be found that where immigration gained ascendancy over the people among whom they mingled, the manners and customs of the immigrants also gained the ascendancy over the customs of the people so invaded, the manner of immigration whether of a peaceful or warlike character made no difference in this respect, in fact most all ancient wars, and some modern, such as the crusades, were undertaken for the specific purpose of extending and perpetuating the manners and customs of the people who undertook them. That immigration has its influence on the habits of the people among whom they come, is seen in the history of our own country, and the proof is all around us. Many are seeking with prospects of success to have the world's fair closed on Sunday, yet think it unchristian to exclude the Chinese, or restrict other nationalities as undesirable, who have no sympathy with any of our religious institutions, or social ideas, and are by the practice of their own manners and customs among us doing more to counteract the teachings of these who are so anxious for the observance of Sunday than any other influence around us.

Others who have no scruples about Sunday observance object to the exclusive of the Chinese and urge as their reason, the brotherhood of man that the earth was made for man, that he has no right to be excluded from any part of it he may choose to go.

The force of this argument lies in a mistaken idea of the brotherhood of men and the mistake is based on the fact, that as God created man, the act of creation constitutes the brotherhood. He also created all things that move on the face of the earth, but none absurd

enough to say that all living things are brothers. Let us examine this subject according to the record we have of man's creation.

When God created man he was simply the creature and was no more than any other creature that was created. The higher relationship rested on the image in which he was created and on his obedience to the laws given by the creator. The image in which he was created, included the power to obey or reject the law given, was the test of his use of that power, thus, on man rested the responsibility of maintaining the higher relationship, by the use he made of the power given him, by the likeness in which he was created.

But man failed in maintaining this higher relationship, he made use of the power given him to disobey the law on which it rested. Consequently although the likeness still remained, the relationship no longer existed.

So, in order to restore the relationship thus lost, a return to the law on which it rested, is demanded.

That there is a creation brotherhood among men, is not to be denied, but this brotherhood is broken up in nations, tribes and races, that have no affinity for each other, and is the outcome of the broken true brotherhood which the creator desired should exist between Himself and man.

The creator has always invited man to give up this creation brotherhood, and return to the true relationship, but always under conditions and restrictions as regards all others who do not accept the invitation.

Take for example the Israelites, they were delivered from bondage under the promise of obeying God, and thus restore the true relationship between Himself and the people. When in the promised land, they were to have no intercourse with other nations, and many calamities befell them for disobeying this injunction, if strangers should desire to remain among them, it was under laws that made it impos-

and customs that would corrupt the Jews, but through a disregard of those laws by the Jews, they were so corrupted, that they were finally cast off. If then, the creator saw it was needful to place restrictions on His chosen people, as to who they should permit among them, why should it be thought such a great wrong, that we should not place equal restrictions on those who come here only to partake of all the benefits they can get, and in return corrupt our civilization, no one can with truth deny but what we are, as a nation, many fold more corrupt today than we were fifty years ago, all our advance in science and education does not stop the corruption that is now working among us, a little leaven, leaveneth the whole lump. Let us stop this influx of leaven, until at least, we have purged out the leaven among us, by teaching them the good of our manners and customs, by educating their moral nature up to a higher standard, by elevating the social condition of the working men through the enactment of the principles of the Knights of Labor and help all who seek to elevate man in their lands. But it is simply impossible to put out the leaven among us and at the same time admit the corrupting influence, this truth is recognized in all the creator's dealings with man, whether it was the Jew, or the Christian, in either case, those who wished to join them, had first, to declare their firm belief in the principles taught, and second, to renounce all their previous manners and customs. Yet many think it unchristian to restrict a race of people, who have no idea of giving up the civilization in which they were born but bring it with them, and seek by all means in their power to establish their manners and customs among us, it should at least, be demanded of those who seek our shores, a belief in our institutions, a renouncement of all previous obligations, before being permitted to land, and after admission an attempt to introduce foreign customs should be cause for expulsion, this is no more



than the church (of whatever name) demands of all who seek to join them, it is the command of Jesus to His apostles when He sent them out to all the world to preach the Gospel.

Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you he that believeth shall be saved, he that believeth not, shall be condemned. There is no society, order, or organization of any name, but recognize this principle. Submission of its laws, a belief in its principles, and expulsion for a violation of its laws and principles by the introduction of foreign corrupting influences. I think I have shown that the creator, in order to keep all who accepted his invitation free from all corrupting influences, laid strict prohibition on all who did not first renounce all such corrupting influences. If then He who created the heavens and the earth and all that is in them contained, has set us this example, how can any one say, it is wrong for us to follow such example, and prohibit all corrupting influences from whatever source they may come.

UNCLE MC.

#### THE REJOINDER OF B. S.

There was wisdom as well as wit in the advice of the Irishman who said. "Never let anyone know how much you don't know." The wisdom of these remarks were probably never better exemplified than in the article dubbed, a "Reply to B. S." which appeared in the February issue of the Magazine.

The article in question purports to be a reply to an article written by us in the January issue of the Magazine in which we took exception to some remarks of the editor of the *K. of L. Journal* in reference to Gladstone, and though we have carefully perused this "reply" we have failed to see anything pertinent to our remarks on the subject. It is very evident that our friend,

who takes to himself the cognomen of "confrere," has blundered by careless reading, and missed the point of our remarks. As he attributes to us a number of things which have no foundation except in the distorted mind of our would be critic.

All that we do find however is a very ridiculous, illogical and inconsistent, yet withal laughable tirade that ought in charity to be passed over in silence, were it not that the opportunity it furnishes, to "point a moral or adorn a tale" is irresistible.

The fact that the writer through lack of judgment fails to conceal his identity gives us an advantage we hesitate to use further than what has been stated.

The first thing that our "confrere" makes clear to us is that he is very wrathful at our audacity in daring to question the utterances of so great a man as the editor of the *K. of L. Journal*, this will not or ought not to surprise our friend so much when we tell him that we have sometimes the astounding audacity to criticise the acts and utterances of the President of all the United States.

We are charged with "seeming to be infatuated," excuse the correction with the "grand old man." A charge to which we must plead guilty as we acknowledge that we are infatuated with anything, that is great and good.

We are accused of calling the editor of "our" *Journal* a "bigot an ingrate or something worse." Our friend fails to see any difference between generalizing and making a personal charge and thus swallows the bait set, not having the sense to profit by the course taken by the *Journal* editor who by his silence proved his shrewdness, by not putting on a cap that did not fit him.

Then to emphasize his great indignation at this outrage on so great a man. He says, "Having been a constant reader of the *Journal* and the editorials written by the editor of that periodical I can speak too with some degree of certainty and the conclus-



I have arrived at this, that the editor of the *Journal* is a bold fearless writer who attacks any person party or creed without fear or favor, as long as he believes they are wrong or have any tendency to do what is wrong, and then makes the absurd statement "that this proves conclusively that he is not a bigot." A conclusion my dear confrere will see the absurdity of if he reflects a little, but aside from this we will freely grant that all he claims for the editor of the *Journal* is true yet we want to call our "confrere's" attention to the illogical position he takes when he seeks to justify the right of the editor in question to attack or criticise any person or thing and then to wrathily deny our right to the same privilege, this my dear confrere is bad logic and worse principle.

The editor of the *Journal* upon reading this defence of himself may well exclaim, "save us from our friends." Next our critical "confrere" gets magnanimous and says: I would not pluck one flower from the wreath that decorates the brow of the "grand old man." We thank you my dear "confrere" for this assurance so nobly given, and have no doubt that posterity will hold you in grateful remembrance for your unselfishness and magnanimity.

Then the mood of our friend changes and he sarcastically calls our attention to the constitution of the U. S. and the Declaration of Independance asking if we have read it and asserting it to be evident we have not. And yet believing we have not read it, he is unreasonable enough to ask us in the same breath "why it was written."

Well, we are sorry to have to shock our dear "confrere" by telling him that like some greater man, we carry a copy always with us, to be ready to explain upon meeting those like himself seeking information just what it really means and why it was written.

Our understanding my dear "confrere" of the cause of it being written is, that once "upon a time" as history tells us a ship load or two of fearless

upright honest men landed on the shores of North America having left their native land to get rid of the tyranny of kings and tories. These few shiploads were recruited from time to time by others until their members and their prosperity were such as to excite the envy and greed of their former intolerant tory masters. It was not long until they found that they were not to be left in peace, as these same tyrannical tories insisted on following them with their laws and ruling them with the same intolerance in the new world that they did in the old, this went on we are told until tired of appealing to their persecutors, sense of justice, they determined to forever rid themselves of tory tyranny and bigotry. The Declaration of Independance was written, proclaimed, fought for and won. This my dear "confrere," strange as it may seem is the secret of our infatuation for the "grand old man" for it is he who for the past 50 years has been the living "Declaration of Independance" against the same tory intolerance and bigotry in England and Ireland, that the early settlers of this country vanquished and drove out forever.

We trust our readers will forgive us for repeating this commonly known fragment of history but it seems there is one "Patriot" living who did not know it, that none, not even one, should be ignorant of this important event is our excuse.

Our friend in the course of his dissertation tells us, presumably to impress upon us the broadness of his mind that a foreigner has no right to come to this country unless he conforms to "our" ways. This smacks my dear "confrere" of knownothingism, an ism that our respected "confrere" father can tell him of, and what he suffered by it at the time he brought our "confrere" over with him a hearty young "gosssoon" from the old world; beside this our friends logic in this matter is or may be at fault, for no honest foreigner would "conform" to our ways unless such "ways" were



good, and even our patriotic friend will we think admit that all "our ways" are not good ways.

But when we meet one of these broad minded critics like our "confrere" proves himself to be, we are reminded of the story of the Milesian who stood one day with a companion who like himself but recently landed on these shores, watching some of his countrymen disembark from a newly arrived steamer. He was heard to remark "Mike its foine times we would have in this country if it wasn't for thim domd greenhorns comin over."

Our friend also finds fault with us for going to Europe for good men for an example and later on tells us take Tolstoi as a guide, this is anything but consistent advice my dear "confrere," besides the editor of the Magazine in an editorial says: Tolstoi's ideas are at fault. So you see my dear "confrere" how great men differ. But let us assure our friend that we have read Tolstoi's works and will continue to do so with pleasure.

We will, also, when we feel justified "write a line in favor of some good man in this country." But we claim the right to say a good word for any good man no matter what part of the world he may be in, because we have been taught by the principles of the Knights of Labor that "man to man should a brother be."

For some reason best known to himself our friend picks out ex-President Cleveland as worthy of our good word, and "ventures" to say that we are more indebted to him than any man in Europe. Certainly, we are all indebted to that man for noble words spoken that were made more valuable because they were rare from men holding a like position but we heard of good words spoken, good acts done by Gladstone before Grover left school.

But to set our "confrere" in a position where he won't have to "venture" a guess in the future let us inform him that it is with Grover as with himself that whatever is due us, we owe nothing. To wind up our dear "confrere"

tells us he gathers from our article that the editor of the *Journal* is a "tory Canadian." This caps the climax, and leads us to believe that a climate has induced softening of the brain, for we at least fail to find a single reference in our article to either the politics or nationality of the person in question, nor are we concerned about it, nor did we beleive our friend is right when he thinks the editor in question is a tory, in fact we don't think any American citizen can be one in these days of progress.

Our friend also tell us he don't know much about ancient history. Well, as ancient history mostly treats of foreign nations we forgive his conscientious scruples against studying what is not truly American.

But he says. "I have a faint idea of modern history," too faint we think to rush into print with, and so on through the whole gigantic inconsistencies does our "confrere" blunder, making nothing clearer than his own narrowness of mind. Race prejudice is dying my dear "confrere" and we will give it a kick when ever we can to help it out of the world.

And now my dear "confrere" read everything worth reading. Ancient or Modern, Foreign or Domestic, and be sure to read these words of Burns:

"Oh wa'd some power the giftie gie us,"

To see ourse'ls as ithers see us,  
It wa'd frac mony a blunder free us.

Au' foolish notion,

B. S.

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### OUR THREE FOES.

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The honest wage-earner bears besides his own the burdens of two other classes of society—the idle wealthy, who are sumptuously supported, and the idle poor, who are miserably kept. No individual member of either class is personally to blame, but the fact presents an anomaly that should convince every thoughtful mind that something is wrong in the organization of society which ought to be investigated. It does not do to merely de-



nounce and abuse the one class or shut the nation's gates against the inflowing of the other. Mere bitter arraignment without logic and wisdom will not lessen the power or numbers of the rich, nor will immigration laws, vagrant laws, and tramp ordinances decrease the aggregate of human poverty and suffering in the world.

The wealthy classes, which from the all prevailing instinct of self preservation must always be aggressive if they would preserve their privileges, do not affect the condition of the wage class more definitely than does that large army of idlers and criminals which lies a seething, threatening mass beneath them. If economics had to deal only with workers who were always employed, even at very low wages, there would be no labor question as we understand it today. Human beings are too prone to leave undisturbed old customs that do not bring with them actual suffering, and if all people were secure in positions of any kind that insured them from want, they would accept the situation rather than rush into ills they know not of. It is the certainty that just without the comparatively comfortable domain of genuine wage working there surges a dismal throng ever ready to rush over any feeble barriers labor may erect, which arouses people to discontent, a sense of insecurity, a tendency to study, investigate and change things and thus a labor question is evolved. It takes no various phases, and this inevitable army is considered by the many different reform movements in as many different ways. But it is always there. There is no getting rid of it without revolutionizing the whole system of society down to the very foundations. It cannot be evaded or ignored: it is always furnishings recruits for the criminal class—a yet more perplexing factor in the labor problem; its injurious effects may be combatted successfully in one direction only to be found pressing harder in another.

It is natural that the industrial classes should feel a deep antagonism

toward those who constitute this army, first, because directly or indirectly they must all subsist on the products of their labor. Whether doled out in charities from accumulations of unpaid labor, or taken in petty thievery, all they consume was originally called into valuable existence by the workers. And again, they continually harass them and endanger the workers' opportunities for toil by their very existence. Every struggle of organized labor against the encroachments of organized capital is hampered by that army of men whose needs are so keen they forget fraternity and mutual dependence: The "scab" is not always to blame for being one, but the exigencies of occasions—the "war measures," figuratively speaking—necessary to success make it essential that he should be regarded as an enemy.

In passing, we may remark that the fact that every strike is hindered by an influx of idle men into places left vacant, proves that the old accusation against the army of tramps and idle men, "they would not work if they could," is false. The idle army is inevitable under present industrial systems; its members may keep changing, they may or may not be willing and energetic—it cuts no figure, for there are always about the same proportion "out of work." Those employed work to exhaustion, and there are no places for those outside. Naturally the "fittest service"—that is, the most noble and enterprising obtain the places, but it does not show that the unemployed are necessarily shiftless, vicious or lazy.

Besides the throng of involuntary idle there are the ranks of criminals to threaten the welfare of wage-workers. This much-despised class contains members no more to blame for the position they occupy than are the starving "scabs." In the first place a study of criminal records and statistics discloses the methods by which criminals are made, the way idleness and homelessness lead to arrests, how arrests throw the culprits outside the



pale of respectability and into circles of habitual criminals, and how the path downward is made easy by police, magistrates and other officials who live by the miserable vices of their fellowmen, and then one may know that the official stamp of "criminal" does not always make a villain of a man. The worst enemies of mankind are not always behind prison bars.

But once a man is marked a criminal serving sentence he has no responsibility for what he may do. Perhaps he is better housed, better clothed, better fed than many a poor worker who toils faithfully ten or twelve hours a day; he may be ordered to make shoes when he knows the shoes will be paid for at such rates as to ruin free tradesmen; he may be sent at the point of a bayonet to do the work of a miner starving and struggling against fearful odds for better conditions; but he is not the man to hate for it. He is practically a slave. Convict labor is only ruinous to free labor because it is slave labor. The convict himself is human, and may even possess many good qualities and a deep sympathy for struggling workmen. The power that forces him into the breach to beat them is what deserves the strongest condemnation.

If there must be prisoners, it is much better for the general welfare that they work at something. But when the government allows them to be taken where their forced labor must dangerously interfere in a contest between employer and employes, in which no outsiders have a right to take part, much less a government supposed to protect impartially all classes—a great injustice is done which cannot be too strongly condemned. Convicts should be self-supporting and should be allowed to earn money for their families, but this might be done without injuring free labor.

This common danger—the ever-present army of tramps and criminals, should be carefully considered and dealt with. Co-operation among all the "have naughts" will go far toward setting the problem. Whatever tends

to combine the interests and sympathies of the poor, whether employed or not, is desirable. A spirit of protest against the custom of contracting convict labor, should be encouraged. A state is disgraced that will "scab" under the very men it is supposed to protect; the contractor who will use this "cheap" labor is worse than the criminals he employs.

We may thus, until we reach a more just and scientific arrangement of society in which there shall be no armies of idlers parasites and manufactured criminals ameliorate or lessen the wrongs and difficulties under which the real workers suffer in the present.

—*Labor Press.*

Chicago.

LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

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#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The war continues. In considering the policy to be adopted to suppress the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital importance to the more deliberate action of the legislature.

In my present position, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism.

It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed, as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow, by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it

is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them, and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally to conclude that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed that whoever is once hired a laborer is fixed in that condition for life.

Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed; nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition as a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless.

Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of a community exists within that relation. A few men own capital, and that few avoid labor themselves, and, with their capital, hire or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class—neither work for others, nor have others working for them. In most of the Southern States a majority of the whole people, of all colors, are neither slaves nor masters; while in the Northern a large majority are neither hirers nor hired. Men with their families—wives, sons, and daughters—work for themselves on their farms, in their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand, nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital—that is, they labor with their own *hands*, and also buy or hire others to

labor for them; but this is only a mixed, not a distinct, class. No principle stated or disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is not, of necessity, any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men every where in these States, a few years back in their lives, were hired laborers. The prudent, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself; then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all; gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress, and improvement of condition to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty—none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

The struggle to-day is not altogether for to-day—it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on providence, till the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us.

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#### RULES OF LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTION.

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The only way to use locomotives satisfactorily when chain-ganging is practiced is to introduce a system of thorough inspection at division points. The New York Central have lately established a system of inspection of running engines, and the following orders have been issued to the inspectors by Mr. Wm. Buchanan, Superintendent of Motive Power:

1st—Examine grates in fire-boxes;



see that they are properly connected, and that all bolts and keys are in place and grates not broken. Examine ashpan; see that dampers are in good condition, and that the ashes do not escape in the axle-box or wedges.

2d—Examine all parts of engine and tender; all bolts and nuts; see that they are in proper position, and nuts screwed up; also that all pins and keys are in good order, provided when necessary, and none left out from any part of machinery. Give particular attention to all bolts and nuts in eccentric straps and blades, and closely examine side-rods and crack-pins.

3d—Examine air-brake equipment throughout, and see that pump works properly; that pipes and connections are in good order, and no leaks in same; also that triple valve and reservoirs are properly drained. Examine steam-heating pipes, valves, etc.; see that they are in good order.

4th—Examine all spring and spring hangers under engine and tender; see that they are not broken, and that bolts and keys in same are in good order. See that tender and engine pilot are correct height from rail.

5th—Examine bumpers on engine and tender; see that springs on hook-bumpers are in good order; also that all bolts, nuts and keys of same are in good shape; also see that link and pin for coupling are provided where necessary.

6th—Examine engine truck and tender journal and boxes, also brasses in same. See that they are all in good condition and that each box is properly packed; also that cellar bolts are in place and adjusted so that they will not lose out.

7th—Examine particularly driving-box cellars; see that they are properly packed and oiled. Examine top of driving boxes; see that they are not filled with dirt and are provided with proper amount of waste, and if tallow or any other hard, lubricating material is found on top of driving-box remove same and clean out holes.

8th—Examine all wheels and axles

under engine and tender, see that tread of wheels is perfect and that there are no flat spots; also that flangers are not worn sharp and wheels not loose on axle.

9th—Examine driver and tender brakes and test same; see that brakes are properly adjusted so as to be effective; also that bolts in tender-brake are not badly worn, and that they are provided with proper keys.

10th—Examine and report all leaks in boiler and fire-box; leaking wash-out plugs, boiler connections and mountings.

11th—Examine weekly pipes in smoke box and netting in same and in stack.

NOTE—Inspectors on finding defects must immediately report the same to the person in charge, and will keep a record of all or any defects found by them, entering the same in the Inspection Book provided for this purpose, and under date of discovery; and in the same manner, under date, of when defects are remedied.—*Locomotive Engineering.*

### BEER VERSUS KNOWLEDGE.

The average man likes a beer once in a while, and some men have become so accustomed to drinking beer that they will not get along without it. Ask one of these men to buy a technical paper, and they will at once reply that they "can't afford it." Supposing, now, that a man, instead of buying a glass of beer, should buy one copy of a good paper. In that paper he finds something that enables him to improve his knowledge and get a better job that brings fifty cents more a day. Which is the best investment? The glass of beer, that is sure to call for another one, when the first one is assimilated, or the knowledge which is worth directly \$150 a year, and indirectly many times as much, because of the ever increasing possibilities of a still better job, as the knowledge increases.

Suppose a man drinks two glasses of beer a day, true, it is nobody's business

if he chooses to do so, but look at it in a business way and also suppose the ten cent piece thus spent every day to be spent for tools and a mechanical paper or two. It would enable the mechanic to have all the tools he wanted, also to keep up with the times and to improve his stock of knowledge until he was second to none in his chosen profession.

Which supposition will it pay to follow? Shall we swallow the beer every day, or shall its price be put to some use that will yield some profit?

Suppose we think before choosing, as each man has the right to do as he pleases, but before deciding, will it pay to use business principles a little in coming to decision? Suppose we try it.—*Ex.*

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#### THE ATTACK ON SINCLAIR.

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Americans as a rule are proud of the practice of trying men accused of crime before punishing them. In fact all civilized communities recognize as a principle of justice that no man shall be punished for an offense without trial. In the March number of your Magazine, "Division 66," reverses this principle and proceeds to murder my good name because he has heard it said that I deserve moral death for having been responsible for George H. Baker having gone to be instructor of engineers and firemen on the C. B. & Q. railroad.

If "Division 66" was living near the Q system at the time of the strike, he no doubt was acquainted with men who offered themselves for the position of engineer or firemen. "Division 66" was as much to blame for permitting these acquaintances going on the road, as I was to blame for Baker taking the position of fuel agent on the "Q" after he had been expelled from the B. of L. E. He took the job without my advice.

As to Baker becoming my successor on the *National Car & Locomotive Builder* and the words of announcement about the change, I was no more

responsible than "Division 66" is for things done by his employers. I don't suppose he refuses to run on a schedule made out by his employers even when the time does not suit his views, nor do I suppose that they would consult with him about who should take his engine in the event of his quitting. An editor is very much like an engineer in relation to his employer.

ANGUS SINCLAIR.

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#### MACHINERY AND INTELLIGENT LABOR.

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It can, we think, be clearly shown that machinery, even though it does automatically what has been previously done by hand, does not work injury to working people, but, on the contrary, benefits them and constantly enables them to keep a little ahead of other forces which are always tending in the opposite direction. This we believe to be true of all workingmen; but it must, we think, be especially true of machinists, who are, and of necessity must be employed in the making of the machinery which is apparently to displace, but really opens up new fields of labor.

It was, therefore, with some surprise that we listened recently to the experience of a machinist who is introducing a new lathe tool of his own invention. He said that in some shops the tool was objected to by the workmen because it saved work. We believe that there are very few American machinists who entertain any such sentiments with regard to new improvements. The vast majority of them welcome any improvement which facilitates their work, and would regret to take any backward step. It would seem as though the men employed in producing improved machinery should be the last ones on earth to object to its use, for their employment depends directly upon the employment of such machinery. It happens that the same man who is introducing this improved tool mentioned above, built the first few experimental machines of what is now becoming the standard machine for canceling



postage stamps upon letters in the post offices. This work has until recently been done entirely by hand, and in a very inferior manner compared to machine work. But suppose that the men who have been doing this canceling should object to the employment of the machines for the work, and should succeed in getting their way about it; would this not be a direct blow at the machinists' business? The fact is that such monotonous and unskilled work as letter stamping ought not to be done by men who have reasoning faculties which they can apply and make use of in earning a living; and much the same can be said of any operation which can be performed by machinery. In other words, anything which can be done by automatic machinery is necessarily a monotonous employment, which, when once learned is simply a repetition of the same thing hour after hour, and day after day, and its accomplishment by machinery sets free, and, in fact, forces men to seek employments in which there is some use for brains and the exercise of discretion and judgment, for which in the main they will receive pay accordingly. For it is to be remembered that machines can never be made to think, and there will always be plenty of work to do by those who can think to some purpose, or, in other words, apply their brains to the performance of operations which machines, having no brains, can never perform.

The molding machines which are coming into use in foundries, for instance, will never do any work except that of the simpler kinds and pieces which are made in great numbers exactly alike. All the higher class of work in the molders' trade will be done by intelligent and skilled molders, just as it is now done, while those men who are content or who have no ambition above making brake shoes or grate bars, day in and day out, will be forced into higher grades of work, in which they can take more interest and for which they will receive better pay, while the cheapening of machinery, re-

sulting from the cheaper production of the commoner grades of work by the machines, will tend directly to the more extended use of machinery and to the still greater demand for the skilled molders' services.—*American Machinist*.

The water-grate as used on locomotive boilers, has been the subject of many patents in recent years, yet the idea proves to be not altogether new.

A Naples museum contains many copper and bronze tools and utensils exhumed at Pompeii, and among them is said to be a small verticle boiler of copper, with a fire box, a smoke-flue through the top, and water-grates, composed of small copper tubes, crossing the fire-box at the bottom. This boiler must have been made more than eighteen-hundred years ago, as Pompeii was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79 of our era.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good, sound constitution; a good stomach, a good heart and good limbs, a pretty good head piece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold, tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and land. It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds of horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones, but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition, who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor to wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get on with in this life is a man's own self. A cross selfish fellow, a despondent and complaining fellow, a timid and care-burdened man, these are all deformed on the inside. They do not limp, but their thoughts sometimes do.—*Exchange*.

## LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

### HELPER—MACHINE SHOP—ASSUMPTION OF RISK—EVIDENCE.

Action for damages for injury. The evidence showed that plaintiff was engaged as a helper in the defendant's machine shop, and that his foreman directed him to assist in some work in an adjoining building. He did not work in that building. The work was to be done after regular working hours. He said he was tired and did not want to work extra hours but he was urged by his foreman, and reluctantly consented. It was dark when the work was to be done, and the negligence charged on the company which caused the injury was the want of sufficient light to handle the machinery and do the work with safety and success. By reason of insufficient machinery to do the work and little light to see by, the plaintiff was injured. During the trial plaintiff was only able to do a part of a days work, and the evidence was conflicting as to whether his injuries were permanent. The trial court gave plaintiff judgment for \$4,000 and defendant appealed.

*Held*, that in an action by an employe against his master for personal injuries claimed to have been caused by the master's negligence, the admitting of evidence that some time thereafter the company refused to re-employ him on account of his broken health and condition, introduced to show the permanent condition of the injury, without evidence that the refusal was actually based on his condition, was error, for which the judgment must be reserved and a new trial granted. *Harrison vs. Denver, etc., Ry. Co. Utah S. C., Oct. 3, 1891.*

NOTE:—Rules of pleading, and technicalities in records are frequently the weapons used by rich corporations to wear out unfortunate litigants who seek justice in a simple and meritorious way. It is not believed a second trial in a case like this will result differently *at the time and expense is a hardship*

upon the part of the plaintiff to be compelled to go over the ground again simply to cure an error of admission of peculiar evidence presented in an irregular way. To ordinary people the dignity of the law is beyond comprehension and a trifle too technical.

INJURY TO CAR ACCOUNTANT—WILLFULLY NEGLIGENCE. In an action against the defendant (company) for the death caused by its negligence, it appeared that deceased was employed by defendant in taking the number of cars on its side track in a town, and while in the discharge of his duty, and properly standing on defendant's main track, he was struck by a section of a train which was switching, and that there was no one on the cars in a position to give warning of their approach.

*Held*, that the company was willfully negligent and the trial judgment for \$5,000 affirmed. See *Shelby's case* 85 Ky. 229; and *Conley's case*, 12 S. W. Rep. 764.

*L. & N. Ry. Co. vs. Potts Admr., Ky. Ct. of App. Sept. 22, 1891.*

### NOTES OF CASES.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Marshall Laferty brought suit against the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Co., for damages, claiming \$100,000 for defamation of character. Laferty was formerly a conductor on the defendants line, and was indicted for embezzlement. By reason of the inability of the company to prove the charge to the court, Gibson Co., Inc. C. C. gave plaintiff judgment for \$3,000.

RIGHTS OF TICKET-HOLDERS.—A passenger purchased a return ticket from Newport to Terre-Haute, and while at the latter place he had his vest dyed, leaving the ticket in the pocket. Upon his attempting to use the ticket on his return trip, it was taken up by the conductor, who stigmatized him as a dead-beat and compelled him to pay his fare. An action claiming \$1,000 damages results in a verdict for \$200.00.

The liability at common law of employers to those employed by them for injury occasioned through the employer's personal fault, or through



the fault of a servant or servants has been thoroughly considered by the best minds in all countries. Indeed the list of daily accidents is conclusive that we pay a peculiar and gradually increased price for our modern discoveries, inventions and the progressive achievements of the age. The car of progress must have the right of way. Rapid transit and the new and treacherous motive powers claim their victims by the thousand. Workmen are encountering new and imminent perils daily, and the disastrous result have awakened an interest among humanitarians and legislators as well.

The master is under obligations to indemnify servants for injury sustained in the service. This obligation is too often wholly ignored. It is agreed that the master must conduct his business in such a manner as not recklessly or unnecessarily to endanger the lives and limbs of his workmen, and if he, or those for whom he is in point of law responsible, act rashly or neglect to take proper precautions he is liable in damages for any injury that may follow along with this rule, however, there is another to be observed, viz; that the servant in entering into the contract is to be considered as contemplating and taking the chance of all ordinary risks properly incident to the particular kind of employment in which he engages. Even when the work is of an unusually dangerous description the same rule applies. If the master be a railway corporation its managers are bound to take all reasonable precautions which ordinary prudence would suggest, but as regards all risks beyond this the railway servant is supposed to forego any claim in consideration of the higher rate of wages usually stipulated for work of a dangerous character. Therefore, the general rule appears to be that on the one hand the railway company is responsible in damages for all injuries arising from causes which it might have foreseen and averted, such as defects in its machinery, neglect to avail itself of appropriate appliances

for preventing danger, appointing incompetent managers in positions of responsibility, working by an erroneous or unnecessarily dangerous system, and, in short, all risks which can be said to arise from its rashness, carelessness, or neglect, and not to be properly incident to the contract. On the other hand, if the employe has just as good opportunity of acquainting himself of the danger as the employer has, or if he be clearly aware of the danger and continues notwithstanding to work without remonstrance, or if he exposes himself to greater risks than is absolutely necessary for the proper performance of his work, or if he is acting contrary to orders, or even out of the proper line of employment at the time the accident happens in these and similar cases he may lose his right of recourse which he otherwise would have against the employer.

Thus it will be seen that the above rule applicable to employer and employed is of vastly great importance and should become familiar to every servant of railway corporation.

1. Under what circumstances are employers responsible for accidents occasioned to their servants through plant or machinery, is a question of much concern to the servant. The rule of law is perfectly well fixed that an employer is not to be held as warranting to his workmen the sufficiency of the machinery employed. He is bound, however, to use ordinary and reasonable care with reference to its sufficiency. He is not, on the one hand responsible for latent defects, in the machinery, provided these were such defects as could not have been discovered with the exercise of ordinary and reasonable care; on the other hand he is responsible for injuries caused through patent defects, unless these were so plainly patent as to be in the knowledge of the injured servant, who may then be held to have worked on, accepting the risk.

It is perfectly clear, under present laws that a railway company gives no warranty; all that it is bound to do is to provide machinery fit and proper for the work, and to take care to have it superintended by competent managers and workmen in a fit and proper manner.



## 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,  
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 P. O. Box 2724. Denver, Colo.

A quarterly report is due April 1st from each local.

If you are behind in your subscription to the Magazine be sure and hand it to agent or send it to this office by next pay day.

Locals should see that their statisticians render a report each month. All have been furnished with blanks for that purpose. This is a very important matter.

The editor was unable to attend the St. Louis meeting of editors of railway publications. We have seen no report of the meeting other than they had a good time. Business in other direction prevented us the pleasure.

The trainmen's strike on the western division of the Canadian Pacific Railway which was commenced March 18th was inaugurated because men who refused to withdraw from the organization were discharged. The committee who waited on the officials was discharged and forced to pay fares in order to return to their homes. If men are justified in doing anything for themselves, they are justified in fighting under such circumstances. The trainmen are not being sustained by their fellow workmen in other departments, so that success is hardly to be expected, though they will no doubt soon have *the pleasure of company* in their misery, as long as the masses divide into

classes, such can be expected, and their enslavement is made sure. As long as a part are satisfied in looking out for themselves, other parties must have the same privileges, though all fall into the gutter because of trying it.

The District Secretary visited Ft. Worth, Texas, the past month, organizing an assembly there composed of U. P. employes attached to D. A. 82. He received much assistance from Ft. Worth Knights to whom he is under obligations for many courtesies extended him. The U. P. shops at that point are running regulation time and apparently smooth. There is need of better buildings and appliances for doing work, which the present management will probably put in in time.

General business there is dull as in most places in the south and west.

The industrial classes are strongly independent in politics and are running Dr. Broiles, a staunch and tried Knight, for mayor against the "Demorepubs." making a straight contest between real democracy and those representing themselves as the aristocracy (silk stocking) element. Dr. Broiles has been mayor two terms by votes of the workingmen though they failed the third time, but are again in the field with prospects of success. The labor question is receiving attention in Texas.

*Mr. Editor:*—Allow me to correct a few errors that no doubt crept into my last letter, sent you for the magazine, by the compositor, in the second and third lines at the end of the article, the word "scare" should be "scarce," the word "way" at the end of the line above it, should be "wag," in the signature substitute the letter "i" for "r." Wyoming Congressmen and Senators should insist that all other states be compelled to cut down their representation on account of the disfranchisement of one-half of their citizens.

Yours for equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

HYPATIA.



## QUESTION DEPARTMENT.

## QUESTIONS FOR MARCH.

17. If taxing whiskey makes whiskey harder to get, what is the effect of taxing houses and goods?

18. Does not idle land mean idle men?

19. Why do many workingmen fear their employer's displeasure, if they vote different than he?

20. Are such men free?

I offer the following as answers to questions for March.

17. Makes them also harder to get. The consumer pays the tax. The renter the tax on the property he rents.

18. Idle men indicates that there is idle land. Land is the inheritance of the whole make land free, or deprive every person from holding more land than he can individually use, and you make men free, for land is the source of all material to labor on.

19—20. Because, being deprived of free access to land, they are compelled to accept the terms offered by another for their labor or starve, fear of thus suffering causes them to seek to keep the good will of the employer, and he has but to hint what his pleasure is and it is followed.

In other words because no man compelled to work for the wage of another by any circumstance whatever, was ever, or is a free man. Nor will ever any emancipation proclamation free them. It must come by a different method.

## QUESTIONS FOR APRIL.

21. Why are the majority of the laboring classes poor.

22. Why is it that the rich grow richer and the poor, poorer under a free government?

23. What is man?

24. What is wealth?

## LITERARY NOTES.

The *Arena* is unquestionably the best of the great reviews. It can be justly rated as on the side of labor.

*The Road of Denver*, while not generally known as a social reform paper, has become all that such a title means. It is exposing political corruption and getting after the corruptionists with both feet. Its work in exposing land frauds, may yet put some of our "highly respected" citizens behind prison bars.

*Power*, a monthly publication devoted exclusively to matters pertaining to the economic generation and transmission of power, should be in the hands of every engineer and machinist. Its subscription price is \$1.00 per year and how so large a publication, so filled with original matter, can be furnished so cheap is one of the mysteries of modern publishers. It is published from the World Building, New York city.

The April *ARENA* is rich in able, thoughtful papers. Its table of contents is as varied as it is inviting, as will be noted from the following: "Vital Statistics of the Negro," by Frederick L. Hoffman. "The Money Question," by Hon. John Davis, M. C. "Volapuk, the World Language," by Alfred Post. "The Speaker in England and America," by Henry George, Jr. "Rational Views of Heaven and Hell," by Rev. George St. Clair. "The Farmers Alliance and its Leaders," by Annie L. Diggs (illustrated by two full-page portraits and four smaller photogravures.) "Pontifex Maximus," by W. D. Mc Crackan. "A Remarkable Psychical Experience," by Louise Chandler Moulton. "How Uncle Nottoway Squashed the Indictment," a Southern character sketch, by Will Allen Dromgoole. Part IV. of "A Spoil of Office," by Hamlin Garland. "Two Hours in the Social Cellar," by B. O. Flower. "Books of the Day": Reviews by Rabbi Solomon Schindler, Henry Austin and the editor. Although the most liberal and progressive of all the great reviews, the *ARENA* is prosperous in a manner which indicates the trend of public thought and proves that the people admire brave, outspoken and earnest magazines.

## 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.*

COLUMBUS, Nebr., Mar., 1, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

I have been moving from place to place since I last had a chat with you, and have sat down several times to write to you, but I had so much picked up up here and there that I would give up—put it off till tomorrow, and tomorrow never came. So now I am going to give a word of advice and take it myself: write what you have to say if it be only a very short letter when you have it in your mind, so that is what I'll do, if it is only twenty or thirty lines. I say this to all correspondents, it will make variety, encourage the editor, help the Magazine, give a variety to the correspondence.

I have been up over the Columbus branch of the O. & R. V., a branch of the U. P. This is one of the paying feeders of the U. P., running through some of the best agricultural lands in the state, but this branch has three lines and I am going to be short. I will talk for one line first and let the other two take their chance. So I will speak of the branch to Norfolk now. I first made a stop at O co nee, this is the Indian for Short Creek, which this station was first named. The land about this Station is very low so it gets bad floods, in heavy rains. It was supposed to be where a town would grow, but alas, it almost died. At this place the Albina branch leaves the main line, the main line running to Norfolk and then to Sioux City. O co nee is nine miles from Columbus. It was quite a shipping point for years. Three or four years ago, but a new Station on the Albina branch took the cream and left O co nee skim milk. Up the hill and over five miles into Shell Creek valley we came to a smart little town of Platte Center. This is a growing place and does a heavy grain shipping. There is one fine Elevator run by Brother Kehoe, and some one else buying on the side. I have not much to say for the agent, who when he wants to do anything underhanded signs his name "John Smith," and sends it up to head quarters. They all know you John. There is two hotels here, "fair to middling" like whisky quotations; two drug stores; two hardware, several dry goods and grocery stores. I saw here a photograph of the overflow of Shell Creek last 4th of July. The town looked as if it was built in a lake, but this was an exception coming from a terrible rain in the surrounding hills.

*They have recently organized an Assembly of K. of L. here. Mr. Jewell master workman. I*

did not meet him as he was away. I was told he was elected as a delegate to General Assembly. I met the Recording Secretary also one other officer, brother Kehoe, and had a fine talk. They told me that their's was a working Assembly and already had sixty members and "more to follow" every meeting and that they were attached to District 82. He said they were much pleased with the Magazine and thought that you would hear from their Assembly by the way of 10 or 15. All are good working boys. I moved on from here to Humpling. This place has grown but little in the last three or four years. It is like most towns with a majority of foreigners. They are always 20 years behind the times, sort of a tread mill people, always in a rut. Dictated by their church which is their all. I understand they have started a K. of L. here which is attached to the state assembly. I did not remain here long enough too see any of the members. Next I was on to Madison, a nice town, but I see but little improvement in this place for the last three years, it is a good farming county, but do not think it comes up to Shell Creek valley, there is quite a large shipment of grain from this point. Over the divide we pass the little town of Warners, then down into the Elkhorn valley, this is as rich a valley as Nebraska has. We came to Norfolk last year they built a sugar factory here the same size and capacity as the one at Grand Island, and I was told by one of the government inspectors it did just about the same business as the factory at Grand Island. But this factory swelled up the heads of men of Norfolk papers, and to hear them talk, they expect the Capitol at Washington to be removed there before the fall of 1892. They are all right only they over estimate themselves, the fact is their heads enlarge, "people judge from what you do." They had the reunion here several years ago and it was the worst failure that was ever in the State, and the old soldiers were charged double price for everything they got. Come down to your level, like a Peacock, take a glimpse of your feet, and your tail will drop.

I will take up the meeting of the Grand Army here and the Albina and Cedar Rapids branch next.

Itinerent.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Mar. 21, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

There is no improvement in the business that the road is doing at this point.

Gen. Superintendent, Ed. Dickinson, paid us a short visit on the 5th inst.

The rolling mill is working better than it has done for a long time and the prospects are good for the future.

J. J. Fife was called west last week to attend the funeral of his sister at Evanston.

John Byrne, one of our apprentices severed his connection with the back shop on Saturday to take a course of study at a technical institute in San Francisco. Good luck to you Johnie.

On Monday, March 7, Joseph, the Czar of all



the boilermakers, discharged Bro J. Pettigrew. He had been working at his trade for nearly five months and when it was convenient Joseph discharged him for incompetency. Such is life and such is one of the beautiful features of wage serfdom. Surely we are a free and independent people, and can always enjoy, without restraint our inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness.

Saturday was pay day and the usual small allowances were meted out.

A circumstance occurred here on Saturday night 19th inst, which was very expensive to the company and inconvenient to many of the men. The 1433 had been turned out to take the fast mail east about one-half hour, when she started at full speed and ran into the turn table. No one knows anything about how she started but it is surmised that some one must have started her as her throttle was perfectly tight and secure. She buried herself in the pit and came very nearly going over on her side. All but the hind tank truck wheels were in the pit. It took all hands to get her raised and at noon Monday she was pulled out. She is much damaged as is also the turntable. The weather was cold and stormy and the pit was very wet, and it was a difficult and disagreeable undertaking to get her out. No punishment would be too severe to mete out to a party who would do an act like the above, but it is highly improbable that he will ever come to justice.

The People's party nominated a straight municipal ticket last Friday and adopted a reform platform. They have had control of the city's affairs for the last year and after building a new hose house costing nearly \$7,000 will turn it over to their successors without one cent of increase in the city debt. The peoples party is alive and abreast of the times in Laramie. Went all other towns take pattern by them and do as they have done. Laboring men are surely, though slowly using political influence to their own benefit. In Laramie we began at the bottom of the ladder last spring and elected three councilmen. This year we will elect our entire ticket. We believe that all of our public affairs are best conserved by the plain people and believing that we have put it in practice.

Harry Easton was here last week interviewing the machinists but he took no note of the Helpers. I suppose he forgot that all men were born equal and that the only difference between a mechanic and his helper is one of circumstance and not intellectual merit. Go ahead boys the aristocracy of labor is just as despicable as any other aristocracy and he who labors to intensify the difference between one laboring man and another could devote his time to better purposes.

CHOPPING SAND.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb. Mar, 20, 1892.

Editor Magazine:

I see an article in the March issue of the Magazine stating that the average pay of each employe of the U. P. Company is \$800 a year or \$66.-

65 a month. Now that looks all very nice on paper but when it comes to distributing the \$1,600,000 per month it is not so flattering to us who get the smallest share of it. I suppose it has been compiled with the president's salary down to the section hands wages at \$1.25 a day. I will venture to say that at this point of the road that the best paid mechanics has not averaged \$66.65 for the last three years.

47 hours a week is the motto here with little or no overtime. We have an eight hour law on our statute books of this state and last August when the law was supposed to go in force the company was very desirous to have the men work nine and one-half hours but as soon as it had blowed over a little the company was also desirous that the men should still dance to their music and went the law one hour better and they have kept it up ever since.

Business on the road is rather dull just at present, I should judge, by the way some of the road hands are kicking, never contented without they are making 45 or 50 days while we men in the shop have to be contented with 18 or 20. There has been some few men hired in all the departments this month. Till Casey, machinist, is back here at work also Perry Sitton in the carpenter shop. Shutting down the spring work has caused some little commotion here. The old spring maker was very impolitely told the other morning that his services were no longer required as there was no more spring work to do and he was no good at any other kind of work so the man in charge said, but I heard there was a villain in the act and played his part with a great deal of whim but any way a new man was hired in his place and now when any of us take a job to the blacksmith shop there is no kicking about not having enough men to do it.

It is rumored here that another union is about to be organized to be known as Noble Order of Car Tappers. I suppose Jay Gould or one of his henchmen must have been tapping them on the back whispering a word of warning in their ears. Now Mr. car greaser come down off your perch for a little while and not think yourselves so much above your fellow mechanics because you are allowed to work full time all the week and straight time for Sundays for it was demonstrated only a few years ago that a man fresh from the ash pit and the plow handles could run a locomotive with a few instructions and a little experience so don't put too much confidence in that old chesnut roaster of yours, it is getting old and it may start to leak some day and let the nuts down in the fire and I'll warrant you he will not be the chap to put his fingers in the fire and pull them out for you. If I had a true and trusty friend that had done me several good turns when I was in trouble I would not throw him aside when I thought I had no further use for him all because his name did not suit Nabobs, I was working under and take up with some untried fellow all because he happened to have a new fangled name.

It is with deep regret that I announce the death of brother Thos. Falls which occurred February



to have a good time and they expect to make lots of money for it is for a good purpose.

There is a great talk of building a flouring mill and putting the fire alarm system in.

Business is on the improve.

I see by the last issue of the Magazine that the correspondent from here promised to expose some of the abuses that are going on here. I for one think the sooner the better as there is plenty to speak of, but I will not undertake it as I think he is more capable of doing it. There is one or two things that I wish to speak of and that is the way some of the men are treated. I understand one of the blacksmiths has been laid off or discharged, I do not know which. The reason I think for not doing enough work. I see an old employe that has been working for the company for a number of years; he has been running a wheel lathe and they moved him from place to place. It seems strange that I have been informed that he has been here several years. It seems very strange too that men who have worked here so long and cannot give satisfaction to the local administration, but it may be they want a gang that they can handle or that will suit their own liking. I guess they will have to import some men very soon as the demand is greater than the supply but such is the way of the world.

We have had a great deal of sickness in town.

Sorry to report the death of Mr. J. Fife's little girl and of Mr. John Sturk's oldest boy.

DUNNY.

SHOSHONE, Ida., Mar. 22, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

We have recovered from the effects of St. Patrick's Day and in counting faces some are slightly out of shape, one in particular, who started to celebrate about two weeks before time, and to keep up his record of being ahead of time he started the report that a petition had been circulated for his removal. In fact, it would be a good move for the men and the company also, in more ways than one.

It is a sorry sight to see a man of culture and learning being pulled home in a condition that was simply collapsed.

As it is the rule here to be ahead of time we have spring already for it was only the other day we saw one of the boys, who had invested in a band of horses, playing leap frog over the horse.

Our people's band have been disturbing the stillness of our nights of late, but as the leader is pleading a former engagement it will no doubt fall through—the band.

The big bay has gone to Pocatello and the shop is quite lost as regards rumors.

The money question is having a great thrashing out at present, if we can judge from the amount of noise we heard on this question a few evenings ago, one of the speakers was throwing his arms around like the arms on a wind mill. We believe money should be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, issued in sufficient volume that the interest on loans and taxes

of the country would ever remain below the net profit of the product of industry.

BOOM.

GENEVA, Neb., Mar. 7, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

The March number of the Magazine comes to us full of new things. Things to study and to think of. We judge much from the point we look at things, so any two do not always see alike. I do not understand how it is that so few of the employes of the U. P. take the Magazine. Surely it is theirs, it is for them, to help them. Some I know would be much wiser, know more, and be better qualified to fill places that they pretend to fill did they read more. I know many K. of L's. also foreman, master mechanic, and straw boss, who are at least ten years behind the times on railroad matters, and on the common topics of the day and the questions of the hour. I did not mean to give a lecture on qualifications so I will go on and tell of things as I find them.

The winter meeting of the G. A. R. of Neb. and the W. R. C. auxiliary was well attended at Columbus, the G. A. R. having about 450 delegates and the W. R. C. about 350 and the officers of the coming year were elected and put in office. As I stood in the assembly of old soldiers, I could but say surely we are growing old. Soon the grand army will have answered to the last roll call, will have gathered to the grand review at the "great white heaven." I notice the heads are growing whiter, the step is slower, the hands tremble. They are now passing to the unknown, faster than before the fire of battle.

My trip up the branch from Oconee was what I would speak of in this short note.

Monroe is the first side track, a small place four miles out, started a couple of years ago, but doing quite a grain business, sending out several car loads every day.

Next comes Geneva. This place is quite an old town and is in memory of Nebraska's early day as it is on the old Pawnee reservation and here the government started an Indian school but it went down for several years but about 1890 it revived and has become quite popular. Here is the junction point of the Cedar Rapids branch. Geneva is quite a smart town and has increased much since I last wrote to you about this place. The Indian school has more than doubled in its numbers. There is some fine looking Indians among them, and several who show the devil in every feature; very many are only half breeds. I question the cross breeding. "It raises the white man but spoils the Indian." I saw some Cheyenne Sioux, Blackfeet, Arapahoes, Winabagoes, Omahas, Apache and a few of several other tribes. The man in charge of the school has just returned from Arizona and brought back about fifty Apache Indians. They could not speak a word of English nor could there be found an Indian of any other of the tribes in the school who could understand a word they spoke. From what I heard they must have been a filthy lot of



fellows. It remains to be seen what can be made out of an Apache Indian.

Next place was St. Edwards a nice town, rather small, but has wonderful ideas, greater than they will ever realize.

Albina has grown some since I was last here. It has made some improvement and stands a good chance yet.

Fullerton on the Cedar Rapids branch is a small town now working to get a sugar factory there. It is rather too far from the rail road to be a town of large growth. This country is all very rich farming land and I see that they had heavy hay crops.

Sunday gave us a heavy snow which is going fast in the warm sunshine and the frost is going out with prospects of early spring.

I must back for the main division.

ITINERANT.

ELLIS, Kansas, Mar. 19, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

It only seems a short time since I sent my last letter but the calander advises me it is time to write again.

I notice an error in my last letter. The name of our fellow citizen, Mr. Leisinsing, deceased, which was Leising in point.

Young Men's Christian Association held a convention at Witchita, Kans., Feb. 18 to 21st. Sec. Talmage and S. D. Adkins attended from Ellis and they reported a splendid time.

The Western Association of Congregational Ministers was held here this week.

Our insurance lodges have been doing a splendid business at this place lately. I mean the A. O. U. W. and K. of P. caused no doubt by some of our old timers dropping off as it were without much warning leaving their families to shift for themselves. It is to be deplored that men will not also take a stand that will uplift labor to a place where such precautions will not be necessary.

Business on the road seems to be slacking up judging by the looks of the extra board at the shop.

The passenger train from Salida to Plainville on the Colby branch has been dispensed with and as a result engineer Milner and Colby and fireman have been transferred to Ellis. There are also men here from other branches, engineer Clark and fireman Ebeling from the Solomon branch.

Engine 409, the goat, has been in the shop for a few repairs.

Engine 616 and 782 have come out of shop.

Engine 656, 661, and 658 are in a fair way to come out bran splintering new before long.

Engineer, Harry Stigall has quit the U. P. and gone south where he thinks he can do better.

Well now comes the weather problem and there don't seem to be any one that can work it out.

We got a snow a couple of weeks ago and the sun came out and just put it right into the ground just about the time that people began to make remarks about it and give us a nice early spring and all that, it turned up another snow storm and so it just snows right along, not all the time

but a little while at a time, only it don't seem to clear up or give any one a chance to say what we are going to get. The only consolation we have is that this is the 17th day of March, St Patrick's day in the evening and that summer will be here by-and-by.

Some of the boys are or have been using up a little insurance cash lately. Henry McLenna off with a smashed foot and one or two more with a done up hand or something, but everything seems to be running along on the back of old father time about the same old way.

I just want to say that if the brothers want to get a few good hints on the Silver question and save nice tariff hints just read G. M. W. Powderly's article on silver in the Journal.

Yours for thirty days, N. G.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Mar. 24, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Have you heard from Grand Island lately? If not then just let me drop you a few words by way of letting you know we are still on deck and we hammer, hammer all the blessed day long.

Work plenty since my last letter. We have turned engines 336 and 565 out and they are doing good service, and hope for a continuance of our record which is A1. Today we started in and stripped engine 1200 and look out for her when she toots her whistle again for she will make things hum.

Our good friend Lambert has been having some trouble with engine 800 on 3 and 4 no steam but Pat Stack has gone over the division on her and has made some changes that has had a telling effect and she will do good service yet unless it be a clear case of can't be done, for Pat is an expert on combustion.

Well our city's political pot has been boiling for the last few days and great was the excitement prior to the various wards holding their caucuses, because there were any number of candidates but those chosen are all good men tried and true. Our Billy McLaughlin has received the nomination from the first ward again and that tells its own tale.

In speaking of politics let me ask you, have you heard of this new branch in politics, viz., railroad clubs. I think its objects are very commendable and should be endorsed by every railroad man. There are too many ten cent politicians stumping the country just now, all wishing to make a record for themselves and they do not care whose structure they pull down. So being they can only raise themselves in the estimation of their fellowers. Notably do we find such amongst the party called Farmer's Allowance (Alliance). I think sometimes they are misguided and that their leaders know that full well. But enough of politics in this, let me say to you, you may tell your friends in Denver that in the near future they will have an opportunity of, in the event of them desiring to send their sons and daughters to receive the finishing touches in their education they need not go further east than Grand Island.

For don't you know we have got a college. our

principals are all men knowl of edge, "and knowledge is power." So please remember as ye journey forth from your city of Denver.

Our assembly is doing well as you will see by our next report. So with the determination to achieve still greater results,

I am as ever, 3790.

[Our correspondent should keep in mind that the labor movement is a political movement. See if it is that principle that labor organizes to sustain, actuates the promoters of "clubs." Would he want them to dominate his labor organization. Right can wrong no man. Hence those wanting right need not fear what structures right pulls down, no one will be wronged.]

Ed.]

DENVER, Colo., Mar. 26, 1892.

#### Editor Magazine:

I will be brief this month and simply say that affairs at this point, are at present, proceeding quite smoothly, on 47 hours per week time.

McConnell and Metzheimer gave us a brief call during the past week.

Quite a few of the boys have caught the mining excitement and as a mining company have prospectors at work for them in the Cripple Creek district. We expect to lose them soon, for shop work and owning a gold mine don't hitch well.

Business at Denver does not improve and consequently it is a poor place for men to come to seek work.

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#### RESOLUTIONS.

In memory of our late Brother Thomas Falls.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Father to call our late Brother home, thereby leaving a vacant chair in our assembly room, and

WHEREAS, It has left his beloved brother and sister to deeply mourn his companionship, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That L. A. 3343 K. of L. in regular session assembled, fully feel the loss of a brother who was a regular and faithful attendant, who had a kind, sympathetic heart, was ever ready and willing to extend a helping hand to a brother in distress, and be it further

*Resolved*, That this assembly extend their warmest sympathy to the bereaved family, enjoining them to look to the "Allwise One" who "doeth all things well," believing that he is "not dead, only gone before" where we will all join him in the happy time to come, and be it further

*Resolved*, That this expression of our feelings be spread upon our minutes, be printed in our city papers, and the U. P. Employees' Magazine, that our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the stricken family.

G. S. HUFFMAN, }  
J. D. WILSON, } Com.  
C. H. MONAGAN, }

#### THE UTOPIAN FARMER.

Come here, my dear; I want ter say a word or two ter you

'Bout what I think's the proper thing for me 'n you ter do.

Ye've gave me mighty good advice sence we was wed that day

'Way back in sixty-one, 'n now I'd like to have ye say

Ef you don't think I've got a right to do as others does,

'N sell the crops before they grows, jest like them easterners.

Why, Meg, a man out in Noo York hez sold a lot o' corn

The'ts several thousand bushels more then what the country's borne—

'N got his money, too, I'm told, 'n didn't have a peck

Of grain of any kind in hand to back his little spec.

He cleared a hundrid thousand cash! 'N, Meg, that's more'n we

Have cleared at farmin all our days, or ever will, by gee!

'N I can't say I sees the use o' workin day by day,

'N only sellin what we raise for mighty little pay,

When them as hasn't any grain can sell up there in town

A million pecks o' wheat 'n corn, 'n git their money down.

The modern plan's a dandy, Meg, 'n ef we makes it go

I'll get you that pianner, 'n the trettin horse for Joe.

We'll raise the mortgage off the roof 'n paint the ole barn red,

'N send the gals to Paris, France, and buy a rosewood bed.

We'll get new carpets for the floors 'n keep a hired man

Ef only I can go to town 'n learn to work the plan;

'N mebbe, Meg, I'd make enough ter run for governor,

Or get sent down to Washin'ton a full fledged senator.

I tell yer, gal, this is an age thet beats creation. Say,

What would yer father've said, d'ye think, if he wuz here today,

Ter see folks sellin wheat and corn, and hull cars full o' rye,

'N leven-twelfths of all they sold nowhere but in their eyes?

How he would yell ter think of us a-makin of a pot

O' gold at sellin fellers things we haven't really got!

What's that ye say? It isn't straight to sell what ye don't own?

'N if I goes into the spec, I goes it all alone? The music on the pianner ye think would drive yer mad,

If it was bought from sellin things ye never rightly had?

Waal, have yer way; I'll let it go; I didn't mean no harm;

But what is straight in cities can't be crooked on a farm.

—John Kendricka Bangs in *Harper's Magazine*.



# UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VII.

MAY, 1892.

No. 4.

## THE SOCIAL STRUGGLE.

Straws tell us which way the wind blows. Coming events cast their shadows before. A clash of authorities has been seen the past month in Wyoming. One backing the common people and their rights, the other, backing a privileged class, money represented in corporations.

The resistance of the small farmers and ranchmen in Wyoming to the oppression of the Cattle Kings, is but a form of that social struggle that is rumbling the world over. It is the hopeful sign that the love of liberty lives. For years the laws and execution of the laws of Wyoming has been by, for, and of the Cattle Kings but they see they were losing their grip and they resort to anarchistic methods to strengthen their hold. They organize a murderous band, on the same principle that highwaymen have, and they steal in and commence their work, they miss their calculations and fall in to the hands of the people to answer for their unlawful acts, and the executive of the state and the military power of the nation are called into their assistance to save them from a fate they richly deserve along with many others hid in luxury who were backing the movement, who were financially interested in its success. If such a murderous raid had been insti-

tuted in the interest of the common people and they had been captured, would the President and cabinet taken time to consider them? Nothing of the kind has ever been known, and never will be so long as the present kind of officials are kept in office. Any one backed by money will be considered. The law must have its course with these men the same as if they were working for the interest of the common people and committed an unlawful act, and too open an effort of their colleagues, in official positions, to save them is not going to improve matters. It ought to be an object lesson to the people showing them how they are losing their supremacy and urge them to stop now and save a greater struggle at some future time. For it is too plainly evident that the plutocracy are fortifying every position that will aid them in keeping the common people in subjection. Laws and court decision, and the military powers, with a private standing army for emergencies are under their control.

A disregard of law or the taking the short quick execution of justice into their own hands by the outraged settlers of Northern Wyoming would be a thing to be deplored from an immediate stand point, but if done it might prove of great benefit to humanity in general in checking the usur-



pating movements of corporate powers and thus prevent the use of more extensive heroic remedies at some future time.

Just laws should be obeyed and bad ones repealed but if their efforts, while in force, are against the common good and no constitutional means are at hand or are too slow to relieve and undo, then revolutionary means are justified.

The Declaration of Independence justifies such a course and laid down forever the truth, that if a government fails to do what is the will of the governed, it should be altered or abolished and a new one instituted that will perform the will of the governed.

These struggles against the powers exercised by corporations and associations of corporations, by the people, are going to become more common as the years advance. Just as people have struggled to throw off the yoke of kings and an aristocracy. There can be no hope for anything else. The conditions exist for it, they have grown in and they will not be changed without clashes more or less severe two such opposing forces as a money power, and the rights and welfare of a people are not going to meet and fraternize or amalgamate, few kings have torn down their own thrones as did Dom Pedro of Brazil and the corporate monarchs of our democracy are not going to abdicate in favor of the people until compelled to. The measures they are taking for entrenching themselves does not indicate that. And the question of whether they or the people rule must be settled some time. The people must bow absolutely to them or destroy them. The crisis may come some years in the future but that it will come in some form, all students of social economic agree on.

The rule of kings by divine right is fast disappearing and *that other form of monarchy, cor-*

porations by the power of the dollar must also disappear. Resistance to tyranny is the worship of God and that spirit must never be allowed to die out. It is eternal vigilance that is the price of liberty.

Tyranny like disease creeps in unawares, you realize not its presence until you feel its effects. The safety of liberty is in keeping the alarm bell ringing.

While imagining ourselves a self governing people and reposing in the glories of the thought and the pleasure of the boast the people of America are just beginning to realize that in their lack of vigilances there has come in a mysterious power to rule them, that it has usurped all branches of the government. The executive of the plutocracy, the judiciary of the plutocracy, the legislature of the plutocracy, and so bold their organs brazen-facedly say, what are you going to do about it? The mockery of the French court that wrought up the fury of the French revolution is not comparable with that of the courts of our plutocracy and will the final fury be as great, or has intelligence advanced sufficient to keep reason in control and it be finally dealt with, as we would a bad, municipal, sanitary condition—quietly go at it and clean it out with as little stink and trouble as possible, if enough thinking is done and enough people think that will be the way it will finally be done, that will be the measure of the coming struggle.

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#### CAN BETTER METHODS BE DEvised?

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During the past few years the need of organization for protective purposes has become extensively recognized among men employed on railroads, now one of the leading mechanical industries. From the efforts made much good can



be shown but principally of a nature that the thinking ones plainly see cannot be classed as permanent, that it is liable to be lost in an unguarded or unfavorable moment, that nothing practical has been done to unite men in a general way, bringing them under closer bonds of fraternity, the name brotherhood has been a misnomer in a great measure and in the selfish strife for class preferment quite the reverse of brotherhood has resulted.

Efforts have been principally made by classes or occupations and so long as only one or two of the numerous trades and occupations on a railroad made such efforts they were a power sufficient to accomplish what was the common wish of the members, but when other occupations pushed forward, each looking out also for itself, results have not been so good, the efforts of the one have neutralized the other. They have worked for gains against each other.

It has demonstrated the truth that the employer is not the sole giver of what labor seeks, nor the sole cause of the troubles labor contends against, that it is in all humanity and quite as much among laborers as the employers of laborers.

Never has organized labor had a struggle for a right it contended for and been defeated but what the remark is common, "the workmen did not stick together, if they had, results would have been different." Why? because at such times class has little significance and the method of union has not been such as would teach the stick together principle, but in a slightly extended form the one of self. The interdependence of the divisions of labor has been demonstrated in every struggle but under no circumstances have or are they so plainly shown as among the

employees of great railroad systems and the necessity of standing together so easily seen. No occupation there is independent of another, nor none so skilled but what they can be replaced by average men in a short time. That of locomotive running was plainly demonstrated at the time of the "Q" strike.

The necessity of extending the principle of union so that labor will have the full benefit of organization has been seen and urged and why has it been difficult to accomplish? Simply because that exists in workmen that is in employers and which makes contentions between the two—selfishness. When workmen are unorganized each looks out for himself in his own method and the results as a whole have been disgusting, each others rights have been trodden on, one man pulled another down in his effort to get up and all are kept down. The organization of a class among many unorganized has been beneficial comparatively to the class, but it was at the expense of the many, it gave class an extra pull on others individually.

The question of mutual rights has never under such circumstances been considered, and about the first thing such associations have planned has been how to keep those under them from raising to their level in the command of pay, this fact demonstrates what is uppermost in the minds, and surely it is not common rights, they seek a gain at the wrong of another, give the strength that union makes to those wronged and both, because of the methods pursued and the ideas they are based on, are in the same position they would be if no organization existed. In organization they pursue the same ideas that actuated the individual and the same results follow. The individual in



It may not be that railroad employes are models of morality but they have great respect for it shown in those who are placed to direct their work and quite the opposite for those who seem to have no regard for it and who gain the reputation of prostituting their position to further their licentious ends. With such a word from the harbourer of prostitutes will go further than any question of merit in promotion or giving employment and the influence of even the reputation of such a man will injure the service even beyond his jurisdiction, for it reflects on the character of the man who is responsible for his being there whether justly or not.

It may be that a subordinate official of shops may be so unfortunate as to have month after month, through a long period, only inefficient men start to work under him or men with the disposition to rove, but it hardly seems probable, and when such a place gets the reputation of being a "stake" shop over less convenient places, it is quite as probable there is something soiled in its management, under none of these conditions is, what Mr. Mellen shows to be essential to the best and most profitable service, resulting. They are conditions that steal in at times in spite of the best intentions but they don't remain long in spite of them if the exerciser of the intentions has latitude to work in, or is honest in them.

The question of fair treatment and steadiness of employment on the basis of merit is a far more important question for workingmen than the amount of wages for a man assured of the first can make better use of the latter, for if there is nothing to rely on in the first, the amount of wages has little importance to a man with *comes ties*. But the question of

wages has its important influence in question of service. While looking forward to promotion on merit encourages a man, there is this fact fair recompensation for the labor done each day brings its influence, its payment each day and promotions cannot be looked for each day or month or year and some are not going to be rewarded at all, in that way men have got to have lots of faith, more than is common among railroad men, to accept poor compensation for labor performed trusting that it will be made up for in a promotion in the sweet by and by.

The Northern Pacific men, under Mr. Mellen, may have the benefit of a Civil service management, but they are not getting as good wages as they should, nor as the men on the Union Pacific where wages and fair treatment have been combined somewhat to the mutual benefit, as a whole, of the company and the men, a combination we believe Mr. Mellen could make with his plan, to the general benefit, an important improvement in his Civil service.

Horse raisers and trainers, dog fanciers, etc, often discuss how to manage the animals they are interested in, they don't discuss the question with the horse or dog, it makes no difference what their opinion might be they can't express it, they have got to submit to what is anyway. Managers of great industries often indulge in what has much the same appearance in discussing the management of workmen. Forgetting that it is quite often only a matter of circumstance that makes the relative positions. The best future managements of any industry will be those where that sentiment disappears and the worker is recognized as a reasoning factor of the whole, quite as important as any. But the consideration that their treatment is of great impor-



tance in the success of an industry is a step in that direction and a long step in improvement of what has been and is yet with many.

The Magazine has always been a strong advocate for the furthering of those improvements and maintains that it is best reached by removing that gulf that has existed, in imagination mostly, between those who direct and those who do, by cultivating a closer acquaintance.

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What an impeachment of our civilization and our boasted prosperity is the cry that comes from workingmen in every part of the country, "stay away from here, the place is overcrowded with idle men," east, west, north and south it is the same everywhere. How little effect labor organizations have in improving such conditions. And why does such conditions come and go? There is surely no natural causes, they must be caused by something wrong in our economic machinery. Then why not make an effort to improve it.

It must be political moves that will do it, for it is through government that our economic machinery is regulated, yet workingmen go on generation after generation, feasting or starving and trying to be satisfied with expending their strength organizing and fighting solely against effects. Let the conditions that forces them to be idle at one time continue to be repeated.

Will workingmen ever "take a tumble?" No, not so long as any number of them follow the advice of any such wafer brains as Sam Gompers who says "political issues find the Union, barren ground for sowing. There has been a steadily growing conviction among organized toilers that political aims cannot settle economic demands.

In spite of present efforts to unite the toilers of the land, both of factory and farm, upon a platform of political demands, I think I am right in asserting that the unions will not be found committing themselves to any such a platform."

No, hammer away, as the workers have been doing through organization for ages and keep where you are and always have been the mud sills of society.

Have nothing to say as to when you may produce or may not and nothing as to the value of your production; continue the slave of those who can say it all and simply because political influences make the economic conditions for them. They are safe as long as your organized force is expended as it has been in the fight over the crumbs, and they will have their henchmen advising you to keep on in the good old way, that was started thousands of years ago till some of you in your pitable stupidity argue, "has not such methods proven through all history the only ones that workingmen could successfully follow," you have heard some one say it and do not investigate. If you did, you would find that history proves that every step forward was made in opposition to such methods.

The French Revolution was a raising of labor forced to take heroic political methods to reach economic wrongs.

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The present management of the post office department seems to be run on the idea that prevails in a monarchy. The people should beware, lest their boasted liberty of speech will be lost. "Wanny Johnymaker" should be told that the people do not care to have their servants too officious in deciding what is good for the people, they are quite as capable as servants to judge.

It must be true that any permanent good arising from social forces must be such as raises the individual or unite of society that it can go on without the constant assistance or support of the whole, or, that which helps men to be able to help themselves, and in such education must be the greatest factor. Take the intellect, the reasoning faculties out of a man and he sinks at once to the lowest order of animal creation, increase it and he rises proportionately.

In considering the labor question from its immediate practical standpoint, two elements at least have got to be considered and dealt with. Employer and employe, master and servant, their relations. Permanent good must be in line of that which will make the individual greater or toward the raising of him to the position of master of himself or carried to its logical conclusion to amalgamate these to elements into one.

There is certainly something about being the servant of another that is degrading, at least it is not elevating to the nature of any man, it makes a man respect himself less, and a man will be respected in proportion as he respects himself, hence the social improvements must be in line toward many of the environments that the present master element are surrounded at least that much of it that gives increased liberty of action to the individual. And while equality is the end sought it is not that equality that a descending scale would give, not that equality that would deny luxuries but that which will give more. We have heard it urged that the conditions of the Indians was preferable to the relative conditions of our present society because there was greater equality and liberty of action but such is not what is wanted when better can be had. *is easy for man laboring hard*

to envy the dog basking in the sun. Certainly animal bliss can reign if the reasoning powers are taken from man. It is to keep those powers and have the enjoyment of liberty and equality that man is seeking when he is seeking to advance. And it is the principle of the Knights of Labor to seek equality by gaining more for those who have the least, to press on the ascending scale as shown in the second plank of the platform of the order, it has no sympathy with the ideas of simplyfying life by returning to primitive conditions, to peasantify the race.

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It has been said if the horse only knew his strength and how to effectively apply it how soon he would cause the driver to vacate his seat. If laborers only knew their power, how to apply it and what their rights are, how soon injustice would be a thing of the past. And why don't they know? They have all the faculties necessary. Is it not because they have trained like the horse to do the will of another. Is it not because they, as a whole, have been paying others to do their thinking for them, and those others in order to reap the benefits of having a monopoly of the thinking business used every means to keep them in ignorance. So long as they believe that what is told them about one of their interest must be followed without question or thought on their part as being too sacred for them, so they will blindly accept conditions they are born under as right and just so long will they be in ignorance. Just so long will they not know their rights or their power and if they do learn it, will fear to apply it. Knowledge is power, in order to get it they must personally seek it and not be satisfied to use the knowledge of some one else.



How many are there who are trying? Is one who does not deserv-  
ing of anything better than he receives?

The periodical rumor of a charge in management on the Union Pacific is out. It seems wrong that the system should be upset so often by changes. It has anything but an improving effect on the service.

It may be that the present agitation will only result in rumor, though the past eight years has seen the rumors confirmed most often. Under present management everything appears to be doing well, at least some departments are doing better than they ever were before. The present managers are acquainted with the employes and the employes have confidence in them, that is a great factor in the success of any enterprise. We trust that if changes take place, it will be confined to the New York or Boston end. It is the practical operating part of it that the employes are principally interested in. A change, it is feared, would not improve matters.

## TWO MEN.

Two men toiled side by side from sun to sun,  
And both were poor;  
Both sat with children, when the day was done,  
About their door.

One saw the beautiful in crimson cloud  
And shining moon;  
The other, with his head in sadness bowed,  
Made night of noon.

One loved each tree and flower and singing bird  
On mount or plain;  
No music in the soul of one was stirred  
By leaf or rain.

One saw the good in every fellow man,  
And hoped the best;  
The other marveled at his Master's plan,  
And doubt confessed.

One, having heaven above and heaven below,  
Was satisfied;  
The other, discontented, lived in woe  
And hopeless died.

—Boston Transcript.

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

The silver question is today a much discussed and a greatly abused subject. When properly studied the history of the silver dollar is very interesting.

It was first made in Germany and was called "thaler." A similar piece was afterward made in Spain, and from the latter we get our dollar mark (\$) which represents the pillars of Hercules twined with the figure 8. The Mexicans made and still have a similar piece, these were all silver coins and our United States dollar is an imitation of them.

Webster says: "A dollar is a silver coin, the value of which is 100 cents." It was first coined in the United States in 1793 and from that time up to 1873 we had free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver. Gold dollars were not coined until 1839 and congress the following year passed an act which prohibited the coinage of them. The silver coin has been the dollar of the United States for nearly a hundred years. Gold was, and is being coined into quarter eagles, half eagles, eagles and double eagles, these are usually called two and a half, five, ten and twenty dollar gold pieces. All paper money are either bills or notes, a "promise to pay," the silver dollar is the only coin that has the one dollar stamped on its face, and since it has been in existence nearly a hundred years, I conclude that it is the monarch of our monetary system in this country. All debts are made payable in dollars. No one ever signs a note for quarter, half, or double eagles, government revenues, exports and imports, receipts and expenditures of corporations, the value of a farm, salaries and wages are always estimated in dollars. Webster further says of the cent, a cent is a copper coin whose value is the one-hundredth part of a dollar, the dollar as shown above is a silver coin worth 100 cents. The smallest coin recognizes the supremacy of the silver dollar, and the highest has its value measured by it. If a de



pays a debt of \$100 in gold he must pay enough gold to equal in value 100 silver dollars, if he pays in bills or notes he gives enough of them to represent 100 silver dollars. All money is the creation of law. Up to 1873 before silver was demonetized the debtor had the option to pay debts with the money easiest obtainable. That this was beneficial to the producing classes who are also the debtors is easily explained. Suppose a farm tenant should contract to pay his rent in 100 bushels of wheat, or 200 bushels of corn. Now if wheat is cheap he pays in wheat, if corn is abundant and wheat dear he pays in corn and the landlord is bound to accept whatever is offered. Suppose for several years wheat is a failure, and corn plenty, wheat is high and corn cheap, what would we think of a landlord who under these circumstances would exact wheat instead of corn for rent?

Then suppose the state should take sides with the landlord and pass a law prohibiting rent to be paid in corn and requiring it to be paid in wheat only?

Did not congress inflict a similar wrong on the people in 1873 when they dropped silver from coinage? With the Bland bill, and with later coinage acts limiting the amount to be coined, the debtor cannot have the full benefit of the option of paying in either kind of money so long as gold coinage is free, and silver coinage is limited. Any more than the farm tenant could have the full benefit of his option of paying his rent in wheat or corn, if the landlord, while allowing him to raise as much wheat as he could, forbade him to raise more than so many bushels of corn, if the landlord could get congress to forbid the tenant raising any corn, he would then have the tenant where the money power had the people in 1873. The United States is the greatest silver producing country in the world, twenty-three of our states are said to be silver producers.

Since 1873 in various ways through legislation the value of the silver product has been decreased as much as

31 per cent. At the same time a tariff has been enforced to increase the price of other metals, the products of other states in the east and north-east from 30 to 70 per cent.

When we find that the producers of manufactured articles from the protected metals are in the east and north-east, when we find further that the eastern and north-eastern states are the creditor states, when we find that New York city is the centre of the creditor class which alone holds about one-sixth of our securities, when we find that the western, southern, mountain and Pacific states are the debtors, when we find that the average bonded railroad debt alone of these states is \$26,000 a mile, a total for all the mileage of \$3,484,000,000, when we find further that the aggregate real estate and mortgage indebtedness of the western, southern and mountain states is about \$2,000,000,000, when we find what effect the legislation against silver has on these debts, then, and not until then, can we apprehend why it is that the east and north-east cry out against the free coinage of silver?

Then we can easily understand why Wall street has such an influence in the selection of a presidential candidate, and afterward the same influence in his election. Then we can easily see why Hill will not be the next democratic candidate for president, or if he is that he will never be the next president.

When the spoliators of the east and the north-east say that the silver dollar is only worth 80 cents, they mean that since the late silver legislation gold is worth 20 cents more than silver in the markets of the world.

They mean that the gold in the coin is worth at the rate of 120 cents to the dollar, the gold in a ten dollar piece being worth \$12 and so on.

And they know that dropping silver from coinage increased the debt of the debtor 20 per cent, as all debts are stated in dollars, and as the silver dollar is the dollar on which all debts were based. A debt of \$100 was increased to



\$120, and one of \$1000 to \$1,200.

The enemies of our silver coin are not all in the east, there are some of them with us.

But while the enemy in the east uses sophistry and wrong interpretation to deceive his dupes for the purpose of his own gain those of the west, who are really partners, are cheated out of everything but their regular rations of sweetened wind, they berate and belittle our silver coin as not being an honest dollar more from a lack of knowledge than anything else. From the time it was first coined in 1793 it was worth 100 cents. It is today worth the same. It no doubt will be as long as the government lasts. Legislation has made gold worth more. Another class ask for 100 cents worth of silver in the silver dollar, this would place it on an equality with gold 'tis true. Then our silver dollar which has really been the measure of values for a hundred years would also be worth 120 cents to the dollar. Are the debtor classes the mass of producers, silly enough to ask that our debt be once more increased another 20 cents on the dollar?

If it is good to increase the unit of measure for values, is it not equally as good to increase the size of the bushel to measure the farmer's grain, and make the yard stick a few inches longer for the merchant? Some authorities place the entire indebtedness of the United States at \$9,955,870,266. Add 20 per cent to this almost incomprehensible sum and you have a probable estimate of the fraud that would once more be perpetuated on the debtor class. On the other hand drop silver from coinage and produce the same result. The share of indebtedness of the western, southern and mountain states of the national, state, county, city, town, and district, railroad and real estate mortgage debt is said to be according to the census report, Poor's Railroad Manual, and other official statements from Washington, \$6,584,000,000 probably two-thirds of this is held abroad in the form of bonds and

mortgages, bearing an average of 5 per cent interest.

Now, we can begin to get at the reason why Great Britain and Germany have demonetized silver. They are creditor nations, they owe nothing to other countries, but instead hold the securities of the United States and other countries.

As an exclusive system of having the rent of the farm tenant payable in wheat, would be advantageous to the landlord, so would an exclusive gold basis for money be, and is advantageous to the creditor and disadvantageous to the debtor whether nation or individual.

Since silver was demonetized in 1873, prices have been persistently falling throughout the world. If the policy of chaining the industry and commerce of the world to a single metal be persisted in by the United States acting in concert with Germany and England. Money will still rise in value, and prices must continue to fall.

I will only allude to one more gross and unpardonable crime of our federal legislation.

On July 14th, 1890, Congress passed an act to issue treasury notes which are not a legal tender. On the back of this issue you may read as follows:

"This note is good in payment of all debts, public and private, except interest on government debts or duties on imports. Unless otherwise stipulated in contract."

Now suppose a mortgage is given, and it is stipulated in the contract that the mortgage shall be paid in gold.

If the disastrous legislation against silver continues is it not plain to be seen what part of this treasury note will take in increasing the money pirates income.

Such legislation may, must, nay, will be stopped, the people will not always submit to it.

It has been said, "you can stop a dog from killing sheep, by cutting off his tail, but it is necessary to cut it off close—behind the ears."

It is a duty we owe to future generations to cut off the legislative power of the parties who made the laws that have cursed the debtor class the past 30 years and support one with a platform that makes an imperative demand for the repeal of all acts of legislation that tends in any way to disturb the full attribute of money.

H. BREITENSTEIN.

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### ARE WE VIGILANT?

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How many readers of the magazine are there who would admit that they would do anything to prevent the uplifting of workingmen? And how many are there that perhaps, unknowingly, have help add to the burdens? How many recognize the value of constant vigilance? "A stitch in time saves nine," "an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of care," are sayings that apply with force in social questions. Close observation is necessary to know when to apply the stitch or the ounce. We must be vigilant.

Like causes produce like effects. Successes are due much to the taking advantage of rising causes from knowledge gained by experience of the past in which we have seen both cause and effect. Knowledge of an effect can lead us, by investigation back to the cause. Seeing similar conditions arising gives us knowledge of the effect that can be expected. A burnt child will ever afterwards have knowledge of similar effects of fire.

Each generation would have to start as barbarians if it were not for being able to utilize the knowledge gained by past generations. Yet do we utilize all that knowledge that we might, are we not continually repeating follies, and if we were more observant, more vigilant for our own welfare, truer to our conscience, would there not be seen more marked improvements in our social affairs, would not the laborer stand higher than he is?

So apparently inconsistent have *workingmen* been that their efforts are

often made the subject of ridicule by others. It is taken as a fact by their despoilers that they will not do finally what they seem at times to be in earnest about, lack of vigilance allows them to be led astray.

Take a time when they feel, from its application the severe injustice of some law, or the act of some executive of the law, how severe their condemnation and how sure they are then that they will do their part when the opportunity comes to correct it, and when the opportunity comes how seldom they do. Led away at such times by other ideas introduced by who? the common enemy.

In my observance of these evidences of the weakness of men, I have often felt that it was hoping against hope, to expect much social improvement. How often do we see the most pronounced enemies of the masses returned again and again by their votes or because of the wrong application of their votes, to positions to repeat their acts.

What a lack of vigilance there is seen in everything connected with our social relations. How little we look beneath the surface and because of it, led to acts that we afterwards regret.

There is every need at present for us workers to be watchful. In a general way there are two combatting elements in society, those who produce and those who exploit the labor of others, those who work and those who live by their wits. Monarchies and aristocracies have never maintained themselves by the amount of their power but because of the weakness of the masses and that weakness has been mostly displayed in not being vigilant to their own interests. Men must fight for their rights, look out for self, when others seek to take them.

There is seen throughout the world a movement, somewhat blind at present, of the masses to assume their rights. Where our vigilance should be shown is in taking from the enemy every source of strength they have and in no way aid them, nor confide to their keeping any of our weapons.



What we seek socially we need to have crystalized into law. We should not give either directly or indirectly, the power we have to make those laws or to enforce them, we cannot expect from such the results we want, and our vigilance should be exercised in hunting for those enemies, they may, and does not the experience of the past prove that they do, come into our camp in the garb of a friend?

Have they not side-tracked our trains started for the destination we wished, and because of our lack of vigilance, we have not discovered it 'till it is too late. Have they not often raised a false alarm among us just at the moment we could act, and kept us from acting 'till it was too late. How many times have we been scattered just at the moment we were about to vote for our own interests and rout the enemy. How many times have our social enemies thus carried off the spoils and maintained their position? How often have we been led astray by the oily tongued emissaries of the enemy?

Have we not been seeking for justice and right to all through our labor organization and have sought to bring together all who are oppressed by the same general causes, and yet how many of us have been led away from that on the cry that those other people's interests are not yours, thus dividing our forces just when needed to accomplish the end sought. See how that has been worked as between the wage earner and the farmer. Were we more vigilant would we not look a little deeper and see the hand of our common enemy in it?

And what can we do for we know not where to find the enemy, some may ask, one of our every day rules will apply, "when in doubt take the safe side." Whatever seems to come from the camp of the enemy regard with suspicion, take the safe side on what he proposes and that must be in line with that we have been working on. Choose from our own ranks our representatives. Have faith in ourselves and doubt all others.

Every time labor forces have been split up the dog marks of the enemy could be found in it.

Let us remember this, the producing masses to be a social force for the gain of justice and right for themselves cannot in safety mingle in any way with the forces of the enemy. We must be constantly vigilant to discover his movements. Trace up the source of all startling rumors. Experience has taught us that its most probable source is that of the enemy.

E. D.

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### THE THREEFOLD CONTENTION OF INDUSTRY.

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There are three fundamental questions pressing for solution in America. Indeed, they to-day challenge the attention of the whole civilized world. They are distinct and yet cognate, segregated though inseparable, and seem destined to advance *pari passu*, and to conquer together. United they form the triple issue of organized labor, which for magnitude and importance has never been equaled since man became the subject of civil government. They are the wheat which has been winnowed from the chaff on the threshing-floor of the century.

The patient, long-suffering people are at last aroused, and there is hurrying to and fro. They seem to have received marching orders from some mysterious source, and are moving out against the strongholds of oppression on three distinct lines of attack, but within supporting distance of each other. It is evident that a general engagement is but a short march ahead.

One army corps proposes to give battle for our firesides; for a foothold and for standing-room upon the earth. It is inscribed upon its banner, "This planet is the common inheritance of all the people! All men have a natural right to a portion of the soil! Down with monopoly and speculation in land!"

The second is marching to deliver



those who sit in darkness—the needy who cry, the poor also, and him that hath no helper. They seek to open wide the door of opportunity, and to throw back the iron gates which shut out from the bounties of nature the miserably clad, wretchedly housed, shivering, haggard, care-worn victims of adversity and slaves of debt. Upon its guidon is the tracing of a whip of cords, upraised by the hand of Justice above the heads of the money changers. The legend underneath reads, "Money is the creature of human law! We will issue it for ourselves! Down with usury! Liberty for the captives!" \* \* \*

The third is leading an attack to get possession of the highways and lines of communication which have been wrenched from the people, and which connect cities, distant communities and States with their base of supplies. This corps has inscribed upon its flag the battle cry, "Restoration of the public highways! They belong to the people, and shall not be controlled by private speculators!" \* \* \*

Can it be denied that all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil? Is not the use of the soil indispensable to life? If so, is not the right of all men to the soil as sacred as their right to life itself? These propositions are so manifestly true as to lie beyond the domain of controversy. To deny them is to call in question the right of man to inhabit the earth.

Tested by those axioms, the startling wickedness of our whole land system—which operates to deprive the weakest members, and even a vast majority of community, of the power to secure homes for themselves and families, rendering them fugitives and outcasts and forcing them to pay tribute to others for the right to live; that "murderous system which permits the rich and powerful to reach out and wrench from the unfortunate their resting place upon the planet, and to acquire title to unlimited areas of the earth—is at once revealed in all its hideous and monstrous outlines. It also discloses to us the unwelcome truth that

our government, which was instituted to secure to man the unmolested enjoyment of his inalienable rights, has been transformed into an organized force for the destruction of those rights. Ordained to protect life, it proclaims death; undertaking to insure liberty to the citizen, it decrees bondage; and having encouraged its confiding subjects to start in pursuit of happiness, it presses to their famished lips the bitter cup of disappointment.

Society may, in some respects, be compared to a great forest. We can no more construct a secure and flourishing common-wealth amidst a community of tenants than you can grow a thrifty forest disconnected from the soil. Both men and trees receive their strength and growth from the earth. One tree cannot gather food for another. Each takes from the earth its own nourishment. When it ceases to do so it must perish. And the moment you sever man from the soil and deprive him of the power to return and till the earth in his own right, the love of home perishes within him. He comes as a freeman, and is transformed into a predial slave. And hence, concerning the absorbing question of land reform, we contend that the child who is born while we are penning these thoughts, comes into the world clothed with all the natural rights which Adam possessed when he was the sole inhabitant of the earth. Liberty to occupy the soil in his own right, to till it unmolested, as soon as he has the strength to do so, and to live upon the fruits of his toil without paying tribute to any other creature, are among the most sacred and essential of these rights. Any state of society which deprives him of these natural and inalienable safeguards, is an organized rebellion against the providences of God, a conspiracy against human life, and a menace to the peace of community. When complete readjustment shall come, as come it must quickly, it will proceed in accordance with this fundamental truth. The stone which the builders rejected will then become the head of



the corner.

The money and transportation problems relate to the second class of inalienable rights above mentioned. But in our day they are so directly related to those conferred by the Creator as to be practically inseparable from them. They are the instrumentalities through which the natural rights of man are rendered available in organized society. Such, it is clear, was the conclusion of the Fathers when they incorporated into the Constitution the following among other far-reaching and sweeping provisions:—

"Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

Whatever may be the meaning of this provision, it is certain that the framers of the Constitution regarded the power to be exercised as too important to be confided to the discretion of individuals or left to the control of the states. It is taken away from both, and grouped with those matters which are of national concern—things which require the united wisdom of the country to solve, and the constant exercise of its combined power to sustain and enforce. \* \* \*

Commerce among the states consists in the interchange of merchandise or other movable property on an extended scale between the people of the different states. It finds its chief expression in the instruments used in the exchange and trans-shipment of the same. These are three in number.

1. Money.
2. Facilities for transportation.
3. Facilities for the transmission of intelligence.

It will be readily seen that these instrumentalities are the indispensable factors in modern civilization, and relate directly to the acquisition and distribution of wealth, and hence to the tranquillity of society and the maintenance of personal rights. Faithfully wielded by the general government, they constitute a triple-plated armor, capable, if held steadily toward the foe

of turning aside the heaviest projectiles of tyranny, and broad enough to shield at all times the whole body of the people. With this view of the subject before our minds, the wisdom of the provision which vests this power exclusively Congress, and which excludes the insatiable passion of avarice from any share in its exercise, becomes apparent to all.

How has Congress discharged this important trust, and with what effect upon democratic institutions? It will be readily seen that within the limits of this paper we can only treat the subject suggestively. But the mere interrogation foreshadows the startling outlines of our national dilemma, and the prodigious growth of corporate power at once rises like an impassable mountain barrier before the mind. The whole trinity of commercial instruments have been seized by corporations wrenched from federal control, and are being used to crush out the inalienable rights of the people. They are interlocked by mutual interests, and advance together in their work of plunder and subjugation. They constantly do all those things which Congress could not do without exciting insurrection. They make war upon organized labor, and annually lay tribute upon a subjugated people greater than was ever exacted by any conqueror or military chieftain since man has engaged in the brutalities of war. They corrupt our elections, contaminate our legislatures, and pollute our courts of justice. They have grown to be stronger than the government; and the army of Pinkertons, which is ever at their bidding, is greater by several thousand than the standing army of the United States. Instead of the government controlling the corporations, the latter dominate every department of state. We may no longer look to Congress, as at present dominated, for the regulation of these facilities. That body is bent on farming out its sovereign power to individuals and corporations, to be used for personal gain.

Our national banking system is the



rules such as are now in effect on a number of railways, will in the future bring out many a light which has been heretofore hidden under a bushel, and result in great improvement. Every subordinate officer having direct charge of men, should consider it one of his first duties to thoroughly acquaint himself with them, and carefully select for promotion, from time to time, such men as are qualified for it by previous good work and length of service, and men who are not in sympathy with this principle are not fitted for official positions on any railway. The growth of our large systems makes it impracticable to a great extent for the higher officials of a railway to become personally acquainted with their employes, but it is their duty to see that in the lines of promotion no man is elevated to an important position, in charge of others, who has not the proper qualifications which enable him properly to select for promotion the employes of his department. There is no barrier to prevent subordinate officials from becoming thoroughly acquainted with those directly under their supervision. The railway official who neglects the application of civil service promotion to the men in his charge, omits one of the most important duties connected with his position and due to the corporation employing him.—*Wm. S. Mellen, Gen. Mgr. N. P. Ry. in Locomotive Engineering.*

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#### EXECUTIVE ABILITY AMONG MECHANICS.

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One of the strangest notions ever conceived, we think, is that which leads some men to declare that the best foremen and superintendents are those who have executive ability and nothing else to qualify them for their positions. We believe in executive ability, and that the possession of it is highly important to him who is to direct the energies of others; but is it not just possible that we hear a little too much about executive ability, and not

enough about first-class mechanical ability?

This worship of "executive ability" seems to have grown in some quarters beyond reason, until men are heard to declare that so long as a man has that he is sure to be successful as foreman of a machine shop, for instance, no matter if he never worked a day as a machinist; and some even go further than this, and declare that the man who is really a fine workman must necessarily possess such a mental constitution as to unfit him for a foremanship or superintendency, and that good mechanics seldom possess "executive ability." There never was a greater fallacy. A really good mechanic knows not only how to file straight, but how to plan and manage his work to make it efficient, and to avoid the useless expenditure of time and energy. To say that the possession of those qualities of mind which enable him to do this, constitute *primo facie* evidence that he is incapable of directing the work of others, is little short of silly.

It is very true that many good mechanics have not the necessary qualifications for good foremen, but the same is true of any other class of men which might be selected, and we emphatically deny that, proportionately, fewer mechanics possess executive ability than is the case with other men—time keepers, book-keepers, laborers or draftsmen, for instance.

Many good machinists have, on trial, proven themselves to be unfitted for foremanships, but this no more proves that good machinists are necessarily unfitted for foremen than the occasional success of a timekeeper as foreman of a machine shop proves that all time-keepers necessarily make good machine-shop foremen.

There are occasional instances where men who were not machinists have made fairly good foremen of machine shops, but for every such case there are a hundred in which good machinists have made good foremen of machine shops, for it must certainly be agreed to that, other things being



equal, the man who has the best knowledge of the work being done, is best able to direct the doing of it. To affirm the contrary is equivalent to saying that the best general is one who has "executive ability," and knows nothing of military matters, nor of war.

To place over a lot of mechanics, to direct their work, a man as foreman, who is himself not a mechanic, on the plea that no mechanic is fit to direct the work of other mechanics, or that "mechanics never have executive ability," is not only a mistake, but is an injustice if not an insult, which the men are justified in resenting.

Ambitious men work for something more than daily wages, and to tell them that if they succeed in becoming good mechanics, that will be proof that they are unfitted for the higher positions, is to tell them something which it is to be hoped not one of them will believe, as, happily, very few of them do.

It may, and occasionally does happen, that some man, not a mechanic, who has been long connected with a certain shop, in such a way as to become familiar with the work carried on in it, becomes a good foreman of that shop, and a foreman whom the men can work for in comfort, and without sacrifice of self-respect, but such cases are exceptional, and our advice is, to any one who is in need of a foreman for a machine shop or for a foundry, to look among machinists or foundrymen for the man, and if the first machinist or molder tried does not succeed, then to try another and another until one is found that does succeed, resting assured that as great a proportion of such men will be found to possess "executive ability" as in any other class of men whatever, and when a mechanic is found who possesses this, he will be a foreman whom no man not a mechanic can approach in value. And the same can be said for foreman of the pattern shop, blacksmith shop, or any other shop in which mechanics are employed. "Executive ability" has

been exalted unduly, and we constantly see it alluded as "that rare quality," as though it were possessed by but very few. Experience is daily showing that it is more common than its worshipers believe it to be, and that many men who have previously given no evidence of its possession do give abundance of evidence of it when placed in a position demanding it.—*American Machinist.*

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### SHORTER HOURS.

It is reported that boiler makers, iron ship builders and machinists in Boston will cooperate to obtain, if possible, a nine hour day after May 1st.

We do not know anything of the nature of the efforts to be made for shortening the day in Boston, but we venture to hope that, whatever else may be done, reason and common sense may be used on both sides, and that it will be remembered that very few questions about which men disagree are wholly one-sided. There is a growing belief that the increasing productive powers of labor, resulting from the use of improved machinery, ought in some way to result in the shortening of the hours of labor. That such a result would be desirable we think few will deny who stop to think of the matter, whether they be employers or employed. The difficulty in the matter seems to be to adjust the seemingly conflicting interests in such a way as to make the change practicable. A good deal can, we believe, be accomplished in many cases towards the adjustment of these matters where both the parties in interest approach the question in a reasonable spirit, and make an effort each to comprehend the position of the other. Nothing can be done if the employer on the one hand simply dismisses the whole matter by declaring that the day is now short enough, that the men will simply use the extra leisure demanded in the saloons, and that he is going to run his shop to suit himself, without dictation from any one; or if, on the other hand,

the men declare that simply because they want the hours of work shortened they should be shortened, that any difficulties which are said to stand in the way are wholly imaginary, or arise from a stubborn disposition to concede nothing until compelled to do so. The first requisite, of course, is to concede that shorter hours of labor—considered without reference to the difficulties in the way of securing them—are desirable. After that, the way is easily cleared for a calm consideration of the question of its practicability from all points of view.

One of the practicable considerations in its favor is to be found in the experience of many who have tested the matter and found that an hour's service by a man who works eight hours per day is worth more than an hour's service of the man who works ten hours, other things being equal. This not universally true, but has been found to be so in some instances. On the other hand, there is to be considered the fact that a considerable part of the cost of maintaining a manufacturing plant goes on all the time, whether it be used in production or not, and that the proportion of this cost is, therefore, increased by shortening the hours of labor. And it should be considered that, in many cases, manufacturing margins are so reduced by the recent development of competition that no considerable increase of cost can be endured by any one manufacturer, unless his competitors are also subjected to the same rule, in which latter case, of course, they can recoup themselves by an increase in the price of goods, which might be better for all concerned. Where margins are large the situation will present less difficulty, and in many lines of work it seems to us that it might be practicable to introduce the system of working two sets of men each eight hours per day. This would give to each workman a short day, and at the same time, by keeping the plant in operation more hours per day, decrease the proportion of many of the fixed

charges. Electric lighting has made this possible in some industries in which it would not have been possible formerly. Of course there are many industries in which it is not, and probably never will be practicable to employ two sets of workmen, and there are establishments in which the honest conclusion of the proprietors will be, after candid consideration of the matter, that they can see no practicable way of reducing hours, but it is of prime importance, we think, that both sides should be sure in the consideration of the matter they are fair-minded and considerate of each other's interests, and when it is made plain that this is the case there will usually be little serious trouble or friction, no matter what the conclusion may be.—*American Machinist.*

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#### WHO'S THE TORY?

Frailty in the minds of some men who wishes to pose before the public as men of wit was never better demonstrated than by "B. S." in his "rejoinder" to my reply to him in the Feb. issue of the magazine.

He clearly demonstrates his inability to give vent to his cogitation in a manly way by using language which would bring a blush of shame to the hardened cheek of a broken down book agent commencing his cockatoo harangue with the pronoun *us*, alternatively with *we*, which causes me to believe that he must have formed a copartnership with some superhuman individual capable of riding a cyclone without losing his breath. I honor the man who faces me on an equal footing and will give him credit with any good point he may advance but I do not lay claim to infallibility and much less to talk to a man up a tree. I am first charged with "blundering," second with being inconsistent, but there is some comfort left me when I think that human nature is weak and prone to error and unlike B. S. I shall try to profit by his errors and not still continue to blunder in spite of his age and experience.



In one sentence he admits and denies the truth of my assertion and congratulates the editor of the *Journal* for remaining silent and so do I as it shields a wiseacre such as he from the scorn he richly deserves. Next I am accused of holding an "illogical position" for daring to assume the rights to criticise. B. S. would have those who reads his article (if it is worthy of the name) believe he learned much as a K. of L. but there is a doubt in my mind whether he ever was a member or not. If he learned as well as he tries to make it appear he surely must have learned that "an injury to one is a concern of all," and for that reason and that alone was a reply made to him, and had he remained quiet, nothing more would be said. Judging from the length of my friends "rejoinder" he must have commenced writing it about the time he read my reply. It is theatrical from beginning to end, full of witty sayings manufactured not by himself, which by the way is the only good and sensible feature the garbled extract contains, which deserves not to be mentioned, only that it may be despised and in numerous instances B. S. reminds me how much I am at fault and how illiterate my writing appears. True there is plenty of room for improvement, that I will allow, I am not of that number who claimed to know something of which their writing plainly demonstrates they know nothing.

B. S. again says I grow magnanimous and then again I sarcastically change my mood and in the same sentence he apes me in every particular after he warns me to be more logical and then tells all he knows about the constitution and gives me a bit of history I learned when only eight years of age. And still B. S. continues to extol the "grand old man" to the skies when I said nothing against him which is admitted by B. S. in his great compliment he so kindly confers upon me and the next moment he endeavors to snatch from me. Now my friend, B. S. who is inconsistent, you or I? B. S.

says I find fault with him for going to Europe for great men which is correct but not so much as I do with Europeans coming to this country and retaining European ideas that B. S. admits we did have in this country but thank fortune it has been driven from our shores which B. S. graciously tells me is a mistake of mine and says it smacks of know-nothingism which may please our friend to call it such. But I call it true Americanism. From the remark B. S. makes in his comparison of Cleveland and Gladstone, he must be well along in years and no doubt dotage has effected him more or less which accounts for his incompatibility. B. S. does not know why I picked out Grover for a comparison, but quibbles and dodges around and at length swallows the bait hook and line and shows himself to be just what I ventured to say he was, a borbun d—and his effort to set me right is simply a waste of time which he could have spent in memorising a few more witty sayings for his next "rejoinder." And again my friend foams and frets because he is accused of calling the editor of the *Journal* a tory and with the bitterest irony denies the accusation. Now B. S. you dear, kind, benevolent homogenous, here is the very words used by you in your conclusion. "Long may we hear his words (Gladstone) and 'tis fitting that none but a tory traduce him." Now, B. S. who is the tory, you refer to but the editor of the *Journal*? So here you are, you are forced to swallow your own words. You may be a historian, a logician, an orator, a writer and various other things too numerous to mention. But your distorted, ludicrous, garbled, extract of amphibology shows you to be a compiler of chaotic infatuated ideas wholly incomprehensible to yourself or any one else, and I sincerely hope that you will have learned by this time to practice what you preach and not try to stir up confusion and strife and then tell us you are giving a kick to race prejudice when your writing shows you are only irritating the sore by rubbing salt on



it. Now my dear B. S., read Burns a little more and the story of Washington and his little hatchet. I am sorry to have offended you but when you read this I hope you may find balm for your wounded "soul."

CONFRERE.

### THE OLD VAGRANT.

Wearied and old here let me die—  
 Here in this ditch, I care not how,  
 "He is drunk!" the passers-by may cry,  
 I do not want their pity now.  
 'Tis so, save when this shuddering glance  
 And scarce a pause, their sons they throw;  
 Why stop to lose the play, the dance?  
 Pass on, for I can die alone.

Yes, here to time I yield at last,  
 Since hunger can no longer kill;  
 I once did hope when youth was past,  
 My age some sheltered nook might fill.  
 Rut in no refuge was there room,  
 So many wretches houseless roam!  
 The streets through life have been my doom;  
 So, after all, I'll die at home.

When young, to those who earned their bread,  
 "Teach me your trade," I used to say;  
 "We scarce find work ourselves," they said:  
 "Go beg, my lad," and turned away.  
 Ye rich, who bade work, nor saw  
 How hard I strove, ye gave, 'tis true,  
 My crust of bread, My couch of straw;  
 I dare not lay my curse on you.

I might have robbed—I begged instead;  
 The greatest theft I can recall,  
 Was but an apple o'er my head,  
 That overhung some garden wall.  
 Yet, want has such an evil look,  
 That into jail I oft was thrown;  
 The only wealth I had, they took;  
 At least the sunshine was my own.

What country has the poor man? None.  
 How shared I in your corn and wine?  
 The battles by your soldiers won—  
 Your arts, your commerce were not mine.  
 Yet, when beneath the strangers rule  
 The pride of France was crushed and low,  
 I wept! 'Twas like a worthless fool,  
 For rich and generous was the foe.

If we, indeed, mere vermin are,  
 'Twere wise to crush us ere we sting;  
 If men, Oh! teach us—wiser far—  
 How from our lives some good may spring.  
 Worm that I am, had human aid  
 Or guidance reached me, ever I  
 Might here have labored, loved and prayed,  
 Where now I leave my curse and die.

—From the French of Beranger.

There is no better indication of why workingmen are always on the bottom and of the immense work yet to be done among the heathen than the fact that the life and energy and probably brains, necessary to keep organizations together and make them of use is supplied by not five per cent of the membership and when it is remembered that not above ten per cent of the producers of the United States are members of any form of organization whatever, and many of this per cent in such forms of organizations that they are but opponents of each other and stops wondering why things are as they are, the wonder is they are not worse.

China is the model trades union country, it leads the world and the condition of labor is on the bottom. Their plan is simply disorganization each class looks out for itself and in necessity be in opposition, either directly or indirectly of every other class. Such is worse than no organization at all, for it hinders individuals working up on their merit, for when carried to the extent there seen, it is impossible for men to get above their class by individual effort, as organization wont let him, consequently a curse to the progress of humanity is the result. There will be death to all progress in America if craft organization by any happening becomes so widespread, there better by far be none at all. Nero was their patron under the Roman empire. He knew their value to him, their opposition was expended on each other, not him. It paid to keep them so.

"If there be any justification on earth for public flogging it is the smoking of cigarettes. The law prohibiting the selling of cigarettes to minors might be applied to every one. A person who smokes cigarettes can scarcely be said to have arrived at the age of discretion. Cigarette smoke is the concentration and essence of all the bad smell known to man. The cigarette is the prototype of the glue factory."



## LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

TO WHAT EXTENT IS A RAILROAD COMPANY LIABLE FOR INJURIES OCCASIONED THROUGH THE FAULTS OF FELLOW-SERVANTS OF THE INJURED PERSON. This is a matter of deep primary concern to railway servants. The doctrine of fellow-servant, is simply this, that a master is not to be held liable where injury happens to any of his servants through the fault of some other person who is held to be engaged in common employment along with such injured person. Some states have enacted laws which operate as a limited exception to this rule. As has been seen it is no part of the contract to warrant machinery. Neither is it any part of the contract of the employer, either expressed or implied, to warrant the servant against the improper or negligent acts of any of his fellow-servants. This question is receiving much attention from labor organizations connected with the business of railroading. Forbearance with technicalities has ceased, and legislatures will do well to throw stronger safety guards about railway servants. Men engaged in hazardous positions have no patience with the doctrine that the liability or non-liability of the company to its workmen must depend upon the question whether the author of the accident or injury is or is not, in any technical sense, the fellow-workman of the sufferer. Under present laws, and under present rules of contracting, the company is not, and cannot be liable to its servants unless there be negligence on the part of the company in that which it has contracted or undertaken with its servants to do. But this much a company is legally bound to do, it is bound to select proper and competent persons for all the departments, and to furnish them with adequate material and resources for the work. The present law indicates that this is all a railway company is bound to do. The anticipated law and the one demanded by every railway em-

ploye in the country will; in case the persons so selected are proven guilty of negligence this will be the negligence of the company, and if an accident occurs to a servant in consequence of the negligence of another servant in the same employment the master or company will be required to respond in damages.

The modern idea among railway employes is that as a matter of right, employers are liable for the injuries occasioned by their servants negligence and that to accept fellow-servants from this rule is unjust and unreasonable. A railway company is liable for the wrongful and negligent acts of its servants, performed while engaged in the pursuit of the company's business, within the scope of their employment. Thus a third party has some redress for the wrongful and negligent acts of a servant committed within the scope of his employment. He is the instrument of the master, and while acting in the scope of the business, it makes no difference whether the injury done was the effect of negligence or wilfulness of the servant. If his act is the result of the want of due care and control on the part of the master, he is liable. Then why accept the fellow-servant? Is it not extravagant to hold that a railway company may not under certain conditions be held liable for the negligent acts of its servant toward a fellow-servant. The rule is said to be founded upon public policy. Its origin gave birth to the idea that the employe has the means of knowing just as well as the employer all the ordinary risks incident to the service in which he is about to engage and that these including the perils that might arise from the negligence of other servants in the same business, entered into the contemplation of the parties in making the contract on account of which the law implies the servant or employe has insisted upon a rate of compensation which would indemnify him from the hazards of the employment. And again, the law supposes that the relation which the several em-



23. Man developed is the highest order of animal creator, undeveloped he is the lowest order of creation.

24. Whatever is of use to the human family.

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QUESTIONS FOR MAY.

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25. What is the workers just share of the product of his labor?

26. What is the cause of so many thousand men idle at the present time?

27. Why do not working people act for their own interest?

28. What is capital?

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LITERARY NOTES.

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Considerable interest has been manifested regarding the first number of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* to be issued under the editorial management of Mr. Howells. The Magazine has furnished a list of names which promises something quite unusual for the May number. The authors, whose work appears in this issue, are: James Russell Lowell, Thomas W. Higginson, Murat Halstead, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Brander Matthews, Edward Everett Hale, Edgar Fawcett, Richard L. Garner, John Hay, Luther Guy Billings, Henry James, Prof. S. P. Langley, Frank R. Stockton, Dudley Buck, Theodore Roosevelt, H. H. Boyesen, Sarah Orne Jewett, Gertrude Smith, Lilla Cabot Perry, William Wilfred Campbell, William Dean Howells.

And the same number is illustrated by Walter Crane, C. S. Reinhart, Wilson de Meza, E. W. Kemble, George Wharton Edwards, Charles Howard Johnson, William M. Chase, F. S. Church, Frederick Remington, Dan Beard, Henry Sandham, Louis J. Rhead. A well known New York critic, who has examined the proof sheets, pronounces it the strongest number of an American Magazine ever issued.

William Morris, poet, artist, socialist.—

A selection from his writings, together with a sketch of the man. Edited by Francis Watts Lee, No. 5 of the social science library. Paper, 25 cents. The Humbolt Publishing Co., 19 Astor Place, New York.

The often quoted genius who declared that it was immaterial to him who made a country's laws; so long as he might frame its songs, uttered what is, at least, a considerable part of truth. He pointed to the dictionary and reminded us that the "poet" is the "maker" and that the untold generations who slowly molded the English tongue agreed in adopting the Greek conception that the man who put the thought and life of his people into verse was essentially the one who "made" his time. The great claim of William Morris—who is a poet alike in prose and verse—upon the English-speaking race, is that he has given us the imaginings and aspirations that, under all its sordid dress, pant in the Anglo-Saxon breast. He has not trifled with the mere outward coating of the man he has tried to get at the man himself; he has bent his ear to catch the actual heart-beat of the nation's life, and he has reported it as no other has of late. He has gone straight to the center for his information; he understands William Morris has a great and kindly heart, simply because he is in thorough touch with his race, which is, at bottom, intensely sympathetic. He understands, and he has approached his audience through the reminiscences of simple, homely life; through their wives and children. Living in a country where to be looked on as "respectable" is the dominant ambition, there is not a "respectability" upon which, —like Carlyle and Ruskin—he does not empty the vials of his wrath. He is certainly the most characteristic, and perhaps the most prominent figure in English Socialism, and he is the very one that a hostile press dreads most to attack. For the publishers it should be said that this book of 320 pages is



both elegant and cheap.

The *Arena* is now only to-and-a-half years old; but its circulation already exceeds that of any high-priced review published in this country, with one exception.

Its subscription list since last November has increased a little over thirty-three and one-third per cent.

The *Arena* gives far more space than any other leading magazine to the discussion of social, economic, ethical, religious and educational problems. Its contributors also represent the flower of advanced thinkers and live reformers. The marked ability of its contributors and its absolute fearlessness explain largely the secret of its thus early taking a place at the head of the advanced column of review literature.

The *Arena* contains several features peculiar to it which give it special popularity with all members of the families that receive it; such, for example, as portraits of leading thinkers, brilliant biographical sketches, prose etchings and short stories. These features have given it a popularity possessed by no other high-priced review which has been started within the last seventy-five years.

The World's Columbian Exposition. Send 50 cents to Bond & Co., 576 Rookery, Chicago, and you will receive post paid, a four hundred page advance Guide to the Exposition, with elegant engraving of the grounds and buildings, portraits of its leading spirits, and of the City of Chicago; all of the rules governing the exposition and exhibitors, and all information which can be given out in advance of its opening. Also, other engravings and printed information will be sent you as published. It will be a very valuable book and every person should secure a copy.

Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" and Longfellow's "Evangeline," profusely and finely illustrated, both for only 10

cents, post paid, printed from large (brevier) type, on fine super calendered book paper, and specimen pages free to any one, is the latest announcement of John B. Alden, Publisher, 57 Rose Street, New York. One would suppose they would sell by the million, each work being a famous author's most famous production.

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The Ohio courts have decided that no damages can be received from a railroad company for killing a cow if it can be shown that there was in plain sight of the cow a notice to look out for the locomotive. Such at least is the effect of the decision though not its precise wording. It was really the converse of the proposition, the court actually holding that the owner of a cow could recover because there was not a notice of the character prescribed.

—*Detroit Free Press.*

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## HOME AND FRIENDS.

There's a power to make each hour  
As sweet as heaven designed it:  
Nor need we roam, to bring it home,  
Though few there be that find it.  
We seek too high for things close by,  
And lose what nature gave us;  
For life hath here no charms so dear  
As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy.  
And future hopes, nor praise them,  
While flowers as sweet bloom at our feet  
If we'd but stoop to raise them.  
For things so fair still greater are  
When youth's bright spell hath bound us;  
But soon we're taught that earth has naught  
Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed in time of need,  
When hope's last reed is shaken.  
Do show us still that, come what will,  
We are not quite forsaken.  
Though all were night, if but the light  
From friendship's altar crowned us,  
'Twould prove the bliss of earth was this—  
Our home and friends around us,

—*New York Ledger.*

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"Words can sometimes ruin a man, but it takes actions to build one up."

## 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.*

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The editor took on outing the past month. Leaving Denver April 4th, I found myself very early in the morning of the next day at Rock Springs, Wyo., the leading coal mining camp in the West, though, through small demand for coal at the present time, showing little of its possibilities.

Comparatively little work is being done there, and many miners have left for other localities, principally the Italians.

Rock Springs is a cosmopolitan city, nearly every nationality is represented there. A meeting was attended in the evening, from which good results are promising, for organization. where it is certainly needed, if for no other reason than its moral effect.

Let organization on the plans followed through D. A. 82, spread here and a part at least of the 50 or 60 saloons the town supports will be starved out for lack of patronage.

Thursday morning found me at Green River, our organization at this place has been for a long time in a sickly condition, through the influence of a decidedly unsavory condition of affairs, that its enemies tried to mix it in with. If it will steer clear of the political parasites in the future, all will be well. It starts into renewed life with prospects good of doing it, in following what it is intended for; the guarding and furthering of general interests of the members and indirectly of all.

Evanston was reached Friday in time for breakfast and D. A. Delegates Moore and Griffin of Almy, were on the platform to greet me. No member of D. A. 82 need feel away from home along the line of the Union Pacific.

Evanston has grown into a fine city in the ten years since I made it my home. The organization has just completed a hall of their own, on two lots they purchased from the company, the work on the building was principally done by the members, working after shop hours and this is saying much as to the activity of the local.

It is strange that any man (not man-person) would be the avowed enemy of such an association but they have them there like at other places, but there is one satisfaction they are right and right generally wins.

Saturday, Almy, 7 miles away was visited, finding passage on the coal train, at present engineered by L. Huggins, who is well known in

D. A. 82. Since being injured in the passenger service, Huggins has held this berth down.

Friend Peterson was met here, and also Mr. Ramsey, the genial and practical superintendent of the mines, who has for several years, successfully managed these, the most dangerous mines the U. P. operates.

He proposed a trip into the mines which was gladly accepted, and caps and lamps being provided, we followed Mr. Ramsey, who is quite as familiar with the streets of his underground city as it is possible for a street commissioner of a city to be. We went through what seemed to be miles of passage way. Mr. Ramsey explained the workings as he went along. We found Griffin down there somewhere hard at work. As seen there one would not think him to be the polished earnest advocate met at the annual convention. But few men were at work this day, and they on narrow or entry work, as Almy, like the other coal camps is suffering for lack of coal orders.

After a well attended public meeting in the evening and one of the assembly following it, Bro. Morrow's horses set us down in Evanston at one A. M.

Sunday noon, I was shaking hands with friends at Ogden, and shared the hospitalities of Bro. Hamlin's home. Bro. Hamlin, Sr., could boast of having with him that day children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, and he is more hearty and active than many youths.

The Assembly here is active. I hope, and with all indications, it will stay so.

Monday, I passed through Salt Lake, via. the Rio Grande Western, reached Schofield, Utah, which is located well up in the mountains. On arriving there was soon among friends, the U. P. have fine coal there but are handicapped by having to haul it over another road to their line. The vein here is 32 ft. thick and said to be equal to Rock Springs in quality, and can be worked at less expense than any mine in the world. The Rio Grande Western also operate mines here.

The U. P. mines worked but 5 days in March, which is not very encouraging to the men. Nearly all own their homes here and maintain a first class assembly.

On my return to Salt Lake city, I had a few hours to view the sights, the principal being the Mormon temple, which is a grand monument to to the industry of a people.

At the Rio Grande shops I met Major Daily, the master mechanic, who was master mechanic, many years at Ellis, Ks., on the U. P. The general forman we find to be Charlie Dunlap, formerly one of the boys at Pocatello, and well known among U. P. employees.

Major Daily appears to be enjoying life, work is slack in the shops, not over one third the usual force being worked. The U. P. shops here are not of the first class order, but as the U. P. extends its lines in Utah south, they will undoubtedly grow and develop into something better.

Leaving Salt Lake in the afternoon, the next evening I was again in my old haunts in Denver, well satisfied with the trip. J. N. C.



OMAHA, Neb., March 21, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

I have been delighted while reading many of your able editorials on your various subjects that effects the interests of the people of the present time and also on subjects of importance to us employes. The numerous letters from the various points on the system are also instructive and suggestive. We all approve of the Magazine on account of its able articles on labor. There is more education in reading the Magazine for laboring men than any other Magazine or paper printed in the United States or any other country. It should be better patronized, there is not one issue of the Magazine that is not worth one dollar, not counting that amount pays for one year. I hope the railroad employes will more generally subscribe for the Magazine.

Pat McEvery, our boss cab repairer, has got up a ventilation window for cabs. It is put in the center of the cab roof, a window 10x24 to let out the gas and save suffocating the engineer and fireman. It works all right and has met with the approval of all. Pat is a good cab builder. Success to him, we hope it will be a link in his promotion.

In the machinists department they have overhauled twenty-one engines during the last two months, two new engines, 831 and 832 built by gang boss, Kennedy. They are put up in first class style with all the latest improvements. This order is just about filled and we hope they will give another order to build more new engines as they have competent men to do the work. Kennedy is a No. one machinist and we understand he is on the list for promotion. Much success to Kennedy. We have also got a new machine for riveting boilers here and it is doing good work. It is placed in the round house.

A. B.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Apr. 15, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

After having heard the vile terms by which your correspondent at this place has been condemned for the last two letters it can hardly be expected that anybody would venture to write from here this month but as I have concealed myself in a remote spot under the banks of Sugar Creek where I have no fears of being molested, I will try and give you a few items.

As the boy has not done any serious damage during the past month and believing that he will profit by what has already been said, I will pass that part by.

Orders were received here about the first of April to discontinue the work of remodeling the two wheelers as they are all to be sent to Omaha to receive small wheels and that all other necessary work would be done at the same time.

Business on the road is still very dull although two of the freight crews that was pulled off some time ago have been put on again.

The shops have been treated to a new coat of white wash which makes quite an improvement in their appearance.

The frail figure and smiling countenance of our old friend, John Scullan, is once more noticeable among the gang in the back shop.

Considerable excitement prevails throughout this section of the country over the war among the stockmen in some parts of the state. The daily papers are filled with long articles telling how the poor stockmen have suffered from the rustlers as they call them but we don't hear a word about how those men who come out to this country with only a small capital and only ask for that part of the public domain which rightly belongs to them, have suffered at the hands of the big cattlemen. A person that has not seen for himself, would hardly believe the hardships and troubles that a poor homesteader who happens to locate his homestead on what those cattlemen call their range, has to endure. There is nothing so low or contemptable for some of those men or their hired ruffians to do. In order to keep out the granger if he starts in with a small bunch of cattle they will drive them out of the country so that it will cost him more than they are worth to gather them, and if he plants a little crop they will see that somebody's stock destroys it for him before it is ready to gather. Anything to disgust him with the country and cause him to leave, and now because some of them who have been imposed upon in this way have dared to assert their rights, they are condemned as rustlers, thieves, etc., anything to keep public sentiment with the money men, the cattle and government land monopoly. I believe they gave them the right name when they call them rustlers and I only hope that they will succeed in rustling their just rights from the hands of those western monopolies.

EAGLE EYE.

ELLIS, Kansas, Apr. 19, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

A few days ago most of us thought spring had come and come to stay but have been obliged to give it up and accept a little more winter. Now we do not like to find fault with the weather but we do think that summer in the winter time is all right but winter in the summer time is a horse of another color.

Marshal Oldridge and police judge have been raising the dickens with the gamblers giving almost the full benefit of the statute clearing out the houses, burning the furniture, etc.

A few of our young bloods got on a toot Saturday night, March 26, which ended in one of them getting crushed to a shapeless mass under the yard engine. It is generally supposed that he tried to climb upon the engine but was too full and so dropped down and crawled under between the engine and tank and went to sleep. He was discovered at about five o'clock Sunday morning March 27, after engine had come out of side

track and had went after water. He was taken up and placed in a casket. His father was sent for at Manhattan who arrived the same evening on No. 7, and was taken home Monday morning. He was a railroad man and under age. The report is that his father will make it pretty warm for those that sold him the liquor. Let this be a warning to persons that use the stuff to reform before they go and do likewise.

We had a regular Jimmie cain of wind, on the last day of March and the first day of April that played havoc with old sheds and small out houses one I hear being blown clear away. No serious damage done here that I have heard of.

City election on April 4 had a lively time, many a lady got a free buggy ride. The issue was liquor vs. temperance and the tickets were elected about half and half although it looks, judging by the appointments that liquor got the largest half.

Business is away up on the Road, men making big time, engines 656 out of shop after getting a general overhauling.

Engines 690 got her steam pipes ground in, engine 785 was over drop pit, engine 612 got slightly touched up, she was running hot I believe. Engine 618 is having the steam pipes ground in.

Engineer Tusman and engineer McClure had an accident a few days ago up the road. Tusman had stopped for orders at a station coming down light. McClure coming with train behind when wanted to stop, reverse lever was found to be stationary, causing the train to run into light engine. It did not do any very serious damage. Both are working I believe.

A general reduction in force took effect April 9th and caught Ellis to the tune of fifteen, changing things around in great shape. Car inspectors help taken down to round house only when there is work that one man cannot do. Something that has never been done before, at least not that I know of.

Assembly 2932 K. of L. has gained slightly over last quarter of last year but it is small. If I am not mistaken there will be more interest taken before very long.

N. G.

SHOSHONE, Ida., April 21, 1892.

#### Editor Magazine:

A few changes have occurred since the Magazine of May arrived. Our pet of the west (the Silver bill) met the enemy and is now on the Congressional calendar, put there by the great champions of labor, how they do howl about the great injury to the workers the free coinage of silver or any other measure that would increase the circulation, and how we poor fools hang on to the two old parties waiting, longing, hoping, expecting and praying that the party that our fathers belonged to may do something that we can use for an excuse to not give them the go by. We are forming silver clubs in Idaho, mostly to give those grand old parties a chance to do that which the third party has organized to do, never mind,

workingmen, you will all learn when it is starved into you, but the financial problem is not very enticing to the student on an empty stomach.

We see that Henry George's Protection and Free-trade has been published in the *Congressional Record*, used by the democrats in their tariff debates.

These same men must have forgotten the time the fused with the republicans to defeat George for Mayor of New York, but the working people will not understand.

Protect the American working man, Yes, that is good, but how about the two car load of Jap the short line has working for them at \$1.15 per day and buy their groceries etc. of but one man, in Salt Lake.

We shut off the Chinaman and and let in the Jap who works for the same rate per day, right or wrong, they are driving the white man out and where will he go.

Our miner brothers in the north of the state are in the heat of a strike against a reduction in wages.

If I remember rightly our republican orators of two years ago promised our unions more wages and better times if the miner would vote the republican ticket and get the present silver law inacted, has it been so? We saw one of our brainy men increasing the circulating medium the other night by getting in a game with a man of more brains and from all accounts he will not attend the republican county convention on his own money.

Boom.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 18th, 1892.

#### Editor Magazine:

The magazine came promptly to hand this month, but for reasons best known to your late correspondents, we seem to have been left out in the cold. In fact, the entire works seems to be placed in a like position. Work of all kinds seems to be at a stand-still, 42½ hours was the allotted time last week and a farther reduction is anticipated. Which causes a number of persons to begin to enquire into the matter and wonder what has brought about this condition of affairs.

Depression of business and politics seems to have preference to everything else, all thinking men are looking for some tangible information as to what would be best to do and as a consequence the "Peoples Party" is spreading rapidly all over the state and every possible thing that can be done is being done to frustrate our efforts but nevertheless we will astonish some of the mossbacks of this webfoot nation when the votes are counted in June.

Idle hands, empty pockets, hungry stomachs and ragged clothes, has caused an agitation to set in unequalled in history. Fraternal organizations, do not seem to relieve the wants of idle men of which Portland has at the lowest estimation, 5000 tramping the streets looking for work.

Advocates of insurance policies, does the



money expended by you for the support of your institutions realize you a good profit sufficient to keep the wolf from the door, when you're out of work and money. Only a few months ago, there was not enough cars on the railroads in the country to bring the produce of the country to market, and now hundreds are actually in want of bread.

We have produced so much we are actually starving, and in rags. In the midst of plenty, poverty comforts us on every hand, pauperism is a profession and millionaires increase and multiply: you men that are members of a labor organization that forbids the discussion of political questions in your assembly room, tell me if you can why you are looking for work? Tell me why you are in rags? What is the cause of your misery? Can your organization protect you and yours against the system that has crushed out your last ray of succor.

Heed the good advice of some of your leaders and keep out of politics and you will build for yourself and children a direct road to pauperism and you will soon have the job complete.

Our republican and democratic friends are fighting their old sham battle on the tariff grounds and their patriotic shouts reach from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes in the north to the gulf in the south, and great torch-light processions will soon illuminate the land and make the Welkin ring with shouts of free born Americans.

Can it be possible that the word "freedom" has destroyed our faculties of seeing and reasoning. We have been told so often by the bunco politician that we are *free men*, that there seems to be no room left for the slightest possible doubt in our minds but that we really are *free*. Yes, we are *free* to starve, steal or beg. Who will attempt to deny my statement.

Wage workers, you have had timely warning to have prevented this intolerable condition you have brought about. Awaken now to the true sense of your duty and place man above the miserable \$. Awake from the lethargy that now environs you and cast aside the old party shackles that has brought you face to face with degradation and disgrace.

You surely have a mind of your own, 'Do you not own your own bodies, can you not act the part of men when you know prompt action is necessary. You have been voting straight every time and what have you accomplished, actually nothing. Now do you not think it high time to begin work in the proper manner that will bring us some tangible results in the end.

WILD THYME.

ARMSTRONG, Kas., April., 22, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

The weather for the past month has baffled the intelligence of the ground hog. The predictions of the astronomer and soothsayer and knocked Uncle Sam's forecasts of the same into oblivion for the time being. We have had snow storms,

heavy frosts and plenty of rain and high winds, the latter doing considerable damage to the roofs of the shops here on April the first.

The coach shops stood in imminent danger of destruction on that day, as they had to be braced and propped by heavy timbers to keep them together. The different shops here are all constructed of pine wood and fast decaying. No changes made in foremen here during the past month, on the ninth of the present month the company shut down on all overtime, and laid off about thirty men in the several departments here. Some five or six firemen were reduced to engine wipers, through lack of business on the road.

There was some discrimination made in the men discharged, in not retaining the oldest men in the employ of the company. The actions of some of the foremen will be looked after carefully in the future, and their prejudices and perfidy will be shown up with all the malignity and rancor of a foreman. Some of the men think that I have weakened because I do not make war on the bosses any more. I have found out from experience that whenever I showed up the dirty work of the master mechanic or his henchmen in the magazine, no matter how grievous the case was, they had in human shape more sycophants and suckers to defend them than I had of good and honest men to stand by me.

If a majority of the men shows a disposition to stand by me, I may soon give you something to talk about but not before, workingmen are too much divided at present, which is what corporations want and the bosses to. Let working men draw a line of demarkation as large as the Chinese wall between them and the foreman that is inimical to their interests.

When you find a foreman in one shop that is mean to his men let not the men of another department sooth his feelings if anything said in the Magazine about him: spurn him and ostracize his suckers and sycophants and you will soon find good results from such actions on your part.

As I remarked in one of my former letters I want no foreman or master mechanic discharged from the company's service, as most of the new men appointed are far worse than the old ones. But I want the rank and file of the men to stand by one another, and if they do not all I can do and say in their behalf amounts to nothing.

The machinists of this locality held their their second annual ball at Casino Hall, Kansas City, Mo., on Easter Monday night, which was a grand success in all its features, notwithstanding a scab band furnished music for the terpsichoreans, a great number of machinists refrained from going to the ball on that account. It was more than a success all the same; our own Master Mechanic Mr. Joseph Roberts, his father and sister were there. The company furnished them a passenger coach to come home in, such is the policy of the company to keep the men divided into squads.

Work in all the shops here is more than brisk and the foreman is taking undue advantage of the men in this way, a requisition from some other point on the road for supplies of any kind is or-



dered, the foreman getting such order will say to the man that is to do the work: this work is wanted to go out on a certain train to-day or to-night as the case may be. This is a flimsy ruse, to get more work out of the men, as sometimes the material to fill certain requisition is retained here for weeks after the work has been performed. These short orders are getting to be a chestnut among the men.

The report is now that the company is going to build four new engines here. They are now constructing a new steel boiler in the boiler shop for one of them. There is no other work in any other department to verify my statements.

From what I can learn from those in a position to know, that the company has made arrangements to pay the property holders at Brookville, Wallace and Hugo that worked for the company at the time that the company removed their Round houses and other improvements from these places through a committee of working men composed of the following named persons working in the interests of the property holders: Mr. Thomas Neasham, Denver, Colo., Mr. James Nolan, Kansas City, Mo., Mr. J. N. Matlock, Brookville, Kas., and Mr. J. B. Fritz, of Brookville. But the two last named persons are now residents of Armstrong.

Total net valuation, company's dictation in these places is (\$14,000.00) fourteen thousand dollars, the company will pay one third of that amount to the property holders in cash for the depreciation of the value of their property on account of the removal of the company's works from these places. The final settlement was made with Mr. Brinkerhoff, General Superintendent of the Kansas Division of the U. P.

ALL BOUT DE SON,

DENVER, Colo., April 26, 1892.

#### Editor Magazine:

I have to inform the readers of the magazine that this city is very dull yet and the prospects are not good that business in general will increase the demand for men for some time and Denver is one of the places for work seekers to stay away from.

All departments at the shops are working short time. Quite a number of men here distributed through the different departments received an advance in pay on the first in recognition of an advance in their worth. The company is well paid for doing so, it is quite different from the "Irish raise," some of the Rio Grande men got in January.

L. A. 3218 is arranging for its anniversary entertainment in May, at this writing a program has not been perfected. There is every reason to expect that, as usual, it will be a grand success.

May first, 1884, was when Union Pacific men were first faced with the fact that they had common interests to unitedly watch and advance by being faced with a general order for reduc-

tion, the company then trying to increase its returns by reducing wages, working on a fallacy, quite common among employers. The employees have demonstrated the fallacy and shown that better results can be accomplished by quite the opposite course.

May 8th, 1884, L. A. 3218 was organized and organized just as action on May 1st had proved to be the only successful method and the method has spread throughout the system. The May entertainment should be a glorious celebration of the practical recognition of a truth by workingmen.

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EVANSTON, Wyo., April. 21, 1892.

#### Editor Magazine:

Since my last letter there is nothing startling to mention, but we have had a few visitors, Mr. J. N. Corbin, of Denver, and Fred. Merts-hemer, of Cheyenne. While the former lectured to a fair audience of employees and the latter lectured to an audience of one, and I think it has had the desired effect to a certain extent.

There are a great many rumors afloat in regard to changes that are liable to occur that will effect the official roost, but whether they will occur or not time will tell but we hope it will be for the best, as affairs are rather rank here, and hardly a day passes but some one is being jacked up for not doing enough work.

While taking a stroll around the round house, I seen the caller painting stack and front ends, but I suppose it is done for economy. but I think economy ought to start somewhere else.

I wish to make correction or two that appeared in the last letter from here, instead of John Sark it ought to have been John Stuhr, and instead of Dunny which was my signature, it ought to have been Dummy. I wish to make it all right as this may be my last letter, as some are making remarks about the grammar I use, and I will quit and give some one else a chance that can do better. It was rumored that J. Whittaker, was going to start to work, but he has not started yet; we hope to see him make a start.

Yours,

DUMMY.

#### ANIMALS.

I think I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid and self-contained, I stand and look at them long and long. They do not sweat and whine about their condition. They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins. They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God. Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with the mania of owning things. Not one kneels to another, nor to one of his kind that lived thousands of years ago, Not one is respectable or unhappy on the whole earth.

Walt Whitman.



# UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE.

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## WHAT IS ESSENTIAL?

It must be evident to the most casual observer of social progress that it is utter folly to map out an ideal structure for society and then try to accomplish every part of it at once, the result following such would be *nil*. It is atom by atom that it must rise. We are not yet sufficiently enlightened on the possibilities of humanity to conceive and outline an ideal structure; for a long time yet to come the imperfections in humanity are going to show up in too many ways for rapid progress in permanency, too many expedients will have to be resorted to to remove obstructions that these infirmities put in the way, and these expedients will most certainly appear to many as unnecessary.

The ideal social structure must depend on ideal minds, the material social conditions are built of, but which most important factor is overlooked by many builders, and every mind, great or small, has its effect on the resultant of the whole. When one considers the different minds moulded by different environments, one forgets the ideal he may have in view in his amazement over the difficulties he perceives in bringing them to the ideal, for they cannot be forced to it for the natural laws are inflexible in that reaction must follow such an application, menacing

and finally destroying the structure, there must be content, in making the most of what is possible, in improving environments that minds may grow and develop toward the needs of the ideal.

Today we must be content in dealing with that which hampers men the most, brings on them the worst effects, which are the easiest to be made plain to all.

The movement of the day has practically centralized on the questions of land, transportation and finance. They are questions that must be adjusted on a more equitable basis than at present before any broader questions of human relations can be considered in any practical way. The relief they would bring would go a long way to cure other diseases effecting humanity if they would not clean the system so that the rest would come as a natural consequence.

To accomplish those, everything that is utilized by opponents to maintain them must be attacked, it is quite as right to cut off an enemies source of supplies and reinforcements as it is to bombard him in his stronghold. Hence the restriction of immigration is such an expedient. Men must be educated to where they can see the way before they will aid in righting it, and there is but two sides to be on, that is, the force of their influence must be for or



against. The immigrant coming out from in under greater oppression, has but in mind the making of the most of that relief. It takes time to realize that greater relief is desirable and possible, the force of this influence is against improvement. To reduce the number of such might cross with that great ideal of the brotherhood of man, but only temporarily, as the sooner a good result is accomplished in one part of the world the sooner can it be made to spread, as all good things once in practice does. The example of one democratic institution in practice goes further to spread democratic ideas in the world than does a hundred outlined in theory. Pure democracy means the brotherhood of man, for it must rest on that to be in practical operation.

So the centralization of forces on the accomplishment of one thing at a time will bring the quickest into practice the most things, hence anything done to aid such centralization or union of forces aids the end to be accomplished. Anything that tends to keep men apart aids the enemy by breaking our force. One man objecting to such efforts for any reason whatever puts his influence in opposition to the one sought. His influence goes to the side of the enemy.

In essentials there must be unity, in non essentials charity. Men must agree on something and can on others agree to disagree for the present, but the disposition shown in the child who "wont play" with his fellows because something does not quite suit and then goes off by himself and cries and sulks often develops in the man in an aggravated form, secessions from movements well under way is a common occurrence, often weakening the force so that nothing is accomplished, the essential was unity on something.

That great ideal of the brotherhood of the race "men to men as brothers will be," means agreement on all essentials for the mutual welfare, personal interest must be buried in that, but what a mess mankind has so far made of trying to practice it even in one thing. How our individual imperfections rise up. How difficult it is to practice what we preach, and how practical the plan to follow of not preaching too much so that it is easier to come to practice. How easy it is for man to be at outs with the whole world, wrapped in selfish ideas or the ideas self possesses, and then grow morbid, unhappy and disagreeable, not able to agree with the world even on one thing, how completely the influence of such is in opposition to progress.

Social conditions will not stand still, they either progress or retrograde; by and under our government, some advanced steps for humanity have been accomplished, at least reached the experimental stage. All there is to maintain it or carry it further lays in mens' minds, or in the power resultant from the whole, if the strongest influence is on the side of progress progress will result, if indifferent or in opposition then retrogression will follow. The believer in the advance of humanity, will put his influence on the side of progress, whether it be just the full measure of what he wants or not, he will sacrifice the personal idea for fear of aiding retrogression.

So in every move made he will look to placing his influence where he believes it will at least aid the progressive side of the balance. If agreement in general can but put an atom on the progressive side something practical is done to improve the world. He wont stop playing entirely but will aid in the game.



The social movement that is planned so broad that it tries to take in all the ideas of everybody, never will accomplish more than preventing anything being done. The man who seeks to associate only with men and conditions in in every particular his idea, will have to go and live all by his own self. He won't be happy then for he will mope because all don't agree with him, and become the most unhappy man living.

Progress and happiness appear to depend on men agreeing on some essential and that designated by the majority, and agreeing to disagree on non-essentials. Not having too many or great ideas but doing something each day for the one most commonly recognized, aiding that will bring the most immediate results, and in not making our ideas our idols.

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#### THE LIMIT REACHED.

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The man working for wages in any occupation who has ambition to be freed from dependence on others for employment and seeks opportunities to exercise his talents on natural resources under his own management, the only hope he has seen for freedom, realizes how the opportunities are narrowing up, even in newly opened countries by the growth of general monopoly of natural opportunities, that, while it was but labor that was needed to develop them, capital has got in ahead and stands in the way of labor unless it pays an exhaustive tribute to capital, and how well capital has its defenses laid.

The immense natural wealth laying in iron, coal, oil etc. in the United States and most especially in the western states labor cannot utilize even if it has the necessary capital to set it to work. It is found that capitalists have a prop-

erty claim on them, acquired by means that an indignant people may demand an investigation of in the near future with dire results to the claimants, and capital without having done anything to make them useful to mankind demand tribute if they are utilized for mankind. If there is not this property claim of capitalists to be met there is what is equally as restrictive the restrictions that capital put on them by control of the means of transportation.

There has been times in the history of our country when the man, gauling under conditions incidental to being employed by another, could escape in a measure, at least have hope of it, by seeking the newer portions of the west and get to unmonopolized natural opportunities and have hope appear with bright face close to him, but that has past. Is it not necessary that it should that corrections of the evil underlaying the fact, that the few new can demand tribute from the many for the use of those things that were intended for all, be possible? Is it not necessary that that point be reached?

It is those free or knowing what freedom is that have extended liberties. They wanted them for self and the securing of them gives to others, but when there is hope of freedom by fleeing from oppression man will flee, the evil rests as it was, the few wishing it seek it in other parts, but when that hope is cut off then ambition will seek other methods and that other method must be the destruction of the cause.

Awakened men have been moving westward. The discovery of America opened a way of relief for Europe or there would have been violent destruction of the existing social ideas. It has relieved the world for several centuries but its power of relief has about ended, while the ambition of men to es-



cape from existing social orders has widened and strengthened.

It must be that the period in human history has been reached when errors in social relations must be corrected and not run away from when our ideas of private ownership of natural resources must evolve in order that that demand for liberty, now rapidly increasing may be satisfied. The wave of humanity must move back from west to east and with it must wipe out the errors that have made men's relations destructive of the highest aims and objects of life.

Never before have conditions been reached that gave as much hope for future humanity as are now before us. The desire, the ambition of individuals to be industrially as well as politically free (and one cannot exist long without the other) has been growing, while the hope for its attainment offered by the opening of new natural resources has been growing less by our reaching the world's limit. Ambition must now seek its ends by the recovery of lost rights by withdrawing the concessions allowed the few, by the withdrawal of the consent expressed in law, that gives to one man property in natural opportunities that belong to others by right, for in the natural readjustment of things rather than for the mass of humanity to get off the world or be slaves because the few own the world, the claim of the few must be denied as not their right, there is not in that a redistribution of property but a reclamation of rights in which there cannot be property, and in this readjustment that must come, if liberty lives, the truth must be foremost.

No man has a right to more than he can personally use of nature's bounties, the rest belongs of right to others living or yet unborn.

It is the spreading of the desire

for and the widening of our ideas of liberty that will bring results to be hoped for for mankind and that is done by raising the man intellectually that his view of human relations and the world may be greater.

Let every workingman stop and think of his present position. It matters not how favorable it may appear comparatively, how does it compare with what should be? How much liberty have you? about all is that of changing employers and in that greatly limited and the exercise of it improves nothing. What hope have you of ever being able to command the exercise of your own natural talents? How many can point with pride to savings or a home and when you can, can you not most often point to the fact that you are almost powerless to persevere it should your source of employment be cut off? Is not the fact of your being able to thus point often made an extra chain to bind you? Limiting your liberty even in the change of employer, has not the fact of owning a home often been the means of chaining you in more gauling conditions?

The hope of final escape, of full freedom from an employer who seeks only selfish ends, has grown very narrow now. How can you widen it, not certainly by doing as has been done by running away, the limits have been about reached the only hope is in the regaining of ground lost. Will you aid in doing it?

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#### WANTED, JUSTICE.

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The Knights of Labor in their platform of principles demand "the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice," and there is much cause for this demand, and it seems to us too little



attention is paid to it. "Ignorance of the law", it is said, "excuse no one," such a rule may be necessary, yet the government should protect the rights of all citizens be they ignorant of the law or not. In the police courts of our cities can be witnessed the most flagrant acts of injustice daily, on persons cowed by want and persecution, so they cannot speak for themselves, and without friends or the means to procure advice are adjudged guilty with hardly the form of a trial, fined or imprisoned, for no purpose that results in good to society, but, rather the contrary causing such victims to despise humanity. Justice courts are turned into collection agencies, and the Justices(?) for the sake of the fees use the paraphernalia of the law to scare timid people into paying debts and costs that in justice they should never pay. Justices even sending out circulars intimating the methods they pursue as one of intimidation by the use of printed forms, that gave the impression that it emanated by order of legal authority. It is the down-trodden of society that are made the victims.

See how different the average policeman treats the drunk in a silk hat from the one without any. "Rattle his bones over the stones, he's only a pauper who nobody owns." How much of that sentiment is shown, in the dealing out of so-called justice in our lower courts, and by the exercise of "authority" by the element that so often gets into petty official positions, such in the positions, because of the odium that has been made to surround the position, prevents self respecting persons from seeking them.

We organize to expose and relieve oppression among the sweaters and to prevent avaricious employers taking advantage of men, women and children, to cry out to

the world against these injustices, why is it not equally as needed against the oppression of that "officialism" that is growing so rapidly.

The poor man has at present little show for justice in any court, if seeking it; he either cannot secure the talent necessary to aid him, or is "froze out" by delays. A few friends may quietly condemn the injustice, but it goes on and victim follow victim. There is need of organization everywhere whose aims are to watch the justice mills and advise and aid any who may be suffering in them.

It is quite as much needed in some localities as alms-houses, hospitals, etc. It seems to us that there should be in circulation, a condensed comprehensive book at a price within the reach of everyone, that would give all the information necessary for a man to know what his rights are under the constitution enabling him to defend them under all ordinary circumstances. Such information would check the moods of "officialism" in many ways. The cure for the trouble is in the people taking more interest in the machinery that makes laws and court officials. But they are slow to do that and till they do other expedients for relief should be resorted to. Just as we now devise methods to check this injustice of some employers, the cure for which is only by the oppressed becoming their own employers. Contempt of court is a serious offense, but there is being rapidly developed, and in many places is developed a decided contempt for the judicial branch of our government. In some of our municipalities there are opportunities for conscientious lawyers engraving their names on the living tablets by taking on themselves the task of exposing and correcting some of these evils.



### A PLEASING EVENT.

The news of the election of Mr. Clark, president of the Union Pacific company, was received with pleasure among the employes in all branches of the service.

There has been created a feeling of confidence that Mr. Clark could be relied on to do as he said he would. There is nothing that will break down the effectiveness of a body of men, or destroy discipline as it is to have a manager or the head of a department fail in anything he has promised, even a small and unimportant thing, for that men may not ask the second time for, but has its effect just the same. It is not the man that promises the most but the man who does the most that gets the support of a body of workmen.

But confidence in Mr. Clark and his chief subordinates in no way calls for men to fail to be vigilant in personally looking after their interest through united effort. Mr. Clark nor any of his subordinates are the full power for good, they have force back of them, and any railroad manager who has an honest desire for the best interests of the men under him will always be desirous for such men to create a protecting force of their own, for it acts not against the honest manager but against the aviricious heartless element that compose what is known as the "soulless corporation." Such a protecting force therefore, aids him, or it balances a force he would be otherwise obliged to yield to against his personal will.

Union Pacific employes during the past eight years have had lots of experience in changes of management, and they have learned that it is always best to be prepared for it, as the way to prevent antagonisms arising. Results have been good to both company and employes.

Antagonisms arise from misunderstandings, from lack of acquaintance and consequent confidence. Organization is the only base on which such can be created and maintained.

Some have tried to make it appear as intended to create opposition, but results on the Union Pacific is all the proof necessary to establish the contrary opinion.

The policy of a management to its employes and *vice versa* is a matter of growth and the result of experience in working together. New managers come with different views formed by different conditions and such periods are always dangerous ones to the force of a large railroad system. The avoidance of such risks is a matter to be pleased over.

It appears to us that if the employes do their duty to themselves they will do it to and command it from the company, and pleasant and progressive relations will continue, which is not the easiest thing to expect in this age of social agitation. It requires reasoning on both sides, and a large amount of patience. This is begged by the large amount of confidence existing between each other.

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### A NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.

The money order department of the Post Office was intended for the use of all the people as a safe and convenient means of transporting money. It is the people of small means that have the most use for it and people of small means are those who are mostly wage-earners and are confined to their occupations from early morning to late at night.

The money order department opens at 9 a. m. and closes at 5 p. m. just the time when the wage-earner is unable to use it without



loss in time. The result is that those who have the greatest need of it have the least opportunity to use it. The merchant or professional man, who can step out of his place of business or office at any time and get an order, most generally utilizes checks or bank paper, he does not need to patronize the government, and the consequence is that element are not friends of the extension of the government service.

The express companies have extended their business in competition with the post office department and are taking advantage of the arbitrary restriction the government places on its business. In large cities express orders can be procured at convenient places all over the city, and at hours that workingmen can utilize without loss, and with the advantage that the express orders are payable any where. Many are thus induced to patronize them for such reasons when they would prefer to patronize the government.

There is no question but the express companies have done much to restrict the service of the post office department and their agents are always around Washington when legislation to extend the postal service is proposed.

Every citizen realizing the evils arising from powerful corporations would prefer to patronize the government of which he is a part, than a private company, for his patronage of the private company, though it be but little tends to increase their power, and the increase of their power is an increased menace to his liberties.

Whenever legislation is proposed to extend the liberties of the people it is the corporation agent and the press who oppose it, it is the corporation who furnish money to do it with. Why should not the liberty loving citizen prefer not to patronize them? The

office hours of the money order department can be arranged as well or better than the express companies, and much of the business now given them would be kept in the hands of the people and the additional expense for clerical work would be more than met by the increased revenue, citizens should call the attention of their representatives in congress to this matter.

No one would now think of allowing the postal service to pass into the hands of private corporations. It is a struggle to extend governmental service in other directions as in telegraph and railway service, why not extend the service we now have where possible, and not let a branch of that pass in any part into private hands, as it can be by increasing the opportunities to use the money order department. Let the agitation be in earnest and not let the disinterestedness of the people be used as evidence that they do not want increased governmental service.

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#### THE CITIZEN AND THE CONVENTIONS.

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During the present month the attention of the county will be centralized on the conventions of the two machines that have dominated the politics of the nation for the past generation, each organization with divisions seeking to dominate it.

The people take sides with the factions, not on lines of principle but to see "their man get there," not on the lines of principle, for how can principle live through the struggle, and the methods used, if it could the hands that uphold it must be fearfully besmeared. The question of principle has long been forgotten in partizan politics, it has been a struggle of the common herd for spoils and the leaders to keep the ship of state sail-



ing where those who put up the money to run the machines order it.

Many workingmen who have honestly struggle to improve their condition and fight against effects find their way into the filth of the machines as so many puppets in a show, and honestly think, as they are able to think, that they are very important citizens and have been doing a very patriotic duty, that they have put their influence on the side of REFORM, for that probably has been the cry of their side, and in the local struggles if they have been on the winning side are just now congratulating themselves over how much they have done for *reform* and if they were on the losing side are carrying a self-satisfied air that they have tried.

Some few got in their influence as far as the county convention but were culled down very thin in the delegation sent to the state convention, and in the state convention they were lost sight of entirely, different kinds of people go to the national. And now in centralizing their thoughts on the out-come of the national conventions, what a lesson might be learned by the common herd? Take a retrospective view of the workings of the machinery up to the opening of the national convention and see how nice everything worked to eliminate all that might be directly and honestly interested with the masses; look over the list that is to represent each of you and see if it is not the same old crowd that has been hoodwinking you so long; see if it is not the element that the present financiers and manipulations of government in general want, that the "honest" partizan worker is not in it at all that it matters not whether Doe or Roe are nominated, it wont be one that if elected would have any influence in chang-

ing the existing order of things.

The lesson learned should cause the seeking of a remedy, it must be by the reversing of the passing order of things, that if the wishes now agitating the masses have national force the masses must gather together through representatives of themselves and express it personally.

The lesson shows us that parties rule the country, and a few rule the parties, that in reality the dominating parties will give the people a choice of candidates that the people as political units had nothing to do in naming. The people, or at least some of them, are aware of this condition, and are prepared for a convention within the masses, and it is sure to name a candidate with the masses, named by them as the democratic foundation of our government was intended to have it.

The average citizen, from habit with some, stupidity with others, will anxiously awaits the results of the machine conventions as if he had a real interest at stake in it. All he ever had at stake was lost years ago at just such a place or at least the gem was bred then that finally grew and destroyed it. He has no more to say in, or influence on them than the wildest hottentot; he has been told he did through the primaries, but if he will look over the ground he will find no indication of it. It is all gone with the yelling he did and the beer he drank, such charms the crowd while the manipulators arrange things.

Some will realize their folly and choose a different method to reform but others will soon be dressed like monkeys parading the streets, yelling themselves hoarse in the attempt to be patriotic. Their efforts will end with the smoke and noise and they would have done more for their country if they had been dead.



The results up to the conventions ought to be sufficient to show all how little the citizens count in them, that as things are at present this is not a government of the people, that it can be such only when the people take a real part in it, that the machines will rule as long as the people recognize them.

The nominees of the convention are already known by the ruling powers, they will be men in line with the classes not the mass. The will reflect the conventions. It is plain to see what the conventions will be by a glance at the men who will dominate them. The men known by the methods that named them.

The most hopeful sign of the times is the rapid growth of economic literature, and in which all phases of the question are handled plainly. Seeds are thus being sown that will assure an abundant harvest for future humanity.

The masses have first got to learn before they can do, and there is an enormous field for educational work. It is hardly commenced yet, comparative few of the producers have as yet become students, and know little of the simplest things that effect their interests. Our organized efforts in the past have often partaken of the spectacles of the blind leading the blind.

Our social organizations are, in fact, means only to make men help themselves, there is no getting something, permanently, for nothing from them. The man who is not sufficiently aroused to listen, read and think of the questions of the day is a drag on social affairs, for he is doing nothing for himself, and, because of his ignorance is hindering the advance of all, as does the vagrant of the immediate temporary gains others attain.

The growth of economic literature indicates that there is a growing demand, in that fact rests

the hope; most publications in the interest of labor have in the past either maintained a precarious existence or have been starved to death. It is to be hoped that agitation has finally aroused sufficient interest to prevent any of these sacrifices in the future.

If civil war finally results, as a climax to the questions agitating the people, as many believe it will, and has generally followed such movements in history, it will be the plutocrats, the element sustaining the conditions against which the storm is arising, that will commence it; just as the slave power fired the first shot in our late war. Just as did the king's forces shed the first blood in the French Revolution. The bringing of mercenary forces into Wyoming against the settlers by the Cattle Barons indicates that, like kings "by divine right," cattle kings, coal kings, railroad kings and the whole line of kings by which the people are ruled don't propose to give up their power without a struggle, but, like their predecessors, they will open the battle themselves and then as surely fall the victims.

The final struggle will not be of mob violence on the part of the masses, but by the money power resisting the powers of justice. It, like the slave power, will, in its desperation, fire the first shot. The masses will then be again called to put down the rebellion. Every indication is pointing that way. The support of the Pinkerton army, the distribution of military forces and supplies through the interior cities and the agitation for the increase of them by the plutocracy, all points that they intend to resist the demands of the people. All the people need to do however is to continue on the legitimate lines they are pursuing. Their will is law, and the resistance to them is rebellion.



large enough to hide the enemy of labor, and eternity is none too long to persevere in the attempt to teach him that justice to the worker must be given sooner or later.

Now we find appeal after appeal for aid and moral assistance coming to us from those who seceded from us and abused us when they left. When trouble overtakes them they turn to us for counsel, advice and assistance which those who made such lavish promises could not give. To such we extend our sympathy, but our aid, our advice, our strength, is for those who are with us and who are Knights of Labor. The doors are still open to those who would return, and to such we make only one promise, and that—to unite our effort to theirs in battling for the greatest number.—*Journal K. of L.*

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#### AMERICA'S MISSION.

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Taking as his subject "For what was America discovered?" Rev. Myron W. Reed said May 1st:

What went ye out into the wilderness to see?  
Matthew XI. v.

In order to change the custom, manner and whole way of living it is of advantage to change places. An ex-slave can never be quite himself on the old plantation. Under the eye of his former master he cannot forget that he has been a slave. It is even good for a son to move out from the shadow of a father, and leave the neighborhood where he is called by his given name.

New thoughts need a new country. The discovery of America was not simply to give more room to a crowded earth. It was that men might get away from old associations; away from kings and state governed churches; and so grow a nation of a new kind. The influence of the past is heavy in the old world. Among old cathedrals and thrones and stone coffins it seems almost a desecration to speak or even think of a new thing. Rights are vested; things are as they are. The land is divided and parceled out; the

laws are ancient. When I was in the house of commons, a member rose and gave notice that on a certain day he should move to amend the Book of Common Prayer. He was very promptly cat called and hooted down. It was as if he had proposed to steal the throne of the queen.

One must have a new country in which to do new things. All the earlier emigrants here came here to do new things. And to some extent new things have been done. But only to some extent. Imitations of the old world were early to be seen. What was the sense or poetry in calling the chief city and state of the new world New York. Why not Manhattan? This poverty of invention in names is widely seen. First there is Albany and then farther West is New Albany. There were plenty of local, fine sounding Indian names at hand. Why import old names? Could not anything be found but Boston? I used to live in a town called Potsdam. Compare that as a name with Kalamazoo or Milwaukee, or even Oshkosh. This poverty of invention in the matter of names makes me think that many came West who should have remained at home. People who have to send to the old world for names will be likely to send for other things; and they have.

Notice servile imitations of old world customs more and more abounding. Unless things take a turn this new world will become simply an annex to the old one.

We have been too anxious to fill up the country. Not anxious enough as to quality.

But now look at the kind that disembark and hasten to take the place of self-respecting labor. Without being political, what is the use of shutting out cheap goods and admitting cheap labor?

The traveler abroad used to write as a curious thing that he had seen women at work in the fields. One does not need to go abroad to see women doing work that used to be done by men. Even working at the



mouths of furnaces; whole families, fathers and mothers and children, even little children, are at work in New England and Illinois.

Child labor is against public interest and against the law. The law is not enforced because the wages of the whole family are needed to support the family. This evil grows. It moves West, and we shall soon become accustomed to it.

A child ought to be at play or at school. Ignorance and kings can live and thrive together, but ignorance and a republic cannot live. A republic must, for its own sake, insist on education. A factory is not the place to train the future citizen. Who wishes to see on these plains a stunted, crooked, ignorant populace? But that is what we are likely to see.

The people of this country are becoming divorced from the land. In ten counties of Kansas the percentage of hired farms in 1880 was 13½. In 1890 it was 33¼—an increase of 150 per cent in ten years. We have been sympathizing with Ireland; the time is coming and now is when we must begin to sympathize with ourselves. There are such things as cruel evictions on this side of the ocean; we need a Gladstone of our own to step in between landlord and tenant and regulate rents.

We have overestimated the land of this country. When a new territory is opened for settlement the people rush in like hounds after a rabbit. The United States army tries to hold the land-hungry mob back with guns. Senator Wade told the Mormons just before their exodus to Salt Lake that once there they would not be disturbed for 100 years. He had no vision of the growth and rush of population.

The most of this gentle howl about the Mormons is from the greed to get their land made good out of the desert. Polygamy does not hurt the feelings of several distinguished anti-Mormons.

Of course the Indian has been steadily robbed for 200 years for his good.

A few centuries ago, when a baron on the Rhine or a chief of a clan in

Scotland wanted anything, he armed his henchmen and proceeded to go and get it. Proceedings in Wyoming lately remind one of Rob Roy.

"Let him take who has the power,  
Let him keep who can."

Every once and a while I notice a slice of the sixteenth century appearing in the nineteenth. If one citizen may fall back upon the argument of a gun, all citizens may. When I have a pessimistic turn I see the middle class vanishing and our population turning into landlords and peasantry.

Darkest New York is darker by several shades than darkest London. The many-storied tenement house is a feature of the new world.

But I am not a pessimist for more than an hour or so at a time.

Things are to take a turn simply because they must. This country is the last refuge for man on the earth—there is no more West. Here man must become what or nowhere.

This is the last chance for the race. If this fails all fails. And that I will never believe.

God is in heaven  
And is well with His word.

The cry of the poor is sharp and persistent, it is heard in newspaper and magazine and book. That is the cheerful thing. The cry is heard.

They have cried in the old world and are not heard. It is one long cry since the blood of Abel cried from the ground to God.

The cry is heard here. All political questions have become social questions and all social questions are Christian questions. It annoys me to see a man figuring away reckoning how little an American can live on and inventing a cheap and portable stove so that the workingman need waste no time in going home to dinner. Of course he does not see anything in the future but less wages, less food and more work. He thinks that that was what America was discovered for.

I discover a return of the old American spirit. These imitations of old world abuses are not really popular.



The common school and the street car are powerful preachers of democracy.

The people are getting waked up. I believe the World's fair will make our people more American. There is unfulfilled purpose yet in our country. We are to repent of our sins and fall in and turn about and educate the world.

Carry the American through into all nations. The performance will be on the grand scale of the preparation. Educated ourselves in liberty we are to teach liberty.

Peter denied his Master and said: "I go a fishing," and returned to his old life and avocation, but not for long. It was not for that he was called. He must fulfill his calling. And he did. In a few days he is proclaiming Christ and the resurrection.

There's a calling of the nations, and they do not die till they have made a full answer. You can see the fulfilled purpose of Greece and Rome. We are called, but we have not yet come, and we must. In a deep senses America is the Messiah of the nations. She hesitates, and goes backward for a time; but she is predestined of God to wake up, and to wake the world up, until every yoke is broken and the oppressed free.

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### ARBITRATION.

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Railroad employes, engage from time to time in one form of arbitration. They choose certain members of their organization to present their hardships and wrongs to the officers of the road, where they are exhaustively discussed between the parties involved, and, usually, an amicable settlement is secured.

This, we are aware, is not arbitration, as commonly defined in the books. The employes do not choose an arbitrator, leaving it for the two arbitrators to choose a third arbitrator to hear and decide grievances. Feeling entirely capable to manage their own affairs, railroad employes, prefer to make their *own settlements, and this, in so far as*

we are advised, is the view taken of the subject by railroad officials.

By a certain class of men, it is assumed, that arbitration would prove a panacea for ills which effect wage-workers in all of the industries of the country. These arbitration agitators do not insist so much on voluntary arbitration where the parties each choose an arbitrator, and the two arbitrators choose a third arbitrator, as they do upon having a State Board of Arbitration appointed by a governor or a legislature, constituted by law, and acting under an ironclad statute, clothed with power to settle all labor troubles. A moment's reflection will suffice to convince the average railroad employe that he has no voice in the matter. Neither of the arbitrators are selected by the railroad employes, and are not likely to know much, if anything at all, about their interests, and taking the average legislature, little effort is required to satisfy workingmen that their interests would not be disturbing element in its deliberations. Moreover, though the legislature should be composed of intelligent workingmen, the difficulties in the way of framing a law, under which a State Board of Arbitration would be required to act, would be a task not easily performed; indeed, we doubt if a reasonably just and satisfactory law could be framed.

Those who are the most pronounced in their approval of the State Board of Arbitration, assume that they would put an end to strikes, which they claim are unmixed evils, calamities without a redeeming feature, and they urge the creation of State Boards of Arbitration solely to promote the welfare of workingmen. There may be organizations of workingmen who stand in need of a State Board of Arbitration, though our investigation of labor questions has not led us to such a conclusion. The supreme idea in arbitration ought to be to obtain justice, fair play, fair wages, proper treatment, hours of work that would leave the toiler some opportunities for



mind culture, and physical recuperation from exhaustion. The tendency everywhere is to ignore such questions on the part of employers. The vexations and exasperations they produce are numerous and lead often to open revolt. They are of a character, which, though to workmen of unquestioned importance, are usually regarded by the public as trivial and deserving of little consideration.

Suppose a railroad corporation concludes to reduce wages 10 per cent., as it has an unquestioned legal right to do, what could a State Board of Arbitration do to modify the ills such a reduction would inflict upon a man whose wages barely sufficed to keep soul and body together? In what way could these wronged and outraged men present their grievance to a State Board of Arbitration? But, suppose the law constituting the board should provide that a strike would be unlawful, and that those having the grievance should first notify the board of their condition, what could the board do in this case? We answer, it could do one or two things, advise the men to submit, or, quit work.

Suppose the board should conclude that the men were not sufficiently compensated for their work, and should direct the corporation to advance their wages, is there a man on the continent reduced to such imbecility as to suppose the corporation would obey the order? In a word, would it be advisable to confer upon boards of arbitration the power to regulate wages; since it would be able to reduce as well as advance a workingman's pay?

In this line it would be an easy matter to suggest grievances which a board of arbitration could not satisfactorily adjust, and to clothe such a board with despotic power to finally determine such questions would be so palpably at war with the liberty of citizens that it could not be tolerated for one moment.

It is pertinent to inquire, what is the chief plea urged by those who favor State Boards of Arbitration? This: That the creation of such a board, pro-

perly equipped, would put an end to strikes. These advocates of State Boards of Arbitration assume that strikes do no good, that they are productive of evil, and that legislatures should confer the necessary power upon one or more persons to see that they do not occur.

Such persons know absolutely nothing of the history of organized labor in the United States, or elsewhere. They, while ostensibly pleading the cause of labor, are in fact, the deadly foes of labor, and the ardent friends and backers of the oppressors of labor.

There are two things which the great majority of employers demand, first the *largest* number of hours possible for a day's work, and the *smallest* possible pay for a day's work. Employers claim the right to place as overseers of employes, men of their own selection, regardless of the wishes of employes. Taking these things into consideration, the friction, the unrest, the exasperations and degradation of which they have been fruitful, and they account for nearly every strike that has occurred in the United States during the current century.

It is only required to consult the record to obtain the facts demonstrating that during the past eighty-five years hours of labor have been reduced at least five hours a day, reduced in every instance by the power of the strike. To obtain the concessions, little by little, men were required to make sacrifices and endure suffering, and it is doubtless true that many a valiant *labor agitator*, and those dependent upon him, endured sufferings as cruel as were visited upon martyrs. They were men who, like other men in battling for emancipation, went down to death, but they achieved a glorious heritage of time, *five hours* a day for thousands of toilers, who, but for their courage and sacrifice, would to-day be working *fourteen*, instead of on an average *nine* hours a day, a sum total of 313 working days of the year, or 1,565 hours, or 173 days of nine hours each.

In the matter of wages, facts magnifying the power of strikes are found in rich abundance all along the luminous track of organized labor. They have advanced prices and they have maintained prices, and except in rare instances there has been neither advance nor maintenance of wages, except by the strike, or, what was its equivalent, the *fear* of a strike, and the sum total of this advance, could it be stated in round numbers, would swell far into the billions the benefits of which are being realized to-day. But to accomplish such results sacrifices were required, sufferings were experienced, hunger and nakedness and death were the penalties to thousands. The benefits have been permanent, and are to-day luminous among the fruitions which organized labor enjoys.

It is well to remark just here, that only organized labor strikes, and we admit (which may go for all that it is worth) that organized labor does not always win in battles against organized capitalists. But in summing up the results organized labor will find nothing disheartening. Napoleon is credited by saying to his troops before the battle of the Pyramids, "Forty centuries look down on you," and it may be said to organized labor, "Sixty centuries look down on you." The victories of the armies occupy large space in the ages, but organized labor, by its strikes, has won many a victory for workingmen, which, though no historian has recorded them, while orators in lofty periods have not eulogized them, nor the captains who led on the hosts, though poets may not have embalmed them, nor minstrels sung them, still they have been victories which good men must applaud, for when a workingman, by a strike, secures for himself two loaves of bread, when but one was before obtainable, he has won a victory, compared with which the trophies of Alexander, Cæsar and Napoleon dwindle to contempt.

The purpose of those who advocate the creation of State Boards of Arbitration is, they say, to put an end to

strikes. The hand which they extend to organized labor is an iron hand within a velvety glove, soft as a tiger's paw. It means that organized labor, like poor old Sampson, shall, listening to wooing words, be shorn of its strength, and once captured shall have its eyes put out, in the hope that eventually, by the process of degradation, now in operation, workingmen of America may be reduced to the condition of the Chinese, Huns, Poles and Italians, prostrate in the dirt, willing to accept whatever may be offered them.

It were folly to say that our presentation of the case is overwrought. Conditions of wage-workers in Pennsylvania are such that a Raphaël could not paint them, nor a Dante describe them, and in all of the great centers of population in America testimony is so overwhelming that the power of exaggeration fails to describe conditions.

What is a strike? The answer is war. And what is war? Resistance to wrong. Such is the history of war in the United States. To say there has been unjust, unnecessary wars, begs the question. Who is the craven that would have the constitution of the United States so amended that congress would never declare war? And who but an enemy of organized labor, and a friend of scabs, would advocate the enactment of a law that so much as *squints* at depriving organized labor of the only weapon it possesses of maintaining its rights against those whose policy is oppression.—*Firemen's Magazine*.

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#### CHOOSING A CALLING.

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Thousands of boys are constantly reaching the age when it becomes necessary for them to make a choice of a calling; and no question that parents are called upon to consider calls for so much earnest thought and is fraught with such importance to the future of their children.

Parents are often to blame themselves for the wreck of their children's future before they had fairly started



on the voyage of life. Young men whose natural bent is mechanical are forced to adopt a profession or join the great army of clerks, because the starving doctor or lawyer or the overworked, underpaid bookkeeper is more genteel than the mechanic. On the other hand, there are men with an honest pride in their calling who make the mistake of forcing its adaptation on the unwilling sons. Physically weak boys we set to hard work, with the notion that it will strengthen them, while the muscles of robust young fellows grow flaccid and useless behind the ribbon counter. Of course, there are cases in which circumstances and not personal predilections dictate the choice of occupation, but there is no need of so many failures as we see around us.

All work is honorable and ennobling and those who, probably being idlers themselves, profess to look upon the mechanic with disdain, and would, if they could, deny him of equal rights, should remember that idlers are always superfluous in this world's economy, but that the good mechanic is constantly in demand, as he is the one who lays the real foundation of all business success, and that his industry is an absolute necessity to the capitalists. If these people who turn up their noses at the mechanic allege as a reason for the exclusiveness that the mechanic is lacking in refinement, they should be told that it is partly due to the fact that those who deem themselves more refined have scrupulously withdrawn their refining influences from the mechanic by not associating with him. But the mechanic is not excluded from true culture, and one can find as many true gentlemen of culture and refinement among mechanics as among the so called professional classes; indeed, often one searches in vain for refinement among the latter.

Much depends upon the quality of the material which enters the mechanical trades, and if many of those who now make the mistake of studying an unprofitable profession should learn a trade instead, and determine to lead a

refined life, it will be long before even his somewhat imaginary reproach is taken away. It is not necessary to go from one extreme to the other, and that all should rush into the trades, nor that the other great mistake be made of thinking that one mechanical trade is more honorable than another, and that every boy must pick out what seems to him to be the most "respectable" trade.

The employer, unfortunately, does not receive sufficient consideration in this choice of business. He it is who has to furnish the time and material consumed in the instruction of youthful workman, and nowadays he must furnish wages as well, for the good old times when the apprentice regarded his admission to a workshop as a privilege in itself have passed away, and the youth who comes to a shop as a beginner imagines that his employer is laid under an obligation by his condescensions.

Another, and a very frequent, mistake parents make is to imagine that a boy who is bright and intelligent and who has made more than the average progress at school, is too good for a mechanic. In reality he is more likely to make a success of a mechanical trade than the young man who lacks these qualifications and who is considered "good for nothing but a trade."

The question, What shall be the future occupation of the boy? is one not easily answered, but it should never be forgotten that every trade that is pursued with intelligence and industry confers honor on those who follow it, and that it is in the trade nowadays that the young man may seek the widest range of utility and the best prospects of ultimate success—*The Sanitary Plumber.*

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#### SHALL WE BE BLINDLY LED ASTRAY?

Something like a year ago Jay Gould advised his employes to organize themselves into trade or craft organizations. "Again the devil took them up into an exceedingly high mountain and show-



eth them all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, and saith unto them all these things will I give thee if thou wilt fall down and worship me." then saith they unto him, "get thee hence satan."

Mr. Gould is a great financier, but it wont do for organized labor to take his advice, if we should each man would be an organization by himself, there is in existence an organization, that if they should erase from their platform, "the government, ownership and control of all railroads, telegraph and telephones to be operated in the interest of the common people," it is more than likely his advice would be different, when men are separated and not working under an organization which they respect and obey its officers, riots cannot be avoided nor strikes averted property cannot be protected nor can lives be safe, for an illustration, the strike which took place in Pennsylvania in July 1877 together with that at Pittsburg July 19 was an order by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, there were many lives lost, much property destroyed, about 1,600 cars including passenger and baggage cars with such of their contents as were not carried away by the thieves, 126 locomotives and all the shops material and buildings, it was estimated by competent persons that the damage including loss of property and loss of business consequence upon the interruption which was inflicted by the mob at Pittsburg alone was \$5,000,000, which was all burned on Saturday night and Sunday July 21, 22 1877, and who had to pay that loss? If we should join his organization and then burn all of his wornout rolling stock at our expense and buy new instead, wouldn't he be wise? I don't blame Mr. Gould, he is supposed to work in his own interest, the blame lays on the men that fence themselves off in small unions, especially on railroad systems, the stock-holders on the Union Pacific and the employes well know what the *Knights of Labor* principles are, that *it invites* "all who believe in securing

the greatest good to the greatest number to join and assist us," and here they are joining Jay Gould's unions with no platform or principles whatever. What more can men expect under such circumstances, "do unto your neighbor as you would have him do unto you," only think of this, that all men are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, was made the fundamental law of our national government by that amendment of the constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. Now, brother workers are you sure that you are not being deprived of your inalienable rights? If you believe in living up to the divine injunctions and obey the laws of your nation, wouldn't it be better to join and assist all and not leave the poor laboring man behind. The men that join these unions are not altogether to blame. Many join without due consideration, the greater blame rests on the leaders of the different unions, who go over the road criticising and condemning the officers of the *Knights of Labor*. A large vineyard and these unions small ones, which are separated from the large one by fences. Mark you when you devour all the fruit in these small vineyards you will be glad to throw down your own fences and partake of the fruits of the larger one. It can't be said that *Knights* haven't gone more than half way in all reform movements, if more would only come half way don't you think that things would look much brighter? There are thousands of our brother workers that would fall in line with us at once, they are only watching the actions of men like Gompers. Will he wait until the 8th of November before he makes an effort? That might be too late—now is the time, so we can educate our newly initiated members. Most of our desired objects can only be accomplished through legislation, how is this, 12,000,000 voters and out of this number the



laboring class have 10,000,000 voters, wouldn't it be an easy matter to fill every seat in congress and elect every officer from the lowest to the highest and remove all the class legislation, and hoist all these cursed agents from power that have created them. The time is short till one of the greatest battles will be fought in the history of "free America," the old parties are actually in distress. With the present outlook of affairs and if you should commence burning your fences for kindling wood they would undoubtedly lose sleep. Read and study your cause. The employees of U. P. Railroad have a magazine that will enlighten you on the labor cause a great deal. Subscribe for it and study yours cause.

Kansas.

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#### "TWO KINDS OF WORKMEN."

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We recently came across an article in one of our most esteemed contemporaries, remarks the Sanitary Plumber, in which, under the above title, the writer had sought to illustrate the difference between the honest employe, whose interests were identical with those of his employer, and indifferent mechanic who seems to have no care or thought beyond the fact that he is paid for his time, and that as long as he puts in the requisit number of hours and maintains a show of doing something, he is furnishing a fair equivalent for his wages.

Unfortunately, the remarks offered by the writer are only too true. There are plenty of such workmen in the market, but the question is, are the employers not to a certain extent to blame for their existence? Let us explain. One of these unsatisfactory mechanics finds his way into a shop and it does not take long to discover his presence. The proper thing for the employer to do, after giving him due warning, is to lay him off. He is an unprofitable servant, and no one is bound to keep him. Stern necessity will compel him very soon either to

mend his ways or he will go to the wall—that is, if he does not bring up in some snug harbor where his employer is as slack as himself. "It is the opportunity that makes the thief," is an old and well proved proverb, and it is the fact that they find employers willing to put up with them that is responsible for the existence of so many of these circulating nuisances.

It may seem strange that employers should be so blind to their own interests as to tolerate such an unprofitable servant. Sometimes carelessness is the cause of their indifference, sometimes they are ignorant of the failings of their men for obvious reasons, or they may have good cause for keeping such men on their books. This much is certain, if the employer knew his duty and did it, these makeshift mechanics would be compelled to give place to better men.

Another fruitful source of the careless workman is the shop where everything is done in a slipshod manner. "Hurry up, it's good enough;" has spoiled many a good man, and if an employer habitually crowds his men with more work than they can properly accomplish, denies them the right as it were to honestly perform their allotted tasks, he has only himself to blame if eventually they become as careless as he is. Where such shiftlessness involves a loss to the customer it becomes culpable dishonesty, and the employer who permits this has only himself to blame if he becomes eventually the victim of his workman's lack of rectitude.

We are weary of reading dolorous complaints and criticisms where the power to remedy the evils complained of rests with the complainer. There would be an immediate and permanent decrease in the number of lazy and negligent workmen if every employer kept up to the mark himself and had those he paid do the same thing.—*Work and Iron.*

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"The principle of right wrongs no man."



## CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

The following interesting statistics were gathered by John Bright, Professor Allen and others, and will show the enormous amount of wealth in the hands of a few, while the great mass of humanity is only privileged to live upon the payment of rent and interest. As a single-tax argument it is invaluable:

In France there are 300,000 thatched cabins without a window, and 1,500,000 with one window, and 1,500,000 with two windows. Out of 7,500,000 houses more than 4,500,000 have less than five openings, including doors, and are thatched cottages, in which live nearly two-thirds of the population.

In England and Wales one hundred persons own 4,000,000 acres. In England, in 1887, one thirteenth of the people owned two-thirds of the national wealth.

Seventy persons own one-half of Scotland; 1,700 own nine-tenths; and twelve persons own 4,346,000 acres.

In Ireland less than eight hundred persons own one-half the land; 402 members of the House of Lords own 14,240,012 acres, which rent for \$57,865,639. The total number of tenant farmers in England, Scotland and Wales is 1,069,127, and of these Ireland furnishes 574,252 and England 314,814.

England's war debt is \$3,600,000,000 and the English bondholders fatten on an interest of \$312,004,360 annually drawn from the industrial population of that country.

In London relief was given to 88,164 paupers in one week. It takes 14,000 policemen to guard London's population.

In the United States seventy persons are worth \$2,700,000,000; and less than fifty of these can control the currency and commerce of the country at a day's notice. One hundred are worth \$3,000,000,000 and 25,000 own half the total wealth.

The census shown that the railroads of the country own 281,000,000 acres of land, and foreign and domestic syndi-

cates own 84,000,000 acres, making a total of 365,000,000. The total number of farmers in the United States is 4,225,955, and of these 1,024,701 are rented; of this number 702,224 are compelled to share their crops with their landlords, while the greatest share asked of the British farmers is one-fourth.

In New York City 10,000 of the 2,000,000 inhabitants own nearly the whole city, and only 13,000 own any real estate.

In Chicago—population 1,200,000—less than two and one fourth per cent. own all the real estate.

The total number of mortgages in this country, according to Census Superintendent Porter, is 9,000,000, or one to every seventy inhabitants.

Total number of millionaires, 30,000. Total number of people out of work, over a million. Tramps number nearly 500,000. Ex-Union soldiers in poor-houses, 50,000; bondholders, none.

It is estimated that 10,000 children die annually in this country from lack of food. In 1880 there were 57,000 homeless children in the United States from lack of food. In 1880 there were 57,000 homeless in the United States.

In New York 40,000 workingwomen are so poorly paid that they must accept charity, sell their bodies, or starve. In one precinct 27 murdered babies were picked up, 6 in vaults.

New York has 1,000 millionaires.—*Cleveland Citizen.*

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EDUCATED MINERS.

A great many miners seem to entertain the idea that if they only "put in their time" honestly that is all that in reason can be expected of them, and that it is all that is necessary to their happiness and prosperity, but there is no good reason why a miner should not cultivate his mind as well as his muscle, nay, it is his bidden duty to do so, and the ambitious and intelli-



gent amongst them will surely make an earnest effort to that end.

An ambitious miner will not be by any means satisfied when he is able to hammer the drill, to plan holes with judgment, or to break ground in a satisfactory manner; not satisfied with the mere exercise of physical force, with the knowledge of the fact that he is, perhaps, known amongst his fellows as a good miner. The very fact of one's being a good workman, is proof that he has used, and is still using, his mind as well as his hands, and that he has in some measure studied to gain ideas and greater knowledge of cause and effect—and such application and exercise of the mind is of and in itself beneficial not only as applied to the subject matter, but to the man himself. Instead of wasting his spare moments in loafing, he has used them to cultivate his intellect, in gaining ideas and in reading the successes and failures of others, and in studying how to most easily, rapidly and profitably accomplish the purposes of his work.

And if any miner would ever rise above the level of his class he must cultivate mind as well as body. One may be ever so good a miner, strong, diligent and of good judgment, but he can never stand at the head of his calling, and be a leader of others, unless he cultivates his mind and enlarges the circle of his knowledge. This is an age of progression, and the man who fails to keep up with the times, be he a miner or professional man, sooner or later will be left in the rear. The time has gone by for physical strength to predominate as the one qualification necessary to success in any calling. Employers are looking for the steady, reliable and educated to fill positions of responsibility and honor, and only those who possess such qualifications can hope for advancement.

The fact that a man works eight or ten hours a day in the mines does not preclude him from time in which to study and improve his mind, and there is surely no need for any one in these days in which schools and teach-

ers are all over the land, and when there is every advantage for mental and moral improvement, to grow up in ignorance or to be a mere machine.

Besides, it is necessary to their physical health, and perfect enjoyment of it, the working men, whose occupations are of a particular laborious character should cultivate their minds by study, as it is that brain-workers and all engaged in sedentary occupations should regularly take physical exercise.—*The Miner*.

In the *Journal* of May 5, Powderly handles those professed advocates of labor right, the ex-members and non-attending members, without gloves. To the one who told he was as good a member as ever, he said:

We need aid, encouragement, funds, moral support, sympathy and devotion to our principles, but from you we receive neither. No, you are not as good as if you were still a member; on the contrary, you are worse than if you never were a part of us. There is only one way in which you can make amends and undo the wrong you have inflicted on us—again identify yourself with the Order and assist wherever you can in the work we are doing. You claim to be an admirer of mine. I don't want admirers, can live without your admiration, and, as for your flattery, it would as quickly be bestowed on a hangman if you felt like it. If worthy of admiration, it must be for something I am doing; if that something is for the good of mankind, then you have as much right to take part in doing it as I. You admire me, but I cannot admire you, for you are, though you may not be aware of it, helping to tear down what we are trying to build up. Join the Order again, use your influence to have others do so, build up your Assembly, take an interest in its welfare, and show that you are really in earnest. Do not say that you are as good a Knight as the man who through thick and thin stood by the Order. Establish your claim to the friendship and fellow-



ship of the Order everywhere by doing your share to establish more firmly the right of man to air, land and sunshine.

It sounds very well to hear men say they are as much in sympathy with us as when they were members. They feel, no doubt, that they are in earnest; but if the Order depended on such as these, we would soon hear the last sound of the dying reformer's voice in the land.

We have quite a number of men, ex-members, who are too respectable to belong to the order now. They do not wish to have it known that they mingle with the common herd; but some ship is bringing to our shores the substitute for the ultra respectable workman, who will in a short time be begging from the man who took his place for a lower wage than he received. There is only one way in which to establish our principles, in which to be as good as if you were a member, in which to continue to be respectable, and that way lies open to you in attaching yourself to a Local Assembly of this Order and in co-operating with others in the performance of their common duty.

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A wage slave has the privilege of existence only when he is wanted by the capitalist to produce profit. The wages paid by the profit-mongers are paid to enable the labor machine to recoup its exhausted energies the best way he can.

The capitalist does not let wage slaves idle the time under his service for an hour—not even for a minute. He has “watch dogs” on purpose to prevent such a scandal. When the wage earner is sick he sends him away—to hunger or to die, for it is no business of his. If he had to bury him the probability is he would throw him into the dust hole or deposit him in a hospital for dainty students to pick his bones. An animated machine or an intelligent monkey capable of producing profit would suit the capitalist better than the every day slave, for he then would not have to pay regard to

sentiment or factory acts. Wagery, then, is but slavery veiled, and it is absurd to speak of “fair” or “good wages.” There can be no fair or good system of wage slavery any more than there can be a good or fair system of chattel slavery.—*A. P. Hazell.*

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I never saw a garment too fine for a man or a maid; there never was a chair too good for a cobbler or a cooper or a king to sit in; never a house too fine to shelter the human head. These elements about us—the glorious sun, the imperial moon—are not too good for the human race. Elegance fits man; but do we not value these tools a little more than they are worth, and sometimes mortgage a house for the mahogany we bring into it? I would rather eat my dinner off the head of a barrel, or dress after the fashion of John the Baptist in the wilderness, or sit on a block all my life, than consume all on myself before I got a home, and take so much pains with the outside when the inside was as hollow as an empty hut. Beauty is a great thing; but beauty of garment, house and furniture are tawdy ornaments compared with domestic love. All the elegance in the world will not make a home; and I would give more for a spoonful of real heart-love than for whole shiploads of furniture and all the gorgeousness all the upholsters in the world can gather.—*Dr. O. W. Holmes.*

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It pays to read the papers, especially your county paper, for often through this medium business chances and opportunities are presented that might otherwise entirely escape your attention. For instance, B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., have an advertisement in this paper that will prove of especial interest and value to a large number of people hereabouts. Write to them for further particulars.

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“The surest way to get help is to act as though you don't need it.”



## LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

## INJURY TO BRAKEMAN—RULES OF COMPANY—VIOLATION THEREOF—EVIDENCE OF CUSTOM.

In an action by the rear brakeman of a freight train, for injuries received while climbing from inside the car to the top, it cannot be shown that it was customary for the rear brakeman to ride inside the rear car, it being provided by the rules of the company, with which the injured employe was furnished, that brakemen "must not leave their brakes while the train is in motion," and that the post of the rear brakeman is on the last car, which he must not leave, except to protect the train. Judgment for defendant affirmed. *Gordy v. New York P. & N. Ry. Co.*, Md., S. C., Feb. 4, 1892.

NOTE.—Rigid rules are doubtless necessary to the successful operation of a railway. But to hold that an injured employe cannot recover for such injuries which the only negligence attributed to him is that of being out of his place of duty, when injured is bordering on the arbitrary. It seems that no matter how negligent the management may be if the employe is guilty of the slightest negligence the rule of law turns him away empty handed. Comparative negligence has some recognition in Illinois and Georgia, but the majority of the state's code require the injured party to be wholly free from fault in order to recover.

## INJURY TO EMPLOYE—DEFECTIVE LOCOMOTIVE—NEGLIGENCE OF RAILROAD COMPANY.

When a brakeman in charge of the railway train, after signaling the engineer to proceed, attempted to board the engine when in motion, and was injured. In an action against the railway company therefore, he alleged that the step was loose and turned. There was no evidence that the engineer, whose duty it was to see to the step, was incompetent, or did not have proper tools to fix the step, or as to

how long it was loose, or whether the company had knowledge of its insecurity.

*Held*, that the trial court properly directed a verdict for the defendant. *Miller v. Chicago & G. T. Ry. Co.*, Mich. D. C., Feb. 5, 1892.

NOTE.—Here the court holds that the brakeman and engineer are fellow servants, and because of the engineer's negligence in suffering the step to remain out of order, and in the absence of any evidence as to his competency, the injured employe cannot recover. A modification of this rule of law ought in justice to employes of hazardous employment be demanded by incoming legislatures.

## INJURY TO EMPLOYE—UNSAFE APPLIANCES—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE—ANTICIPATED DANGER.

A complaint in an action for personal injuries alleged that plaintiff, for several years prior to the accident, had been in defendant's employ, engaged in making general repairs in a shop, and had occasionally been required to use a ladder, that on complaining that the ladder furnished was not safe, he was told that a suitable one would be provided for future work; that, relying on such promise, he continued in the employ of defendant; that a suitable ladder was not provided, and that thereafter, while by the foreman's order, he was ascending a ladder unprovided with spikes at its end or with other safe appliances, and resting upon an oily floor, it slipped, and occasioned the injury complained of.

*Held*, On demurrer to the complaint, that the latter failed to state a cause of action, as the danger might have been anticipated by the exercise of ordinary care on the part of the injured shop hand. Hence, by reason of his contributory negligence in failing to anticipate the risk no recovery can be had. *Cocoran v. Milwaukee G. & L. Ry. Co.*, Feb. 2, 1892.

NOTE.—The rule of law is that one who continues to work with defective appliances does so at his own peril. There is no rule however, that occa-



sions more trouble than this one. The promise to correct, repair or replace with better and more improved appliances often induces employes to continue to hazard their lives and limbs in order in some cases to retain their positions of employment. There is an implied rule of law that where the principal promises to repair, correct or furnish better and safer equipments and fails to do so, a liability arises upon injury resulting for such failure. These cases are exceedingly difficult to make; and employes of hazardous undertakings should at once refuse to work with unsuitable or defective appliances. As a general rule a continuance is at their own risk.

#### **DANGEROUS FREIGHT—INJURY TO EMPLOYEE—EXCESSIVE VERDICT.**

1. Where a quantity of naphtha was placed in a car by a shipper and billed as "carbon oil." Across the heads of the barrels was branded the words, "unsafe for illuminating purposes. On the trip the employe (conductor) entered the car with a lantern to stop a leak, and while so engaged was injured by an explosion.

*Held*, that the shipper was bound to so mark the barrels that the employes of the carrier, in the exercise of ordinary prudence, would ascertain the explosive nature of the goods; and whether the brand mentioned was sufficient for this purpose was a question for the jury.

2. At the time of the injury the employe (conductor) was a vigorous and laborious man, about thirty years of age. He was burned about the face so as to disfigure him for life and permanently lost the use of his left arm. His right hand was somewhat injured, and his feet were badly burned. He suffered much pain for several months.

*Held*, that a verdict for \$25,000 was excessive. New trial granted. *Standard Oil Co. et al. v Tierney, Ky. C. of App. Jan. 1892.*

#### **TWO KINDS OF DEVICES—NEGLIGENCE FOR INCREASED HAZARDS.**

The plaintiff recovered a judgement against the defendant on account of in-

juries sustained by him while coupling cars. From this judgment the defendant appealed.

*Held*, that it is not negligence *per se* for a railroad company to adopt a device for coupling cars, not before in use on its road, without discarding those already in use by it, although the use of the two together may be more hazardous than the use of either alone.

*Held*, also, that the railroad company may exercise this right, because the risk is incidental to the service of one who is engaged in coupling cars; and, if the sole cause to an injury to one so engaged be the current use of the two devices, it imposes no obligation upon the railroad company to compensate him therefor. Judgment reversed. *Pittsburg & L. E. Ry. Co. v Henley, Ohio D. C., Feb. 1892.*

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If the bulk of the human race are always to remain as at present—slaves to toil in which they have no interest; drudging from early morn till late at night for bare necessities, and with all the intellectual and moral deficiencies which that implies—without resources either in mind or feeling—untaught, for they cannot be better taught than fed; selfish, for all their thoughts are 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 for what others have—I know not what there is that should make any person of any capacity or reason concern himself about the destinies of the human race.

—John Stuart Mill.

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"The man of principle may get awful lonesome, sometime, for he often lives in solitude, but he has the consolation of knowing he is in excellent company."

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"People who think that profanity is funny might as well imagine that strychnine is nourishing."



## 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 Assembly at Sidney, Nebraska, which has been inactive for a long time is again in active condition.

Correspondents this month must all be asleep, as but a few have sent in their monthly letters. Some seem to think there is nothing to write about unless there is some grievance to relate, when it is quite as pleasant to hear that there is no complaint.

The pages of the magazine are open to all. No one need think he must be especially asked or appointed as a contributor. We want the valuable thoughts of everybody. We want to exchange ideas with each other, that the best of all may be adopted.

The total of April reports of the locals of the District show an increase over January reports. If the locals will be active during the present month in reaching the delinquent and careless members, the July report will show a still larger increase. There will be one new and three reorganized Assemblies to come in on the July report.

Powderly's words to seceding members should be read by all. We reprint them this month. When men suffer by their acts after having been

cautioned of their danger they are deserving of no sympathy, in fact they should suffer that they may learn the lesson, impress it on their memory.

Every member should be an agent for the magazine. It is the property of one member as much as another and needs the active support of all. It is something the organization can ill afford to allow to go down, and it is the active support of members that maintains it. If each should leave it to someone else to do it would have no support, likewise with the organization which the magazine is a part of. We need ones support as much as another.

If workingmen would remember that effective labor organizations are quite as much a preventative as a cure, there would be as full activity when everyday affairs are moving along smoothly as when there is trouble in camp. One of the greatest weaknesses of workingmen is that such a large number of them believe they have no mutual interests to look after except when they are in trouble, and for that reason their troubles are more severe for they are never prepared for them nor seeking to prevent them.

Labor organizations are co-operative institutions into which each member is supposed to put an equal amount of energy in furthering the objects sought. One who does nothing to sustain them but pay dues, does very little. One such who expects to get benefits and personal support ought to be told he has done nothing to entitle him to it. If all did like him there would be nothing to give results. It is not to be expected that all the personal whims or theories of each individual member is going to be adopted as the expressed idea of all, and if each expected it and kicked or pulled out if it was not done, there could be no organization, that which the majority can agree on must be made the policy of



the whole and those who will not cooperate are simply a retarding force. They are in as ridiculous a position as the one jurymen who failing to make the other eleven agree with him condemned them as the most inconsistent lot of men he ever saw.

so-called "truths" that some demand blind belief, and deny the right to investigate?

31. Can progress be expected from men who believes but does not want investigation?

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### QUESTION DEPARTMENT.

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#### QUESTIONS IN MAY MAGAZINE.

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25. What is the workers just share of the product of his labor?

26. What is the cause of so many thousand men idle at the present time?

27. Why do not working people act for their own interest?

28. What is capital?

I offer the following as answers to questions in May Magazine:

25. The full product or its equivalent.

26. The monopoly of natural opportunities. The control of land transportation and money by the few, compelling the many to be dependent on them.

27. Because they do not know enough, too many of them have had bred in them the idea that there interests were subservient to others.

28. The surplus product of labor, proper tools and sustenance to aid labor and sustain it during the productive period, that and the education of children is its only legitimate use.

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#### QUESTIONS FOR JUNE.

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29. Why should labor be compelled to pay for the use of capital, its surplus product?

29. Why should one man pay another for the use of any part of nature?

30. Has truth need to fear investigation? If not why are there so many

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### LITERARY NOTES.

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It is not true that repression is good for the soul. It is only good for some souls, and good for them only under some conditions. Even if they fail to perish under it, you can never know how much sweeter, finer, riper, they might have been under different circumstances. The night-blooming cereus is the only flower absolutely injured by sunshine; and, though it keeps its grace in the dark,—there are fewer to appreciate and enjoy the grace so hardly won. The soul under repression is like the closed piano that you see in houses in the country; there is a fine cloth over the piano, and the dust is kept out, and there are vases scattered over the closed top, with very pretty flowers, perhaps, in the vases; but if it were open there might be music. You remember how "Romola, who loved homage, flourished under it as a lily lifting itself to the light." To a woman of fine literary culture, complaining of her isolated life, I said, "But your isolation has made you what you are." "Yes," she answered quickly,—“what I am but not what I might be.”—*Alice Wellington Rollins, in May LIPPINCOTT'S.*

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Where the working poor are paid in return for their labor only as much money as will buy them the necessities of life, their condition is identical with that of the slave, who receives those necessities at short hand; the former may be called "freemen," and the latter "slaves," but the difference is imaginary only.—*John Adams.*

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"The vanguard of progress in life often appears to be a compromise."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

ALMY, Wyo., May 10, 1892.

## 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, Ida., May 20, 1892.

## Editor Magazine:

The rule adopted by Mr. Hovey at this point is as follows: On the morning of pay day he has a notice posted when the checks will be given the employes. This is a great convenience to the men and as its costs the company nothing it could be followed at other points to good advantage. The old way was to stand around and make the air look blue when the small man played eagle eye.

We understand that some of our boys were not carried away by the prohibition organizer as he is a member of the "legal bar" of Seattle and is lecturing against the whiskey bar—it looks to be a case of kettle calling pot black. Look at our congress, and then turn an ear to this lecturer who stamps on the third party almost before its birth, then ask yourself the question who caused this country the most sorrow? The bar tender who fattens on your appetite or these lawyer-congressmen who are the cause of this evil? Also the cause of a condition of affairs in this country that is driving it to a revolution. A banking system to rob the producer, a perpetual war debt, and a parasite that fattens on the troubles of the people? Nothing is so severe a boycott on this class of profession as a quiet and peace loving community. For lawyers of the new school we have the highest regards, lawyers who defend the right and do not put themselves up to the highest bidder.

We had the pleasure of our District Secretary this month a person we were all glad to see as many of us had him sized up for a giant, judging from his work.

Our miners of North Idaho are still in the ring and it looks as though it is to be a war to the death for if, the miners are to lose, a petition to congress repealing the duty on silver-lead ore it will make a few of these would-be czars feel the power of organized effort.

Our U. S. District Judge(?) is keeping up his record in fighting labor organizations, if we remember rightly this same man tried to incorporate in our state constitution a clause that would have out-lawed every labor or reform organization in this State, with a war in Wyoming and one to be expected any moment in Idaho, we ask the question, when will it become general?

BOOM.

## Editor Magazine:

The following resolutions were adopted by L. A. 10271 of Almy, Wyo.:

WHEREAS for several weeks past the citizens of Wyoming have been in a condition of excitement owing to the invasion of our State by an armed body of men, and

WHEREAS said armed body of men in company with certain residents of our State proceed to take the law into their hands, and two lives were lost as a result of this, and

WHEREAS section one of Article 19 of our State constitution relating to police powers, provides that no armed Police force or Detective agency or armed body or unarmed body of men shall ever be brought into this State for the suppression of domestic violence except upon the application of the Legislature or executive when the Legislature can not be convened. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, that we denounce such high handed proceedings as being a violation of the constitution of our state and having a tendency to encourage rather than to suppress lawlessness and be it further

*Resolved*, that we call upon the Governor of our State to use every effort to have the guilty parties brought to justice so that our laws may be respected and the dignity of our State upheld. And be it further

*Resolved*, that a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the Governor, and a copy be sent to the journal of the K. of L., and to the Union Pacific Employes' Magazine and to our local newspapers for publication.

L. A. 10271.

ARMSTRONG, Kans., May 22, 1892.

## Editor Magazine:

It is now an assured fact that four new Locomotives are to be built here as soon as practicable. The boiler and fire box work is ordered for the whole. The blacksmith work is now under construction in that department for the quadruple, with the exception of the frames which are made at Omaha, Nebraska. The first frame arrived here last week in good shape, and the workmanship of it is a credit to the follower of vulcan.

Work in all the departments is brisk. With men leaving in every department at an opportune time, from the tone and temper of the men, the eight hour system is not sought after by them. That is with the reduction of pay. Everything is lost sight of for mammon. And still every man coming this way looking for work is penniless and poverty stricken, so much so that in nine cases out of ten when employed here men have to go security for under clothing, shoes, outer garments and other miscellaneous articles too numerous to mention, for them boarding house

keepers have to resort to the civil law to get their board money out of them. And were it not for the clerks in the master mechanic's office being friendly to them many a scoundrel would skip the town without liquidating their just dues.

No changes made in any of the heads of department here last month all smooth sailing so far. All low lands in this vicinity is inundated with water. Hundreds of families have to seek refuge in the high lands. The Missouri and Kaw rivers are on a spree. The weather is cold and gloomy with over-coats and heavy wraps in demand.

Times are very dull outside of railroad and packing house work. The high water has retarded the latter industry to a great extent on account of the flooding of their cellars. I would not advise anyone seeking employment of any kind to come this way pending dull times. In what shape is the McKinley bill working in the interest of the railroad men, I cannot see where it is improving our condition. Such political questions we should study assiduously and become acquainted with their workings. We should be open to conviction from any political standpoint that would be to our interest socially, morally and financially.

ALL BOUT DE SON.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., May 25, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

As you did not hear from this point last month, thinking our correspondent had gone back on us I am going to fill up the gap that may possibly otherwise exist.

Well news are a little scarce and yet there is plenty to write about if I only had the ability to do so.

3790 is still prospering. Work at this point is plenty, no new hands being hired, but one of our old hands has quit and gone to Omaha to work.

Ed. Crane took a hasty departure from our midst, could not agree with our foreman lately created from the ranks, and as Ed. is constituted to resent any and all insults he thought it better to vacate for Mr. Smith is considered a holy terror when he starts out after a man and its a pity we have to have such men in authority. Who will be the next is the question talked of among us and we can only surmise.

Our labor societies in the city are busy at present agitating the early closing views; some of the stores I understand have been closing at 6:30 and 7:30 but others not so minded would keep open longer. I saw a large crowd going to the rounds of the stubborn merchants last night trying I hear to persuade them to fall into line and give their clerks the benefit, whether they succeed remains to be seen.

Now Mr. Editor I will close as I said I am no letter writer but I may give you another letter

soon and perhaps it will be an eye opener about wages, hours worked, laborers doing tradesmen's work, how helpers are the coming force.

Yours till then

JACK PLANE.

ELLIS, KANS., May 22, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

The wind still blows and the air is still full of dampness, the only kick now coming is want of sunshine.

Well there is two or three cases of splicing been done up since my last. Including Fireman Mat Yoksha and Miss Katie Murphy from the north part of the county.

There has been quite a round of amusements this month The Uncle Tom's Cabin big tent show, Minstrel troupe drew large houses, and there has been no end to ice cream suppers, balls etc.

The Public school closed the term May 20, with literary exercises. The rooms were decorated with drawings and examination papers by pupils, quite a number of visitors were present. The graduating class have there commencement on the 31st of May.

Several of our citizens are making improvements around in the way of painting, plastering and house cleaning seems to be the order of the day. Mr. Harens an old railroad man seems to be getting the bulk of the plastering and stone work.

Chrysler & Caskey are getting a stock of machinery set up to take the farmers eye and hard earned cash.

Some of the boys have been doing the insurance company's up to the tune of several dollars lately some how or other they will get hurt once in a while.

One of the greatest catches of the season was the Edison Musical and Talking Phonograph that was here for two days clearing \$55.

Street Commissioner Dull has begun hunting up the boys liable to poll tax.

Some of the shop men have been having trouble with their merchants two or three being unfortunate enough to have their wages garnished causing them to loose a week or two of work. It seems to me mighty unreasonable and unfair to do a man that kind of a trick, for many a good man get behind in spite of themselves and when they do it is hard to catch up even if he works every day, and then to cause a man all that trouble and loss of work. It seems to me it would be better policy to make every one secure them in some way for the goods they let out instead of taking revenge on some good man that can hardly make ends meet by working all the time while those that do the slip act, work half the time live high and dress well, but all the same they are just the chaps that have the best credit.

Round House has got a new coat of whitewash and paint on wall, quite an improvement.



Pile driver has been going under a few repairs. Engine 623 is out of shop having got a slight overhauling, engine 620 about out having been given a thorough renewing.

Boiler maker David Turner has been transferred from Cheyenne Wells to Ellis, W. U. Stocking visa verse with a good raise of pay, which I am glad to be able to write for he is a deserving man. W. U. Stocking attended Grand Lodge of K. of P's at Pittsburg, Kans. this week.

U. P. has been doing the G. B. act at this point by the wholesale lately two engineers, a conductor, and two brakeman. Some of them may get back after a while but nothing certain as I understand.

Well some of the Ellises are leaving for countries new and pastures green, others are coming here. What a grand thing that everybody is not suited with the same place etc.

All that wish for reform should read Powderly's articles in Journal of Labor.

N. G.

DENVER, Colo., May 25, 1892.

Editor Magazine:

I closed my last letter with the announcement that our local Assembly would celebrate its eighth anniversary and the event came off last evening, and, as usual with all the Assembly has ever undertaken was a success. Hon. Chas. Van Wyck, ex-senator of Nebraska, delivered an address on the free coinage of silver and its relations to labor, and it was the unanimous opinion of all who heard him that it was the most logical address on the silver question ever delivered in Colorado. The *Rocky Mountain News* of this morning published the greater part of it, and by the way *The News* is squaring itself in line with most of the economic questions that are agitating the people.

After the lecture the usual dancing program was carried out. Great credit is due the committee for there efforts in making the eight anniversary a success.

The Assembly is keeping to the front in educational work and is not satisfied to follow ruts of predecessors, and they showed this in bringing the ex-senator of Nebraska to Denver. After hearing or reading the address men of Colorado will feel more in touch with the men of the plains, and consequently will pull that much better together for common interests of a common country.

One of our switchmen here has immortalized his name by an act of bravery in which he lost his life. He has caused the world to see for a moment where true manhood is to be found. Among those in humble life. The recognition of his act and the response that it brought out from the hearts of the people is evidence enough to prove that there is more good than bad in the world.

Lee. J. Dunham on the morning of the 19th sprang before a rapid moving train to save the

life of a child, but too late, both lives were lost, but the unselfish motive makes every heart true to humanity do him honor and properly provide for the young wife and child he so suddenly left. The new park will be named Dunham Park to his memory, and a suitable monument erected.

The following lines published in *The News* in tribute to his memory express the right sentiment:

"Greater love than this" said He,  
Who with thorns at last was crowned,  
"No man hath than he whose life  
For his friends he will lay down"—  
Gladly gives when called upon  
That most dear to every human breast;  
Freely quits his hold to earth,  
That some loved one may be blest,  
Was not greater yet the love,  
That did prompt a human heart,  
For a child to him unknown,  
With his precious life to part?  
Freely, nobly laid it down,  
Paused not, questioned not, but gave  
Life, and home, and hope, and friends,  
But a stranger's child to save.  
Brave the man who for his home,  
Country, fireside, child, or wife,  
In the thickest of the fray  
Nobly stands and risks his life;  
He is fighting for a cause,  
And the cause doth make him bold;  
But he, who to a certain death,  
Rushes, with no thought of wife,  
Children, fireside, friend, or home;  
But to save a stranger's life;  
Casts a shadow on the deeds  
Of the daring soldier bold;  
Rivals, ah! the bravest act  
That has ever yet been told.

\* \* \* \*

Surely in the courts of heaven,  
As that noble act was done,  
Angels paused with silent wonder;  
Bowling to the Holy One,  
Prayed that they might go and welcome  
(As the pearly gates unfold  
To admit him) Lee J. Dunham  
To the Saviour's loving fold.

Daily in the rush and hum of life among the toilers are acts of self-sacrifice done, that if ever known will be in some great hereafter, not known now, for humanity does not check its rush and scramble for the spoils of life, to see and recognize it. 'Tis well that occasionally some act is, even though a life is needed to cause it, otherwise we might entirely forget that we are human, that we have hearts, that the greatest deeds of man is not to get, wealth sinks into insignificance beside noble acts, and the world is yet capable of recognizing it.



On the first of the month T. G. Roberts, foreman of the car department was regine, a Mr. Blackburn taking his place. Roberts has never been popular with those under him, more especially because of some of his acts under the old regine. I trust the change will make an improvement, changes for the worst are not wanted.

Regulation time, 47 hours per week is still in force, men are becoming used to it, and many would dread to again tackle longer time there is lots in having an extra hour of freedom, it makes a man believe more in himself.

Things in general are running along smoothly. Toplam is still in charge of the boiler shop, and getting good results, notwithstanding rumors, elsewhere to the contrary.

There are a few men coming in and others leaving these spring months but as a rule these shops have as little of that as I think any on the system. Of course "hobo's" drift in and out again, as they claim it is such an easy matter for them to get over the road now-a-days.

Long day shops are sought for like the N. P., B. & M., Santa Fe etc., where one can work ten hours and get about the same pay as for eight and a half hours on the U. P.

By the time another month rolls around the workmen will be choosing sides for the great fight killing mutual interests while their enemies carry off the spoils, proving what fools they are, perhaps enough will unite this fall to give hope for the future, to show there is something left to build on.

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## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

May 5th again found me speeding west from Denver, the first objective point being Pocatello, Idaho, where I arrived in time for supper on the 6th, and had the pleasure of speaking to a large audience of workmen of the place that evening at the opera house.

Pocatello, like most of the town along the Union Pacific has its band of men seeking the good of humanity by advancing the principles of right, on which humanity must advance if it advances at all, here like everywhere their greatest opposition comes from those who are in the most need of the good sought, who are now suffering the severest from man's oppression of man.

Pocatello is strictly a railroad town its surroundings held back from development being yet in the possession of the Indians, and of course stands in the same condition it has for unknown ages. If the whites have injured the Indian they certainly have made it of better use to humanity than the Indian ever did or would.

The "wee small hours" of the morning found me speeding on west through the "sage bush wastes of Idaho" desolate enough at present but yet to blow like a garden, under the will of man. It requires water and the water belongs to the people, if the people have the benefit from its use, they will keep within their own hands the means

of transporting and not forever put themselves and their posterity at the mercy of a corporation, the development may not be quite so rapid, but the benefits to the people will be surer, the surplus of their labor will not go to aleins to be squandered in riotous living. There is no worse monopoly than an irrigating company. The people of Idaho in developing their state ought to take warning by results in other states and not only keep the water but the means of transporting it in its own hands.

In due course of time I found myself in Shoshone; Idaho's most celebrated city. I had heard so much said of the place and its people I was somewhat in the state of mind of the Tammanychiefs when choosing a place to hold a democratic convention, "can the police be depended upon," but how foolish our doubts and fears often prove to be. What small ill-bred minds were those, who had led railroad magnets to believe it was a tuff town, the trouble must have been that they were too small for the place.

From the moment I stepped on the platform, I was taken charge of and the succeeding three days had very little control of my movements. The people who govern the town governed me, and it was in no unpleasant way either. The day was spent in getting acquainted, and the evening in recovering from a surprise that a break in the usual program caused me. Instead of the usual impromptu workmen's meeting, there gathered at the Assembly rooms, the men with their families and their friends and their best girls. A quartette consisting of Mrs. Abbott, Messrs. Davis, McPherson and Foster, with Mrs. Chamberlaine at the organ furnished music for the opening feature, and after I had spoken my piece under the disadvantages of surprise and unoccasional surroundings, the place was quickly transformed into a banquet hall, the ladies taking charge of the program, the tables were soon spread with the products of their hands of a quality not to be excelled, and in quantity for a multitude. Excellence encourages excellence, undoubtedly much of the credit of the men's mechanical ability is indirectly due to them. The social entertainment is not a new move of the Shoshone labor advocates, its a method they have of keeping acquainted with each other of utilizing social pleasures to keep men united for practical social progress. Its an example that ought to be followed where ever there is an Assembly. It is one of the secrets of the success of the Shoshone Assembly.

Bright and early next morning under the protective wings of Bros. Foster, Chamberlain and Walters, and seated in a comfortable carriage behind a fine team, I found myself speeding over lava rock south, bound for the great Shoshone Falls in the Snake river. We first stopped at the blue lakes four miles below the falls, where the lunch baskets were well patronized. I had been told much about what I was to see during the 27 miles ride, but knowing the placivities of my chaperons had not worked my imaginations up too high, as it was Bro. Walters first visit he did not count in the tales.



The lakes and the beauties of their surroundings cannot be described, there the lakes were hundred of feet below us, as "blue as a whetstone" and the bottom visible though many feet deep. The productive possibilities of Idaho soil is demonstrated here, fruits of all kinds have been planted by the parties who have homesteaded there and were all in full bloom at the time of our visit, May 8.

From here we drove on to the great falls. We viewed them from all points of vantage, to describe the grandeur of the sight I cannot, but, there we viewed them from perpendicular cliffs over 1000 feet above them and saw the mighty fall of 210 feet, fifty feet higher than Niagara, the main leap of 180 feet, we saw them from the right bank and the left and from the foot of them where we could feel the spray, we visited the many points of interest about the falls including vaulted domes, Diana's bath and locomotive cave, where the regular exhaust of a locomotive can be heard as plain as the real.

How insignificant man feels when standing before such mighty natural forces. He can only look and wonder. After comfortable accommodations at the hotel, where we were lulled to sleep by the roar and tremble of the falls, we visited the Twin Falls four miles above, in many respects they are as grand as the Great Falls. The Twin Falls are 184 feet fall and the river is divided into two mighty falls, from here we turned our faces toward Shoshone to describe all we saw will fill a book, and to me it is indescribable, to all I will say if the opportunity offers, go and see them you will not be disappointed you will find here combined one grand view what you would go to many places to see in parts. The imaginations of some of the party were well worked up and displayed itself on the return trip in some marvelous tales. It being Walter's and my first trip we stood no show with Foster and Chamberlain in the imaginative though Walter's ferry boat did grow slightly out of proportion.

I reached Shoshone too late to keep an appointment at Glenn Ferry, the sure result of trying to combine business with pleasure though the blame of it I place on the Shoshonites.

The morning of the 10th found me again moving westward with memory of three days of pleasures out of the ordinary of my life, which memory I trust will never fade, and for it I shall always be indebted to Shoshone Assembly.

Unable to meet the Glenn Ferry men Tuesday eve. I went on to Mountain Home where I organized a new Assembly and then continued on to Portland. At Albina, now a part of Portland, I was greeted by a well filled hall on Thursday evening, and I visited the longshoreman's Assembly on Friday evening. The organization is fairly well sustained at this point, though like most places not as it should be. After the talk to the longshoremen, Messrs. Crowley, Scott, Sullivan, Hornby and others kept all well entertained to a late hour with songs. The longshoremen have at hand the facilities for preventing their meetings growing dull. Returning I stopped at Glenn Ferry Sunday when a well attended

meeting was held, a freight brought me into Shoshone early Monday morning, giving me an opportunity to get welcome change from hotel feed by taking dinner with Munro.

My trip was continued through to Butte, where I found one of the districts active Assemblies, who have many earnest men supporting it.

The evening of the 19th found me again in Denver and as usual well satisfied with the trip, for if nothing more I came back better acquainted with men whom I have been associated for years.

J. N. C.

### THE LIGHT IS BREAKING.

Say not the struggle naught availeth,  
The labor and the wounds are vain,  
The enemy faints not nor falleth,  
And as things have been they remain.

If hopes we dupes, fears may be liars.  
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,  
Your comrades chase e'en now the flyers,  
And, but for you, possess the field.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,  
Seem here no painful inch to gain,  
Far back, through creeks and inlets breaking,  
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only  
The daylight; comes in the light  
In front; the sun climbs slow, how slowly,  
But westward, look, the land is bright!

—Clough.

### REFORM.

The time has come, when men with hearts and brains,

Must rise and take the misdirected reins  
Of Government, too long left in the hands  
Of aliens, and of lackeys. He who stands,

And sees the mighty vehicle of state  
Hauled through the mire to some ignoble fate,  
And makes not such bold protest as he can, is no  
American.

*Ella W. Wilcox in May Arena.*

"Distrust the man who tells you to distrust.  
He takes the measure of his own small soul  
And thinks the world no larger. He who prates  
Of human nature's baseness and deceit,  
Looks in the mirror of his heart, and sees  
His kind therein reflected. Or perchance  
His honeyed wine of life was turned to gall  
Be sorrow's hand, which brim'd his cup with  
tears.

And made all things seem bitter to his taste.  
Give him compassion! but be not afraid  
Of nectared love, or friendship's strengthening  
draught,  
Nor thinks a poison underlies their sweets.  
Look through true eyes, you will discover truth.  
Suspect Suspicion, and doubt only Doubt."

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DENVER, COLORADO.



# UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VII.

JULY, 1892.

No. 6.

## OUR SOVEREIGN CITIZENS.

A period of the year has been reached when American citizens are accustomed to rejoice. The early days of July see the mass of the citizens taking extra steps for pleasure. Its the birth period of the nation. It is in memory of the time 117 years ago when a people declared that they were free from domination of a king. declaring that all men were created free and equal under inalienable rights, among which were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They overthrew many established customs; they denied the religiously thought doctrine of the divine right of kings, and declared as true the broader one of the divine right of human beings. They set up a beacon as broad as humanity and laid the foundation for mankind to build upon.

The struggle that followed for the establishment of that doctrine being successful there was formed a government that made every citizen by right a sovereign. There was set forth in practical form those ideas of human rights and government that have been known to the world since as American.

Based on the theory that every citizen was capable of exercising sovereignty, it has been one of the proper duties of the government to further those conditions, to es-

tablish those environments that would propagate and tend to promote those powers in the individual that are necessary to the exercise of sovereign powers. Such were American institutions. The public means of education as shown in the common school system being the foundation of them as it laid the foundation for intellectual growth, and the best evidence that it was a correct method is the fact that it has never been found fault with or condemned except by those who were bred to the monarchical belief. The town meeting of the New England states being the most direct educator of citizens in the duty of taking a practical interest in public affairs, in leading them to understand what was the greatest good to the greatest number.

There can no theory stand without the practical supports. It is quite as necessary to supply and prepare proper material for the house as it is to make the plans. A house is what is wanted. Without material none on any plan can be brought into existence. A nation, like an individual, must provide the proper shelter, protection and food for its existence.

A nation of sovereigns in theory, to carry out in its full extent its intended duties, must be practically composed of citizens capable of exercising sovereign duties, and it will fail in performing the duties

expected of it in proportion as it has not the supporting power. A body of people totally ignorant of the duties of a self governing people could not support democratic institutions, they know not what they mean. It, therefore, becomes the duty of every believer in the broad principles that should govern humanity, to be a promoter of every influence that will tend to build up the supporting powers, i. e., to plant the proper seed in the minds of men and throw out the environments that will nourish and promote the growth of sovereign powers in the individuals, who are the units of the nation, to be the enemy and destroyer of all that influence that would stunt and blast the growth. The period of the celebration of the nation's birth, the anniversary of the practical putting forth of those broader theories of human rights, ought to be the time when special attention is given to the duty, when the special needs of the hour are discussed under the inspiration arising from patriotic influences.

The wretched struggle for existence of the masses has been and will continue to be the most destructive influence to the elevation of man, to the final practical carrying out of those principles of government and human rights that that greatest of statesmen, Thomas Jefferson, hoped to see develop out of the republic that he did so much in establishing, and which principles of human liberty he did so much, against the ignorance and prejudice of his age, to graft in part into the constitution. It is the most destructive influence because it attacks the source of the life-giving powers of human rights; it forces the energies of the individual to be expended on the animal existence while the intellectual and moral being, which is all of man that raises him above *the lowest of brute creation*, or

gives him sovereign powers, becomes stunted and dead for lack of proper nourishment. All that there is of morality is summed up in the golden rule, in a regard of the rights of others; then how can a nation, founded on the principle of equal justice, maintain its autonomy when its component parts or a greater portion of them, must struggle with each other for supremacy, must regard each other practically as enemies, thus destroying the possibility of a moral growth while every moment must be devoted to the animal existence, giving none to the growth of the intellectual.

It is utter nonsense to think that there will come from a nation of such humanity anything but the faintest outline of liberty or fraternity, and equality will be a condition practically unheard of.

In theory only are we a nation of sovereigns, for if the masses are incapable of exercising sovereign powers they will not do it, and to that extent does a part of the nation become the subjects of the other parts. The sovereign should be free to express his will without fear of consequences, to what extent can the average wage earner exercise that? Is he not forced to consider what influence it may have on his means of existence if it come in opposition to the will of the one he is obliged to call master; to the one he has been forced to sell his labor to, and can a real sovereign, exercising what the term means, be the subject in any sense of another? Most certainly not; hence, to have full exercise of human liberty no such condition must be possible. Those liberties will arise as man rises above the mere struggle for animal existence.

There has arisen conditions in our country, since the age of Thomas Jefferson, destructive of the growth of sovereign powers



that were unforeseen by him and his co-patriots. There has been influxes of men, untaught or effected by hereditary or native environments that are necessary to the exercise and growth of liberty sustaining powers within them, to an extent greater than they imagined. Inventions have come into use that have revolutionized the industry of the world multiplying many fold, the producing powers of men without the exercise of proportionately increased intellectual powers. The horizon of the masses has been buried under the product of their own handicraft. The possibilities for individual accumulation has been increased to those who could and would take advantage of such conditions. The energy of the nation has been centralized on gain, and the higher aims of men have been lost sight of, the consequence has been disastrous to the expected growth of human liberties. Our sovereign citizen has developed into a producing machine instead of rising noble examples of fully developed men. The fault has not been with the foundation but with the material placed on it.

Thirty-two thousand millionaires could not now be found in our nation along side of a million able bodied paupers if the sovereign powers necessary to the support of a government of the people had been developed in proportion to the growth. No individual by any means ever produced wealth represented by a million of dollars, consequently those who have must have accumulated it from the product of others, and it belongs to those others who have been producing all their lives and yet have nothing; they consequently have not been exercising their citizen sovereignty or it would not have been lost to them, for the other accumulated it by means made legal by the voice of the govern-

ment, which voice expressed theoretically the wish of those very people who have been despoiled.

If any better results are to be seen in the future, attention must be quickly given to methods and means whereby able sovereign citizens will be a certainty in practice rather than in theory as at present. That which promotes individual responsibility promotes the growth of that necessary to the exercise of citizen sovereignty. That which reduces the number of the wage earning class, or reduces the time they are thus engaged, reduces the number that are under influences that are opposed to the growth of sovereign powers or reduces the extent of the influence. That which promotes the desire for individual research for knowledge reduces the number dependent on others to furnish it and increase the number of possible sovereigns.

All our citizens are sovereigns in theory but subjects in fact, when they are not capable of exercising or do not exercise the duties of sovereigns. Benefits come only from that which is in practice, and the patriotic American will aid the increase of that; the lover of humanity will, for the lover of humanity seeks liberty, fraternity, equality, and they are possible only in proportion as mankind is capable of exercising sovereign duties.

The theory is all we could wish; but a constitution, a law, or the casting of a vote, does not give, maintain or indicate its existence; it must be really in the man; subjecting himself to no other human being, and to a rule only when that rule is the result of the combined wisdom of such as himself.

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Error ceases to be dangerous when reason is left free to combat it.—Thos. Jefferson.



exertion on the part of individual citizens; to give the greatest good to the greatest number. There is due from all citizens the bearing of a share of the burdens of government, its expense and its defense, and to the citizen from the government an equal share of the protection and benefits.

The class that is most dangerous to society is that class who manipulate government affairs so that what should go to all accrues to the favored few, or who make of government a delusion. A delusion, for the many in the expectancy and belief that a benefit is derived in the support of government go on doing all or more than their share in the maintenance of government without proportionate returns. It matters not what method may be used to lead them to that belief.

On the just and equitable administration of government the best interests of humanity rest. In the prostitution of its functions to the interest of individuals, to the support of selfish ends the greatest dangers lay; the class of citizens or members of the government who conspire to bring about such ends and those who are indifferent to the efforts of such can justly be condemned as the dangerous class, a class who should be regarded with horror by all who have faith in humanity and in human means of advancement.

To whom must society at present point to with unanimity as the class who are thus engaged? Can it be those who, feeling that in human relations an injustice exists and not knowing why, seek the destruction of all forms of government, or those who seeing that government does not secure the ends intended seek to alter or amend the means adopted that those ends may be reached? It *cannot be either of them* for out of

the ruin wrought by the first mankind would be free to build anew, avoiding the mistakes, as far as they are able, of the past, and the second combined with the first the founders of our government were illustrious examples. They declare to the world "that whenever any government becomes destructive of these ends (the securing of human rights) it is the right of the people to altar or abolish it, and to institute another government laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." They then were resisting the injuries and usurpations of a kingly power.

We can point to-day to a class that have usurped the power the people established by that declaration. They are found in every legislative hall seeking legislation that would give advantage to the few over the many, such gains are so valuable to them that fortunes can be expending in acquiring them. They can be seen at every election blinding the people to their interests that the class interest may be protected, they place large amounts at the bidding of their managers to be used to accomplish the ends sought. How well they have succeeded may be seen in our financial legislation, and the method used as exposed in the developments lately given the world, when the means used to bribe congress came from a foreign land, proving that the dangerous class are not always citizens. Legislation that has given into the hands of the few the monopoly of the circulating medium of the nation. That has given into the hands of others the control of our highways, our means of transportation of passengers intelligence and freight, the monopolizing of the combined inventive



genius of the world. Whenever the people try to do for themselves their hand is seen. When through government functions the people seek to supply a city with water or urban rapid transit they are exposed by their efforts to prevent them doing so. They are the ones who cry paternalism, who want "individual enterprise encouraged" and then they give the franchise. This hand is seen in the decisions of the courts of justice were the tools of the dangerous classes are placed to protect their interests. It is evidenced in their decisions based on the old idea of the relations of master and servant, placing the servant, though a citizen bearing and compelled to bear a share of the burdens of government and intitled under our government to an equal footing with all, the inferior of the master.

The handiwork of the dangerous classes are seen in private armies that are subject to their call. It was seen in the attempt of the Cattle Kings of Wyoming against the rights of settlers, and in the movements of United States troops to their support and in the efforts of their tool, the acting governor of Wyoming. They are seen in every trust and combine and the means for their maintenance. In the control of political parties and the nominations of their tools. In every town and hamlet seeking to subject the interest of the masses in local affairs to the gain of the few. In the making of government destructive of the ends intended, the securing of equal rights to all to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Second to them are that indifferent class who, either ignorant or care not what their rights are or the rights of others, make the usurpations of the few possible, whether the ignorance arises from early neglect, of environments or

hereditary ideas or willful neglect it indirectly aids the destruction of the proper ends of government and every addition of such to the number of citizen is an addition to the power of the dangerous classes.

The safety of the nation, the safety of the future welfare of humanity rests with those who are fighting these destructive influences in society. Who are reaching the masses, awakening them to an exercise of their rights as factors in the direction of government affairs. Who are crying out against the evils the dangerous classes are bringing on all. Who are bringing them to say whether consent shall be given to the further exercise of government affairs such as has in a generation centralized into the hands about fifty thousand people over one-half the result of the labor of all the people of the nation for over a hundred years.

The result of the work of the dangerous class is to plain not to be seen. Their agents will be adrift in the land the next few months with speech, band and banner to induce an easily beguiled people to leave (to them) well enough alone.

There is in existence a class dangerous to human liberty, to human rights, to justice, it is the class that are prostituting all that is of value to mankind to selfish ends, to the maintenance of monopoly in land, transportation and money, who to maintain that trample fearlessly human liberty and justice in the ground. Shall their power be destroyed or they allowed to go on till they finally in their ravenous greed destroy all, and a new declaration of independence from their sway must be written and fought for?

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Mr. Dillon formerly president of the Union Pacific and one of the millionaires of the country, who



has just died, started as a very poor boy, and died rich. It depends altogether on how a person looks at that to say whether he regards that fact as an evidence of success. For death leaves possessions here with the rich as well as the poor, and as a millionaire, could not have produced that amount he must have got his gains from some one else leaving them with less than they otherwise would have. Now the one who had gained knowledge and imparts it to others would add to the store of others and in no way reduce his own, he would have done good for the world and that must be success.

Yet the fact that men like Dillon have acquired great fortunes from humble starts is made the general example of success, when from any moral point of view it must be quite the reverse. So few can acquire success of that kind any way that it seems worse than useless to ever speak of it from a favorable standpoint for others to try and follow, and it is most certain if all were as cunning and crafty, as is required to accumulate wealth in such piles, there would be fewer get such piles, for the ones they get it from now would be able to see and prevent their designs. But would the world be improved by having cunning and crafty the standard.

When the K. of L. principles get more widely understood wealth will have no weight on the side of success, for success will be understood as meaning something else than that evidenced by material things. There is nothing to be gained by trying to be able to die with as much wealth as Sidney Dillon, but there is by bringing conditions such that yourself and others can use more, death will level all anyway.

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*It is quite common when a body*

of workingmen have reached a certain degree of unity on questions of immediate interest to them, to suddenly find themselves quarrelling over questions having no bearing whatever on their welfare, upsetting all that which had and was continuing to give them good. They curse each other, forgetting one is to blame as much as another, that, aware of their stupidity, the enemy has stolen into their camp, and destroyed their power without the use of energy on his part, simply setting them to killing each other.

It might be well for many of the workingmen along the line of the Union Pacific to inquire into why they are at each other over creed, craft and national lines. If they would stop and think a moment they might realize what fools they are. Some of them might learn whether there was any hope to benefit themselves permanently by endeavoring to work an injury on another. They might discover wherein keeping a fellow man down was going to raise them up.

They might discover incidently that they were parties to acts against themselves worse than they accuse any employer of. Nothing can be right to one man that directly or indirectly wrongs another, or gives to one a right that is denied another.

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A man, who has by personal exertion against odds, gained skill and knowledge should be entitled to the increased reward arising from the use thereof, but in no way has he the right to prevent others from acquiring such skill and knowledge. It is something, the acquiring of which reduces no other persons supply. Its value is its use.

The idea of restricting opportunities is the one on which monarchies and aristocratic govern-



ments rest; it is contrary to the principles of democracy and cannot live long under it. It is an idea dangerous to human liberties, it is unamerican in that sense.

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The nomination of "Outlaw Reid" as a candidate for vice-president is a case of plutocracy snapping its finger at the people. From among its number they could not have picked one more fitting to represent them. Aside from his notorious hostility to anything that has been urged for the welfare of the masses, or in the recognition of labors rights, he was the tool that plutocracy used to get control of the *New York Tribune*, and thus silence that noble man of the people, Horace Greeley, who had built the paper up in fighting for human rights, thus capturing one of the peoples strongholds, without their immediate knowledge, driving their champion to his grave, while they utilized the confidence the people had in it to further their nefarious ends. The history of that transaction and the part Reid played in it ought to be all that is necessary for the American people to consider to bury him politically so deep that he would never be heard from again, and give plutocracy a slap that will make it wince. It is not politics but the necessity of fighting to the death the avowed haters of human rights that prompts this from us.

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All the success that will ever be attained by the social movement will be that measured by the increased opportunities given all. Government workshops and trades schools must be utilized to give the needed opportunities to the young to learn if others are restricted.

#### OUR POLITICAL MACHINE.—"THE GOVERNMENT" AND ITS ALLY THE HIRED PRESS.

Our government to-day is a great deal like a complex piece of machinery. The laws of mechanism teach us that the more simple the machine, the less liable it is to be disordered, and the easier repaired when disordered.

Through this complicated governmental machine the people have suffered for years before they find where the fault lies. Like the machine that receives its motion from one wheel, that wheel is supposed to be the voice of the people through congress. If there are other wheels that clog or retard the progress of the machine, yet unable to stop it, the result will be ineffectual the first moving power will have its way, and the machine will move on, and speed is applied increasing the power of the first wheel. To enable our government to cause sufficient friction to stop or clog the machine, we have imitated monarchical governments and provided a second wheel, the United States Senate. Now add the third wheel the President, and the machine is complete. It is often explained that the last wheel is to check the inter-mediate. But when we find that wheel number two also has the power to check the veto of wheel number three, when it has sufficient power—two-thirds majority, and that the second wheel was put in the machine by monopoly, and since it has never been known to work in the interest of the first wheel, the people—it is plain to be seen that it is not necessary and it ought to be thrown away as useless.

Where we try to think of the necessity of the power of the second wheel to check the third, when the third wheel has the power to check the second, which checks the third, we are liable to get all mixed up. Some day we may have sense enough to simplify the machine so it can be run with less friction and by people who to-day can't get a union card signed by monopoly.

There was a time in the history of this country, before inventive genius was so strongly developed, when the people were virtually without law, without government, without any other mode of power than what was founded on, and granted by courtesy. In those days the people were held together by an unexampled occurrence of sentiment. There was legislation without law, wisdom without plan, and a constitution without a name, and what was most astonishing, perfect independence contending for the dependence of all. In those days an injury to one was believed to be the concern of all. When we compare the State government of Wyoming at the present time to that of more than a hundred years ago, we find things have materially changed.

In those days if the people of America had taken English soldiers as prisoners in battle, they would only have deprived them of their liberty. But if any of their own people had been taken in arms against them, they would as rebels, have, along with traitor—the foulest fiends on earth, lost their heads.

What a satire one state government of to-day is, compared to that of a century ago. All laws are mainly to prevent crime, but go where you will, where laws are most powerful, and there crime is most rampant. Where there is the most law, there is to be found the most ignorance and degradation. Where there is the least law, there we find intelligence and prosperity. This is true of any nation in the world.

The honest miners of the Pacific Coast in early days needed no laws to protect them in their rights. But later laws were made, and as is so often the case they were a mockery and a failure, violence and disorder ran high under the law, until the miners set it aside, and in the name of liberty ended at one blow the career of the adventurous cut-throats who sought to profit by the labor of others by force and violence. Thus we have another example of liberty without law, and it was most effectual.

If all statute laws were abolished and in the great contest that might follow, as in the legalized wars of nations struggling for freedom, tyranny is sooner or later bound to go to the wall, so would anarchy and misrule go down before that liberty which is, and always has been the birth-right of men.

I admit there is good cause for boasting of the powerful influence of the Press of to-day, but this influence is not always for the best. I know that a continual circulation of lies, through the medium of the hired portion of the press, regarding the latest dishonor to our state, caused by members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association in their late raid with their paid out-laws from other states against the Johnson County settlers, among those who are not much in the habit of hearing them contradicted will finally pass for truth. Those who believe them cannot be blamed so much as those who invent them, the crime is with the inventor of the lies. 'Tis true a hundred years ago the artful printers of news papers were not so numerous neither were they so busy spreading falsehoods about a certain part of their citizens.

Fewer men were conducting newspapers who were wanting in both judgement and honesty.

Every liberty loving citizen will gather new inspiration when he sees demonstrated that there is some of the spirit of our fore-fathers left in our people, a spirit that tells us there are obstacles in the path of our liberties, let us remove them to-day that our children may have peace. We owe this to the future of our race, others before us have done as much for us.

He who does not feel for the honor and safety of our people, is not worthy of peaceable residence in this State. A few facts have never been denied by the "hired press." An armed force composed of members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association and their hired assassin's from Texas and other states, invaded our state in violation of



our laws. They killed Champion and Ray, and burned their home, and intended to drive others from their homes and destroy their property. An appeal to the State authorities from the people was of no avail; an appeal of the invaders was promptly responded to. The federal troops were sent to arrest the invaders, but not until they were in danger of being captured or totally annihilated, by the Johnson County officials aided by law abiding citizens. The only eye witness who would testify against the murders was spirited out of the State with the help of prominent government officials; these facts remain undisputed to-day.

The county officials of the invaded district faithfully discharged their duty they seemed capable of protecting their constituents, the actual settlers, and that is something our state or national government has not been doing for the past quarter of a century.

'Tis true laws have been made through this political machine to protect us. Laws have been made to lock our doors to prevent us from being robbed, but the keys were turned over to the robbers; by this I don't mean to thieving tramps, but to astute men who are worth millions, who when they steal never have to break a lock, and never steal less than from ten to fifty thousand dollars at a time.

There are two ways through which the people may once more gain their independence, and if the policy of Wyoming's highest State officials should get contagious in other states, it may be the fate of the people of this country to once more resort to one or the other.

The first, and by far the best way is by the legal voice of the people through congress, the other is to adopt the method of the Pacific Coast miners in early days. But, genteel society will call this a "mob." King George the third of "blessed memory" held the same opinions of the Continental rebels, and "Cheyenne's Club" has the same of the settlers in one northern county, and apply the epithet, thieves

and rustlers. Virtue may prove to be neither hereditary or perpetual, it may happen that the multitude will not be composed of a body of reasonable men. It may further happen that our soldiers who are the multitude may refuse to murder their brothers. They may ask to be shown the enemy that they may point their guns at them.

The first way to maintain our independence is the noblest and purest on the face of the earth, provided however that the first wheel in the machine is moved by the people. If other methods are resorted to, the consequences must be charged to the imperfections of the machine.

A mill was being built on the banks of a stream. The following colloquy ensued between a stranger and a workman:

Stranger: What are you building?

Workman: A mill.

Str: What power will you use?

Work: Water power.

Str: The cheapest power in the world. But I should think you would have built the dam first which is to supply the power?

Work: We thought of this, but concluded to build the mill and if it was worth a dam we could put one in.

It is in our power to so reconstruct the machine that the operating expenses will conform to the power to be used in the mill. All that is necessary is to dam the stream that flows into the ballot box with our votes so effectually that we may have a surplus of power. Put a first wheel in the machine of our own selection, throw away the second or immediate it is of no use, bring the last wheel closer to the first, the people abolish nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of our statute laws, commence anew to turn out a limited number that would give "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." Then, and not until then, the multitude will conclude that after all the machine is worth a dam.

There would be but two sentiments regarding the motive power of our government machine.



pendent of another, and cut loose from that and exercise his powers directly for his benefit on nature's bounties.

I have referred to this question, perhaps in a rambling way, but I hope to call some workingmen's attention to the causes that demand the shortening of the house of labor at a time when labor is forced to accept most anything and to remove the prevalent idea that it is a panacea for workingmen's ills, but that it is simply a means of temporary relief and to give a greater opportunity for the army of labor to rise by that only means mankind can rise, education; that cannot be when time is divided between working, eating and sleeping.

Present short time in railroad shops demonstrates that they can be run on a shorter day than their managers have said they could when workingmen asked for it. It is, in my estimation the time when workingmen should stand for the making it a permanent thing, keep it where it is, and let all the surplus idle men become employed, it will then bring to you benefits without losers, for the time will be ours for use at no cost, which extra time properly utilized would soon make it true that laborers are capable of conducting a better existence, it is through such methods that they can ever expect to be freemen. The distress now seen will repeat itself as long as conditions exist that bring it into place, it is not to be blamed to the employer more than any other person responsible as a citizen and a man.

I see no means of immediate relief from the injustice that such a large mass of humanity suffer under, but the relief that a shorter day would give, than can be had by keeping the minimum time worked now a permanent thing, it can be done at a less sacrifice now than at a time when increased business causes the employer to increase the time he pays men for.

J. C. NOYES.

## THE TRUST FALLACY.

Trusts are not a creation of modern times by any means. They have existed at least from the beginning of the present century, or, rather, they have attempted to exist during the period named, but, as a rule, signally failed. A partizan writer, in an article that recently appeared in one of the largest and most influential newspapers in the country, attempted to show that trusts were a good thing for the public. At the outset he argued that trusts could dispose of their plants and become shareholders in the trust. He therefore claimed to be puzzled to understand why it was that the people protest so vigorously against such combinations of capital. He further argued that the consumer was really benefited by the formation of a trust, and upon this point it is interesting to dwell, for the simple reason that it has never been made clear to the general public why the average trust reduces prices upon the production it has cornered, immediately upon its formation. In completing a great trust all the stronger manufacturers are invited to join; then the weaker ones are given an opportunity to sacrifice their property or to be driven out of business. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and it is the most natural thing in the world for these smaller manufacturers to fight back. The trust is all-powerful, with millions at its back, and in order to silence the weaker enemy's guns, prices are put at a figure below the cost of production, and the smaller manufacturers go to the wall. During the battle there is no question but what the public profit largely, or could profit largely, if it took advantage of existing prices, and bought up all the products in sight. That is just what the public does not do, however, and when the trust has cruised all out of sight, up go prices and the consumer finally pays back into the treasury of the trust the money it has expended in crushing those who dared to oppose it. There is really no argument that can be ad-

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"Good company, or no company."



duced favorable to a trust. A trust is an entirely different thing than a combination of capital. It is the coming together of all the powerful wings of a certain industry, to crush out the weak and monopolize certain productions in order that it may fix prices as it pleases. The proposition that trusts are formed in order to benefit the consumer is so ludicrous that it is scarcely worth considering. The writer endeavored to make a point to the effect that a trust was not a profitable thing after all, by stating that Standard Oil paid but 6 per cent. dividend. Now the fact of the matter is that in recent years the Standard Oil trust has paid not less than 10 per cent., and last year paid 12 per cent. dividends upon the capital invested.—*Stoves and Hardware Reporter.*

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#### A PURPOSEFUL NOVEL.

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"Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?" Such is the striking title of Helen H. Gardner's new novel, a story which, in my judgment, is the most finished and, in many respects, the strongest work that has yet come from the pen of this gifted lady. Helen Gardner possesses a rare degree the power of holding the interest of the reader, while she emphasizes in a most telling and effective manner truths of vital moment to civilization. The present is pre-eminently the age of purposeful fiction. Against this innovation conventionalism has raised its voice. The old slogan cry, "Art for art's sake," is being drowned in the new and vital watchword, "Art for truth." The great political, social, economic, ethical, and religious problems of to-day are being most effectively presented under the veil of fiction. Few writers, however, possess the power of subordinating the lesson to the story in a sufficient degree to hold the interest and thrill and impress the average reader, who is merely looking for something entertaining. Thus many writers of modern fiction in this new age of unrest and growth defeat their purpose by preaching where they

should picture. The story deals with expanding womanhood. It is the legitimate product of the present growing age. It is in perfect touch with the thought of the hour. Incidentally the cause of the very poor in our great cities is touched upon, and in one chapter we hope a prose etching of an apartment in the slums, which is painfully true to life. The great cardinal thought, from the side of utility, is the picture of crime against girlhood tolerated by our present "age of consent laws." In Victor Hugo's masterpiece it will be remembered that he sought to picture man's struggle with unjust law. In Miss Gardner's new book she paints most vividly the struggle of girlhood with unjust social conditions. Like Hugo, Miss Gardener also deals in types. Gertrude Foster, Frances King and Ettie Berton are types, but they possess nothing of the colossal nature of Hugo's or Shakespear's great creations.

Dickens also dealt with types, but he intensified them until they often resembled caricatures. Not so with Miss Gardner. While typing young womanhood of to-day, she does so with such perfect naturalism that one feels that the story is something more than fiction. Each character lives, and we feel while reading that we are being acquainted with the happenings of real persons. This, of course, is the art of the realist; and, indeed, while Miss Gardener is in no way writing history in "Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?" she is narrating eposodes and incidents which are happening every day in every great centre of life.

There is no plot in the story; but the interest of the reader is held from cover to cover. The most delicate subjects are dealt with; but they are so handled as not to offend any healthy imagination, while the atmosphere of the book is pure and lofty. In Gertrude Foster we have a magnificent picture of the modern girl: free, educated, untrammelled, with strong and positive individuality; the broad-minded, noble souled modern girl, who dares to think



### THE MACHINE AND THE METHOD.

We continue to hear occasional accounts of very minute engines or other pieces of machinery that have been constructed, usually by some obscure person, who is thereupon immediately lauded as one of the most remarkable and ingenious mechanics that ever lived.

It is not true that the construction of an engine boiler which will stand upon a silver dime, and can be covered by a lady's thimble, proves the maker to be a good mechanic. It may not only be true that such an engine builder is not a good mechanic, but it may be further true that he is constitutionally incapable of becoming a good mechanic. Some of the attributes of a good mechanic, *i. e.*, a certain degree of skill of the hands, and patience, are shown by such a structure, but a man may have these and yet be very far from a really good mechanic.

In the present state of mechanic arts it is really less the completed job of work that reveals the true mechanic than the methods pursued in doing the job. It is quite possible for two machines, large or small, to be built practically just alike, or so nearly alike that inspection and use fails to real any difference between them, and yet one may be built by a first-class mechanic and the other by a very poor one. There will, however, be a difference in the cost of the machines, simply because the one will be built by the best methods attainable, while the other may be built by about the worst and most expensive.

It is just here that the fond parents of supposedly precocious youngsters attending trade or manual training schools often make a mistake. Because a boy of fifteen years constructs an engine that is bright and will run, they often conclude that its youthful builder is a phenomenon, and has learned by a few hours' instruction what ordinary mechanics require years to master. Yet in most cases there will be hardly a single piece of the engine that has been made as a good mechanic

would make it, and the chances are that its builder could not go into a machine shop and properly center a piece of work or perform in a proper manner any one of the simplest every-day operations that machinists have to do.

Though there may not be any great difference between the completed machine of an amateur and that of a regular machinist, there is a vast difference between the puttering methods of the amateur and the well considered, logical, experience-guided methods of the genuine workman, and this difference is sure to make itself manifest in the comparative cost, if in no other way. It is not so much in what a man builds as in how he builds.—*Am Machinist.*

The safeguard which can shield our own country during this coming climatic epoch is a rigid obedience to the letter and spirit of the law on the part of all classes.

The law must be obeyed by poor and rich, humble and high, suitor and judge, governed and governor.

The slum anarchist who would blow up the law, and the millionaire anarchist who would buy it up are all kindred enemies of good order, justice and progress.

The millionaire anarchist is by far the more dangerous of the twin rebels against reign of law, for he is silently and ceaselessly undermining the purity and perpetuity of our free institutions. Moreover he gives plausible excuse and specious justification to the destructionist who would annihilate all the functions of organized society on account of their hopeless corruption.

Against these evil forces which threaten our American civilization from above and below, our good people must keep constant watch and ward, and their surest weapon of defence for the threatened republic is to declare, insist and inexorably maintain that the law, as it is written, must be rigidly obeyed by every class of citizens. The law must not be broken. The law must not be evaded. The law must be obeyed.—*The Vanguard.*



## LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

PRESUMPTION OF DEFECTS—EVIDENCE AS TO DAMAGES—HEAT AND COLD—RULE OF DEFENSE—PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE LOSS.

In an action for damages for the death of plaintiff husband, the court

*Held.* That a railway employe is not bound to know of defects in the track where his employment is, and the fact that he did not see a defect causing injury to him cannot of itself raise a presumption of contributory negligence. The complaint will be sufficient to repel a demurrer if it alleges that he had no knowledge of the defect, and that the injury was received without contributory fault on his part.

2. Evidence in such a case that the deceased employe had habitually turned his wages over to his wife for the support of the family is competent to show the extent of the loss sustained by his family by his death.

3. Where the deceased met his death as alleged by reason of his foot having frozen fast to the rail, held, that results of experiments as to the effect of cold and moisture in freezing one's foot to a rail are not competent unless the experiments are shown to have been made under the same condition as existed when the injury occurred.

4. A railroad company will not ordinarily be permitted to show, as a defense to an action by an employe for not furnishing reasonable safe machinery and place for the employe to work, that it was the general and universal custom of other railroads to furnish defective implements or an unsafe place to work.

5. *Held.* That for the death of a husband and father there may be recovered the damage suffered by the loss of support and maintenance of the widow and children, as well as prospective accumulations of property by the deceased if he had lived. Judg-

ment for plaintiff affirmed. *Lake Erie & Western Ry. Co. v. Mugg Admix, Ind.*, S. C., June 10, 1892.

INJURY TO AN ENGINEER—RAILWAY JUNCTION—CONTRIBUTARY NEGLIGENCE.

Where a railway engineer complied with the statutory duty of stopping and giving a signal before making a crossing of two railroads, will not relieve him from the duty of keeping his train under control, especially when he has knowledge that there are no semaphores, flagmen, or gates at such crossing; and an injury received by him in a collision between his engine and an engine of the other road, caused by the negligence of other engineers, does not entitle him to recover damages from such other road. *Kelly v. Duluth S. S. and A. Ry. Co.*, Mich. S. C., May 20, 1892.

NOTE.—In this case it was conceded that the parties in charge of the defendants train were negligent but by reason that plaintiff was also negligent by losing control of his train no recovery could be had. Both engineers were negligent and reckless in view of the absence of gates, flagmen or semaphores, the view of each being obstructed.

MUST KEEP RIGHT OF WAY CLEAR—INJURY TO EMPLOYE—DEFECTIVE DRAW-BAR.

Plaintiff, employe of the defendant company, by reason of defective draw-bars, had made several unsuccessful attempts to couple cars. The train was on a side track, on one side of which were coal docks just far enough from the tracks to allow cars to pass. On the other side was a snow bank, which had been formed by snow shovel from the main track, and which extended from the rail of the side track, at an angle of 45 degrees to a height of near three feet. Plaintiff in stepping from between the cars, slipped on the snow, and fell under the cars and injured. It was not shown that plaintiff was negligent in coupling the cars, and he had no knowledge of the snow bank.

*Held.* That the accident was caused by negligent operation of the road, in negligently suffering obstructions to remain near the track, and that plaintiff was entitled to recover. *McGrath v. Chicago & W. M. Ry. Co.*, Mich. S. C., May 13, 1892.

**ACTION AGAINST MASTER FOR THE TORTS OF TICKET AGENT—WITNESS.**

The evidence in this case showed that after the plaintiff had purchased a ticket from the defendant's ticket agent, the latter declared that the coin given in payment was counterfeit, and demanded that she take it back and return to him the change he had given her. On her refusal to do so, he publicly denounced her as a counterfeiter and a common prostitute, and detained her for a while in the station, awaiting arrest by an officer, which was not made.

*Held.* That the agent was acting within the scope of his employment, and that the company is liable in an action by plaintiff for false imprisonment, and for the slanderous words spoken.

*Held.* That evidence tending to show that plaintiff was a habitual litigant against railway companies was properly excluded, as such evidence did not effect her credibility. *Palmari v. Manhattan Ry. Co.*, N. Y. C. A., May 3, 1892.

**MASTER AND SERVANT — GREEN HAND—NEGLIGENCE—NOVEL MACHINERY—COUPLING CARS—DUTY TO INSTRUCT.**

1. In an action by an employee against a railway company for present injuries, plaintiff testimony was that he was a "green hand," that the accident occurred a few days after entering upon his duties, and while coupling cars equipped with double deadwoods; and that he had never before seen cars thus equipped. He had not been warned as to the danger, and had only been told how to use cars fitted with single deadwoods.

*Held.* That as the company should have properly instructed him, the trial

court erred in directing a verdict for plaintiff.

2. Where the employee had only a few seconds to observe the double deadwood before it was necessary for him to act, it cannot be said, as a matter of law, that he was guilty of contributory negligence in not noticing that they would meet, the drawbar being pushed back under the cars when they came together.

3. A Railway company cannot escape liability to a servant for injuries resulting from the novel construction of cars, with which the servant was not familiar, on the ground that the cars belong to another company, and were received merely for the purpose of transporting through freight from a connecting line, whether because of an obligation to receive them, or for the purpose of retaining the through business of such connecting line. Judgment for defendant reversed. *Reynolds v. Boston & M. R. Co.*, Vt. S. C., May 4, 1892.

**NEGLIGENT POSITION AND ATTITUDE OF SERVANT—EVIDENCE—VARIANCE OF.**

1. Where in an action for the wrongful death of plaintiffs interstate, and employee of defendant company, the complaint alleged that, while interstate was ascending the side of the car, he came in contact with a tank, which had been erected too near the track to permit the body of the interstate to pass between the same and the side of the car. The evidence was that interstate was standing on a platform between two cars, with his back outward towards the tank, and extending out but a little beyond the sides of the cars.

*Held.* That the evidence was at variance in respect to the averments, and the proof, hence no recovery can be had. *Hood v. P. M. & M. etc. Co.*, Ala. S. C., May 27, 1892.

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"To achieve quick popularity encourage people in their weaknesses rather than advise them for their good"



## 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.  
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 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.

Special attention is called to our book list. Subscribers to the MAGAZINE can get the benefits of a discount by ordering through this office. The list is of books that gives the greatest light on economic questions.

James Hughes D. M. W. 231 garment workers, who has been leading the Rochester Clothing Combine such a hard chase the past year, was a caller at D. A. Headquarters June 8. Jimmie is looking well, and does not seem to be allowing the conviction of conspiracy by the court the clothing manufacturers own at Rochester, N. Y. to worry him. He is after them yet, and he has a big crowd backing him, and the clothing combine with their thousands of dollars backing are being made pretty sick, in spite of the aid they have bought from the Gompers outfit. Regardless of Gompers letters that there is no boycott on Rochester made clothing they are feeling the effects of honest people leaving them alone, which they will continue to do, as well as people who deal with them. Gompers, at the combines request sent one of his benchmark organizers to Rochester and formed a "Union" of less than twenty of the combines bosses, and then says there is no labor trouble there. Gompers has shown his dirty hands in this affair too well to let silence be the policy. It is to labor's interest to ex-

pose and condemn such as he. He has passed beyond the limit of the respect of silence. He has shown himself to be the tool of the bitterest enemies of labor.

The member who simply pays dues into a labor organization, and does nothing else is not a good member or even a supporting member. There are many other duties to be performed besides pay dues. If none attended the meetings but all paid dues there would be no organization. If none done anything to bring out discussion and thought and thus educate them there there would be no use of organization. The man who pays in a months dues, and does nothing else, but expects benefits due the most active ought to be kicked, yet for some reason or another he is not as a rule and gets proportionately, generally the most benefits of all. It is the active conscientious man that does his full share of every duty that comes his way who has the least need of benefits from labor organizations.

Read over our book list and see if there is not some book you need to post you up on some economic subject, and then send to this office for it.

July 1st a quarterly report is due from each assembly, and Secretaries should have that ready to submit at the first meeting in the month and forward to the proper parties immediately afterwards.

Every subscriber to the MAGAZINE who is behind in his subscription should understand that it is that which he owes that is needed to keep the publication going, and should pay the agent at once.

By the death of Hon. L. L. Poke, the reform movement has lost a leader. After a long struggle to bring the movement into prominence, and is about to see victory, and receive honor of the hands of his co-workers he passes



away. Those yet unborn will enjoy the result of his labor.

The miners of Cuen De Aleams in North Idaho are making a strong fight for their rights against the mine owners. The reports sent out that it had been settled are not true. Labor everywhere should lend them their aid and induce men not to go there and take their place.

S. E. Sealy of Laramie and P. Nicholson of Rawlins, were callers at D. A. Headquarters June 18, both were in to the hospital. Sealy with a part of his thumb gone and Nicholson with a badly injured eye.

### QUESTION DEPARTMENT.

#### QUESTIONS IN JUNE MAGAZINE.

29. Why should labor be compelled to pay for the use of capital, its surplus product?

29. Why should one man pay another for the use of any part of nature?

30. Has truth need to fear investigation? If not why are there so many so-called "truths" that some demand blind belief, and deny the right to investigate?

31. Can progress be expected from men who believes but does not want investigation?

I offer the following as answers to questions in June Magazine.

29. Labor should not pay for the use. Rent and interest are unjust and cannot exist under a just social condition. Natural wealth should be absolutely free to all.

30. Mankind's greatest curse is the suppression of truth. The denial of investigation is a self evident indication that there is a lie that would be uncovered. Workingmen have been taught to believe not to think, and it is why they are a class on the bottom—the mud sills of society.

31. There can be no progress from believers. They are anchored to their

belief. When they become doubters, they become investigators, and as investigators they gain knowledge, and by the gain of knowledge humanity advances. It never will be by allowing a comparative few sleek appearing and venerated individuals to tell the masses what they should know. \* \* \*

#### QUESTIONS FOR JULY.

32. If some half civilized ancestors in their ignorance gave into the hands of a few individuals rights in mother earth that belongs to the present and future generations should their action be respected and we bow in submission to the plutocratic doctrine of "vested rights" or have the the right to take that which belongs to them wherever they find it?

33. Is organization of workingmen which provides for only regulating the relations of employer and employe, doing anything for the uplifting of the working masses.

34. What difference is there between the labor organization that drives men away from acquiring a knowledge of a trade or class of work, and a trust or manufacturers combine that drives competitors out of business, and builds up conditions to prevent others entering the business. What moral difference is there between a trades union and a trust?

35. What are Railway Clubs organized for?

It has been estimated that the assessed wealth of the United States is \$65,000,000,000 — an average of five thousand for every family of five. It is also estimated that one-half this wealth is in the possession of a little over thirty thousand persons. In other words, one man out of every two thousand has amassed as much as all the other one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine. This may be because the two-thousandth has one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine times as much thrift, sagacity and industry as the others, but *we don't believe it*. Do you?—New York Voice.



## LITERARY NOTES.

*The Public* will be the name of the new daily paper to issue from Omaha July 1. It will be an advocate of the Peoples Party.

*The Vanguard* comes to us this month from Chicago. L. C. Hubbard and Mrs. A. P. Stevens are the editors. These are names that have been connected with rising revolt of the masses against the classes, and their paper starts in the front rank of the peoples advocates.

*The New Forum* is among the latest reform papers to come into the field, and is one of the neatest in make up. It is published at St. Louis.

There is no publication more valuable to the machinist than the *American Machinist*. Each week much of great value to him in his daily toil can be gleaned from its pages.

The person who would profit by the experience of others will seek to learn what the experience is. Every working man should read "The Ancient Lowly." A history of the working people from the earliest periods up to the fifth century. Laborers have never been since organized as thoroughly as they were in those early periods yet they permanently accomplished nothing. We should avoid the mistake they made. Large bodies of workmen are repeating those mistakes.

The book can be purchased from this office. See our book list in advertising pages.

In the *June Arena* the Editor gives one of the most vivid pictures of the nineteenth century Inferno which has ever appeared in a paper, entitled "The Democracy of Darkness." He takes us through the under world and lets us behold glimpses of what he has witnessed in Boston. He next notices the problem in all our great cities, notably New York City, giving facts and figures of great value to social students.

From this he discusses the cardinal causes which produce the democracy of darkness, and further advances a comprehensive plan for the amelioration of misery and an effective educational agitation. Among the leading papers in the *June Arena* are Automatic Writing by B. F. Underwood; The Right of Children, by Rev. M. J. Savage; Newly discovered Properties of the Ether, by Prof. A. E. Dolbear; The Red Rock of True Democracy, by A. C. Houston; Three English Poets, by Louise Chandler Moulton; The Lake Dwellers of Switzerland, by W. D. McCrockan, A. M.; Mr. Garland's story, "A Spoil of Office," comes to a close in this issue.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Chauncey M. Depew, premier of the Vanderbilt Dynasty, is talked of for appointment as Secretary of State. That would be a fitting climax in the rise of plutocracy, who have grown bolder and bolder, till now they laugh at the idea of the people resisting.

"We, the plutocrats, in convention assembled, do hereby nominate for president and vice-president of these United States our faithful servants, Harrison and Reid, because we know they have been, are, and will remain, our object tools," etc. This wasn't just the words in which the nominations at Minneapolis were made, but this is what the nominations meant. Make no mistake about that. — *The Vanguard*.

The Politician is my shepard, I shall not want any good thing during the campaign. He leadeth me into the saloon for my votes sakes. He filleth my pockets with fine cigars and my beer glass runeth over. He inquireth concerning the health of my family, even to the fourth generation. Yet though I walk through the mud and rain to vote for him and shout myself hoarse, when he is elected, he straight-

way forgetteth me. Yea though I meet him in his own office he knoweth me not. Surely the wool has been pulled over my eyes all the days of my life.—*Alliance Advocate*.

Steve Elkins, it is said, has recommended the establishment of a full regiment of regular soldiers in each state. Stephen and his clients perhaps find Pinkertons too expensive, and then the cost comes out of the pockets of the employers. It would be much pleasanter to have the dear people themselves pay for the privilege of being shot at.—*Labor Herald*.

Not in anger but in pity do we contemplate the workingman who yells for the old parties that have been robbing him of his birthright for thirty years. He is always honest, but has not studied politics. Unless he studies how can he know? All of us are ignorant of any subject unless we study it.—*The Crisis*.

Two-thirds of the people in the United States have no "legal right to stand on earth without paying tribute to some one of the other third for the privilege."—*Living Issues*.

The Hayes Valley, Cal., foreshadows the leading performances of the pending campaign in this way: "The contest will be a confused and stubborn one, marked by delusions, and by treacheries and double treacheries, and by an expenditure of money never equaled, hardly approached, in former campaigns. The concentration of wealth in the hands of the 'capables' has become so enormous, and the decadence of independence and political interest in great masses of voters has become so marked, that monopolists think sometimes is safer, and more interesting as a relaxation or occupation for their weary leisure hours, to buy a party, in order to serve a purpose, rather than to resort to the old-time expedients of a hired lobby and bribed members of the Legislature or Congress.

The new way has its disadvantages—it is expensive—but then, it is safe, and effective."

Mr. Henry C. Adams, statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, presents in the June number of *The Forum* the following startling showing of deaths and accidents to railroad employees:

|                                                     |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Total number of railway employees (all kinds) ..... | 749,301 |
| Number killed in one year .....                     | 2,451   |
| Number injured in one year .....                    | 22,396  |

This means one death for every 306 and one injury for every thirty men employed. Confining the statement to those employees engaged directly in the handling of trains, that is to say, engineers, firemen, conductors and other trainmen, the results are beyond the experiments in any other business or trade.

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Total number of trainmen only ..... | 153,235 |
| Number killed in one year .....     | 1,459   |
| Number injured in one year .....    | 13,172  |

This means one death in every 105, and one injury for every twelve men engaged in handling trains. In no other employment, not even in mining, which is a most dangerous occupation, can such results be shown.

As to the chief causes of deaths and injuries, the total number killed in coupling and uncoupling cars was 369, and the number injured was 7,842; while the total number killed in falling from trains and engines was 561, and the total number injured was 2,363. That is to say, 37.94 per cent. of the total number of deaths and 45.57 per cent. of the total number of injuries sustained by railroad employees resulted while coupling cars or setting brakes.

Out of a total of 1,105,042 cars used in the freight service, there are but 87,300 fitted with automatic couplers and but 100,990 equipped with train brakes. We can well understand, in the light of such figures, when taken in connection with the fact that there are forty-four different kinds of couplers and nine kinds of train brakes in actual use, that so-called safety appliances, as at pres-



ent used, increase the danger of railway employment.

Mr. Adams advocates the adoption by the government of uniform appliances for coupling, and the requirement that all roads shall use them.

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Every newspaper man, says an exchange has at some time or other in his business experience, met the man who "now takes more papers than he can read." He was in town last week. He wiped his nose on the awning, tried to blow out his light at the hotel, failed to light his cigar on it, paid 25 cents for an almanac, put a nickle in the slot at the post-office and kicked because mail did not come out, wanted to lick the cashier because he closed at 3 o'clock, and watched the clock sign in front of a jeweler store waiting for it to strike, and "still he takes more papers than he can read."

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To get the dollars we have to scuffle for them—no mistake about that; but there are different ways of going about it, and if you are not satisfied with your progress at present, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., who can give you a good pointer or two. Read carefully their advertisement in another column, and write them at once. "The early bird," etc.

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"Do not dare to live without some clear intention toward which your living shall be bent. Mean to be something with all your might."

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"Fine sensibilities are like woodbines—delightful luxuries of beauty, to twine around a solid, upright stem of understanding, but very poor things, if, unsustained by strength, they are left to creep along the ground."

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"We must learn how to think and feel about things. We must get honesty, directness, and lofty purpose wrought into the fibre of our being. We must fix right standards of judg-

ments. We must be taught and be willing to learn the way that we should choose."

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"There are several elements or powers, as has often been insisted, that go to build up a complete human life. There is the power of conduct, the power of intellect and knowledge, the power of beauty, the power of social life and manners; we have instincts responding to them all."

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"Cheap dues make a cheap organization."

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### MARCH! MARCH! MARCH!

*(Air—Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! the boys are Marching.)*

In the crowded scenes of toil, in the workshop and the mine,

There are those who sigh the weary hours away;

Not a single ray of hope on their wretched lot to shine,

Or the promise of a brighter, better day.

#### CHORUS.

March! March! March! the ranks are forming,  
Cheer up, friends, the time has come,  
For the toilers of our land now begin to understand

Their just rights to comfort, liberty and home.

Where the earth is fresh and fair, in the seats of power and pride,

Sit the favored few who live by labor's pains;

Not a wish is unfulfilled, not a luxury denied,

Though they scorn the toil of which they reap the gains.

CHORUS.—March! March! March! etc.

Shall the many evermore be the vassals of the few,

And the landlord and the usurer rob the poor?

If your power you only felt, if your rights you only knew.

Not another days oppression you'd endure.

CHORUS.—March! March! March! etc.

So unite in all your strength and make ready for the fight,

Standing boldly by the cause with heart and hand,

To defy the tyrant foe who has robbed us of our right,

And asserts a freeman's title to the land.

CHORUS.—March! March! March! etc.

—From Labor Reform Songs by Phillips Thompson.

## 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.*

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., June 1, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

After a long silence again I will say a few words. May found me back here for repairs, and I find both assemblies of Knights of Labor flourishing, though circumstances over which I had no control kept me away from the last few meetings.

I see no improvements here in particular, in a Grand Island does not come up to her sister towns in her 'get up and getableness.' A little of the old sage is to be seen most everywhere.

The Union Pacific Railway Company is now laying out some improvements as to change of yards and a new depot for the disgrace of a depot that has adorned the place so long, and even at the head of that department there seems to be old fogie ideas and ways, but the hope is that we will get something half decent. But of this more next time.

Last fall there was a move here to throw off the old yoke of slavery that rested on the employes in the various stores here, and nearly all of the merchants fell in and favored it, and it has been much better and all seemed satisfied, but now they find that there is some of the old ideas of slavery still left. I herewith send you the list of the white men—honorable business men, who do not want all the life blood of their employes, and they are the men who we, who stand up for the rights of men, should patronize. I tell you, brothers who have to work for your living, wage workers, drop these other men who hold your fellow workers, do not give them part of your trade for in the end they will rob you.—Vox Populi, Vox Die. \* \* \*

I here give the list of those who will not come in with the others, drop them—Veit, Dolan, Sherman Bros., Wolstenholm & Stern and an Eastern firm, I do not know the names, but you will find them about 20 years behind our western ideas and therefore poor truck. Now stand by those who stand by you. Patronize those who think a laboring man has some rights that a merchant can respect. Now to satisfy yourselves, K. of L. fellow workmen, step in and look at the places of business, they remind one of the old slavery days. I have wearied you enough now, more in the future of the old relics.

C. O. X.

LARAMIE, June 20, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

The same state of affairs prevails as at our last writing. Business on the road shows but little improvement. Forty-seven hours a week the

rule. No overtime. It is pay day today, and many will fully realize the utter insufficiency of their checks to meet their monthly bills.

A few machinists and boilermakers are leaving from time to time and none are hired in their places.

Jessie T. Harris has struck it rich in Arizona. He and his brother have a bonanza and will develop into capitalists some day. We wish you good luck, Jessie,

Bro. J. J. Fife has quit working for the company and is now running a tin shop up town. We hope he may be successful.

Bro. Sealy started to work June 1st, after being laid off three weeks by an accident to his right foot, and on June 11th he met with another accident, losing the first joint of his left thumb while grinding at the grind stone.

Mr. Fry, our boss carpenter, has been transferred to Salt Lake, and his position is now filled by E. A. Christie, a regular old timer.

Two specials, conveying the Utah and Idaho, and the California and Nevada delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, passed through Laramie on Thursday 16th. We listened to the speeches but failed to discover any inclination on the part of the speakers to even consider the great questions of land, finance and transportation. To be sure Utah and Idaho favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but that don't satisfy the demands of the newly awakened populace. Nothing less than a gradual increase of the circulation, whether it be gold, silver or paper, to not less than \$50.00 per capita will meet the requirements of our present commerce and trade. People are afraid to leave an insufficient wage in search of more profitable employment lest they fail, and have to return the ever increasing army of tramps.

With our circulation increased, all industries will rapidly expand, and a remunerative employment will be furnished the millions now idle, and the great economic questions relating to land, transportation and monopoly will be more easily disposed of. We are too poor to do anything as it is and our energies should be concentrated on the finance question, and no candidate supported by any working man who is not pledged to radical financial reforms. The Wyoming Peoples Party hold their state convention in Laramie June 29th.

Last Saturday a whole train load of officials went west on an inspection trip. We hope this will not inspect anything off our already small wages.

LINIC.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 20, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Dull times, no work and no money is the conditions we are confronted with in this locality, and from what can be learned through the papers the same prevails the country over.

About the 10th of the month 45 men were laid off in the car department and paint shop.

Persons looking for work will do well to give the coast a wide berth, for there is actually two



men for every job and work growing scarcer day by day. We have just passed through a political contest that will not soon be forgotten by the demo-republicans, they are frightened almost out of their boots.

Mrs. Lease, "the Kansas cyclone," drove them into political convulsions on one or two occasions. A decrepid office seeker picked up courage enough to make a swearing remark about Peffers whiskers and Simpson's socks, but he was soon hushed by being told that the situation was a desperate one when he could find nothing of more importance to speak of than whiskers and socks.

The Peoples Party polled 25 per cent. of the vote in the state, and all this was accomplished in less than three months. At the same ratio of gain we will poll over half the votes in November and wipe boss and bossism out of existence. It is ridiculous to see the efforts that were made by old dishoveled skeletons of Republicanism to maintain their majority in the state, but alas it is no more. It is gone where the woodbine twineth not, and the woodchuck chucketh not, and high protection protecteth not any more. The people can no longer be deceived. We have been fed on tariff dirt for thirty years or more, and a number of us have grown poor and bane while a favored few have grown slick and fat. "You can fool all of the people some time, some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all the time." But there is still a few old renegades left in the old parties who are anxiously waiting for the new party to become strong enough to elect their ticket and then they will come to us looking for office, but we "are on to them," and they may yet come too late. We prefer volunteers to those who come in at the point of the bayonet.

It is useless to say anything of Democracy as it is best to speak respectfully of the dead and his decrepid Republican brother with his long disheveled locks of deception and uselessness is tottering near the grave of political corruption and soon they'll be locked in a fond embrace. Then we will lay them away till the judgment day cursed by a nation they have disgraced and upon their grave stone will be inscribed, "Died of Total Depravity, Inability, old age and Chronic Falsehood."

WILD THYME.

SHOSHONE, Ida., June 20, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

As six months are about gone and forever, and Boom's time will expire with this letter, we can't let go without our little kick. The Republicans have again saved the country by calling to their aid our artist and a few more thinking men who are cheering for grand pa's hat and the *Tribune rat*, but when we see our money lender standing of a morning facing Washington and a flag of truce at his rear, we say does protection protect? As the returns are all in from Minneapolis we expect to have the next engine painted inside of a month.

Quite an amusing scene happened in the machine shop the other week; a helper getting

restless on account of the long absence of the machinist started to turn off some nuts, but before he got very far he was called down by another helper (whose father has a pull) and told that that was machinists work. Now ask yourself the question, are we all born equal?

What might have been a serious accident happened to our workingmen's delegate in our Democratic convention in Pocatello, our delegate foolishly drank a glass of water and almost died, and came very nearly breaking up the convention, judging from the place he was found in on the forenoon of the 15th he must have drank enough water to fill a boiler or at any rate the fire box.

"The Ten Men of Money Island" is being torn to shreds by some of our money cranks, and if the energy expended on the money question is as lasting as the pumpkin seeds that our boys tell of our Magazine Editor there will be no doubt of Idaho going strong for the People's Party.

We would like to have our Portland correspondent give us some of the election returns, as it is impossible to get anything from the papers, our wise man said that the People's Party polled but 4,000 votes, which looks to us as rather odd for Oregon. Well, hoping our next letter will be a change in all respects we are yours to

BOOM.

ELLIS, KANS., June 20, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

I come this time to record the death of Bro. A. M. Thayer, machinist resident of Ellis for several years, formerly an engineer. He has been a member of K. of L. for some time, also a member of the order of Engineers. Went to rest on the morning of June 19th at 6 a. m., and peace to his remains.

Well, the past month has been one of western sunshine with plenty of rain, also hail in two or three districts that done some damage. The wheat crop is pretty certain now, and most every one feels good, work is plenty and men are going to be scarce it seems. Wages are going to be good for harvest.

Politics is away out of sight. Democrats by the dozen went through here the other evening on a special bound for Chicago. Republicans are flying around in great shape, so are the People's Party. Let us work for an honest ballot for an honest purpose, and work to win. It is high time for a change.

Business on the road is good.

Have been doing a wholesale job of knocking off heads here lately. Stationary engineer Basly and machinist Hussey discharged an account of fighting while on duty.

General foreman Keagy given an Irish raise, i. e. from foreman to lathemaw. Gang foreman Emerton promoted Gen'l. Foreman, and machinist Hall to gang boss. Still the ship goes on.

Ellis is getting to be a great please for scraps lately.

Dr. Pickering, specialist, makes flying trips to Ellis from somewhere. They say he is away up on chronic diseases. Ellis is coming to the front.

There has been two or three transfers of real estate not long since. That shows improvement. That it will continue is our hope.

Mr. Ramsey, our North Side barber, is building a house. He is going to save that little old ten dollars a month he has been paying out for rent. Good scheme.

Engineer Turman has been up near Boulder, Colo., opening up a mine he has had hid for several years. He says he has it rich, and he got things to working nicely and is back pulling throttle for U. P. until he knows how it will turn out. Hope he may strike it good.

Miss Dr. Honey has returned from Pennsylvania for the summer.

State school Superintendent was here for graduating exercises. He made a splendid talk on our public school system, and gave good advice to the class on future advancement.

Yours for 30 days, N. G.

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO., June 20, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Dear Sir:—It is a long time since a letter appeared from our town and I suppose you think the boys are asleep. Let me assure you that we are not all asleep, and there is a general awakening at present especially in labor matters. The bosses here, and the clerks in the office also, and the coal miners, get along in the best harmony. The clerks in the coal department office here will do anything for the miners. The last act of kindness by the clerks was the holding over of the pay checks for the present month, June, to the 18th or three days beyond the time appointed by law for the payment of the miners. Of course the reason of this act is not generally known nor do the clerks nor the bosses intend to give it away nor shall I only to you and the Magazine, and this is the how of it. On Saturday, June 18th there was to be a big prize fight here between the Montana Kid and the Kid Hogan, and it was expected to be a big affair, and it was thought that if there could be some scheme worked that could make money more plentiful with the miners that the excitement of the prize fight would cause them to spend freely and the saloon men and gamblers would reap a good harvest. Of course all that was necessary was for our big saloon men and gambling fraternity to present the request of the miners to the accommodating clerks in the coal office and the pay checks were held back until the afternoon of Saturday, June 18th so that the miners could have a chance to bet on the fight. Of course everybody does not know this, nor do they know that one of the high muck-a-mucks of the coal department here is chief clerk of the gambling fraternity of Rock Springs. Oh my but we are progressing here. Our City Council made gambling legal by ordinance last week.

Prize fights, prostitution, poverty, whiskey, gambling, five churches. Next.

*Rah for Rock Springs!*

Yours Truly,

R. E. FORMER.

STERLING, COLO., June 16, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

□Enclosed the within letter from one who stands by the right.

This octopus, the money power, is still reaching out his arms taking hold of every piece of industry that will give the laboring man the ghost of a chance to better himself, putting every industry into a trust. "How long must the thing be?" It is time we begin to prepare for the coming struggle. Make yourselves ready for this money power does not mean that our ballots shall win. Then let us hold to the right with bayonet.

Give us another Miltiades. "He was freedom's best and ablest friend of the 300 grant, but there to make a new Thermopylae." Let us be awake to our best interest this coming election. Down with this money power! Down with these trusts! Read what our friend Ballard says to us. \* \* \*

FT. MORGAN, COLO., June 13, 1892.

*State Committeemen, Weld, Colo., and friends:*

Sir:—I have yours of yesterday wherein you invite me to address the H. & P. P. Association at Hardin, July 4th. I expect to be in Omaha on that day, therefore it will not be possible for me to comply. I hope you and every other branch of the People's Party unbounded success in all enterprises. The St. Louis platform should be the text of all labor organizations.

That declaration of principles must win sooner or later, because it is right. The two old parties will finally fall if labor remains united. The old parties have robbed the money in order to enrich the few, and God will serve them as he did the dealers in human flesh from 1854 to 1895 unless we can win with ballots.

We must try ballots from 1892 to 1900—and this failing, bullets will certainly come. The minions of the money power realize this, and to meet the coming storm, they are secretly drilling armed men every night in all our cities. Besides them the Pinkerton Thugs are in their employ. The old parties have given all our lightning to the money power. They have covered the land with two million tramps and nine hundred million mortgages; they have made 300,000 paupers by robbing the people of twenty three hundred millions of the circulating medium; they have subsidized the press, the pulpit and legislatures. They have hamesteaded the earth, filed premissions on Heaven, and the only reason they have not taken Hell under the prevent act is because whiskey and water are both scarce. They have given 191 millions acres of the public lands to the railway and then taxed the people to build and run these same roads. They have caused the Goddess of Liberty to weep over the broken column of the dying Republic.

God will not let these men live unless he has abandoned this world to the use of devils whose supreme joy consists in the dancing and drinking over the coffin of the dead nation, while beneath that coffin lid may be traced the dying agonies of the poor in the very doubt of decaying labor.



Stand by your ballots. Failing in these, then stand to your guns. Yours for the right

BALLARD.

ALMY, Wyo., June 22, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

We are still alive here in Almy, and are enjoying the fine weather which has come to us so late this season. Work here on the whole is not very good, nor has it been for some time. No. 5 mine shut down about four months ago, and has done nothing since. Some of the men have obtained work in No. 7 mine, but there are still quite a number out of employment. The political pot is beginning to boil here, and some of our boys like Ex-President Cleveland, are anxious to sacrifice personal interests and give their service to their country for a little financial consideration. The 4th of July is going to be celebrated in fine style by our citizens, and we hope to hear something about how to get a fairer share of this world's goods. Hoping things are running along smoothly on the road, I will close.

LERGINS.

## RESOLUTIONS.

In memory of our beloved brother, Thomas Dodds.

At a regular meeting of L. A. 3468 K. L. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Almighty Ruler of the universe has seen wise to call from our midst Thomas Dodds, an honored member of the Lodge, thereby causing an irreparable loss to his brothers and sisters, and profound sorrow to society and his brethren.

Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we express our sincere and heartfelt condolence to the bereaved relatives of our deceased brother in this their hour of affliction, and be it further

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, be printed in *The Black Diamond Journal of the Knights of Labor*, U. P., *Employes Magazine*, that our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the stricken brothers and sisters.

Carbon, June 14th, '92. J. W. JONES, }  
JNO. MOODY, } COM.  
JNO. WATES. }

ARMSTRONG, Kans., June 22, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

We have have had cold and muddy weather until about the 6th of June. After that date old sol became master of the situation. Up to date several cases of heat prostration occurred in Kansas City, Missouri, our sister city. Two of them proved fatal, giving us inside of two weeks a taste of the weather of two zones, the torrid and frigid. Something unusual in this latitude. Out door work is getting plentier, but not enough to supply the local demand. The Armstrong shops were closed down June 13th in respect to the deceased Sidney Dillon of New York, whose connection with the Union Pacific Railroad is known to

all employees. He was a good man. Peace to his ashes.

Work was entirely suspended on two Saturdays in this month in the freight yard, coach shop and paint shop. The other departments working the usual time. On Saturday, June 18, the freight yard hands worked 8½ hours, whilst the other departments worked 6½ hours. A good deal of dissatisfaction exists amongst the men in all branches of work here in regard to the short time worked here. They are very distrustful of the future, and are leaving every department where they can secure work elsewhere, but plenty of men can be gotten at any moment to fill their places. Plenty of work in the shops, and business on the road good. The Company is not standing by its contract with the apprentice boys in machine shop in not raising their pay at stated times according to agreement. Mr. Clark, Mr. Dickison and Mr. McConnell should see that their contract with the boys should be lived up to both to the letter and spirit. They are trying hard to sandwich some laborers in the machine shop to learn the trade in amongst the regular apprentices, commencing with one dollar and fifty cents a day instead of fifty cents because they have some influence on the outside. The regular apprentice boys are onto the scheme, and are making it warm for the foreman of the lathe room. No changes of foremen to note this month, but a good many of them are afflicted with ennui. The company pays its men here regular on the 16th of the month, and everybody interested feels grateful to the present management for so doing. Regular working hours 47 hours a week. Six engines in back shop, and by the way, 4 new engines are to be built here. But when? Our assembly is doing well, considering the many other organizations that started up in the last few years here. The members are taking a lively interest in labor matters, and are studying politics and economies from a third party standpoint.

AT BOUT DE SON.

EVANSTON, Wyo., June, 20, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Seeing nothing from this place in the last issue of the Magazine, and thinking it might occur this month, I thought I would make an attempt though it may be a failure from beginning to end, but I am going to do the best I can, and if it meets with approval I will try it some other time, this letter will be short but to the point I hope. Our little town is a little excited just at present, as in the lower part of town, the river has overflowed and the water is in and around some of the houses and done considerable damage to property. There seems to be a general depression of business here as elsewhere, though business on the road is some better than it was a week ago. We had some visitors here last Sunday that we do not see very often. The parties were Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Wurtelle, Mr. McConnell, and Mr. Davis, but they did not stay very long. I wish they would come a little oftener, as there would be a good sale for brooms, to keep things clean. It is easy to tell when some of the

officials are coming. If there was as much interest taken by the petty bosses here in regard to the way employees were treated it would be a good thing. In the different departments the time is 47 hours per week with but little overtime, and a favored few get that. It is nothing new to see one man work on a job till half past four, and one of the pets finishing it after the other man has gone home. Quite a number of the men are quitting. Some on account of the short time and some for the way they are treated. The majority that are leaving are out of the boiler shop, as they cannot get helper's wages. There are about nine or more helpers, and I think there are only three getting helper's wages. The consequence is that there is new men in there nearly every day. I must mention a few facts that have occurred in the machine department. One of the machinists that has been working in the round house for some time, was told by the foreman that he would have to go in the shop to work. He asked if his work was satisfactory, and he was told it was not, and 2 or 3 things were mentioned but he knew it was to make room for another of their click. It is an easy matter for a foreman to find fault in a case like that. In cases like that they will mention things that most decent men would not notice.

The machinist that has been running the axle lathe was notified that he would have to help to press the wheels off and on. Heretofore a helper has been doing it for \$1.75 per day, and now it costs \$3.50 per day to do the same work. If there is anything saved by that, I would like to know. I think it was done more to make it unpleasant for him than anything else, as it is in other cases. If you are not a sucker you are out of luck. One or two of the bosses will be all smiles with the pets, and with the men it is hard to get a civil answer. It is about time some one was taking a tumble. Some may say I am prejudice, but I am not. There are fools, and I like to see all treated alike as long as they are worthy of it.

Pleased to see fireman Wm. Reese around again. He was in the wreck at Devils Gate, Utah, in a snow drift at the time engineer Homer Wright was killed. We are under the painful duty of recording the death of Thomas Jones an old employe of the company, he was the watchman at Uinta, his remains were shipped to Evanston. A great many attended the funeral, for he was respected by all.

Engineers Wm. Gray and G. Baker have been back East on a visit to see the old home again. We would like to hear from Wasatch once more.

OCCASIONALLY.

DENVER, Colo., June 25, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

The only event of note this month was the day of mourning the most of us enjoyed over the death of Sidney Dillon. Not exactly the death but the freedom from work the event gave us. As there was evidently not a shop employe that has the least care, thought or cause for sorrow over the death of Mr. Dillon, and plenty that did not know particularly that the man ever existed.

The farce of a holiday, it would seem, was the result of some one commanding respect from a long distance.

The usual shop time is being worked here, with the exception of the car department, where it has been shortened still more by no work on Saturdays.

The company has a good plant to do work with here, yet a branch of the St. Charles Car Company of Missouri, has been established here in the old round house, and are contracting the repair work on U. P. cars, the workmen doing the work on piece work prices, paint and putty being the principle material used. Pretty tough looking work seems to be the verdict of those who know, and the doing of the work there while the Company shops are comparatively idle seems a strange proceeding, and causes some to remark that there must be a wheel within a wheel. If so some one must be on the make, and it most evidently can't be any one on this division.

Our mining Company has not had much to say lately, and it is to be surmised they have something big and are holding their breath for a bigger yell when the time comes. All eyes are looking toward Omaha now, for hope that there will be a real live candidate. Neither the hat nor the rat nor the stuffed prophet seem to give satisfaction in this locality—that is among those whose opinion is worth anything anyway—though to hear some talk politics, and not look beyond the talk, the conclusion would be natural that the Wall Street engineers had been consulting with some of my fellow shopmates.

But if workmen could get outside of themselves for a moment and take a view of themselves, what insignificance they would see. And yet among themselves some loom up. That is how much more important their work is than those other fellows. Consequently why should we not consider ourselves better than they. And how much those fellows that manage political conventions, and railroads, etc., how they must bunch the whole caboodle of us. How little they must care as to who stands on either side of the anvil so long as a product goes out of the door, or whether a man took four years or days to learn to do a thing so long as he can do it, and yet what all important things such facts are among workmen. How we as a class demonstrate our little mindedness and complete insignificance by the things we pay the most attention to. How like children playing horse, and yet imagine ourselves a great power and influence. The size of a man's mind and consequent favors can generally be judged by what interests him most whether they are little or big. So can a body of men, if it is insignificant things they make the most noise about, it is certain they are insignificant things themselves.

Some of our labor movements are good illustrations, and show plainly that workmen have got to grow much in mind before they can expect to command much attention or be really, as men, much importance.

Our assembly keeps in active shape, and will probably show an increase of members for the



July report, the open monthly meetings have attracted wide attention.

TIM.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., June 20, 1892.

Editor Magazine:

We are still on the move going right along in our work, of which there is plenty, but by some streak of enormity our hours are shortened  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours for five days per week with no prospect of things mending. Now it does seem hard that at other points on the system the employees are allowed to make more time and consequently more wages. With some of us here it is hard work to make both ends meet.

Mr. Editor, I am glad to tell you our early closing association has laid a sure foundation for the future. I think we can safely say it is now a settled question as to the clerks in our various stores, having gained the point that has agitated our city of late. The merchants generally were much in favor of 6:30 p. m., for dry goods merchants and 7:30 for grocers and others, just think of it one and all when the hours above mentioned they can step from behind the counters, go to their various homes and there care for the cottage flowers, of whatever class they may belong, and I hope it will grow under our care and make them feel that they are brothers, which we are doing in this city. Still we have some merchants who are as stubborn as the proverbial barn dove, and cannot see any good come from any movement unless dollars and cents is staring them in the face, forgetting, there are principles existing that call for a sacrifice from us all if we would be mindful still of others feelings, feeling still for others woes. And yet these same men are to be seen and heard upon our streets talking whole planks in the various platforms that are being hewed out of some very green timber, and will certainly undergo a very great shrinkage when the winds of investigation are blown through them by the intelligence of the masses.

One word more and I have done. To all friends of our order let this be our watchword: "Investigate all Platforms," and what is for our best interest let us work and vote. To this end is the determination of

3790.

SCOTFIELD, UTAH, June 20, 1892.

Editor Magazine:

I believe you have never had any correspondence from Scofield. I will try to give you a little to let our friends know that our assembly is still living. The work is very slow here, the mine worked but six days and a half in May, and but four days in June up to the date. We are having various changes here, one of which is the incorporation of our town after the next election. We have organized the People's Party here, and intend doing our best to have elected to fill our local offices those who espouse our principles and endorse the platform of the St. Louis convention. We had a rousing conference meeting on the 17th, at which a few of the boys made little speeches. The speeches, if not as fluent as some congressional or senatorial speeches, were far more interesting because they had a real meaning and could be understood by the people, and were mostly exhortations to look after their own interests and do a little of their own business instead of putting some silver tongues with silk lips to do it who have no interest in the general people unless to fleece those men whose lips are too fine to

allow an utterance to pass them in recognition of a workingman except about election time, or very occasionally when it cannot well be avoided, but who lay strong claims to being workingmen themselves on particular occasions when they want to influence votes. One very pleasing feature of the evening was the presence of Winter Quarters band who played some very fine airs and selections in good style. Winter Quarters are ahead of Scofield in the musical line. They have a good band. There was a few select readings given bearing upon politics, past and present, and their relation to the workingman. We had a few very nice songs which were well rendered. One campaign song, "Marching to Freedom," was loudly applauded. At the close the band played the Star Spangled Banner very beautifully, and when dispersing everybody felt that the time had been very short, and that they could have spent another hour in the enjoyment of such a nice mixture of amusement and politics. I will now close by wishing success to our cause.

Yours, EARNEST.

OMAHA, June 23, 1892.

Editor Magazine:

There are many local matters I might dwell upon. Since my class are used to good things to dine upon, it preserves my digestion like Brother Depew. View the dark from the light side, the wrong from the other side. Preach but not practice, discover ancient history for new. Bro. Adams once remarked he never saw a director pilfering, neither did Bro. Depew. Chauncy planted his wishes in a flower pot then sailed for Europe, when he returned he found the invisible fluids composed of latent power had propagated them. Later he has discovered that anarchists are developed by deposits not in flower pots. I think the world grows better, don't you?

Should the band of time part and allow the towers of delusions to float out upon the only life right, before the third party meets which is in this city, will it prove more than Chauncy is a fraud. Close not thine eye against his companions. Through our own exertions on one side, and love of something on the other. Some throughout the land are enjoying shorter hours.

As to our families, well, they perhaps enjoy the dust of our partial victory. Hope is in life but distant in reality. Dickens devotes one volume to two words, portable property. Enough, they are the elixir of life, the end of hope, the step-mother of delusion, our wack of which, is the last and only mile stone we can afford to rest upon.

This third party comes forth with perhaps ten thousand claims. They should not forget the others are as much as they the people. Where honesty exists reality comes in, reduce the tens to one, and stop that tribute introduced by ancient kings, now supplanted by our merchant princes. The boundless tax, the mill of ignorance, the legitimate parent of the pens and every crime that fills them.

If at the contraction of our families minds and the withering of their bodies, we enjoy shorter hours then polluted is the blast that blighted.

The resources of this nation are such we need fear nothing from pauper invasion at home or abroad, we have all to fear from the creature arrayed in tin hat and badge howling with delight because he has been informed that thousands of his own flesh and blood are starving in Europe. For this christain privilege he pays over 100 per cent, tax for every article of tin that enters his household or covers his roof. Speak not of the dark ages, find if you can the light to-day. At each of these conventions the divine blessing is asked by a practical hand, can you wonder then at the New York divine who so lately advised that a saloon be established in the basement of every church to keep up interest. If the third party which meets here in July has nothing to offer but a platform wrapt in high priced wool, before they convene they should adjourn and wither like a posy in their season.

D. T.

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DENVER, COLORADO.



# UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE.

VOL. VII.

AUGUST, 1892.

No. 7.

## SIGNS OF THE APPROACHING CRISIS.

Events the past month have more than ordinary significance to all who are watching the movements of humanity or aiding the rise of a nobler and higher degree of civilization. There has been seen that which gave hope to those who were doubting the ability of men to rise to noble actions; who were beginning to believe that the nobler instincts of men had become so stunted that they were incapable of action in their own behalf against that which oppresses.

The first week of the month witnessed a gathering of the representatives of the industrious of the nation, called together by the common impulses raised by the feeling that something was wrong in our economic relations; that justice emanated from the present and past administrations of government, and to right which new declarations on more equitable principles and in accord with the advanced light of the age must be made and put into practice by the people; that it was time they declared themselves once more free from a tyrannious power that had grown up in their midst; a new growth, but tracing its seed, and in many ways its characteristics, to that older tyranny that was believed to have been destroyed in this land when kingly power was driven out.

Such a declaration was promulgated, and its greatest significance was shown by the enthusiasm its adoption created. It would seem that that mass of citizens had gathered together from every part of a great and common country; each heart filled with sorrow over wrong conditions each realized existed in his own locality; each mind filled with thoughts of what ought to be done to destroy that which was making liberty a farce, but each weighted with doubt whether enough others realized the seriousness of the situation and could agree on a plan for a remedy, yet each coming with practically the same plan in view. But when that doubt was removed by the result that followed, each heart halted for a moment to ask itself the question: has our hope proved true, and upon realizing it had, bounded forth in a shout, ending only in exhaustion, and the echo is yet ringing as a death knell in the seats of every form of tyranny. The event indicates that there is a healthy public opinion prevailing over the questions of social rights that directs just and legitimate means to be taken to correct the evils. The significance is the unanimity of opinion that prevailed among men gathered from so many thousand miles of territory. It indicates that like causes produce like results, and like injuries call forth like remedies; whether &



comes from the rugged shores of Maine or the snow-capped Rockies, the extreme east or west, north or south; that the desire for relief and cure was deep seated with all alike, that they were prepared, as a patriot remarked on a similar occasion over one hundred years ago, "to hang together," for they realized that otherwise all would hang, be shot or starve separately.

Scarcely had that body adjourned before the world was startled by another significant event; another echo rang over the land from the shots on the Monongahala; then again, from the mountains of northern Idaho. Humanity struggling to maintain a foothold on earth against avarice and greed represented in corporate power.

It matters not what the immediate results may be from those struggles; finally, either corporate power must be destroyed or humanity must give up all principles of liberty and sink into a perpetual enslavement. But those events have demonstrated that men will resist, that life is held of less value than liberty and justice, that the spirit still lives that threw off the rule of a king and will yet throw off the rule of plutocracy even if the same methods are necessary to be restored to.

It has been demonstrated also by the events that plutocracy intends to resist any encroachment on the "divine (?) rights of property" as monarchists do the "divine (?) rights of kings." These events are but the preliminary skirmishes to the struggle that seems inevitable. The fort that was built around the Carnegie works, the attempt to garrison it with private soldiers, indicates that the managers of that corporation have no regard for constitutional government when it is to their interest not to have; that they hold property rights above any human rights; an idea that must be de-

stroyed if every hearthstone must make a sacrifice of blood.

Every person who has a drop of liberty-loving blood in his veins; who has the least regard for the future of the race, can rejoice at the defeat of the Pinkerton's mercenaries at the battle of the Monongahala, and regret sincerely that it was not a total annihilation of them along with their employers; not that there should be any violation of law, but that there should be as complete a victory as possible for human rights, which are greater than any man made laws.

The lines are being more distinctly drawn; the fact is becoming more widely seen, that there can be no compromise between property rights and human rights; that man must be raised above every thing else; must be the first consideration; instead of the Carnegie "gospel of wealth" it must be the gospel of mankind.

The platform of principles adopted at Omaha means all of that. It is a declaration of the rights of man against the rights of property. It can mean nothing less. It means that, if corporate power stands in the way of the rights of men, then corporate power must go, and some other means of conducting great industries be provided in their place even if it is necessary to go back to primitive methods, it would be preferable to tyranny under the present. It declares no war against individuals, but against a system that allows men to pile up wealth and force men to decay.

Agitation cannot go on long on these lines before a crisis must be reached; there must be a Lexington and a Yorktown; a Sumter and an Appomattox; as it nears the crisis the rumblings must come more constant and distinct; events that have startled the world the past month be of more common occur-



ance; for if plutocracy intends to thus force the issue, then the masses must prepare everywhere to meet it in its own chosen method, and, patterning after our revolutionary forefathers, have "minute men" in every town and hamlet ready at a "minute's" notice, not with the old flint-lock, but as good as the enemy can carry, and if possible under the command of the state, and under the flag representing liberty, the stars and the stripes.

By no method of right reasoning can it be shown that the killing of a Pinkerton at Homestead is a crime, nor anywhere else under like circumstances.

Cursed is the necessity of any war, but that which makes wrong makes war. As long as one exists the other must. War is the final resort, and might is compelled to meet it and defeat it before reason can command attention and settle it. Suffering mankind is resisting a wrong, and in the course of time the crisis must come. Coming events cast their shadows before; it is to be hoped that the final will be short and bloodless, and in all events it must be on legitimate lines. Success in the battle of ballots by no means insures that than did the election of Lincoln on an anti-slavery platform, it is for the opposition to say whether it will be or not, as it speaks through something that has the legitimate powers of men without the conscience and moral responsibility it is not likely so to do; created simply for the gain of property it certainly cannot express itself in favor of anything else, no matter how much the individual mind connected with them may be fitted with noble impulses, all it can say is, a corporation is for property and against humanity.

The greatest safeguard the na-

tion has in preventing disaster while these great issues are being brought out are the labor organizations through the discipline they have created. Especially true is it of the Knights of Labor who have done so much to break down class distinction and bring to the front the rights of men, learning them the necessity of being united as men, regardless of color, craft or creed. Disorder can not yet be truthfully laid to the door of labor organizations, though the opposition has often forced them into defensive positions, and then charged them with the blame of it. If we reach the crisis on legitimate lines it will be due to the education and drill of organization, if riot follows it will be the powers of organized property that caused it, the power of organizations of labor to check hasty action has been demonstrated many times in the past and undoubtedly will be put to the test many times in the future.

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#### MUTUALITY.

No matter what form the social struggle may take, workingmen and their fair employes have mutual interest that it is expedient for them to jointly look after. There is no call for disruption of their joint understandings over trivailing matters just because it appears to be the fashion, there is no use of creating irritation where none exists unless there is some justifiable reason for doing it, and nothing of a trivailing nature would be justifiable.

The questions involving human relations are becoming deep and widely rooted, and there is no disguising the fact that the friction will increase as the lines are brought out more plain unless it can be avoided through an increase of the spirit of fairness with all.

The fair employer, the one who

conscientiously wishes to do justly and fairly with his employe, is brought in competition with one who does not, and is forced often to give recognition to conditions he would prefer not to. Under such conditions his conscience must combat with his acts, and where the employer and employe can view the matter in all its bearings with a spirit of fairness predominating friction can most often be avoided. The best interest and greatest progress for all demands that many sentimental and idealistic ideas be kept back, many theories that have governed labor questions in the past be liberalized in behalf of mutual interests.

The employing class have, seemingly, the most to give up, for it is the laboring class that social agitation is in behalf of; to enlarge their sphere, to give them more of the enjoyments of human liberty; it works in on what employers have held as their own.

These changes are not coming with a rush, and consequently there is no reason why, between the conscientious fair employer and his workmen, there cannot be always friendliness on mutual grounds, for it is to the interest of both, changes for the better taking the evolutionary rather than the revolutionary way.

The social conflict is not against individuals but against systems, and the conditions created by them. In the resistance offered by individuals, and the friction thus caused, there is no need of including the individuals who stand on a more just footing; who desires to do what is right, but rather he should be favored.

On this principle the one who pays the fairest wages suffers in competition with the one who pays the least. The friction raised in a struggle with the latter ought not to injure the former, but he should *be assisted on mutual grounds*, and

it be the proper course, no matter how much there may be directed against the system that makes an employer and employe class.

The employer who is conscientious in his desire for right, expressed or implied by his actions, has no occasion to borrow trouble over questions his employes may discuss, and certainly on no basis of right, whatever, to use the power of his position to suppress agitation or the political action of any of his employes. The moment he does so, either directly or indirectly, he cannot longer be classed as fair. He forfeits all claim to that distinction.

The employe, working under agreed satisfactory arrangements with the employer, cannot be classed as a just person when he does not do what he can to favor his employer as against a less liberal competitor, he too would forfeit his claim as one worthy of liberal treatment.

Many expedients are necessary to be resorted to in bringing human relations to a more just basis, and it is to the interest of all to aid such as tend to maintain peace.

Arbitration by mutual consent of questions that it appears difficult to agree on, should be the invariable course to pursue, for it is the only expedient that can be resorted to, and that all-important factor, harmony, continue. Compulsatory arbitration would leave a feeling of antagonism with one party or the other, and, we believe in a sense would be antagonistic to the spirit of democracy, for it would be a recognition by the government of two classes, and as compulsory would mean mandatory provisions being provided to enforce the decision, bringing the recognition of two classes still more prominent by law, which is anything but desirable, and not in accord with the spirit of human progress, for that has plainly in



view the destruction of classes, and the placing of all on such an equitable footing that justice can be assured.

The reductions of the hours of labor is an economic necessity, an expedient necessity to be resorted to to relieve the strain that increased powers of production have forced on the race incidental to the existence of an employer and employe class. It is a movement of great importance in the social adjustments necessary to human progress.

It is an expedient that ought to be recognized by both employer and workman, and arranged by mutual agreement. Outside of public work there seems to be no other means of enforcing it. Legal enforcement does not seem to be practical, and tends to open the way to the enactment of many other laws inconsistent with democratic government, for it too is a governmental recognition of two classes consistent with monarchies, but not with democracies, and we believe would hinder real progress to attempt that method, when then, to make it effective, a certain amount of mutual acquiescence is necessary which has got to be reached independent of law.

Law is effective only when it is simply the written will of a people taken as a whole; when it does not mean that or the will of the people changes, it becomes a dead letter or is repealed.

Every observer can plainly see as the masses change in their views of what are just human relations there will be the few, favored under existing laws and customs, who will resist the changes, as is being seen daily in all parts of the civilized world, and without the spirit of mutuality can be made to prevail greater than it now appears, a struggle bitter to all will be the final, and the masses offering it will be rid of the responsibility.

In doing so they, in no particular, surrender the right to advance, yet may govern the speed that might be attempted otherwise at times, but to the final advantage. The horrors of the French Revolution could have been avoided had that spirit governed the masses and the rulers, and that nation now as far if not further advanced, and the struggles and sufferings of a century avoided.

There seems to be no reason why in this enlightened age, such methods cannot be resorted to. If it is not, it questions our boast of moral advancement.

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#### "MASTERLY INACTIVITY."

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The representative head of the American Federation of Labor has contributed to one of the leading monthlies an article on "Organized Labor in the Campaign," which boiled down to its substance is all contained in the words, "We shall maintain as a body a *masterly inactivity*." Or in other words we shall give no attention to those vital questions effecting our existence, no thought to the future other than maintaining the relative stratus we now live on, relative only, for it now rises and falls, with the whole, maintaining at best its comparative level.

Such would be in keeping with the past, but, is it in keeping with the progressive ideas of the present age? Hardly, we think. Too much is at stake. We are citizens as well as working people. Our interests as working people are effected by conditions made by law. The labor problem is a political problem, though it may not so appear, to the benighted intellect of the representative head of the American Federation of Labor, it does to many thousand in the ranks of labor.

"Masterly inactivity," (with their brains)—yes, that is what history

informs us has been true of men who labor for wages. Masterly stupidity is less polished, but conveys the truth more plainly, and there is no occasion to be diplomatic or mince such questions.

Yes, thousands of workingmen will continue their masterly stupidity, and will do all they can to prevent the possibility of drifting away from it, and check, in as great a degree as possible, the chances of any of the more intelligent breaking away; will utilize organization as an anchor, and continue to rejoice at the spite that may drop on them from plutocratic mouths, as demonstrated in the fight against *The Tribune* in New York.

But the real labor movement has got beyond the range of such as Sam Gompers; it is paying less attention to affects and more to causes; it is beginning to be viewed from the heights of reason, and less from the depths of prejudice; more from the scope of humanity, and less from the narrow confines of class; it is taking its true position as a political movement. It matters not how much so called leaders may wish to hold it within the limits of their narrow visions they cannot, it has outgrown them, and like the tide will sweep over the confines marked out.

The minds of limited strength will fall in the rear, as the weaklings in the march, the importance of the mission allows no time to be wasted in considering them, it goes on without them.

The inactive workingman to-day is by his inactivity giving aid to the enemy; weakening the forces of right makes the forces of wrong relatively stronger, and is there one who will maintain "masterly inactivity," that will say labor is not subjected to wrong, and kept under it by political forces utilized by the upholders of those wrongs? Even so "masterly" an "inactive"

as the head of the American Federation of Labor must admit that.

The labor agitation, in many respects, has made the laborer's relations as a wage earner overshadow his more important relation as a citizen. There has been too much done that has had a tendency to maintain "station in life," while the station in life was designated by earlier unjust environments, "masterly inactivity" as citizens perpetuates that condition. There has been inactivity enough in the past, and it is about time something else was true. The Homestead steel workers have been in the past very active in maintaining their wage relations, while indirectly aiding the building up of the arrogance they are now encountering, or in a measure because of their inactivity as citizens, they must now make a sincere struggle against a power they have directly or indirectly helped to create. They must learn that there is something else besides tariff protection that they must consider.

As long as "masterly inactivity" is true of citizens, they must expect their rights will suffer.

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#### MAN'S OPPOSITION TO MAN.

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The child, born into the world in this age, finds himself handicapped by acts of his fellows in maintaining the struggle necessary to live. If his ancestors have not been fortunate in the past, or have seized onto more than they needed and can thus provide him with a foothold on earth, or plant him in the lap of luxury, he must depend on himself, and he soon recognizes that, practically, all men are against him. That those born before have seized onto mother earth and demand from him long service for the privilege of using a portion, and to secure a title, like others claim by, to a portion would re-



quire the product of extreme exertion for years.

In most cases the necessities of his parents demand the use of his labor to live, and at a period when he is maturing to manhood, and should be given the opportunity to develop his talents that his manhood struggles may be as effective as possible.

He seeks an opportunity to labor and acquire skill that would accord with his talents and strength, and finds at once others laying claims to a right to that skill and to prevent him from gaining it. In whatever direction he turns to, even in the meanest and most laborious avocations this confronts him. All the work of man. Is it a wonder that he would grow up selfish and with the belief that in life it was every man for himself, and practice it as right so long as he is not forced to realize that another, practicing the same idea has got the best of him, and then the needs of "brotherly love" are talked about.

He becomes able to do something, and finds every other man who is able to do the same as he jealous because he is doing it, for if he did not they would have more to do. He finds himself dependent on his ability to find someone to pay him something for his services, they directing it, or more truly, they furnishing the managing brains and he the muscular power, and he finds his ability to find that employer handicapped by all kinds of man-made devices, gotten up by and with the intention of protecting and aiding such as he, but wholly unprovided with provisions to admit additions such as himself. They were devised to fit just what was here when they were made. He is a newcomer, and by the fact is further handicapped. He must suffer during the dull times as a penalty for being new, and to try and prevent

that suffering by pushing hard for a share of what there is, he finds, brings on him the wrath of the older ones, and to argue with them causes him to be accused of all kinds of perfidy.

In whatever direction he turns, he finds these restrictions on his powers to labor for existence, and while none deny him the right to live, all say, these restrictions on him to what is necessary in order for him to live, are necessary in order that they can live better and be secure. Its man against man, with no limit to the extent it can reach. It has grown out of the long continued struggle of past ages, causing men to do what is like unto an insane building of defenses for new complications that arise, when they all could be thrown down, if to every person when born from now to the end of time, could be guaranteed a free foothold on earth as an heritage inalienable.

That not being the case now is the reason for all other social troubles existing. Man would have little occasion then to defend against man, and especially in the contemptable narrow lines that are mostly followed.

Give to all the right to earth as a necessary accompaniment to his right to live. Give every man the opportunity to draw on the store of knowledge and skill of the world, which are but the accumulations of the past, and which, the more they are drawn on the greater they get, and there need be no case of suffering for want. We would thus kill the cause of it—man's opposition to man.

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The inhuman punishment of private lams of the Pennsylvania militia, for a personal remark, regarding the attempted assassination of manager Frick of the Homestead Steel Company, ought to bring to

every person's mind the contrast between military and civil authority, and how the prejudices of a person placed in position to command, temporary, may be wrecked on those so unfortunate as to be placed under them. It ought also to cause men to hesitate joining the ranks of the "play" soldiers, who can never expect to serve the state, unless it be in social disturbances in which they are quite likely to be in opposition to the side their sympathies on with. The patriot can always come to the front when the state needs him for defense; the patriot finds himself out of place in the militia as now organized and commanded.

It matters not how foolish the remark of the Pennsylvania militiaman may have been, the punishment partakes of the horrors of barbaric persecutions and ought to be avenged in a way that would cause any one inclined to forget that the days of such acts are passed, to tremble, and prevent a repetition of it. It was a disgrace to America that it will take long to wipe out. It was in accord with monarchist's methods, which places common people under their heel, and which their mimics of America, the plutocracy and their worshippers, would naturally follow.

The spirit demonstrated in that affair is the one often shown in various ways by those who regard others as menials. It is a spirit that is fast raising a cyclone against it, and all peace loving men will unite in saying, if such is necessary to destroy it, the sooner it comes the better.

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The People's Party still stand on the "government ownership of railroads" plank in their platform, and thus deny the thousands of railroad employes the right to act with them.—*The Federationist*.

Why? Are railroad employes such helpless beings that they

must have private masters?

Have they had such smooth sailing with corporations that they do not want it improved on? Would it make their work harder or their wages less if they drew their pay from Uncle Sam's car instead of from that of a plutocratic prince? Would they be obliged to face Pinkerton thugs when demanding their rights. Would not justice to them be more sure if they appealed to a power, they as citizens were a part of, there surely justice would come alike to all no matter how humble his position might be, and some classes who have been made pets of by present managers in order that they would believe they had nothing in common with less paid men might have their snap taken away, but it is justice and not discrimination that is being sought for in the agitation that is shaking the civilized world.

Give us chances for justice through the government of which we are a part, in preference to any from the most saintly of private corporations. It would do away with the necessity of the present system of organizing railroad labor, and who would not pray for the removal of the cause of their existence—the injustices they resist?

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There are none so humble but what they exercise every day some influence for good or bad; play a part in the drama of life. How needful it is, then, that each does his best, exercising his reasoning faculties that he may be less liable to act unwise or unjustly; avoiding aiding that which at some future day he would regret. If all had followed such a method in the past, what a difference would the social aspect show now. Plutocracy would not have been able to have entrenched itself as it appears now. Legislation would not have



been directed to the benefit of the few and against the many. We would not now be moaning over losses to the masses through great grants of land, the heritage of the people; we would not be directing our attention to unhorsing monopolies; we would not be suffering for lack of a circulating medium; there would be fewer millionaires, but also fewer tramps. There would be fewer homes with a mortgage sucking the life out of them; we would not be looking for heroic measures to recover that which is lost, all of which is chargeable to those who did not know, to those who did not think; who acted without thought to the future; who in playing their part in life played it unwisely. They may curse the cunning ones who lead them to it, and profit thereby, but as a people we must really blame ourselves for the part we played. We can correct it partly by now, when seeing the disastrous results, doing all possible to recover.

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In the death of John A. Hall, editor of the *Switchmen's Journal*, organized labor has sustained a great loss. He was one of those who from the ranks of toil, step into the arena as gladiators to do battle for their fellow men, wielding their weapons, where, from their point of view, necessity most demands it, and never far from where the every day struggle is the hottest. They take part in the actual battle, and not as theorists from the mountain tops, sentimentalize on what might be.

His life went out, by a railroad accident, like has thousands of those with whom in life he had associated. Our sympathies are extended to his bereaved family, and to The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of which he was an honored officer.

It is a significant fact that most of the leading newspapers in the western and southern states have taken a fairly liberal stand on the side of the masses, in commenting on Homestead and North Idaho affairs, while the newspapers of the East have taken the opposite view with the one noble exception of the *New York World*. It shows that the Mason and Dixon line of the coming struggle is being defined.

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### THE RIGHT TO RULE.

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'Tis right to rule where'r we be,  
If right we are, as right we see,  
In our mad call in this great strife,  
Is where we deem our rule the right.

Oh may we run to win the race!  
And find each man in his right place.  
The field is wide, the fight is long,  
But hearts are brave to avenge the wrong.

Until as one our brothers call,  
And Oh, may not one member fall!  
No traitor ere be on our ground,  
As Judas was by the Master found.

Some rule their way by inch and foot,  
But wider far our range we put.  
Our rule is this, that none may fall:  
"To injure one concerns us all."

Our army is made of one by one,  
So we may all be in the run,  
And when success shall crown our aims,  
The rule will prove a blessing gained.

Full many a hearth-stone will beam more bright,  
And many a heart will beat more light.  
The tidings we'll herald both near and far,  
For then all men as brothers are.

But all earthly things must have an end,  
And friend must separate from friend.  
And with this wish we'll bid adieu:  
May you rule well all things you do.

W. K. L.

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Hon. Benjamin Butterworth recently said at a club: "The first thing when I got to Bremen, I began looking for pauper labor. I hunted for it in Hamburg, in Saxony. I scoured Berlin for it, but not one pauper laborer could I find."

why they sometimes have been compelled to be so, it was the only way they could exist, no government could without introducing the same measures, simply because of the lack of voluntary interestedness.

That workingmen ought to be interested in their every day welfare, and be constantly vigilant in guarding their interests, goes without saying; that they are not, are undisguised facts. What will cause them to, I am not sure of. Periodical scenes of extra suffering seems, at present, to be their prospective lot, unless some gigantic movement outside of themselves as a class, comes to their rescue as there did to the chattle slave, and remove the causes of danger that they now ought to be vigilantly guarding against and seeking to unarm. It does not seem to me to be a truth, "that he who would be free must strike the blow," for slaves have not freed themselves in the past, and there seems to be plenty of reasons to show that they need not be expected to do so in the future.

It is the everyday actions that build up great things for the future. Education ought now to be sufficient to do more than it does if each would apply what he has, but as each will not, what is to be expected?

J. C. NOYES.

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#### WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE.

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What will the harvest be? Who will be victorious in the pending crisis? Long and patiently have we been watching and waiting for better times to come, but evidently our conditions grow more deplorable day by day. From the Atlantic to the Pacific rolls the wave of discontent and unrest. Must our fair land once more be drenched with the blood of the toiling millions, while plutocracy gives the wheel of oppression one more turn and crushes out the last ray of hope from the breasts of the wealth producers of our land. Homestead, Pa., has witnessed the second battle of Lex-

ington similar in almost every particular in a fight against the modern despot Carnegie and the outlaw gang of Pinkertons unrecognized by God or the federal government. Protection to Carnegie and American industries, but rifle diet for the men who dare say "our wages are small enough now, and we positively will not submit to a further reduction." The wires that flashed the news to the four parts of the earth are not yet cold when a second dispatch from northern Idaho tells of the miners in that section, goaded to desperation, take up arms in defence of their homes and firesides, and in both instances we see those in authority, our misrepresentatives, call out the troops to enable the plutocratic millionaire to accomplish his fiendish design and add millions more to his ill-gotten gain, while the awe-stricken laborer and his destitute family are compelled to submit to this despotic system and eke out a miserable existence amidst plenty which his own hand helped to create.

The question is how much longer will the workingmen of this country put up with such high handed outrage. To my mind one point is clearly demonstrated, viz: a lack of thorough organization. But, says one, have we not more labor organizations than ever before? To this I answer yes we have, 'tis true, and I'm sorry 'tis true. That is the secret of all our failure and our enemy's success. "A house divided against itself will fall." Where is the man so foolish to attempt to deny that. It is said of the burros, when attacked by wolves, they will put their heads together (which signifies wisdom) and their heels towards the enemy, but workingmen reverse the order of business and resort to kicking one another while the enemy stands by and laughs at our folly, and when we have exhausted all our strength in fighting among ourselves, the modern bandit steps in and puts shackles on us all with the greatest of ease.

That done and his object is accomplished, and we are the most degraded slaves of ancient, mediæval or modern



times. Having all the burdens to bear that were ever endured by chattle slavery, and furthermore we must care for those assisted into this world by us while the chattle slave had nothing of the sort to bother him in the least. Is the law of the land the will of the people? If so, one thing is certain, that is that the people have been neglectful of their own interest or else they have been basely betrayed by those chosen to represent them in our legislative assemblies. Our government is supposed to be founded upon equity and justice, but where is the equity when the strong is protected by the law in every instance and the laboring or weaker class is held in subjection to the slightest attempt to better their condition. Now the question arises, what can be done to change the complexion of affairs? Who is responsible for all the wrongs now inflicted upon the wage workers of the country. It is true that the money power will not relax their hold on their ill-gotten gains and deal justly with those who created it for them without the greatest opposition. History teaches us this, that whatever we do must be done with the utmost caution and dispatch. Workingmen have two great obstacles in their way, viz: the money power and the traitors in their own ranks. The most of us know what the money power is and what we may expect from it. We also know that when there is a fight between capital and labor there never is a division in the ranks of the money power. All the power they can bring to bear upon labor is hurled against it with all the vehemence and energy conceivable.

Their implements of war consist of the following: 1, the scab; 2 Pinkertons; 3, the militia; 4, the regular army; 5, the courts of injustice; 6, the jails and penitentiaries; 7, the loss of employment or a reduction in wages; 8, starvation to the laborer and his family; 9, a tramp in quest of work with the black list confronting him; 10, suicide or a pauper's grave.

Alas, my country, where is thy gratitude or in the language of the starving

child, who, beholding the ghastly look in its dying mother's face asked her was God dead. No, God is not dead, but all resemblance of human sense and reason has fled before the withering blight of the money power and man's inhumanity to man breeds discontentment everywhere. If this avaricious greed for gain is to be curbed it must be done while we have the power in our hands. We must educate the laborer as speedily as possible, and how can this be done? By bringing them into closer relation with one another; by teaching christianity in its truer form. This can be done when we learn that an injury to one is a concern to all and common sense will teach us that, when the man that is fortunate enough to rise above sheer want will look back with a pitiful eye on his less fortunate brother and lend him a helping hand instead of looking upon him with scorn and contempt, and say to him, brother I have been more fortunate than you and your cause is mine, and whatever I can do to help you along will be done cheerfully. I have felt the pangs of hunger in by gone days, and the same system that oppressed me is still oppressing you, but with united hearts and hands all vice and crime must die together. Like our revolutionary fathers told the oppressors, slavery's chains may clank in our land, but by Heaven's eternal they shall not clank in our hearing. Henceforth, now and forever they must cease.

Let us unite in love and right  
Against oppression's deepest wrongs,  
And men with brains as oft have came  
Will come again with might and main,  
And help our noble fight along.  
Then by peace and rest we'll all be blest  
Where joy and plenty ever reigns,  
Oppression ne'er shall come again,  
Nor want nor anguish enter in.

B. H

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"There are times in all people's lives when they are inclined to wish they had been raised in a foundling asylum, free from an inheritance of either feuds or friendships."

## APPRENTICESHIP AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The question of the best methods to "develop a good mechanic" is a vital one. We are all anxious to find its best solution, the parents for the boy, the boy for his future welfare, and the citizen for the country.

There is no doubt the apprenticeship system has passed its period of usefulness, and in most of the places where it still exists, it is a fraud upon the boy and the boy upon the trade as a machinist. In machine shops where the work is rough and simple, and there is the least possible to learn, we find the most apprentices, as it is a position where the employer can get the greatest return for the least time spent in instruction. Even here it is the exception rather than the rule that the boy gets the opportunity to learn to operate more than one or two machines. The idea is simply that they can be hired under the name of apprentice for less than as helper.

In my seven years' apprenticeship, the regulation period then in England, I judge that two years was spent in waiting upon the men, no knowledge gained except through the eye, while the rest of the time was constant struggle of the employer to keep me on what I could do, while I wanted to learn by working upon something I could not do. It was a true saying among the men that a man learned more of his trade the first two years in other shops than in all his seven years' apprenticeship.

I am glad it is going out of practice, as it will be replaced by a far superior method in the technical and manual school training which is now commencing as a preparatory groundwork, from which any specialty of manufacture may be entered into with intelligence.

The majority of our machine tenders now are laborers that have been trained to that machine alone, and they are stereotyped in all their work; but take a man that has been taught the principles of mechanics, and he is able to

grow and improve upon the mechanism and handling—such persons alone are the mechanics.

The principles of mechanism, which are applicable to all shops, can be taught in the schools, illustrated in drawing, and proved and developed in the laboratory sufficiently for their perfect understanding, so that it becomes not a question of memorizing but actual knowledge. In many cities this training is forming a part of the studies of the public schools, so that a boy or girl on leaving the high school will be fitted to enter life's work in mechanics as well as in the professions toward which their education has been in the past more specially adapted.

I do not assume that the training possible in school or college can turn out practical mechanics, any more than lawyers and politicians, which is the nearest the old system reaches at present to practical work. It is a mistake to assume that this school training is for foremen and managers only, and that they can skip the workshop experience and begin at the top. This idea has brought upon the training some ridicule, but it should be considered as a preparatory groundwork for a thorough knowledge of any mechanical business and that the specialty manufacture will call for future training, just, also, as any mechanic going from one production to another has much to learn before he is an expert in its production.

The union of the manual with the technical training is but the reflection of the universal desire of ambitious boys who wish to know the principle involved in the work they are doing. The good mechanics of today, and in fact of all time, have taken this course, virtually by self-instruction during its application. To the study in evening science classes during and subsequent to my apprenticeship I ascribe more of my success as a workman than to any other agency. We must not forget the fact that, though we speak of an apprenticeship stage, yet a good mechanic is always learning, and when I say



that the school training is a preparatory work, so also all our lives we are laying that foundation for future excellence.

The first groundwork, therefore, should be laid in a systematic and careful manner, "order being the first law of nature."

Now, this is not possible in the present state of competitive production, but in an ideal training we would arrange a series of progressive exercises, each exemplifying a principle of mechanics or operation.

This education is not one-sided, as in the case of specialties, but is aimed at the complete development of the mechanical faculties, which, when afterwards applied to a specialty, will be able to bring to bear a broader vision, and not like the machine-tending laborer, who, like his machine, must act always the same from imitation rather than reason.

The best solution of this question, therefore, is in the action of many of the public high schools in their adoption of manual training in connection with their science studies as the necessary laboratory to its full comprehension, in conjunction with the study of English, etc., thus fitting them better for the position in life they will be likely to be called to occupy.

If this course is generally adopted a much greater percentage of children will stay longer at school and get the benefit of the higher practical education; and socially the mechanic will stand upon a higher plane, more in keeping with his importance as a factor in this age of progress.—*Isaac Whitehead in American Machinist.*

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### THE UNPRIVILEGED.

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The remedy, if any, seems to lie in levelling down, since just here levelling up would be extremely difficult. Mr. Bellamy's republic is not yet in sight, and the cause of Christian communism moves on with but halting steps. We may not pauperize, we must

urge the doctrine of individualism and self-support even to the last ditch. But if we cannot help the honest worker, at least we can stop petting and pampering the detected confidence-man, the thug of the dives, and the enterprising but unsuccessful burglar. The Howard Association appears to hit the nail on the head in urging "the necessity of rendering the treatment of criminals *less attractive*" than that of the law-abiding and industrious poor. He who lives by honest toil should not be tempted to envy the scalawag who preys on the community. When the scalawag is caught, what we have to do with him—if his offence is not legally a matter for the noose—is to keep him alive, safe, and at work, to teach him something useful if we can (not necessarily Shakespeare and the musical glasses), and to restrict as far as possible his intercourse with his kind, especially separate him, while young, from those who would be his instructors in crime. It is not essential, nor even desirable, that he should enjoy his confinement: it ought never to be forgotten for a moment that he is there for punishment, that he is differentiated by his own act from honest and decent people. Short of inhumanity, he can and ought to be made to feel that the way of the transgressor is hard, that honesty, or what the law recognizes as such, is the best policy. When tables are turned, when the knave becomes distinctly an unprivileged person, he may find occasion to mend his ways. \* \* \*

The root of the trouble is in our ethical ideas, which have come to be askew and top-heavy. "The quality of mercy is not strained,"—but it often needs to be. As in divinity, "a God all mercy were a God not just," so in our morals and jurisprudence, the bottom is in danger of dropping out when compassion intrudes into the primary place of justice. Humanity and philanthropy are fine things, but like other fine things they are liable to be overdone. If our plea is reactionary, it may be urged that when we have gone too far forward, the only thing to do is to go back

a little. It should be remembered that an honest man is better any day than a rogue, and he who loves his neighbor as himself is entitled to more consideration than he who is too handy with bludgeon, knife, or pistol.—*As it Seems, in August Lippincott.*

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### THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE.

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It would be madness for the Homestead workmen to assume any attitude but that of submission to the majesty of the law as represented by the military power of Pennsylvania. They have grievances, and it is not unlikely that they must suffer what from the standpoint of Christian mortality and immutable justice will be cruel wrong, but the remedy is to be found in legislation and not in resistance to existing laws, however iniquitous they may be, nor in rebellion against lawfully constituted authority.

This is a government of the people, and if the people allow concentrated wealth, in the hands of an insignificant minority, to control legislation in its own interest, and against the interests of the masses, they are themselves to blame. While these conditions last, while the people are indifferent to the effective exercise of their political power, our laws, state and national, will reflect the will of corporate monopoly and its oppressive and corrupting methods. With the money power dominating our legislatures and great political conventions, what hope is there for the millions who have only their brain and muscle to rely on in life's battle, except to slowly but surely sink back into some new form of serfdom? Given present conditions and the prospect of the working classes must inevitably grow worse and worse, while the few who have monopolized the natural resources of wealth will constitute a plutocracy of such princely power as is without example in history. Of course such a state of things cannot endure in a government in which the power of the ballot is with the wage-

earning masses. The people will some day realize their power and assert their rights.

While the locked-out workmen of Homestead can be justified in no course but submission to lawful authority, they did well in defending themselves against Pinkerton assassins, and the great body of American opinion sustains them in that act, costly as it proved to human life. The Homestead tragedy directed attention to a great public danger in the toleration of a private army of mercenaries organized, drilled and armed, to be at the service of capital whenever a difference about wages shall arise. Such a body has no right to exist in this country. Admit its right to exist and its numerical strength may be limited only by the needs of combined wealth and the willingness to pay for its service. It might end in subverting the government. The final triumph of industrial equity in the United States through the agency of the ballot can only be defeated by a military despotism that shall be subject to capital. Any movement that forebodes the creation of such a power must be crushed in time. The Pinkerton private army must be stamped out. The men of Homestead have shown how to do it if there is not wisdom and power enough to do it by legislation. Certainly the right of such a private band to shoot down workmen is no more valid than the right of the latter to defend their lives.

If future contests are precipitated by a Pinkerton force, it is hoped that laboring men will be prepared to defend themselves effectively. The proceedings will be irregular and wise legislation would prevent it, but in such an emergency the public welfare will be best conserved by giving the Pinkerton army such a reception that the intimidation or murder of workmen by that means will be brought to an end. If the right of such a dangerous power to exist and be operated in this republic has to be decided in that way, it cannot be decided any too soon.

The response of the labor organiza-



tions generally in expressions of sympathy with the men of Homestead has been generous. They and the cause of labor can be best helped by the rallying of the workingmen of the nation to the polls to vote for legislators and congressmen who have not been alienated from the people by the seductive and debauching power of money. \* \* \*

Capital claims the right to buy labor in the cheapest market and to depress the market price by keeping a large unemployed surplus of workers through the agency of business conspiracies by which production is controlled and curtailed. In this way it cheapens labor, which it has to buy and which is only another name for the man or woman producer, and it enhances the product of labor, which it is its business to sell. Thus the gauge of the wage system is the lowest figure that can be reached by taking pitiless advantage of the necessities of the unemployed. This is respectable. It is defended in good society, on 'change and in the pulpit. It is the law of supply and demand applied to labor, and surely that must be right.

True, this way of measuring the compensation which the laborer should receive for his share of what he produces takes no account of the equity involved, or of the fact that the laborer is human and has rights which are entitled to respect, such as the right to live in a healthy and comfortable condition and keep his family in comfort, with some margin in the stipend to provide for sickness and old age. The present system of wages, by which in theory the laborer is separated from the labor and the latter is still a marketable commodity although the former can no longer be bought and sold, takes no account of any principle of justice, being based solely on the will and pleasure of the employer and his socially recognized right to do as he thinks best with his own, to employ whom he pleases and pay what his contract calls for. It is a misnomer to call that a contract under which one person pays another person who works for starva-

tion wages, since the work is not done willingly, but is extorted by necessity and the instinct that makes even the wretched cling to life. \* \* \*

The mistake that "the better class" or society make in accepting the iniquitous features of the existing industrial system, without question, arises from the assumption that what is so generally received as a matter of course, and has been so long recognized as right must be right. In fact, the relations of capital and labor, and the conditions that govern the distribution of wealth have been subjected to radical change time and again. The present wage system is but little over a century old, and there is nothing in experience to justify its permanency. It cannot last in its present form, and there are indications enough that the world is preparing to substitute something juster, more humane and more Christian. An industrial system which involves the servitude of the many that the few may live in demoralizing ease cannot be right and hence cannot endure. \* \* \*

What a pity a law cannot be enacted that will compel the employer hiring Pinkerton assassins to march at their head when the conflict is on.—*Rocky Mt. News.*

At the time Carnegie was telegraphing congratulations to Harrison on his nomination, his works at Pittsburg were being fortified with a high board fence surmounted by wires with electrical appliances, large search lights placed in the skylights of the mills, and arrangements made for throwing scalding hot water from the fire plugs, preparatory to the discharge of union men, and with the expectation that this movement, of course, would be met with resistance from the employees. Is this the inauguration of feudal despotism in this country? Is Carnegie transplanting to free (?) America the system once in vogue among the English barons and Scottish lords? Is this the initial step to a system that will make American factories and shops armed fortresses?

es—impregnable to the assaults of discontented employes? Is it possible we are coming to this?—*The New Forum*.

Every honest heart, every thinking mind, has its value in the community to which it belongs. Our value, such as it is, remains wanting to our community, and, when its crisis of trial shall come, we shall not have been trained by watchful experience to understand either their cause or their remedy.

What others think of us is a less important matter than what others ought to think of us. It is better to be in disfavor with others because we are misunderstood than to be in favor because we are supposed to deserve better than we do. And in the long run the surest way of winning the favor of those whose opinion is worth most is by deserving it.

So long as there are women in cities who buy their food by selling their womanhood; so long as there are men in the rich coal fields of Illinois who must stand without, shivering at the door, with pick in hand and muscle ready for work, while wealth locks the coal fields up against them and a shivering population; so long as in the iron fields of Pennsylvania men work twelve hours a day, with no time to court their wives or kiss their children, so long my heart and my hand are enlisted in any and every movement that gives fair promise for the emancipation of industry.—*Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott*.

"Whose fine mansion is that?"

"That is the dwelling of old Bigginsby, the coal baron. It represents an entire year's pinching, scraping, and economizing."

"He's immensely wealthy, isn't?"

"Worth millions."

"Then what was the need of his pinching and scraping?"

"Oh, he didn't have to do the economizing. He made a 10 per cent. cut in wages the year he built it."—*Chicago Tribune*.

If Christ were to again visit the earth and conduct himself as he did while here, and speak the words he did then, he would soon be reckoned among the tramps, and before he struck the third town he would be put in jail as a noisy crank, and would be outlawed from good society and denounced as a communist, anarchist, and such sweet names. The plutocrat and their heelers might not crucify him on the cross as the Jews did, but they would put him under the ban of their newspapers and political bosses, read him out of the party, and if he attempted to interfere with the money changers, as he did before, they would be put in the penitentiary. Yet the country and towns are full of professed followers of Christ.—*Southern Alliance Mercury*.

So long as there are men able and willing to work, who have not the opportunity for doing so, we can know that there is something wrong with the social system; but that wrong does not lie in a mere difference of possessions as between individuals, and is not to be righted by requiring or persuading men to redistribute. Neither can it be righted by condemning men simply because they have acquired wealth, to which the laws of the land give them clear titles, and which they, therefore, believe they have a right to keep or to dispose of as may seem best to them. If our system favors the accumulation of fortunes too large to be consistent with the highest public good, as many believe it does, then the system should be changed to give all an equal opportunity, after which no individual, it seems to us, will have just cause to complain of society; for it will be understood then that "the world owes a living" to him who goes to work and earns it, and that the debt will infallibly be paid. The world owes no one a living, but it does owe every one an opportunity for earning a good living, and when this obligation is discharged no individual can complain of society, or claim charitable assistance as a right.—*Ex.*



## LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOT WORTH WHILE TO SUE RECEIVERS IN TEXAS—NEGLIGENT KILLING—STATUTE.

In an action to recover damages for the negligent killing of plaintiff's husband, the court

*Held.* That a receiver is not a "proprietor, owner, charterer, or hirer" of a railroad within Rev. Stat., Art. 2899, giving a right of action against such for inquiries resulting in death caused by the negligence of their servants. Judgment for plaintiff reversed.

HOUSTON, ETC., RY. CO. VS. ROBERTS, ET AL.

NOTE—The Texas Statute above referred to provides that "an action for actual damages on account of injuries causing the death of any person may be brought in the following cases: (1) When the death of any person is caused by the negligence or carelessness of the proprietor, owner, charterer or hirer of any railroad or other vehicle, for the conveyance of goods or passengers, or by the unfitness, negligence, or carelessness of their servants or agents." Thus, it will be seen that a receiver is neither of the above, but an officer of the court which under the Statute is exempt from suit at law.

## ACTION BY ENGINEER—NEGLIGENCE INSTRUCTIONS.

Action by plaintiff, a locomotive engineer, while holding his train, with brakes off, at a junction of the road on which he was employed with defendant's road, for a sleeper to be attached by defendant, as was customary, and while oiling and packing the boxes of his engine, when the sleeper struck against his train, moving it forward and catching his arm in the drive wheel; and, where the weight of evidence was to the effect that the sleeper was attached with care, but there was a conflict as to plaintiff's duty to oil the engine, especially at the time and under such circumstances.

*Held.* That the material issue was whether, in view of plaintiff's knowl-

edge of the fact that the transfer of the sleeper was made at that time, and the manner of making it, he was guilty of negligence in oiling and packing his engine at that time, and it was error for the trial court to refuse an instruction that if plaintiff was guilty of negligence in using his hand and arm in doing the work, and this negligence contributed to his injury, he could not recover, and that plaintiff was bound to exercise such care as was commensurate with the danger of the employment in which he was engaged at the time of the injury, and if he did not use such care, and by its exercise could have avoided the injury, he could not recover. Plaintiff's judgment recovered.

ST. LOUIS, ETC., RY. CO. VS. TEX. S. C., MAR. 22, 1892.

NOTE—The conclusion reached in this decision has not escaped criticism. It is not expected that an employee should have knowledge of the exact time of making such transfer. It was surely negligence to thrust a sleeper against a train with such violent force as to shove a whole train suddenly forward. But under the mischievous and inequitable fellow servant rule no recovery can be had where one servant suffers by reason of the negligence of other servants consoated in the same service.

## MUST OBEY INSTRUCTIONS—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.

Where in an action by a railroad employee sent out from the shop to repair a car on the siding, seeks to recover damages for injuries sustained by reason of an engine engaged in shifting cars bumping a car which he was under while making repairs.

*Held.* That a compulsory non suit was properly entered, where it appeared from his testimony that he knew that the bumping was liable to occur, and that he had violated instructions in failing to put up a red flag, which would have prevented the accident, although there were plenty of flags convenient for the purposes. Judgment of non suit sustained.

CYPHER VS. HUNTINGTON, ETC., RY.

Co., Ha. S. C., MAY 23d, 1892.

**INJURY TO FIREMAN—RISK OF SERVICE—FELLOW SERVANT.**

1. In an action against the defendant Company for an injury received by a locomotive fireman, where it appeared that a freight car without sufficient brakes to hold it, was left standing on a side tract, and during the night, by reason of the wind or by its own weight, it moved down on the main track, when plaintiff's locomotive collided with it, causing the injuries complained of.

*Held.* That the accident was not caused by any peril of the service, which plaintiff assumed.

2. *Held.* That in such case the accident was not the result of the negligence of plaintiff's fellow servants who left the car on the side track, but was caused by negligence of defendant Company in not providing sufficient brakes to hold the car on the siding when placed.

Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

HENRY VS. WABASH & W. RY. CO.,  
Mo. S. C., MAR. 28, 1892.

NOTE.—A similar case was decided differently by the same court. (See *Schaub vs. Railway Co.*, 16 S. W. Rep. 924.)

**RAILROAD LAW—MASTER AND SERVANT.**

1. In an action by a servant against his master for personal injuries caused by a negligent act of a superior servant, the court ruled that there is no liability unless the negligent act pertained to a matter in respect to which the master owed a direct duty to the injured servant. (See *Brabbitt vs. Railway Co.*, 38 Wis., and *Shultz vs. Railway Co.*, 48 Wis., 375.)

**FELLOW SERVANT—SELECTION OF DEFECTIVE INSTRUMENT.**

2. Plaintiff, while in the service of the defendant railroad company, as a boiler maker helper in a repair shop under the charge of a foreman, with a general foreman over all, was called by the foreman to go to another part of the shop to assist in raising some flue sheets into their place. The hook

selected by the foreman and attached to the apparatus, broke, causing the flue sheet to fall, and thereby the plaintiff was injured. It was then discovered that the hook had been previously cracked, or broken partly through, the defect being such as would have been obvious upon examination. On appeal the court

*Held.* That a master is not responsible to a servant for the act of a fellow servant in negligently selecting a defective instrument—an iron hook—to which to attach a pulley to raise a heavy weight in a boiler shop; that being a proper detail of the work in which the servants were usually engaged.

Lang vs. St. Paul M. and M. Ry. Co.,  
Minn. S. C. June 13, 1892.

Half the evils which wealth breeds in these times comes from the wandering it makes possible, and which turns more than one wealthy family into a group of millionaire tramps. These wealthy families who live in Newport, New York, a country place and a Florida palace car—who are as well known on one side of the Atlantic as the other, and spend half of life on the wing, lose all touch with the responsibilities of life.

They root nowhere because they blossom everywhere. Men suffer by this; women are ruined by it. An idle life of change and glitter is ill in its work if led in one place; if led in many it breeds a frame of mind that can be fed by excitement and intrigue. A tramp is a tramp, and has the vices of the hedge row and the haycock, whether tramping is done by dusty roads or in a palace car and by ocean liners. In either case alike life grows empty of responsibility and divested of all discharges of the sober duties of life. Under the influence of the tramp habit and the temptation of irresponsible wealth our lower wealthy classes are coming to furnish, in women like Mrs. Coleman Drayton, and Mrs. Deacon, scandals which match the tramp pauper with the millionaire tramp.—*Philadelphia Press*.



## 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 locals of D. A. 82 have been very prompt in sending in their July quarterly report. With few exceptions all the reports are in.

The unrest and conflicts arising through labor troubles throughout the country ought to convince every workman yet unaffected of the necessity of activity in organization. He knows not when his turn will come. Preparation for often prevents trouble arising. Thorough organization is one of the best possible preventatives.

During the past four months there has been reorganized in the District three old assemblies, and one newly organized.

Working time at all points of the District has been increased since the first week of July, from 47 to 50 hours per week.

There is a demand for Knights of Labor organizers in Oregon, and an unusual growth of the order may be expected in that quarter during the next few months.

Organized labor everywhere should render all the assistance they can to the miners of North Idaho in their righteous struggle against the combinations of capital. It is not only a question of wages, but the right to use

their wages to their own best advantage. As it has been, they must buy at corporation stores if they expect to retain their places, which proves true in a greater or less degree, wherever the employer operates a store; no matter how much they may profess to not use coercion, it is used in an implied but unmistakable manner, nevertheless.

Look over the MAGAZINE's book list and see if there is not some work there you think would be of value to you in giving light on economic questions, then send the price to this office and have the book forwarded to you. The cost of any of them is low.

Jay Gould and a large number of Union Pacific and other officials, have been seeking health and fish the past month, in Idaho.

The District Secretary visited the Assemblies at Grand Island and North Platte, Neb., the first week in July, and found their corps of earnest members keeping things in practical shape.

Every Local Assembly ought to be able to meet once a week. When assemblies meet twice a month the half active members when the meeting night comes are in doubt whether that is the week they meet, and stay away, and a loss in interest is the consequence, until finally all interest in organization is lost; till they are in some trouble, then they often find themselves delinquent in dues, and they have lost all touch with their fellow workman, and are illy prepared to act with them. The most active Assemblies are those that have a regular weekly meeting, and when Monday, Tuesday, etc., comes, each knows that that night there is sure to be a meeting, and he has no excuse for not attending. Then, organizations are schools, and the oftener they meet the more instruction they give, and which is quite as essential as to maintain something to which to present a grievance. One open meeting night a month to which everybody is invited proves

of great value in maintaining the interest and extending the educational work. spirit and to accomplish parallel objects.

Our Denver correspondent informs the readers this month of a movement on foot to change the system of reducing expenses in pay roll that has been in force for years on the Union Pacific, and comments on the same. It will prove of interest to many.

### QUESTION DEPARTMENT.

#### QUESTIONS IN JULY MAGAZINE.

32. If some half civilized ancestors in their ignorance gave into the hands of a few individuals rights in mother earth that belongs to the present and future generations, should their action be respected and we bow in submission to the plutocratic doctrine of "vested rights," or have the right to take that which belongs to them wherever they find it?

33. Is organization of workingmen which provides for only regulating the relations of employer and employe, doing anything for the uplifting of the working masses?

34. What difference is there between the labor organization that drives men away from acquiring a knowledge of a trade or class of work, and a trust or manufacturers combine that drives competitors out of business, and builds up conditions to prevent others entering the business. What moral difference is there between a trades union and a trust?

35. What are railroad clubs organized for?

The following answers have been received to questions in July Magazine:

32. No, but take that which of right belongs to us. If we have the right to life, we have the right to that necessary to its enjoyment. Its "vested" title in some one else should not be recognized.

34. None, both come from the same

35. To keep the industrial masses divided, and consequently subjected to the united forces of plutocracy.

33. No, they are too selfish.—C. E.

35. For the benefit of those who organize them and draw in the railroad employes at different points on the road. Those who get them up seek for the offices and they get the promotions. Those who say a word or do not think the railroad officers are angels, will be discharged or misrepresented.—C. E.

#### QUESTIONS FOR AUGUST.

36. The idle man must live, from what source does he draw his sustenance?

37. Should not every child have the opportunity to develop his talents, and if so, what is he to do, if all classes of wage earners were thoroughly organized and enforced apprenticeship restrictions? Should not such be sustained by a law to put to death all born over the number limited?

38. To what extent should the man out of work, because others will not share what there is with him, refrain from seeking the place of the man at work? Or, to put it different, to what extent should a man starve in order to allow another to feast? If two men are liable to such a condition, or share equitable, and one asks the powers that be to let one take the chances of suffering while the he feasts, who ought to be the one to suffer?

### LITERARY NOTES.

Annie L. Diggs, the well-known lecturer and writer on Political Temperance and Farmer's Alliance subjects, appears in a paper which will prove of great interest to those engaged in the agrarian agitation to-day. It is entitled, "Women in the Alliance Movement," and contains a graphic descrip-



tion of the social conditions which made the present movement inevitable, and why women from the first played such an important part in the agitation; after which she gives a vivid pen picture of prominent women in the movement. There are six illustrations of leading women accompanying this paper, including a full page picture of Mrs. Mary E. Lease, popularly called the "Joan of Arc" of the People's Party.

The favored classes, teachers, ministers, farmers, mechanics, merchants, as well as their wives, daughters and sons, who would like to devote at least a part of their time and attention to a work that would bring them in a lot of ready money during the next few months, would do well to look up the advertisement of B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., in another column, as it may be the means of opening up to many new lives and large possibilities. These gentlemen have been extensively and successfully engaged in business for many years, and they know what they are talking about when they tell you they can show you how to better your financial condition.

The brightest and most witty criticisms on America and Americans which has appeared in years will be found in the *July Arena*. It is from the pen of Mr. J. F. Muirhead, and is entitled, "A Briton's Impressions of America." It is wholly devoid of the bitterness so often characteristic of English criticisms.

"An Ounce of Prevention" is a late addition to educational and reform literature. The book is a plea for education especially favoring manual training schools. Economic students can gather much valuable data from it. Price, 50c. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., publishers, Chicago. Well be sent post paid from this office.

*The Western Painter* is a monthly magazine published at Chicago in the

interest of the craft. Each issue contains much of great value to pioneers in every branch of the trade. Subscription, \$1.00 per year. Address 3631 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Congressmen Springer, Barrows and Watson discuss the pending presidential campaign through Democratic, Republican and People's Party glances in the *July Arena*.

### THE "EDUCATED" CLASS AND SOCIAL REFORM.

The great difficulty in the way of social reconstruction is the inability of the great majority of the so-called educated and wealthy classes to do anything really useful. In an ideal state of society, where the work of distribution and exchange was reduced to a minimum and useless or injurious callings abolished, nine-tenths of those who now live by business and the various professions or "intellectual" vocations would find their occupation gone. It is not surprising, therefore, that the whole enormous influence of the commercial and professional class is instructively thrown against social reform. With them it is simply a matter of self-preservation. It is folly to appeal to the sentiment of justice of the exploiting class, when, if they were to yield to it they would have to efface themselves. However much they may profess to desire better conditions for the toiler, they are by interest and necessity as a class arrayed in deadly hostility to any real broad and comprehensive measure of reform.

In all history no class of men have risen to the height of being willing to reform themselves out of existence for the general good. Social reformers cannot expect the co-operation of either the capitalist class or the much more numerous class of on-hangers and dependents who profit by existing conditions. The reforms we seek will come about, not by their aid, but in spite of them. The hope of the future.

lies in the process of centralization and concentration of interests now going forward, by which numbers of the commercial and professional classes are being crushed down to the level of the toilers. There are hundreds of thousands of people in this country today who a few year ago ranged themselves on the side of capitalism, and had, or thought they had, a common interest with the millionaire in maintaining the existing social conditions and upholding the "rights of property." Now they are poor, and their only hope lies in the success of the social reform movement. The process of dispensing with middlemen, agents and small capitalists and employers of all kinds, and organizing distribution more perfectly with the fewest possible number of brain-workers or directors, is going on with increased rapidity. Hence, the power of resistance of capitalism to the forces of reform is being insensibly weakened, and the numbers of those whose interests are obviously in the direction of the overthrow of the money power increased. The majority of mankind cannot be converted to any cause against their interests or what they believe to be their interests. What the concentration of capital is doing, and will do to a far greater extent in the near future, is to make it perfectly plain to the great majority of people, whether hand-workers or otherwise, that their only possible salvation lies in the taking over by the nation of the means of production and exchange. This doctrine might have been preached till doomsday in the ears of the comfortable and well-to-do without effect. But when the numbers of the comfortable and well-to-do are decimated by the relentless operation of organized capitalism, they will be amenable to the logic of events.—*Journal*.

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In a controversy neither of the parties is often either absolutely right or wrong.

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"Predictions seldom predict."

The Bacon-Shakespeare controversy which opened in the July *Arena* is attracting general interest among lovers of Shakespearean literature. The August *Arena* contains an argument in favor of Lord Bacon. During this discussion the most eminent Shakespearean scholars will be heard pro and con. Among the other contributions of interest in the August *Arena* is a political symposium, to which Gail Hamilton, U. S. Senator James H. Kyle, Congressmen Geo. Fred Williams and Wm. T. Ellis, contribute. Other leading papers are contributed by Mary A. Livermore, Twenty-five Years on the Platform; Frances E. Willard, The Coming Brotherhood; Mrs. General Lew Wallace, The Chain of the Last Slave; Mrs. Frances E. Russell, A Historical Sketch of Dress Reform in the U. S.; Mrs. B. F. Underwood, A Woman's Case (a story); Helen G. Gardener, The Danger of an Irresponsible Educated Class in a Republic; and Louise Chandler Moulton, A Rare Letter by Mrs. Browning. Mr. Flower contributes a discriminating paper, entitled "An Idealistic Dreamer who Sings in a Minor Key." A symposium on Woman's Club, is the most important discussion of this most interesting subject that has ever appeared in print. Among the contributors are Mary Wright Sewall, president of the Woman's Council of America, Kate Gannett Wells, Hester M. Poole, Mary E. Mumford, Anna Robinson Watson, Katherine Nobles, Ellen M. Mitchell, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Mary E. Boyce, Louise Chandler Moulton, and Mary A. Livermore. As will be seen this issue is a woman's number, as was the August *Arena* for 1891. Full page portraits of Mrs. Livermore and Mary Wright Sewall, and a page containing four portraits of contributors to the Woman's Club Symposium are features of this number.

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"The number of people who are overestimated is more than double the quantity of those who are not credited with their full valuation."



## 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.*

KANSAS CITY, KAS., June 24, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

As your correspondence was rather light last month, I will write you a few lines this month, as I promised you in my last letter that more than likely you would hear from me in the future. The shop men seemingly are the most dissatisfied lot of men I ever saw, and there is quite a number quitting and seeking employment elsewhere. The men don't like the idea of sending one third of the men home and keeping the rest at work. The poor laboring men working 42½ hours per week, at the rate of 15 cents per hour, have the best right to complain—it figures up \$1.06¼ per day. How can they pay rent and keep their family on such wages, and their employers have the audacity to say that they pay the highest wages of any road in the country. I think they have cause to complain, don't you? Corporations kick and say they have to curtail expenses. It looks rather singular. From their reports they are getting the smallest end. Let me say when the railroads are not getting the largest end there won't be so many in the business. There is plenty of work here if they would do it. Half of their coaches are not fit to go on the road. People travelling quite often take some other route rather than ride in such shabby looking coaches. They have about 150 box cars marked "bad order," and harvest right at hand. Their engines are in bad condition. They don't run well rebuilt with paint and varnish. Their hurry work that has been done here don't seem to stand the test. If the Company don't let their employees repaid their cars the farmers will have to or their grain will be sown along the track. And still they have no work to do. The most dissatisfied men seem to be the coach builders, and four of them have quit since the 16th. One half of them get 10 cents less on the day than the other half, and they are as good coach builders as there is any where. Their foreman told some of them that they couldn't get work any place else, and now they have shown him that they could. Let me say to you, Mr. coach builders, that "I think" it is your own fault that you don't yet the other ten cents. You talk about your foreman too much. I was in your shop one day during noon hour, and there were seven of you sitting on one bench bemoaning your foreman. You said you had to hold his job for him. You pointed to combination car No. 762 and said he had ruined it. There

had to be mail doors put in it, and that he laid it out for you and you sawed out that width and ruined the car. The doors were to be narrow for they were to be used for mail purposes, and you had to work like h—— to get it sheeted up so they wouldn't find it out. Now let me give you a little advice. When you talk about your foreman in such a way you need not expect him to ask for that ten cents for you. Don't you know that there is always some sucker around that will tell him all you say. Now, my friends, I don't like to write in such a manner, that is the reason I don't write oftener. When I do write I can't refrain from telling the truth, and I will give you my personal guarantee that I don't write anything that is not true. Two of the apprentice boys have quit on account of the apprenticeship rule in vogue not being enforced. They couldn't get their raise and they quit. I have watched things closely and I think the foremen are not to blame as much as some one else. To make a long story short, the foremen are chased so closely that they can't do their men justice. The employees of this system had a harmonious meeting with the gentlemanly managers some few months ago, and an agreement was entered into, and the master mechanics were instructed to see that it was strictly complied with on their divisions, and that all foremen are instructed according, and it is violated at Armstrong every day. The oldest men don't have the preference. Some are shown favors, sent home drunk during working hours, some are employed at less wages than what is standard for that class of work, and the oldest men are laying off and new men kept instead. They lay off men and reduce time both at once here. Please don't take me for a fault-finder. I told you the men were dissatisfied, and these things are what cause it. They are not to blame much, are they? There is one man that assumes all authority, and most of you know his reputation when he was general foreman, and since he has got to be master mechanic he is worse. I must tell you what the boys say about our time keeper. He is a single man, and always running for office on the school board, and generally gets there. He is after the school marms and if he don't give the boys half an hour once in a while that is due them on the last of the month, and also the odd change that is due them they will knock his best eye out by electing him to stay at home next time. Perhaps I have gone in rather too deep. If so, I crave pardon, but it does me good to express myself so freely.

Yours very truly,  
R. E. FORMER.

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO., July 17, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

My letter of last month made a little sensation here even among newspaper people. Such "eminent" papers as the Rock Springs Review reproduced it and commented on it asking, "What

does this mean?" After trying to explain it the facts still remain the same.

This month we had a re-occurrence of what happened last month about the pay. The statutes of Wyoming say that all wages earned prior to the first of the month must be paid on the 15th of the month, and all wages earned prior to the 16th must be paid on the last day of the month. Now I would like for some one to state the cause, the why, or the wherefore, that the U. P. Ry. or its clerks or officials openly disregard the law and violate the statutes of our state not less than twice in the month. Has law become a farce in the eyes of corporations or is this anarchy? If our "great" newspapers were half as zealous to find out the cause of holding back the pay checks as they were to find out the writer of that letter last month, I think they would have found out the cause of the trouble.

Of course it may be wrong even in the eyes of the newspapers for the employees of a corporation to make any complaint or protest against any treatment they receive. It may be wrong to expect a corporation to comply with any statutes proposing to give justice to working people, therefore it may be wrong for newspapers to investigate such questions. For my part I fail to see why corporations or individuals should be allowed to transgress any laws while others are held strictly to their observance. Is it not time to cut the bandage from the eyes of the Goddess Justice so that she can see how the money power of the country is tampering with her scales; so that she can see to direct her sword against oppression, and cut off for ever those special privileges that caused her to be blindfolded in the interest of capitalism and the money bags.

Gambling is getting along fine here, and so are the saloons. C. A. Hartman, who runs the head gambling parlors, (1) had to increase his staff, and he now runs three shifts of men. The saloon keepers on South Trout street have lost their prestige and are in the soup since the best gamblers are located on North Trout.

The merchants who voted the present city council into office, although knowing that the candidates were in favor of gambling, now have a time to collect their store bills. The miners have the assistance of the clerks in the coal department here in as much as the checks are held until Saturday instead of the legal pay day, and the miners will have time if they wish to spend their pay either in gambling or in saloons from Saturday eve until Monday morn instead of paying their grocery bills.

Who would try to disturb such a condition of affairs.

Yours Truly,

R. E. F.

SHOSHONE, Ida., July 20, 1902.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

These are stirring times we live in. We have scarcely gotten over the thunder clap of righteous indignation expressed by the steel workers

of Pennsylvania toward the Pinkerton thugs, "which, by the way, partially squares the long standing account between those assassins and the workmen of America," when we are startled by the earnest, determined mutterings and protests of that grand body of workmen, the silver miners of the Cœur d'Alenes, in the northern part of this state, protesting against the efforts of that organized band of plunderers, the Mine Owners' Association, to reduce the wages of all men except the miner, from \$3.50 to \$3.00 per diem. Now these miners, I would say, are fighting for a principle which might be applauded by every right-minded worker in the country, they insist that their comrades, their fellow workmen who take their lives in their hands and go under ground, whether he operates an air drill, handles a pick and shovel, or pushes a car, shall be paid \$3.50 per day as heretofore. The miner himself, mark you, might return to work if he would, at any time, and receive his \$3.50 per day, but rather than desert the man who pushes the car, and leave him to struggle alone against these human hogs, the mine owners, who are rapidly accumulating the unpaid earnings of these men, they will all struggle together, sacrifice together, and go to jail together, while the poor mothers and children continue the struggle against the unnatural conditions which permits a few to monopolize the natural opportunities and source of all wealth of the earth.

These men are now being hunted like wild beasts in the mountains of the Cœur d'Alenes for daring to maintain their organization and shoulder a gun in defense of their homes and babies, for that is what it meant, a fight for home and babies, and yet for this they are being jailed and hunted by the United States troops backed up by the Accidental Governor of this State, with his raw "two by four" clerk militia, abetted and encouraged by the "real anarchists," the mine owners, whose scabs precipitated the fight by firing upon some miners from behind a barricaded mill.

The lawyers for the mine owners in this matter are "Hayburn," one of the leaders of the republican party in the State, the other is "Hogan," a leader of the democratic party. This brace is the chief persecutors, then there is the Accidental Governor who is a republican; the Secretary of State who assumes the duties of Quartermaster General, and went to direct the killing, is a republican. The Adjutant General, so called, has been a parasite on the body politic for years and like a great many parasites, is a lawyer. Time goeth not back when he first got his arm into the public crib, and he has kept it there. He now draws a salary of \$800.00 per year as Adjutant General.

The workmen of Idaho should recollect these worthies, and if they show up for political honor, which they will, then knock them out.

An effort will be made at the next session of the legislature to strengthen the militia. Workmen, do you want to support more idlers, or have you enough now? Think of all the lawyers, governors, adjutant generals, mine owners, and other barnacles you are supporting and supplying



with good cigars to smoke, and then they turn Pinkertons and Plug-uglies upon you when you complain.

These miners are now being shouted at as anarchists. I would wager that had they been successful, instead of beaten as they are, they would have been referred to as the independent workingmen of the West, whose wages are protected by the republican duty on silver and lead ores. Workingmen, these plunderers and machine politicians are already planning to put men in the next session of the Idaho legislature who will do their biddings and pass laws to strengthen their position and weaken yours; add to the military force of the State and make you pay for the support of them and their tools. See the "Boise Statesman" editorial of July 17th. Look out for your liberties or they are gone.

Dr. Gallraith, head of the medical department, was here the past week and appointed Dr. Thos. Ross as Company Surgeon at this point. A good move Dr. Gallraith, and none too soon.

There are matters going on here, Mr. Editor, that, if not rectified in the interest of the Company and the employees, I will be compelled to give to the public.

Mr. Editor, let me advise you and your people, the readers of the MAGAZINE, if they desire to preserve their rights as citizens of this "great and glorious," they should vote the People's Party ticket—Weaver & Field—The north and the south—Sectionalism obliterated—The loom and the earth. Finally in the words of the prophet, or rather the poetess.

Give me beefsteak when I'm hungry,

Give me water when I'm dry;

Give me a greenback when I'm busted,

And give me Heaven when I die.

Boom.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 19, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

Prospects are brighter than a month ago. Nearly all the men laid off in June are again at work, and I should say that all of them should be by this time, since we have been working fifty hours per week since the 5th of the month.

Messrs. Clark, Dickinson and McConnell were here on an inspection tour for several days the first and second weeks of this month. Mr. Clark says the branch to Seattle will be built, but does not say how soon work will begin.

Work around the shop seems plentiful in all departments, and a few are trying their hand at improvements, but as yet have not been very successful. I suggest they let the job out by contract, as it would save time, trouble, etc.

When the brass checks were abolished every one seemed pleased, and so they were. Now we hope those who have been coming in at 7:30 will think of this matter, and not impose upon good nature. Were they employers themselves they would not tolerate such work. A few have suc-

ceeded in escaping detection by the sleepy watchman or their foreman who has not yet arrived, but they are seen, nevertheless, and should this not suffice I shall endeavor to make it plainer next time.

The delegates to Omaha have returned with cheering reports, well pleased with the results, and the universal opinion is that a good selection has been made for President and Vice President, consequently a vigorous campaign will be begun here shortly for Weaver & Fields. We will reorganize our forces and put in some new material where mostly needed, since we do not propose to carry any dead weight this time, as we were handicapped by that element to a certain extent in the state campaign, we are better posted now and know who to trust. A few old chronic kickers have shown their hands and we will allow them to vote either of the old party tickets should they so choose, and I for one hope they may as they are all together out of place in the front ranks of the party of progress. About the only thing that they ever were successful in was failures, and we know no such word as fail, therefore we cannot afford to be hampered with the rule or ruin kind who imagine there is great responsibilities resting upon them, and that the world would come to an untimely end were it not for them. Those who are past learning are also incapable of imparting instructions.

The miners in northwestern Idaho are having a serious struggle, having a treble combination to fight against, viz: the scab, the mine owners, and the troops. Several hundred union men are now under arrest at Wallace, Idaho, and heavily guarded by the regulars. Seventy-five were arrested on the 16th at noon when they came out of the mines for dinner, and marched off with their wet clothes on, not being given time to eat their dinner that was waiting for them, despite the protest of the Superintendent of the mines. A more despotic act was never perpetrated in Czar ridden Russia. A number of those miners own their homes and have families depending upon them for support, and who could blame them for taking up arms in defence of their fireside. The cost of living in that locality is something extraordinary, and when the miners attempt to resist a reduction in order that they may live half decent, federal troops are called in to assist them to starve and imprison those unable to escape, and then our leading periodical on the coast, the world renowned liar, the *Oregonian*, lifts up its voice in behalf of the plutocratic mine owner, and shouts anarchy at the men that have developed the country and made it what it is. The Governor of Idaho visited the scenes of conflict, but that base ignoble wretch never spoke one word to the miners. On the contrary he held a conference with the mine owners, and the world knows the results. I sincerely hope the working men of Idaho will remember that inhuman fiend should be ever ask for their sufferage again, and crush him out of existence with such vehemence as a cowardly despot was never crushed before.

WILD TRAIL.

ELLIS, KANS., July 22, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Again the time has come to send in the items of Ellis doings. Times are lively these days. Harvest is about over and threshing will begin next week. The talk is now that wheat will be a good price this year on account of foreign demand. We certainly hope it will be a good price, foreign demand or not.

Weather has been very warm for the last two weeks, and one can almost see the corn grow.

Had two or three good rains lately.

Commissioner Burk and Mr. Warren have just received a new steam thresher, 56 inch separator, self feeder, Aultman-Taylor engine with late improvements, and it is a nice looking outfit. Men are scarce just now, for a wonder, and work is plenty. Most generally right the other way. R. R. Company has to be pretty civil to the men. Something out of the ordinary for railroad people.

A bin in Yost's elevator gave away on June 29th, scattering wheat in every direction, and catching a small boy, Beverly by name, almost crushing him to death before he could be released, and for a time it was thought he would not get over it, but the chances are in his favor now.

U. P. has come down one more notch in the way of reducing expenses. J. B. Boyd, Chief of the store department, was thrown out, also his clerk, John Cox, and they are running the supply department on a smaller scale. Vice licensing assistant clerk of the other office is doing the work. Mr. B. has been here some time, and I understand they gave him a job at Lawrence. Clerk John Cox has opened a harness shop, and says he don't want anything more to do with the U. P. shops nohow. They have a great scheme on cool water in round house, they put up a good big ice box with a large coil of pipes connected to the tank, thus having any amount of cold water without any ice in it whatever, mighty fine scheme.

Beer took a drop the 21st going as low as three bottles for 25 cents, caused by a lively competition between Midway and Kid.

Engine No. 966 came in on the pay wagon the other day for about the first time, I guess. She is a large ten wheel engine, and looks like she might move a good big train. They must have had quite a lot of gold and silver aboard to require such an engine, or perhaps it was something to relieve the heat—in liquid form you know.

Engine 615 is out of shop after getting an overhauling. She looks away up.

Working time for mechanics was increased from 8½ hours to 9 hours a short time since. Don't know how the men can stand it. Must be awful.

N. G.

OMAHA, July 15, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

As you did not hear from this point this last month, and thinking our correspondent has gone

back on us, I am going to fill up the gap that may possibly otherwise exist. Well, news is a little scarce, and yet there is plenty to write about if I only had the ability to do so.

All departments of the shops here are crowded with work, and especially the machine shops and the locomotive wood shop. Some of the boys in the locomotive wood shop were putting in too much time and the general foreman caught on. There are some more he will get after in good shape. The machine shop has overhauled thirty-three engines, and built two new ones this last two months. The numbers of the engines are 834 and 836. They were trimmed out in first class style by Mr. Kennedy. He has just returned from a trip to California, and the coast, and taking in Seattle and the sounds. He looks lively after the trip, and says he had a good time on the way.

A. B.

OGDEN, UTAH, July 21, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

It is some time since I have seen anything from this place in the MAGAZINE. I took a stroll among the men about the repair shop, etc., and found that work was not very plentiful at present. But the men generally were satisfied, all complaining of the hot weather. I find that the repair men are now working 50 hours per week which is better than it was some time ago, but it comes pretty tough on married men with families, having to work short time and at the rate of \$2.10 per day, repairing cars out in the broiling sun, though some get \$2.20, and those who furnish tools, \$2.35. Coming to work at 8 and leaving at 6. I begin to think that it would pay the Company to protect their men from the weather and elements at this point.

House rent suitable for a man with a small family is from \$8.00 the \$15, and upon inquiring I find that most of the employees at Ogden are old timers and live in their own houses, but several do not. Those that have their own homes also have to pay very heavy taxes, which in some cases it is almost the same as rent. I also visited the round house which, by the way is a model of cleanliness, doing credit to the foreman, in fact the whole of the repair tracks, etc., and surroundings under his supervision seemed to me to be kept unusually tidy and from what I could find out none of the officials were expected. While passing through the round house I came across Charley Kennedy, one of the old timers. I had not seen him for an age. He was well as usual, and if I am not mistaken, he told me he was the only machinist employed at this point. He seemed to me to have plenty of work. I find by inquires that the foreman here has a liking for married men, and his reasoning is correct. They do not as a rule run from pillar to post but stay with the work, and more than that they are not kickers. I also visited the union depot grounds and everything was lively. While there I heard a group of employees talking and judging by their conversation they had just been apprised of the



fact that one of their former co-laborers had skipped the town, drew his time and paid nobody. He had no preferred creditors. He served the shoemaker and the saloon man alike. The remarks were not complimentary to him. It would have made him feel cheap to have heard some of the remarks made. Such a man should be shunned by all organized labor.

With best regards to you, yours again.

TRAVELLER.

ARMSTRONG, Kans., July 23, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

During the past month we have had copious rains at intervals, sandwiched with real hot weather. The mercury oscillating between eighty-five and one hundred degrees Fahrenheit scale. Many persons succumbed to the influence of Sol in the past month. But only for a short duration. Not many fatal cases reported. Through the influence of such weather a good cereal crop of Kansas is assured, and a good business on the road is foretold.

On the first of July it was currently reported that a change would occur in general foremanship here. That the present incumbent, Ed Charlton, would have to fall back to his old position as foreman of the round house, and Ben-afraid-of-his-job relinquish his title to that position and resume his place amongst his old associates. No one was interested in Ben's behalf, as is well known he is selfish, but on the other side Ed Charlton has cosmopolitan ideas and views, which as a general thing is consonant to the Company's good.

The wheel lathes worked two weeks at night. Night men working ten hours, quitting at 4:00 o'clock in the morning for single time. On the 5th of July the time in the shops here was changed. We are now working fifty hours a week, nine hours for five days of the week and five on Saturday. Work is brisk in all the departments here, and as a general thing business and work on the outside is looking up. But plenty of men come here on their own volition to fill any vacancy that may occur in any industry in the immediate vicinity of this place. Men are leaving all departments here every day, but others found to take their places with few exceptions.

Mr. Joe McConnell of Omaha paid us a flying visit on the 23d inst., and met a hearty welcome from our master mechanic, Mr. Joseph Roberts. Every workman speaks well of our Omaha visitor. This is no taffy Joe.

Sheet steel for the second boiler has arrived here, and work will begin immediately in constructing it.

A good deal of sickness prevails here on account of the extreme hot weather. The water in the shops for drinking purposes is not uniform in taste or color, and a good many men are taken violently sick from its use. The Company's, or it might be more fittingly expressed, the men's surgeon, J. W. Perkins, should go through the several departments and make a careful study of

the water drunk in each place, and see what reforms are necessary.

Labor circles here are somewhat perturbed on account of the great strikes and lockouts in Idaho and Pennsylvania. It is labor seeking justice at the shrine of capital. There is an element in this country that will say that a workman has no right to take up arms to defend what they think is just. So does the jurisprudence of the nation say too. Prior to December, 1773, the laws of the country, under the British rule, were not in favor of throwing three ship loads of tea belonging to British merchants, into the waters of Boston harbor. Every historian is acquainted with the result—free America from British restraint. It was blood shed and treasure which won for us our golden goal. Take for instance the late war in this country between the North and the South in regard to slavery, wherein four million of human beings are made free. What brought it about—force of arms. Look at the example Charlotte Corderay of France, when she slew Morat, the tyrant, in his bath tub, July 13, 1793. Look at the fall of the Bastille of Paris, France, by the populace of 12,000 persons of the lowest class, on July 14, 1789. I could mention several other noted events that transpired, wherein the people took the law into their own hands. The law and customs of today justifies them, and the laws and customs of other days will justify the men at home, Pennsylvania and Idaho, in defending their rights as workmen.

AT. BOUT, DE. SOW.

DENVER, Colo., July 23, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

I am late with notes from this place this month, but in time to appear, happens better for me as it gives me more to write about. The hot days of this month have been factors in causing us all to be a little lazy.

Everything has moved along as usual, smooth this month.

The General M. M. was seen to make a flying trip through the shops.

A cheap pic-nic to Crystal Lake (50c a head), given to the employes by the general manager, July 23d, created some talk last week, and a number took advantage of it. It was not what might be called a popular affair. It was not necessary to shut down the shops. One unfortunate feature of it being that it came in competition with the Locomotive Fireman's Picnic arranged prior to it, and at the rate of \$1.25 to the same place, which was entirely unnecessary, the whole arrangement seeming to be out of joint somewhere, and no one seems to know just how it originated or assume the responsibility of it, and the Company's record of liberality to the employes was not improved by it, the general public had the benefit.

This week great interest was raised in this City over the presence of James B. Weaver, candidate for President on the People's ticket. Finally ten thousand people went to the Coliseum Tuesday evening to hear him. Only about one half that number could get in the hall, but Mrs.

Lease of Kansas entertained for an hour or more many thousand of them by a speech from a box on the street. On Wednesday evening the great Coliseum hall was again packed to overflowing, when Mrs. Lease delivered the principal speech, General Weaver following with a short address. It would be useless for me to give a synopsis of what was said, but that it was in line with what is interesting the people is shown by the way the great crowd was held in attention. It was by far the greatest political meeting ever held in Denver, and by the way, the Omaha platform and candidates are taking like wild fire in this state and city.

A petition to the General Master Mechanic to make the working time 53 hours per week at 54 hours' pay, and that there be no reduction in that, but that future reductions be made by laying off men, the last employed being the first to go, is being circulated here today and causing agitation, for it is a movement toward a marked departure from what has been the rule on the system for the past eight years, and the sustaining of which has been one of the greatest things to the credit of Union Pacific employees, and done much to raise the Union Pacific managers in the estimation of everybody.

When the Company, in 1884, confronted the employees with an order for a reduction in wages, which was successfully resisted. They offered as their reason that they were compelled because of a falling off in revenue to reduce their expenses, and their alternate was that they would be compelled to discharge men. This was met by the employees with the proposition that the reduction be made in the hours worked, giving all an even chance to live, and also avoid increasing the number of the already too large army of unemployed. As every man then who could find a way to better himself would be free to leave, and none would be forced to suffer by the enforcement of discharge.

No more fair or just solution of an economic difficulty could have been arranged, nor one that had a more equitable footing for company and employees.

It has grown into the agreement of the company with the employees, and is embodied in rule 4 of General Order No. 61. Long periods of industrial depression, like has been for many months all over the western country, which arise from causes beyond the direct reach of company or employees, undoubtedly causes some murmurings as is heard from one end of the country to the other. Yet it would be greater if fewer men were working.

This petition seems to have emanated from the selfish greedy mind of some who must think they see how they can get more of what is done, at the expense of some one else, for no one would think of proposing such a plan as would force themselves out of any work or on the tramp in search of it. Nor is it likely that such would offer to be the men sacrificed. Neither do such consider honestly what the idle man may expect, for when such say let him find work, why don't they who are dissatisfied go and take that work that is to

be found? At the present amount of labor given to men, (which is all it is to be supposed the Company feels justified to give, and there is no need of a petition. If the Company wants to do more work they can advance the time to 57 hours per week if they choose,) to carry out the intent of the petition every 13th man would have to be laid off at once, and to meet the emergencies, which caused the necessity of short time prior to July 5th, every 6th man would have to be laid off, and it is not necessarily to be expected even if agreed to, that they will be the youngest in time of service. I well remember how, in the summer of 1884, at the East Denver shops, there was a large number laid off just prior to the strike of August of that year, and they were all the oldest and best paid men. The strike at that time was as much to put them back as anything, but what justification could they have after they got back, to say that some of the younger men, some of the same who had come to their support, should be discharged so they could get all there was in it. Would not the Company liked to have had that happened better than anything else would it not have given them just as good ground as they needed against the men? And does it change it in the least though eight years have passed over it? The petition is being represented to men, as simply a request for a longer working day, the rest of it is not made a prominent part, and many who have signed will not know what they have signed till they read this. It looks very much like bait to a trap. If they find themselves caught, it will be bad, but not of the kind that gives sympathy. Ignorance excuses no man in this age, for ignorance is itself a crime.

Those who are so anxious that some one be sacrificed to give more to others, ought to be the ones sacrificed when the time comes, and I trust that if the Company is induced, or it so comes, that they break the just and honorable course of the past eight years, (and I take it that they have been giving the men all the work they could,) that from their list of petitions they will choose the sacrifices to be made, for they ought to be the most willing ones. I for one do not care to be one of them, and certainly will not be a signer to a petition that would ask anyone else to be, as soon as I can see my way clear to better myself, I will leave of my own accord, till then I want to hold what I have. Let the plan proposed go into effect, let it happen, as is not out of the question, that a less liberal manager be in charge and the employees of the Union Pacific shops can soon have ten hours work, as are the B. & M., but at eight hours pay.

The man who would drive a man out of work for his own gain, as this petition, if successful, means, whether so intended or not, is meaner and more contemptable than any scab that ever lived.

We all desire a better wage return, the checks of none of us, are so large as to cause trouble to dispose of them, but if attempted to be increased on unjust grounds they will grow smaller rather than larger. We have got to take a broader view of the question than many of us have, if solved



right. Workingmen in this age ought to look well before they jump, as to where they are going to light, and not let the hope of an increased pay check temporarily, lead them to action that would cause a permanent decrease, "it is not all gold that glitters." Compare your condition with that of the men on any other western road and see if you want to introduce methods in use over them. If not stick to the course that has given the Union Pacific Company the best service, and the employer the best average pay. Set men under uncertain conditions, you will soon have "hobo" service with "hobo" pay. Workingmen's conditions are not improved by tramp making methods but through the reverse.

I trust I have not gone beyond the limits but this is a subject that cannot be too greatly ventilated.

TRM.

It has been very hot and dry in this region, no rain in July. Gardens and trees are suffering for rain. The city waterworks are only a farce. They have not wells enough, nor have they pumps sufficient to meet the demands of the city. If a few could make money by having the water capacity enlarged it would be done, but as they cannot make one or two thousand dollars out of the city all the rest must suffer. We wish some one would answer this. Please give the names of the men in Grand Island who have public spirit enough in them so it can be seen without the help of a magnifying glass. It will be a curiosity to see such a man live here.

C. O. X.

## RESOLUTIONS.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., July 20, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Since I wrote you nearly two months has past My letter I see in the July number. Our city has moved on in its usual dead way, as far as improvements or a public spirit has to do, but public spirit in Grand Island died several years ago The U. P. Railway is making very large improvement where it passes through this city. They have moved the old freight depot back and one block east on line of Front Street; built two platforms with more square foot surface than the old; they have cleaned all the old building and old rookeries of lumber yards; moved them west and north, and are moving the tracks to suit the new buildings. This has increased the value of property on Front Street. The new passenger depot is built of pressed brick, much larger than the old; it will be a very large improvement on the old depot. It is 115 feet long and 40 wide. It will have platforms across three blocks. It is located five blocks west of the old site, and on the south side of track, facing north. A porch is to be built on the east and west end, and one where the old city hay scales were, but as I am not in the ring to know ahead, I will write this up when more nearly completed.

As to the K. of L. I could not meet with them for a long time, as I have been away from the city, but in a talk with the W. F. he says 3790 is going on about as usual but the weather has been so near a furnace that none wished to be there, but they were doing some work now. The City Assembly is doing a large work—taking in members every meeting.

As for the early closing of the stores, it works well, and I see no cause for complaint. It is better for all. One or two, I have been told, have seen the folly of keeping open against public opinion, and are now working with the rest and close at 6:30, and among those who have retained is L. Veit, and his not closing with the others was an account of a misunderstanding as to the time decided on "he's all right," go and see him, he has a fine store and a large stock of goods.

The following resolutions were adopted by L. A. 3218 Knights of Labor at regular meeting July 27th, 1892.

**WHEREAS.** Information has reached us through the press of Denver that resolutions have been adopted by the Trades Assembly of Denver that may give the impression to many that the boycott on the product of the Clothing Manufacturers Combine of Rochester, N. Y., had been raised.

**WHEREAS.** The struggle between organized labor and the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers is still on, and the facts alleged by labor have been sustained by every investigation instituted, including that of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration of New York, the unanimous report of the Committee appointed for that purpose by the American Federation of Labor in National Convention, and the Committee appointed the Trades Assembly of Denver.

**WHEREAS.** It appears that those individuals interested in giving out the impression that the product of the Rochester Combine was worthy of the use of fair-minded and justice loving men, must be working against the interest of organized labor, or under gross misapprehension of facts, therefore be it

**Resolved.** That we notify the justice loving public that the product of the Rochester Combine is yet unworthy of their patronage, and that we ask all such to neither purchase them or from those who keep them for sale.

**Resolved.** That we redouble our efforts to teach this combine the power of organized labor and the unity of labor when labor's rights are assailed, and that we call on organized labor everywhere, regardless of their affiliations, to support us in maintaining the fight of our fellow workers of Rochester, N. Y.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., July 21, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Paul Pry was a man that always carried an umbrella, and he always apologizes for introduc-

ing. If all are Paul Prys who carry an umbrella just now then our city is a city of Paul Prys.

Heat, heat, fans and sweat is the condition of things in this our city.

Well, 3790 is still alive and looking forward to brighter days when all shall realize a sense of duty as ought to exist among workingmen. When will workingmen wake up and learn their duty to one another. Oh for that day when we shall meet on one common platform and say one to the other, "Shoulder to shoulder, let us stand or fall." And if we fall we have the consolation of going down in a just cause.

Mr. Editor do you know as I sit and read and think I am forced to drop my paper or book sometimes and ask myself this question "What are things coming to."

Is the fair name of our country going to be sacrificed on the altar of selfishness, are we going to stand idly by and see our institutions going down into the dust and not raise a voice towards averting the catastrophe.

Why, sir, when I read the events of the last two weeks as they have occurred at Homestead, again am I forced to exclaim, what folly is exhibited by both. Why is it that we have not some law compelling reason to be the guiding star in this matter. Oh, to think what joy might flow from the wealth that brings such woe. Oh, to think that we have men in our midst who are so mean and low principled as to hire themselves out for such services as those Pinkertons were called upon to perform. I say manhood is degenerating.

It has been said man was made a little lower than the angels. I would like to know what angels are referred to, as there are angels of the lower as well as the upper sphere.

Your correspondent from this point made a mistake in your last issue in saying that there was a boycott at this point on those merchants who failed to comply with the wishes of the early closing association, and keep open when the city proper was closed. Such is not the case. We left the matter in the hands of the people to choose for themselves whom they should trade with, realizing that our cause is just, and as such we would submit to the people themselves.

Work here is plenty and hours lengthened out to nine a day and five on Saturday.

I will close at this time, and with a word to all the boys—be ye not weary in well doing, keep at it, ye shall yet reap your reward, is the wish of

3790.

### THEN AND NOW.

There was a time in years gone by,

When lads and lassies married,

And then agreed to share alike

The burdens to be carried.

They bore with faults they could not cure,

Nor told them to another;

Not even to the anxious ears

Of Father or of Mother.

And in those good old days gone by

The children were corrected,

And parents had the rule at home,

And elders were respected.

The Sabbath was a holy day,

Unknown to mirth and revel,

When rich and poor in God's own house

Met on a social level.

There is a time, the present time,

When couples are united

By scores and hundreds; but with most

How soon their hopes are blighted!

They will not bear each other's faults,

But hint about divorces,

And dig past errors from their graves

To season their discourses.

The children of the present time,

Wise in their generation,

Now rule the house from top to toe,

And wink at veneration.

And now, to steer the household bark

In waters calm and pleasant,

We'll sail between the rigid past

And too indulgent present.

ANON.

### SPREAD THE LIGHT!

[Air, "Hold the Fort."]

Fellow-toilers, pass the watchword!

Would you know your powers!

Spread the light! and we shall conquer,

Then the world is ours.

CHORUS.

Spread the light! the world is waiting

For the cheering ray,

Frought with promise of the glories

Of the coming day.

In the conflict of the ages,

In this thrilling time,

Knowledge is the road to freedom,

Ignorance is crime.

CHORUS.—Spread the light, etc.

Wolves and vampires in the darkness

Prey on flesh and blood,

From the radiance of the sunlight,

Free the hellish brood.

CHORUS.—Spread the light, etc.

Light alone can save the nations,

Long the spoiler's prey,

Bound and blinded in their prison

Waiting for the day.

CHORUS.—Spread the light, etc.

Men who know their rights as freemen

Ne'er to tyrants cower,

Slaves will rise and burst their fetters

When they feel their power.

CHORUS.—Spread the light, etc.

—From *Labor Reform Songs* by Phillips Thompson.



# UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE.

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No. 8.

## AN OBJECT LESSON.

"United we stand, divided we fall," is a motto fit for freeman the world over. Yet, the industrial masses, who enjoy the least of the blessings of freedom, practice it the least, and continue, as has been true of those who earn their bread in the sweat of their face for centuries, to be divided, to form aristocracies, or would-be aristocracies, among themselves, and fall or rather stay at the bottom.

What is not practiced in peace will not be the rule in war. If we are not in step with our neighbor in every day affairs, we will not be when he is exhausting himself in a struggle.

The idea has been advanced that workingmen can be organized, for defensive and advancing means, into factions that, in the ordinary everyday competition of life are in opposition to each other, and then by some legerdemain, unite for the protection of one when attacked, but practice does not demonstrate that any such thing takes place, and there must be some reason for such results. It is a subject that workingmen ought to study well and become familiar with, for in their efforts in defense of vital interests, it may prevent them expending a large amount of energy and direct a little where it will do the most good.

The method, commonly practiced by workingmen, to enforce that which they demand, is the strike to cripple the employer, so that he must, to save his own interests, concede that demanded. The strike has been as often a success when on the face of it it was a failure, for its success then lay in teaching how the same ends can be accomplished by other means, peaceful and less expensive, means that would not have been tried except by the evidence the other methods results produced, but it has been slow and the method of learning seems necessary to be repeated with each generation. To avoid this and have a steady upward march ought to be coming into greater practice.

The country has been agitated the past few months over labor strikes. Struggles of human beings in various environments of life, in defense of that they held as right, none of those which have excited general interest have been successes, at least as far as the immediate practical end sought to be accomplished. Bodies of men who tomorrow may be in a similar struggle who could have aided, and assured a success have looked on with indifference, tomorrow the defeated may look on with indifference, and see them meet a similar defeat, and why is it? We regard it as the only thing that can be expected under commonly pursued methods, to expect any-

thing else, would be like expecting the sun to set where it rose.

The switchmen's strike at Buffalo is an object lesson before us, those men are defeated, and it may be well to note, we do not know of any important strike of organized railroad men anywhere that has been won since the strike of the men which the MAGAZINE represents on the Union Pacific in August, 1884. That last won was that of the Missouri Pacific, in March, 1885, but was not of organized men, but the result of a spontaneous resistance of a common complaint.

The Buffalo switchmen are an organized branch of the railroad service. They meet independently of any others. They acquire from association a degree of confidence in each other, build up an idea that they are able to protect themselves. The firemen, trainmen, engineers, and other branches live under similar influences. A federation idea may have had some vague hold on them, some representative of their grand lodge have talked such questions over, and may have arrived at some plan based on the idea, but when it comes to practice it, it is found not to work, and the reason ought to be plain to every one who will give it a moments thought. That which you practice in peace will rule in war. In peace they have simply done all possible to keep apart, aloof from each other, to consider the interests of class above everything else, and it is the height of nonsense to imagine that anything else would be practiced in time of war.

They have been antagonistic to each other in time of peace, no matter whether they think so or not, it is practically so, and proves so when war comes. It is a condition that every large employer of labor knows, he is practically *safe under it* as against any de-

mands of a class, and they are wise enough to see that such conditions are maintained, it is more to their immediate benefit than if there was no organization, for if there was no organization, everyday business associations might build up a common sympathy that would be more likely to prove formidable under many circumstances, but when the antagonistic influence of class union can be utilized it neutralizes that spirit formed by everyday associations, for at times of agitation all look to that manufactured association intended for defensive and offensive uses, and overshadows those arising from everyday associations.

As long as such a condition is maintained there is no need of expecting any winning of strikes on railroads and that accomplished, if anything, will arise from other influences than those created by organization, through influences that form a bond between all; that knows no craft, county or creed.

An influence that, woven into organized effort, removes the need of strikes, for it is an influence that breaks down arrogance on the part of the employer, as well as among employes and brings into use those reasoning powers that are all that make men above the brute creation.

The more it is utilized, the less will be the friction that advancing humanity will encounter, for it will cause social and economic relations to adjust without jar to the changes advance demands. Strikes are object lessons that ought to be profitable to all men. It matters not which sides wins. Do the results permanently settle any question? If men win, will not the losers give cause for a repetition at some future time and *vice-versa*?

If those influences that cause men to reason with each other and regard each other's rights were



propagated, would it not remove in time the need of forceable measures, does not every division among men, tend to build up the contrary, and create that which can only end in cyclonic efforts in the future—sowing seed that produces whirlwinds?

Large employers of labor are supposed to be so situated that they can consider such questions from a wider horizon than men in the ranks of industry and therefore ought to aid those influences that are pushing toward and for better results in the future, but they do not appear to be doing so, but rather take the view that resistance can prevent any advance from the bottom, and therefore should keep conditions such that resistance can be made against detachments, consequently prefer divisions among the industrial classes, and the risk arising from the antagonisms they create, preferring to meet the occasional losses from labor disturbance rather than trust to the reasoning reciprocal powers unity creates for a governor, and thus give away to the advancing demands of mankind, which are only gained in one generation for the use and benefit of the next.

Workingmen are the ones who suffer the most from the results of antagonistic influences such as divisions in their ranks cause and nurture, and ought to profit by the experience of the past, and seek other methods instead of repeating what has been tried for centuries.

Strikes and defeats like Buffalo, and other late strikes will follow in succession so long as laborer and employer keep up methods in use among the half civilized ancients. Strikes will be unknown when men keep in condition in daily affairs to, and do, reason together before causes for strikes arise, they will be then invincible for they keep in use a power that

knows no barrier, for it can work only for right. Advance will be steady but sure, there will not be defeats to recover from or extra suffering to endure and regret, truly, united we advance, divided we go back, has more meaning than a militant one. The "united" means more than the creation of a physical force, but an intellectual force so strong, supplied from such deep sources that it is invincible. Creating within itself a method, of determining between right and wrong that is practically infallible.

Workingmen divided are falling on every side. When will they get enough of such results? Take heed of the lesson of the Buffalo and many other strikes. The switchmen were not defeated because the other branches did not support them in the strike but because they did not support each other before the strike, and thus have created such conditions as would have prevented the excuse for a strike. The switchmen have accomplished nothing practical, nor the corporation conquered any one. Who, therefore, has won?

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#### A VOTE THROWN AWAY.

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This is the season when the "you'll throw away your vote" alarmist is turned adrift in the land. The number there are of them and the attention that is given them in a community is a sure indication of the intellectual quality of that community. The greater the attention the lower the intellectual standard.

The breed of bipeds referred to always maintain that a vote not thrown away is one cast for a successful candidate. They have only in view a material consideration, principle is not in their make up, and has no meaning or significance. The history of our National, State

and Municipal governmental affairs, legislative and executive, reveals to us one great truth, that from the standpoint of the welfare of the masses, of securing the greatest good to the greatest number, more votes have been worse than thrown away on successful candidates than on unsuccessful ones. There are comparative few that are willing to contend that our governmental affairs have been what is desirable. That present laws and their administration are subjects of pride for the patriotic citizen. Nor that it was not voters who cast their ballot on the successful side that are not responsible for it.

The desire to be on the winning side represents a weakness in our national character. Represents a danger to the future liberties of the race. The vote cast from that basis is invariably a vote thrown away, whether it be for a successful candidate or not, no principle is supported by it, it does not record the opinion of a citizen. It does not do practically what a republican form of government intends making the government of the people, by the people, through their expressed will as shown by the ballot, as it represents no such expressions. A soldier would be deemed guilty of gross violation of duty, if not down right treason if he did not fire his weapon at the enemy when the opportunity is offered. If he fired it aimlessly—quite as likely at friend as at enemy—he would certainly be restrained from the further use of weapons when his character was discovered.

But the citizen in peace stands in equally as important a position, wields a far greater power, uses a weapon that can, by unreasoning or stupidified use, prove as disastrous to friend as enemy.

The caster of a vote can worse *than throw it away* if it is not cast *for support of what he believes is*

right, regardless of whether another is so cast or not.

In practical labor conflicts it is often necessary to reach the enemy through what is apparently neutral ground. That which supports the enemy must often be attacked. It would be decidedly impolitic to support that which supported the enemy, when that was known and such a step could be avoided. So in the use of ballots it would be supporting the enemy indirectly to cast it in support of that which supported the enemy it would be a vote worse than thrown away. It would be better never to have been cast.

To get from a democratic form of government that which is theoretically intended from it, a government by will of the people, the citizens must be capable of exercising intellectual powers sufficient to decide between right and wrong within himself. To practically do those duties that theoretically devolve on him. With such no vote will ever be thrown away though it ever be in the minority. A vote is thrown away that expresses or supports no opinion of a citizen; that represents no choice between right and wrong.

That which is given to a party because of its name, to please a friend, or for fear of the displeasure of others.

A vote not thrown away is cast in accord with the conscientious belief of the voter who can declare the principle he supports. The voter may ere in his judgment sometimes, but when he is true to himself he will do his best at succeeding opportunities to correct his error.

Workingmen of America have a power in their hands. In the government they can be each, individually, the equal of any. The evils, they as the industrial classes are contending against, through organized efforts, can, in a great



measure, be corrected by the proper use of that power; by not throwing their votes away in support of those who profit by and would perpetuate those evils. By casting them in support of that which they desire. If they will not do it they should not complain. The one who can but will not aid himself does not deserve sympathy.

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### THE LABOR MOVEMENT AS A POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

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The labor movement can be described as an effort to place those who labor on a just and equitable basis in society; to remove the "taint" that has attached, in a greater or lesser degree, to all who obtain their bread in the sweat of their face; to make it "honorable" to perform any necessary service in life; and to remove the unjust advantages the few have gained over the many through unjust conditions of the past, whereby they are able to retard or prevent the accomplishment of the improvements that are sought.

The labor movement, in some form or other, is as old as humanity. There is no period recorded in history when the greater part of the people who perform labor were not subjected to the will of the remainder who did not labor and were not in some way seeking for more freedom. It has been confined principally to giving the ones who labored a little more liberty of action by forcing concessions from the "masters," but at the same time recognizing the right of the master to his position, thus really, if not intentionally, maintaining the performer of labor in the menial position, subject, in a measure at least, to a master's will.

Efforts on such lines have a little to their credit, it has been in the line of palatatives rather than cures. Each generation has the

same conditions facing them. Political rights of the industrious have been acquired very slow.

Political movements of a people are actions of a people in maintaining or altering the manner and rules by which they shall be governed in their relations to each other.

Every advantage that a ruling, employing or master class has over others has its source in political structures, and is maintained by the rules governing those structures.

Every advance in the line of greater freedom for the masses has been made by *re-forming* those structures, in accordance with the advance desired by changing the source of the cause to obtain the resulting change in effect, therefore, all "labor movements" are political movements, which have any advance recorded to them, or can expect to accomplish any permanent benefit. And all "political movements" of the past that have accomplished a step in advance have been labor movements. Every extension of human freedom from *Magna Charta* to the present day have been to the benefit of those who performed the labor of the world, giving them increased opportunities to make themselves peers, intellectually, morally, physically. Much has been accomplished, but little when compared to what there is yet to be accomplished.

The efforts of the masses have been expended too much on palatatives, and too little to re-formation of rules governing human relation. They have not been labor or political movements in their true sense.

But it seems necessary that each generation do about the same amount of experimenting with palatative efforts before the slightest move in advance can be taken, before the necessity of taking politi-

cal action against causes can be sure or understood.

Every wrong must be the result of error, and every error chargeable to humanity. Every wronged human being must find relief in the changed actions of human beings. Every movement for relief must be directed against the actions of society. Individuals count for little in the responsibility. "Bloated millionaires" and tyrannical employers, are the results of political conditions. It is not a Carnegie or a Frick but what makes a Carnegie or Frick that needs attention. The movement must be political, and to be successfully political the intellectual, the reasoning powers, must be used, and they are the result of education, of the growth and cultivation of those powers in humanity that cause us to distinguish between right and wrong.

Nothing can be a benefit to a people that does not extend to all; if it reaches a part, and is maintained at the expense of the remainder it is an injury and not a benefit. Palatative efforts of a few under the banner of labor have often so proven. As they have only established new forms of unjust advantages over others who in justice have equal rights with any. The defensive measures of trades unions have been directed more against the lower strata of society than the upper or ruling or master class. Such could not be political movements for they were class in their nature. They do not reach society as a whole. Nor could they be real labor movements, for they were not political in their scope. They do not reach causes. With such efforts each generation must continue the defenses where the predecessor left off, no permanent advance can be expected.

*The Association of Steel Workers have had one of the most*

powerful of such organizations.

Their efforts have been exceedingly successful, from that standpoint, but what have they succeeded, permanently, in doing? Individual members may have improved educationally, and thus prepared themselves for future action in a real labor movement, but that is all there is to their credit. A Carnegie was left a possibility to knock all their calculations into smithereens at short notice. If their efforts had been political, this might not now be true. Not political necessarily from the every day practical partisan standpoint, but political is as far as their efforts were for social changes that would improve the effects they are now forced to resist, but in order to resist must take into consideration other parts of society, must look to them for aid and sympathy which in a form is political. When their efforts in past organization has been in opposition to those elements, for it was in support of only self. And it is equally true of all efforts of labor in the same line, is for self and against the world ordinarily, but when resistance is met then it seeks support of all. It takes a political form then, and seeks political methods, they seek to show that it is a battle of humanity in which all are interested. It demonstrates plainly that it should take its political form before such events occur, as a struggle brings out. Rarely has there been a labor struggle take place but what there follows an appeal to all for aid and sympathy, that is political, but the same parties before the struggle took place were satisfied to stand by themselves as against the world.

It demonstrates that every movement in the interest of labor must be political in its nature, in that it has, in the scope of its operations the interests and welfare



of all. That the improvement of a human being at the expense of another is not a benefit in the long run to the individual, and is an injury to all.

The labor movement, to be what the expression conveys, must be political in the sense that it seeks to place the industrial class on a more just and equitable basis in society, that in no way does it restrict any or give any an advantage at the expense of another. It must be tested by the maxim, "right wrongs no man." To make such test it must consider what are the rights of others, and relax any claim to a right that plainly wrongs another. It then must stand on the basis of a political move, for all are interested directly or indirectly in its accomplishment, as all are in the extension of right and justice.

Every workingman and woman ought to test every act they support from the political or social basis, and make truly that which is done in the name of a labor movement done in the interests of better government.

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### SELFISHNESS.

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If selfishness, in all its forms, was eliminated from the world, what a happy state that of human beings would be, selfishness is the display of an abnormal desire to satisfy self.

Nearly every cause of contention between men are traceable to some form of it. Many men who believe themselves the freest from its domination, or want others to believe so, are affected the worse with it. Free handed charitable acts, often are effects that have their source in selfishness. Praise or honor may be the greatest desire, by that form others may be benefited temporary, or until the means of gratifying that are cut

off, then the true character will be exposed and the evils arise from it by opposition to those who it sees receiving that which it desires.

Jealousy is the most despicable of all the many forms of selfishness. It enters into so many forms; can arise from such a multitude of causes. Scarcely two persons displaying it for exactly the same cause. Men's greatest desires vary so much and are affected by so many combinations.

It is of the greatest difficulty to control it, for we are so inclined to deceive ourselves. If we could only see ourselves as others see us, what a revelation it would be; it would crush our fondest hopes, blacken tablets of our character of which we have been wont to boast the most, in how many ways we would find we had been deceiving ourselves in the hope that the world had not discovered us. How often in our desire to hide from the world our weakness, we overdo the matter and expose ourselves.

What hypocrisy selfishness is the mother of, in fact having no other source, only the selfish desire to be believed by others, something we know we are not. How long we often succeed. How many men have gone into honored graves only to have their dishonor exposed soon after. What little satisfaction arises from hero worship. How often we are obliged to change our idol. How often we sulk and mope, play the dog and in the manger, hating ourselves and making all we come in contact with miserable because some personal desire has not resulted. How many in that state of mind are led to unmanly and contemptible acts.

How the childish "I wont play" is displayed in response to our selfish desire to have our will. How often we bitterly attack the man who is doing because we can't.

You men who classed yourselves as skilled men, what does your skill avail you when you are forced to look down the barrel of a rifle with no other diet visible but rifle balls. Do you not think it high time to close the breaks that have been made in our ranks for these many years. Yes, you will come down from your high perch now, wont you? Oh yes you will, or else the man with the gun in his hand will force you down and you will then realize you are not as large as you thought you was a moment before. "Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." Words uttered by the lowly Nazarine to his followers centuries ago. How beautiful! How grand! How sublime! How different this command from one of the nabobs of labor organization who says: *Mind your own business.* What think you workingmen of our modern Farasee who gives utterance to such language? Can you wonder at man's inhumanity to man? Can you wonder at the deprived condition of your fellow men? Can you wonder that we have three million of tramps and 3,000,000 women looking to Heaven for aid? Can you wonder that gaunt famine, want, misery, and destitution, is stalking broadcast over our land? Can you wonder that there is now 20,000 soldiers under arms holding workingmen in subjection. Do you not think such men have been bought by the highest bidder? Do you not think we have too many would-be labor leaders in the ranks of labor—such as they educate in a school of ignorance and selfishness? Men organize for what purpose? Is it that they help one another or is it to help the despoiler? How much better is one man than another in the eyes of God, all things being equal? Surely there can be no difference, and in my mind's eye there is none. Such being the case, how much better (applying the same conditions) is one man than another in the eyes of his neighbor.

Then why should we allow factions to divide us? Why should creeds or *country be the intervening wedge to*

drive us apart? Ah, do you not hear the rumbling of the distant thunder? What means this martialling of arms? Surely you understand what is meant by the maneuvering now. Homestead, Idaho, Coal Creek, Buffalo, and a thousand other scenes bid you awake and girdle on your armor of thought and you must think faster than you ever did in your life or else you will not have a chance to think before long. Awaken now to your duty, seek no further division I pray you, time is precious, waste it not. The battle is on, labor must win or lose. Will you help us win? If so, to the front, men of courage! Cowards to the rear! Scabs to the enemy and *men to the front.*

B. H.

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#### THE HOMESTEAD OBJECT LESSON.

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An affair like that of Homestead educates the public mind rapidly; more rapidly in a month than ten years of books and pamphlets. In the face of death men stop to think. What led them to this? What does it mean? What is the remedy? And when the daily journal gives in one column the picture of Cluny Castle, or the magnificent pile from which the Lyttons have gone out to admit partner Phipps from the Homestead mills, and in another sketches showing the dead and dying upon the banks of the Monongahela, the contrast is so sharp that one draws a quick breath of discomfort, and even the most conservative, whose manhood is stronger than his love of dollars, admits that something is wrong.

Less than half a century ago the people of the United States were comparatively poor and the wealth of the country distributed with a near approach to equality, less than a dozen individuals having fortunes approaching the million mark. The laws had been made for the existing conditions of labor, and were, as a whole, of a satisfactory character. No one had yet dreamed of the marvellous inventions and discoveries of natural wealth which



were to upset all the conditions of production, and make the succeeding fifty years a wealth-giving period, unprecedented in the history of the world. Anthracite and bituminous coals, petroleum, the cotton gin, the reaper, steam and electricity, with their thousand marvels, were suddenly emptied upon a community whose laws had been made for conditions the very opposite of those now existing.

It is not to be wondered at that the American mind should seize upon the possibilities which old laws gave to individuals for grabbing the new-found treasures. They would have been more than human if they could have resisted the temptation, and besides, it must be recollected that the Christianity practised was of a perfunctory character, formal and nominal rather than real, and civilization just beyond the period of wild beast skin wearing. In fifty years the creation of wealth has become prodigious; the distribution of wealth has become frightful in its inequalities. The laws, which were beneficent for an agricultural and pastoral people, worked degradation and infamy in a manufacturing community. They permitted the few to grab the greater part of this new wealth. With great fortunes are coming upon the scene an unparalleled luxury upon the one hand, and a poverty upon the other, scarcely surpassed in the days when production did not equal one-tenth the present output. In the strife for wealth the law-making power was found to be a useful auxiliary. Judges were bought; senatorships were sold in the interests of railways and the great corporations, and within the last ten years we find wealth—not contented with the advantages which the laws, confessedly in its favor, give it—hiring private armies to give force to edicts allotting to the laborer a lesser share of the product.

Lovers of the Republic may well tremble at this exhibition, so closely resembling the evil days, when rich Romans surrounded themselves by hired bands of fighting bullies. True, our modern rich man does not parade

the streets, surrounded by his gladiators. He sits in a secret office, removed from danger, and in communication with the telegraph wires, orders his army concentrated from many states by rapid transit and moves it unexpectedly upon his private foes. There is lacking that personal courage which gave a halfway excuse to the Romans who, sword in hand, shared the dangers of the fight. But the risk of the Republic is all the greater from these modern methods. For if a man may hire 300 poor devils ready to shoot down their brothers in misery, there is no reason why he may not hire 10,000.

There is another side of this matter. Raised up under the system which declares that any man has a right to control without limit the earth's surface and its productions, or the labor of his fellow men, Mr. Frick doubtless feels that he is performing a sacred duty in protecting his property at Homestead by any means that the law permits. Thousands of good men held the same thought regarding their slaves, before and during the war. It really seemed to them a divine right of property, and all classes of the community today, learned ministers, and professors, intelligent merchants and high-minded men of all professions hold that our system of distribution is not only legal, but fair, and authorized by the teachings of the gospel.

There is only one class to dispute this proposition. They were the toilers, whose labor is the immediate cause of the production of our wealth. We may say that there must be intelligence to direct, and that to the intelligence which takes advantage should come the gains. But Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick are proofs that in the ranks of labor itself there is intelligence to direct. Many Carnegies and many Fricks would spring up tomorrow if opportunity permitted. If one would study the justice of a system of political economy let him surrender his vested rights of property and take his place among those whom the system crushes, whose labor it devours and whose reward for

labor is a bare, joyless existence. We who have the money can reason speciously regarding the justice of our laws, the excellence of our system of government. The laboring man can only groan in spirit. He has not hitherto had the power of his vote, notwithstanding our boasted representative government, because his brothers in the agony which poverty brings, in their effort to relieve the hand-to-mouth miseries of their existence, have sold at each election this birthright for the merest taste of pottage.

Everyone knows that this has been true, that the labor vote has never been a unit, that its purchasability has been one of the well-understood factors in ward politics, that there has been no combination, no united effort, no intelligent direction, no willingness to submit to leadership, and that there is today no probability of the vote of these people being cast at an early election for the objects in which they are so deeply concerned. The issues that are before the public in either of the great political parties for whose candidates the votes will be cast, are very largely those which concern the people of means and influence. Platforms are dictated with reference to Wall street and the great corporations and the rich men who supply the sinews of political war.

Nevertheless there is a ground current steadily moving across the continent. Workmen, who were wholly ignorant thirty years ago, are partly educated to day. Within fifty years a highly intelligent class has sprung up among the workmen themselves, and there are a few really able men who have been making efforts for their advancement. That man Powderly, for instance, is a statesman of high order. He has capacity for organization, he has singleness of purpose, he has determination and he has courage. And he is only one of a number. They have been educating their followers, and teaching them to unite upon certain simple propositions. It is like the cunning master who puts into the hands

of his pupil a singlestick before he confides to him the glittering rapier. There is talent enough among them to organize a movement more formidable than that of Spartacus. Thank God they are men who love the Republic and who hope for the elevation of their people through the evolution of the law.—*J. Brisben Walker, in the Cosmopolitan.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### RIGHTS OF LABOR.

It is well known to those who have watched the growth and exigencies of organization among the trades and laboring people of this country, that a concerted movement hostile to the principle of combination among wage earners has been on foot for at least ten years. It has hitherto been confined in the main to corporations and the owners of large plants, which require the service of many toilers, and is steadily gaining in extent and power. It is part of the dangerous tendency which is fast dividing the people of the United States into two classes, one of enormous wealth and privilege, and the other oppressed with unjust conditions that steadily bear in the direction of poverty. The first of these classes is numerically insignificant, but potent because of its money power. The other is composed of the millions who are the real producers of wealth, but who are as a rule permitted to enjoy but an unjust proportion of what is produced by their labor.

It is a curious fact that while private fortunes among those favored by discriminative legislation are now accumulated with a speed and attain proportions never approximated before the last half of this century, even the most abnormal of acquisitions seem only to whet the appetite for more. This greedy instinct for adding to mountains of wealth, regardless of the consequent impoverishment of others, has led to combinations of a nature most perilous to society. It has inaugurated systems



of monopoly of a scope never before known, struck at the general prosperity by a disastrous contraction and derangement of the currency and made legislation an efficient medium for benefitting the few by sacrificing the rights and interests of the many.

Wage earners have been marked as tribute payers to swell the vast and more than princely revenues of the men who have thus allied themselves to control the world's finances and industries. Organization and the advantages that are derived from union of purpose are a barrier to the subjugation of labor, and hence the principle of organization must be discouraged and that barriers swept away. Laborers are to be dealt with as individuals, if compensation is to be reduced to the lowest point that will keep body and soul together for the profit of the employer.

The development of this conspiracy against labor combination by a class that has utilized the power of combination to absorb the lion's share of the profits of industry has been steadily progressing of late years and has drawn into its vortex men who only half a decade since depreciated its tendency and purpose. A notable illustration of the growth of this dangerous menace to the rights of the laboring world is furnished in the case of Andrew Carnegie, the head of the immense system of which the steel works at Homestead are a part. He is responsible for the course pursued by his agents and has expressed the fullest confidence in their judgment and action. Yet, in articles written for the *Forum* in 1886, Mr. Carnegie is on record as having convictions about the rights of laboring people and the relations between employer and employed, that are radically at variance with the management of his interests in the late and pending differences at Homestead.

In that deplorable affair there was no rational attempt made to come to a peaceful understanding with the workmen. Before the power of the civil authorities to maintain the peace had

been tested, 300 Pinkertons were hired and imported to the scene of the trouble and the tragedy thus precipitated was hardly enacted before Mr. Carnegie's agent, Mr. Lovejoy, announced ostentatiously that thenceforth the company would only treat with men individually, and would refuse to recognize a labor organization. That dictum has Mr. Carnegie's approbation, as also the rude and uncompromising response that has been made by his agents to every suggestion looking to the arbitration of the existing differences at Homestead. In view of this, his sentiments of six years ago will have an interest. In the *Forum* of April, 1886, Mr. Carnegie said:

The right of the workmen to combine and to form trade unions is no less sacred than the right of the manufacturer to enter into associations and conferences with his fellows, and it must be sooner or later conceded. Indeed, it gives one but a poor opinion of the American workman if he permits himself to be deprived of a right which his fellow in England has conquered for himself long since. My experience has been that trades unions upon the whole are beneficial both to labor and to capital. \* \* \* The next suggestion is that peaceful settlement of differences should be reached through arbitration. Here we are on firmer ground. I would lay it down as a maxim that there is no excuse for a strike or a lockout until arbitration of differences has been offered by one party and refused by the other. \* \* \* A strike or lockout is, in brief, a ridiculous affair. Whether a failure or success, it gives no direct proof of its justice or injustice. In that it resembles war between two nations. It is simply a question of strength and endurance between the contestants. The game of battle or the duel is not more senseless as a means of establishing what is just and fair than an industrial strike or lockout. It would be folly to conclude that we have reached any permanent adjustment between capital and labor until strikes and lockouts are as much things of the past as the rage of battle or the duel have become in the most advanced communities.

In the *Forum* for August, 1886, Mr. Carnegie wrote the following, which compare with recent actions through his agents:

It is not asking too much of men ex-

trusted with the management of great properties that they should devote some part of their attention to searching out the causes of disaffection among their employes, and, where they exist, that they should meet the men more than half way in the endeavor to allay them. There is nothing but good for both parties to be derived from labor teaching the representative of capital the dignity of man, as man.

The purpose in showing the change of opinion undergone by Mr. Carnegie within a few years is to emphasize the tendency of his class, and to warn working people of a danger that must be guarded against by more compact and intelligent labor organization than has yet been effected in this country. The men of Mr. Carnegie's type have a disproportionate influence in shaping the conditions of industry, because of lack of interest and concentrated political effort on the part of the masses whose interests are vitally involved. The wage earning millions have reason to be profoundly concerned in the popular movement now taking form against the selfishness and aggressions of combined capital and corporate power. Their dearest interests are involved in the success of that movement, and it should have their united and earnest co-operation.—*Rocky Mt. News.*

#### TWO DOLLARS A DAY.

When Charles Kingsley wrote the ballad of Loraine Loree he was accused of creating in fiction a plot which had no prototype in fact. It was said that he sacrificed truth on the altar of a sickly sentimentality and maudlin sensationalism. If "nobody but the baby cried for poor Loraine Loree," it was because the world refused to believe in the existence of a woman horse-breaker; neither "Vindictive" nor his unhappy rider were known to "Rotten Row;" ergo, not having seen the world did not believe. Unfortunately the adage, seeing is believing, is almost true when its conditions are reversed; not to see is at least to doubt.

A communication has been received at this office, dated from an eastern

city, charging editorial utterances of *The News* upon the Homestead trouble with being anarchistic in their tendency, the writer claiming that "the Homestead workmen received the highest wages paid in the world, from \$2 to \$4 per day, and had every comfort on earth."

Possibly the author of these strictures honestly believes that the Homestead strikers were actuated by no other motives than pure contrariness and total depravity. Two dollars a day sounds very well, but even this munificent sum brings with it labor and weariness of spirit in the effort to stretch its purchasing power over the wants of an average family. There have been times in the history of this country when the farmer sold his potatoes for \$60 a bushel, but then he paid \$1.25 a pound for flour. The terms "high" and "low" are merely relative. It is the purchasing power of money that makes wages really good or bad. These particular "highest wages" are like Holland's blanket, "when we get too much over the head the toes stick out and get cold, and when the blanket is pulled down over the feet you have another batch of paupers at the other end." This may sound like the wreck of worlds and the crash of time, and the subversion of principalities and powers, but in view of incidents like the following (only too common of late), which was printed in the local columns of this paper Wednesday morning, is it too strong a presentation of the case?

One of the health inspectors found the body of a babe of five months' development in the yard in the rear of — street yesterday morning. Investigation by Detective Currier revealed a very sad case of poverty. The mother of the child at once confessed burying the infant, born dead, on Sunday last, because her husband had not money enough to have an undertaker take charge of the remains. Her husband is a barber, deeply in debt, supporting a little family on \$16 a week. The names are withheld on account of the distress and want of the family.

This is a statement of facts, not a dream of fiction. Probably there was



misfortune, perhaps there was mismanagement at the beginning of the trouble which finally involved this family in debt; in any event it proves that it is possible to be utterly miserable on even more than two dollars a day right here in the city of Denver. Sicknes and death come to the poor with horrors of which the rich know nothing. Many a man or woman has died because they "could not afford" to consult a doctor. Delicacies, changes of air, rest, are impossible, and death brings with it either the heavy burden of debt or the added sting attendant upon burial in Potter's Field. The short and simple annals of the poor reveal untold possibilities of suffering, pathos and misery; but he who reads runs, and those who have eyes see not, and their ears are deaf to the voice of a dolorous pitch, and their hand are upraised in horror, instead of being extended in assistance. Who is it that grinds the faces of these fortunate poor who are paid "the highest wages?" Landlords, who take on an average a quarter of all they can earn for a hovel in which to sleep; usurers, who fatten on the extremities of their distress; employers, who beat down wages in order to keep up competition; soulless corporations, who regard the world as their orange, to be squeezed no matter who is crushed.

"You have sold the laboring man, 'squire,  
Body and soul to shame,  
To pay for your seat in the house, 'squire,  
And to pay for the feed of your game.

We quarreled like brutes—and who wonders?  
What self-respect could we keep?  
Worse housed than your hacks and your pointers;  
Worse fed than your hogs and your sheep.

Can your ladies patch hearts that are breaking  
With handfuls of coal and rice?  
Or by dealing out flannel and sheeting  
A little below cost price?"

One such drama as "The Lost Paradise" does more to educate the general public in questions of this kind than thousands of campaign documents, because it carries conviction with it. There is no more inherent wrong in that form of carbon known as diamonds than there is in the form called

coal; but it is wrong for the diamonds to sparkle on the neck of the employer's daughter when the daughter of the employe is freezing for lack of coal. Pity is not wanted, for pity is degradation; charity is not asked, for alms kill independence. The people of our country who ask for anything seek a higher civilization, better manhood and womanhood, larger opportunities. Sometimes contentment means stagnation. The unrest of the present means that in spite of what seem to be the moral depressions of this or any other time, humanity sweeps onward; if its progress seems slow, it is because the upward grade was never so steep before.  
—*Rocky Mountain News.*

### GENERAL JACKSON AND THE MONEY POWER.

There cannot be raised a reasonable objection to the assertion that the National Banking system is a fraud against the rights of the people, perpetrated by acts of usurpation. The national bank is not a protection to the people, but a scheme to strengthen the millionaire in his purpose to control legislation in the interest of the few. The so-called government has been made a tool of designing money kings. In General Jackson's veto of the national banking scheme, July 10, 1832, he said: "Most of the difficulties our Government encounters, and most of the dangers which impend over our Union have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of government by our national legislation. Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, *but have besought us to make them richer by acts of Congress.* By attempting to gratify their desires, we have, in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundation of our Union. It is time to pause in our career, to review our principle, and, if possible revive that devoted patriotism and spirit



of compromise which distinguished the ages of the revolution and the fathers of our Union. If we cannot, at once, in justice to interests vested under improvident legislation, make our Government what it ought to be, we can at least take a stand against all new grants of monopolies and exclusive privileges, against any prostitution of our Government to the advancement of the few at the expense of the many, and in favor of compromise and gradual reform in our code of laws and system of political economy."

"But have besought us to make them richer by acts of Congress." Jackson, in the above, stated the whole matter in a nutshell, and the persuasive power of gold placed in the hand of the legislator, accompanying the importunity is irresistible. It has now gone beyond the point of persuasive importunity. The millionaire commands, and the legislation, national, gubernatorial and municipal, is the humiliated servant of the plutocrat, not the humble and obedient servant of the people.

Why will honest men continue to be hoodwinked by the promises and pretensions of those they place in office, month after month and year after year? Who can point to the passage of one law, the institution and enforcement of which were voluntarily enacted for the people? No man can point to such an enactment, for it does not exist. The interests of the plutocrat and those of the people are as distinct as black and white. As Andrew Jackson has declared,—It is time to pause in our career, and there is no voice capable of effectually calling this halt but the voice of the people, and that ought to be the voice of God.

"Turn the rascals out!"—K., Pruning Hook.

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#### MACHINES AND MEN.

A writer in one of our exchanges, says the *Manufacturers' Gazette*, bewails the decay of mechanical skill in the following words:

"The decrease of manual skill and of

artistic sense among mechanical workmen results not merely from want of such all-round practice as they got half a century ago, but from a want of that sort of loving interest in their work the old-timers used to feel, when they could put something of their individuality into everything that they made. Nowadays the workman has simply to work out a design—or rather to run a machine to work out some part of a design—prepared by some artist whom he does not know and never has seen. The general result may be beautiful when the different parts are assembled, but the workman feels that he has no personal share in the production of its beauty. He has become a regulator of a machine; he simply sharpens tools, adjusts them, keeps his machine oiled, and puts into it the material to be worked upon. All the precision, the nicety of operation are due to the inanimate rather than the living tool. What interest can such work beget? What lofty ambition can it stimulate? What workmen, when the bell rings the time to quit work, feels reluctant to leave his task, or lingers over it to bring out some beautiful effect or interesting combination that he feels he must see before he can depart contentedly? If machines were invented to play billiards, and only by their use could this kind of games be played, how long would the game be a favorite? If violins could be performed upon only by automatic mechanism, or pictures painted only by machine-actuated self-charging brushes, who would be charmed any longer by art? Neither the artist nor the dilettante; the artist and the dilettante would cease to exist. So, while we have gained much from the enormous increase in labor-saving machinery that has characterized the latter half of the present century, we have lost what probably will not soon be restored, the love of work and pride in work for its own sake, the love and pride that were the parents of mechanical skill, skill which, now they are dead, is itself decaying. The loss ap-



pears inevitable to those who scan the social horizon philosophically; it is, however, no less to be regretted because unavoidable.

"This tendency of labor-saving machines was many years ago pointed out by Ruskin, who, in the light of the fulfillment of his prediction, proved only too true a prophet. It is this effect upon the masses, more than unequal distribution of wealth, that is separating society in America into distinct classes."—*The Social Economist*.

### WEALTH AND MORALITY.

Does the general level of morality depend upon the degree to which wealth is disseminated, and should the production of more wealth and its more equitable distribution be encouraged and stimulated as a means to that end? The study of history and a careful analysis of the laws of human progress seem to compel an affirmative answer to both these propositions.

More and more the world is beginning to see that the salvation of man lies *through* the improvement of his material condition. No religious misconception, no political bias, no social theory should be allowed to dim the clear perception of the truth; but church, state and society should constitute a triple alliance, a sort of industrial triumvirate, harmoniously co-operating for the redemption of man *through* the improvement of his material condition.

The still all too prevalent notion that poverty, ignorance and crime must always exist originated long before the present gigantic productive or factory system had produced a complete metamorphosis in human conditions. But now the multiplication of millionaires and the rapid spread of wealth reveal the potentiality of human industry and the social and moral possibilities of the future. The age of gold lies ahead of us, not behind us. The church can help the productive process by doing all in its power to render the relations between man and man more amica-

ble—by being an institution for the prevention of cruelty and injustice between man and man, and by discarding its morbid and irrational views of the effect of the love of money and the acquisition of wealth upon the morality of mankind.

The state can assist the productive process by advocating with equal warmth the interests of organized labor and organized capital by legislative regard for the wage-earners as well as the profit-earners, since high wages—if they represent intelligent and skillful labor—make big profits.

Society, moreover, should regard it as the most sacred of its duties to open the doors of opportunity to the masses, for the radical defect of all past civilizations and of all past institutions, whether religious, political or social, has been their exclusiveness! It is a moral impossibility for any member of the human family to attain perfect felicity as long as there shall exist any other human being suffering from the restrictions of poverty and ignorance.

At the bottom of all progress arises from the insatiable and ever-multiplying wants of man. These arouse his intelligence, his intelligence creates his wealth, his wealth makes morality a possibility. The invention of the bow and arrow produced a moral transformation by improving the material condition of the savage; it was a great labor-saving invention; it afforded time for securing better food, clothing and shelter, the moral effect of which cannot be disputed; it opened the way for more intercourse of a commercial and social nature; it tended to strengthen the marriage tie and the family relation by making home life somewhat more permanent and attractive—and happy homes are by common consent the very wombs in which morality is born. It is not the love of money, but the lack of it, which is the root of all evil. Poverty is the source of slavery and the foundation of despotism. It is the destroyer of manhood and morality. But if the bow and arrow and other crude inventions were among the

early contributors to the morality of the race, what shall we say of the stupendous productive system of today, run by organized labor and organized capital—the twin sisters of modern industry? If it has produced more material wealth, has it not also multiplied happy homes, and thus been the precursor of moral advance?—*William E. Hart, in Social Economist.*

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### THE FUTILITY OF FORCE.

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While Knights of Labor and labor reformers generally will sympathize with men engaged in a struggle for justice, they will deeply regret the resort to violence with the accounts of which the whole country has been startled recently. The cause of justice is not in the end helped by the appeals to force, but rather hindered. We are not about to repeat the parrot-cry that by resorts to violence the strikers lose public sympathy, and that their cause is weakened by the loss. The history of recent labor troubles, if it has taught nothing else, has taught that the much vaunted public conscience is largely a myth. The commercial system is not favorable to the growth of a public conscience, and there is no good reason to believe that wrong-doing is certain of public condemnation and right-doing sure of public approval. For weeks we have been told that the men of Homestead suffered a distinct loss when they resorted to violence, that up to that time public opinion was with them, but by firing on the Pinkerton ruffians they lost the public sympathy. Well, they may have had public sympathy before the fight, but it never materialized into financial support, and it was not until they had "forfeited public sympathy" that they began to receive outside assistance. The New York Central strike was almost entirely free from violence despite the fact that Mr. Webb and his Pinkertons did their utmost to provoke it, but, though the cause of the strikers was so palpably

just that even Mr. Webb was ashamed to deny it, public opinion did not come to the assistance of the men, and it never caused Mr. Webb and his associates a moment's uneasiness. When Mr. Vanderbilt uttered his famous "Public opinion be damned," not only did he express what is the real sentiment of all corporations, but he expressed a contempt which the consciencelessness of public opinion fully justified. If Knights of Labor depreciate resorts to violence, and if they regret the destruction of property, it is not because they any longer entertain an exaggerated idea of the value of public opinion or of public sympathy to men who have found it necessary to strike to secure justice. Their regret is due rather to the knowledge that the violence cannot in the very nature of things fail to injure those who resort to it. "We love no triumphs sprung of force," they will in the end prove but dead sea fruit at the best. As to the destruction of property, it is a veritable biting off of one's nose to spite one's face. The railway corporations will not be one dollar the poorer for the destruction of their property at Buffalo. The people of New York, the strikers included, will have to pay every dollar. Indeed, the "destruction" will be quite a profitable thing for the companies, for it may be set down as certain that for every worn-out car destroyed the price of a new one will be claimed. The road to labor's emancipation lies not through violence or even through peaceful strikes. It must be thought out, not fought out. The dead public conscience must be awakened, not so that it may be able to discern who is right and who wrong in a strike, but in order that it may see and understand the iniquity of the commercialism to which all strikes are due.—*Journal K. of L.*

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The capitalistic press just now is calling loudly upon labor organizations to repudiate and condemn the men who violate the law and destroy prop-



erty at Buffalo and elsewhere. Why should labor organizations do anything of the kind? Oh, if they do not the public will hold them guilty of countenancing violence! The public! Who is meant by the public? Is it not the newspaper writers who flatter themselves with the belief that their chatter is the voice of the people? And what matters it to organized labor what may be the opinions of these? There has been violence and destruction of property at Buffalo and elsewhere. We will not even discuss whether or not those who committed the violence and destroyed the property were Knights of Labor or members of other organizations. Let it be admitted, then, that the property was destroyed and the deeds of violence done by members of labor organizations. What then; shall these organizations take blame to themselves because of this? Was it inside the organizations that these men learned to condemn the law? Have these organizations ever taught men that property should be destroyed? The ranks of labor organizations are recruited from among the unorganized masses that capital has reared and imported; from among men who have been taught by capital to struggle and strive with each other for a chance to live. A stream does not rise above its source. Organized labor seeks by means of improved conditions to elevate the workers and make them true men and better citizens, but, "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," men reared under the capitalistic system will be warped and morally stunted and blunted, and in times of excitement, smarting under a sense of wrong and aware that no appeal to the conscience of their employers or of the public will avail them anything, such men are likely enough to attempt to right themselves by force. But who is to be blamed for this—the organizations who have tried to make them better men, or those who have maintained, through self-interest or indifference, the system that has made them such as they are? Not organized labor but the

maintainers and defenders of the capitalistic system must accept the responsibility for the lawlessness and destruction of property. They have sown the wind, let them not seek to escape responsibility for the inevitable whirlwind.—*Journal K. of L.*

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Take heed of your civilization, ye on your pyramids built of quivering hearts;

There are stages like Paris in '93, where the commonest men play terrible parts.

Your statutes may crush, but they cannot kill the patient sense of a natural right;

It may slowly move, but the people's will, like the ocean o'er Holland, is always in sight.

"'Tis not our fault!" say the rich ones. No; 'tis the fault of a system old and strong;

But men are the makers of systems; so, the cure will come, if we own the wrong.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

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Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good, sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart and good limbs, a pretty good head piece, is rich, good bones are better than gold, tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and land. It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones, but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition, who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get on with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a despondent and complaining fellow, a timid and care-burdened man, these are all born deformed on the inside. They do not limp, but their thoughts sometimes do.—*Science Siftings.*



## LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

### EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY ACT—SUPERINTENDENCE.

In an action to recover damages for personal injury under the Employer's Liability Act, making the employer liable for the negligence of a person "intrusted with and exercising the intendency."

*Held.* That an employer is not liable for the act of an engineer who was running an engine in unloading a vessel, in raising a fall from the hold of a vessel, instead of lowering it, as signalled from the hold, thereby causing an injury to one of the employes in the hold, engaged with the engineer in removing the cargo though the engineer employed the men and set them to work, and on several occasions went into the hold for a few moments at a time, and showed them how to fasten the bundles.

CASHMAN VS. CHASE, Mass., S. C., May 9, 1892.

NOTE:—This is a peculiarly constructed law enacted to satisfy and benefit the employe. This particular case is of much interest because of the technical reasoning of the court rendering it. Because it appeared that the superintendent had other duties to perform, that is, because he operated the engine in addition to his duty of superintendence he was doing the work of a laborer, rather than the work of superintending. The negligence for which the statute makes the employer liable is that of a person "intrusted with and exercising superintendence."

But in this case the court held that the employer is not answerable for the negligence of a person intrusted with superintendence, who at the time of, and in doing the act complained of, is not exercising superintendence, but is engaged in mere manual labor, or the duties of a common engineer. Hence, the law recognizes that an employe may have two duties—that he may be a superintendent for some purposes and

also an ordinary workman, and if negligent in the latter capacity the employer is not liable. Hence, the engineer employed and directed the men, instructed them how to perform certain duties, and yet the court held that it could not be fairly said that he was intrusted with superintendence or in the exercise of superintendence. But rather, for the negligence of such a person operated the engine, thereby doing the work of an ordinary workman in which there is no exercise of superintendence the employer company is not made responsible by the statute. This conclusion is deserving of the rapid criticism which has been heaped upon it.

### LIABILITY OF MASTER—ANOTHER'S DEFECTIVE WAY-LICENSE.

Under the laws of 1887 rendering a master liable for injuries to a servant because of defective ways, works, or machinery connected with or used in the business of the employer, does not make a railroad company liable for injuries sustained by its employe from the defective track of another company, over which it had no control, and which it sometimes went upon under a license to get cars.

TRASK VS. OLD COLONY RY. CO., ET AL, Mass., S. J. C., May 9, 1892.

NOTE:—It appears that all the laws enacted to protect the employe, admits of such construction as will throw all the risks and hazards upon such employe, in the end. If this injury had occurred upon the employer's track under similar circumstances the court intimates that a recovery might have been possible; but by reason of sending the employe onto another track for cars, under a license, said other's track proved to be defective and by reason thereof he suffered injury no recovery can be had. Would not the occasional use by each company of the track of the other in delivering and taking cars in the course of business to that extent at least make the track of each part of the "ways, works, and machinery of the other?" If so the law ought to cover the risk of an employe



when sent in the discharge of duty upon the track of another road.

**NEGLECT OF DUTY BY EMPLOYEE—  
FLAGS—CUSTOM.**

Where it is the custom of a railroad company to repair its cars on tracks upon which no trains are switched, an employe, directed by the company's foreman to repair a car standing on a side track used for switching, has the right to assume that the company will use ordinary care in protecting him against the increased danger, and if he is injured without his fault, and through the company's failure to cause signal flags to be placed at a switch as to warn trainmen not to run cars on such track, the company is liable.

Where the court charged that if the foreman ordered such employe to repair car on the track where it stood, in the absence of any rules on the subject of signals or previous directions to the employe on the subject, if the place could have been made safe by placing a flag at the switch, the failure of the foreman to do so was the failure of the company. But if the employe at the time knew that it was his duty, and that one of the rules of the company required that if he went under the car he must himself place a signal flag at the switch, but neglected to do so, and by reason of his neglect he was injured, the company was not liable.

*Held.* That the law was correctly stated.

L. E. & ST. L. C. R. CO., HANNING, Ind. S. C., May 10, 1892.

**NOTE:**—It will be observed that the law holds railway employes to a strict observance of all rules made for them by the employer. It would appear from this decision that if the company neglected a duty incumbent by rule it was liable; and if the employe neglected a duty incumbent by rule in case the company had not acted, then the latter was not liable.

**DEFECTIVE DRAW-HEAD — BURDEN PROOF.**

In an action against a railroad company for personal injuries to an em-

ploye by reason of the breaking of a defective draw-head, where the evidence leaves it doubtful that the defect may not have been a latent defect, which no inspection would have reached, therefore, a judgment for plaintiff, employe, cannot be sustained.

GRANT VS. PENN., ETC., RY. CO., N. Y., S. C., May 24, 1892.

**NOTE:**—The burden of proof was on the employe. The doubt as to the latent defect and the proper inspection was resolved in favor of the company.

**RISK OF EMPLOYMENT—ENGINEER—  
BRAKEMAN.**

An injury to a railway brakeman, while engaged in coupling cars caused by a co-employe having charge of an engine, backing it up against cars standing on a siding with such force as to drive them back upon one of the cars which the brakeman was coupling, is within the risks incident to his employment, and no recovery can be had.

GOODRICH VS. RAILROAD CO., 116 N. Y., 403, and BERRIGAN VS. N. Y. L. E. & W. RY. CO., N. Y. Ct. App., May 12, 1892.

**UNBALLASTED TRACK—NO DUTY TO  
EMPLOYEES.**

A railroad company owes no duty to a brakeman in its employ to ballast storage or switch tracks so as to prevent his foot being caught between the ties. And a brakeman riding on a switch engine, and directing its movement toward cars to be coupled, is guilty in jumping off and walking before it on an unballasted track, while removing the coupling link and pin from the draw-head on the tender. For such injury occasioned by such negligence no damages can be recovered.

FINNELL VS. DELAWARE, ETC., RY. CO., N. Y. Ct. of App., May, 1892.

**INJURY TO EMPLOYEE — CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.**

Where a blacksmith in a repair shop of the defendant company was supplied with an incompetent helper, and complained to defendant's foreman,

and was assured by him that another helper would be employed as soon as a suitable one could be obtained, and plaintiff was thereafter injured through the incompetency of his helper, he cannot be charged with contributory negligence for having continued to work with such incompetent helper. And—

Where such foreman had power to hire men and discharge them, and to a certain point had authority to fix their compensation, he had sufficient control of defendant's business to render notice to him of the incompetency of the helper a notice to defendant company. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

WUST vs. E. C. & I. RY. Co., Pa. S. C., May 23, 1892.

NOTE:—The rule of law is that an employe may continue to work with an incompetent helper or deficient machinery a *reasonable time* after notice of such incompetency or defect under promise to make a change or repair. If, however, the incompetency becomes dangerously pronounced the employe is guilty of negligence in continuing to work even under promise to rectify.

CONDUCTOR AND BRAKEMAN—FELLOW-SERVANTS—RULES OF COMPANY.

1. Where the determination of the sufficiency of appliances for holding defendant's railroad train in decending a grade was left to its conductor, the decision of the conductor was the decision of the defendant company; and the latter was liable for the death of a brakeman on the train, caused by the insufficiency of the appliances used.

2. A brakeman who has been in the employ of a railroad only three months cannot be held to have had knowledge of a standing order in regard to the management of the train, and therefore to have, by continuing in the employment, assumed the risk attendant thereon; it appearing only that the order, which was not in the book of rules, had been pasted some time before, and it not being shown whether it had been torn down or was still up during his employment.

WOODEN vs. WESTERN, N. Y. & P. R. Co., BUFFALO (N. Y.) Supr. Ct., May, '92.

"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, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government become destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.—*Declaration of Independence.*

Why will this not apply now; our government as administered the past twenty years has not secured life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to the masses. Why should they not exercise their rights and alter it.

### A FUNNY WORLD IS THIS.

This world is very funny,  
For, no matter how much money  
Man is earning, he will spend it, and be hard up  
all the time;  
To his utmost he is straining  
To catch up, without attaining,  
Till he makes his life a burden when it should be  
bliss sublime.

He who earns a thousand merely,  
Thinks two thousand dollars yearly  
Would be just the figures to make happiness  
complete;  
But his income when it doubles  
Only multiplies his troubles,  
For his outgo then increasing makes his both  
ends worse to meet.

It is run in debt and borrow  
Flush today and broke tomorrow.  
Financiering every which way to postpone the  
day of doom;  
Spending money ere he makes it,  
And then wondering what takes it,  
Till he, giving up the riddle, looks for rest within  
the tomb.

O, this world is very funny  
To the average man whose money  
Doesn't quite pay for the dancing that he does  
before he should;  
And he kills himself by trying  
Just a little higher flying  
Than is suited for his pocket and his own eternal  
good. ANON.



## 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 size of the petition endorsing the present system of reducing expenses in pay-roll, when necessary, on the Union Pacific, Motive Power and Machinery Department, speaks in no mistakable terms of what all but an insignificant minority wants, and that the laying off of men to give the remainder more time is not one of the wants. The system of making the reduced time, so that a Saturday half-holiday resulted, has been in such favor, that any change other than full working-time, that would take it away, will bring the officials responsible for it in decided disrepute. The Saturday half-holiday has given men an opportunity to attend to outside business and mingle with citizens, that under certain circumstances they would scarcely know, workingmen feel that they were a part of the public, and accordingly respect themselves more.

The Railway Employees Industrial Banking Union is an institution started in Chicago, which should be investigated by workingmen who desire to prepare for a "rainy day."

It combines good features of the Building and Loan Associations, life and accident insurance. The payments in the Building and Loan being secured by the insurance feature in case of death or accident the plan deserves investigation. Send for a description of

it. For address see our advertising pages.

District Assembly 82, Union Pacific Employees, will meet in its Ninth Annual Session in Denver, Colo., Monday, October 10th. Members of the order should, in the meantime, present to their locals, questions they wish brought before the District, that their representatives may be instructed in regard thereto.

It is the duty of the Local Recording Secretaries, to see that report of the election of their delegate to District Assembly is sent to this office before Sept. 10th, using the blanks sent to each local for that purpose. To be prompt in this matter, may result in preventing additional expenses to the local.

Remember the fight against the Rochester, N. Y., clothing combine is still on, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, circulated by so-called labor leaders. A part of that \$166,500, the combine admit in their own testimony they raised to fight labor organizations, has undoubtedly found use there.

Any of the books mentioned in our advertising pages can be procured by sending the price to this office. We have a few copies of the large subscription edition of "Thirty Years of Labor," by Powderly, that sold for \$2.75, which we will send to any address on receipt of \$1.50.

Arrangements have been made with the Lindell Hotel for accommodations of all delegates. The Lindell has been refitted throughout and greatly improved this summer.

Non-attendance at meetings of your Assembly is indirectly aiding the enemies of the order. It discourages those who do attend and are seeking the good of all.

the year, the exigencies of the service requiring it. These men—and they are by no means few—could not be interested in the result of the petition, yet might thoughtlessly put their names to something that the working of the new idea might cause them to be ashamed of.

I would say to all men in the employ of the company: look before you leap, or, look before you sign a petition that may undo the good feelings that exist between the company and the majority of the employees. JUSTICE.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., August 15, 1902.

*Editor Magazine:*

It is some time since I have seen a letter in the Magazine from this place. Whether our old correspondent has been promoted to a station in which it would be inconsistent with the dignity of his position to be employees' correspondent to the Magazine, or whether he has left the town, or passed beyond us to that bourn from whence no traveler returns, I will probably never know; but from whatever cause or fact our past correspondent has failed to respond to the eager longing of the employes at Cheyenne to have the shops at this place represented in the letter department of the Magazine, it ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of the many intelligent and well informed workmen in these shops to think that it should prevent us from contributing our mite and extending to the boys at other points on the U. P. system a little knowledge of how shop affairs are being conducted and what is transpiring in Cheyenne, where there are so many just as skillful with the pen and as ingenious in composition as the friend who, I am inclined to think, has abandoned us.

The Page who has been so notorious in the history of the car repairs here for a year or two will be dropped from the book for a short time. I hear that in company with his better half he has gone to scale the lofty heights of Pike's Peak. Some of the boys say they hope it is the devil leading him up on a high mountain, etc.

Metzheimer had been to Omaha to fill McConnell's place during his absence.

It was an agreeable surprise to many of the boys to see in the last issue of the Magazine a description of and comments on the petition circulated among the employes all over the system, for I surmise that many will believe with me that it was a premeditated arrangement that this surreptitious scheme should be sprung at a time when our district officer's time and attention would be engaged in getting out the Magazine and the least opposition could be relied on, but as Bobby Burns wrote,

The best laid plans o' mice and men  
Gang aft agley,  
And lea'ed us naught but grief and pain  
For promised joy.

So it turned out with the framers of the petition. They had conjured up all the weird spirits of *hope and promise*, they believed they had made the most subtle and unerring calculations, had

them Bedded-good and were certain of a Good-win; but, alas, Fate had ordained that the poignant arrow of disappointment should pierce the dear little hearts of the arrogant gentry. Although we have sympathy for men with dwarfed souls and stunted consciences, we bless the Lord that fortune favored the right and the brave in this affair.

A cursory view of the whole arrangement is only necessary to show that the scheme militated against itself. The forces that defeated it were embodied in it. It was lacking in the fundamental principles essential to success. It was devoid of truth, honesty, justice and integrity, far less charity and mercy. All the life there was in it was imbibed from arbitrary, selfish, overbearing souls, and all the nourishment it received in circulation, just enough to kill it, was from congenial spirits. We hear and read a great deal of the inconsistency of women, but how few and insignificant are the examples of this defect among women, compared with the inconsistencies of workmen. Men who profess to believe and adhere to, and have obligated themselves to support, the principle or doctrine that an injury to one should be the concern of all, have signed their names to a petition requesting that some be reduced to want that a few old ones who have become rusty and crusty in the service of the company get a paltry pittance more per day. Does this not partake of the nature of monopoly or Carnegieism? Carnegie was not more pernicious and avaricious when he asked his employes to submit to a reduction of wages that he might make larger profits.

I wonder now, since their project is defeated, if these old ducks won't get up on their dignity (and off will pack, with their load of chagrin on their back).

Well, we took the wind out of their sails here in Cheyenne, anyway. The boys came out with a counter petition the next day after theirs came out. They had a petition in each department, and the men as soon as they heard the purport of the petition came from every nook and corner of the shops to sign. The work was skillfully arranged and ably managed, while the first petition bunglers showed as little skill in arrangement and incapacity in management, as they showed little brains in getting up and introducing such a petition.

The war feeling has subsided in Cheyenne. The murderers of the Johnson county ranchman have been liberated on their own recognizances, or, in other words, the power of corporated wealth has been declared triumphant over the force of law.

The Cheyenne Sun is becoming greatly obscured. It has raised such a cloud of falsehood that no truthful and honest person can look at it. I hear that Carey Warren and the other Sun subsidizers, and about the only subscribers, are to start a school of scandal and use last year's issue for a text-book. JINGO.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 19, 1902.

*Editor Magazine:*

Since I was last heard from we have had quite a stir in and around the shops. Work is picking



up considerably and all departments seem busy. There was considerable kicking by a few chronics regarding my remarks about coming in late. Now I desire to say a word or two in reply. When you were working under the check system you had to stand in the rain several minutes waiting for some one to give you your "tag," and you was the loudest in their condemnation. But now the checks are gone, and through no effort of yours, either, and since you did not assist in removing them you shall not be the cause of their return if it can be helped. On or about the first of the month a petition appeared in the shop purporting to be a request for nine hours, which caused considerable agitation and diversion of opinion; but lo and behold, it wended its way to some unknown clime, shrouded in the gloom of its imbecility, despised by all who have the slightest semblance of human reason still lingering within their hearts. Were I one of those who could pass the required examination and become one of the plutocrats of a so-called labor organization, I would be consistent and not scruple so low as to ask a common laborer to help me along when it was my sole aim to hold him in subjection and much less I would not be guilty of threatening the helpers with a discharge and to report them to the foreman, as prominent ones did do here, and in the same breath telling them that they would stand by the helpers should they succeed. Ah, yes, "stand by them" and see them kicked out into the street, that is already full to overflowing with men who would relish a crust of bread, while the man with nine hours cared not whether they starved or not, so long as his wants were supplied. "Stand by them" while you sought to reduce the man who was fortunate enough to get a raise in his pay per general orders 61, and then say the company is not living up to its agreement. Such actions deserve to be mentioned only that they may be despised and the promulgators of such a nefarious scheme be ostracised from society and be given a chance to put their theory in practice by being set out in the cold and brought to their senses. While labor all over the country is fighting capital in a life or death struggle, in many cases, for a reduction in hours, up jumps a modern Moses in our midst and tells us he will lead us out of the desert by asking for more time. I suggest the recall of the missionaries from China and Africa and the sending of at least a dozen to this point for one year or more. No, I will retract, as I fear it would be time spent in vain. The antiquated idea of favoritism still prevails here, and contrive to catch every extra hour that can be given them. Perhaps they are able to sprinkle salt on the bird's tail; who knows?

Our fish hatchery is still in existence, but the crop is not so bountiful.

It has come to light that a man who quit work here in May and went east and worked two months or more for some one else besides the company, became a prodigal son and longed for home again and had rates forwarded to him when he wished to return, and yet he had no rel-

ative working for the company. This seems singular that outsiders can get the same transportation that an employe can. Evidence can be furnished for the above statement at any time.

Supt. Baxter desired to go afishing yesterday, but since the regular engine could not pull ten coaches and a private car, a helper was mustered into service and the fishing party was not a failure as far as transportation was concerned.

Weather warm and dry; Venus visible to the naked eye.

L. A. progressing finely. More some other time. WILD THYME.

DENVER, COLO., Aug. 25, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

My letter last month called forth some local comment. Many times could be heard words of vengeance against your correspondent. Some people do not like to read the truth, and such quite often give themselves away by the noise they make. The comments referred to gave me pleasure, for it demonstrated that the truth was told, and was spreading, and it is truth that must spread.

The petition referred to last month did not cut much of a figure. The one in opposition, to maintain existing arrangements of reducing expenses in pay-roll, receiving nearly 400 signers.

That moan of the greedy few has had a healthy effect. Men discover in such things that it does not do to go to sleep feeling that all is well, but that eternal vigilance is necessary. That workingmen's greatest enemies are not all among corporation managers. That the spirit that makes Carnegies and Fricks, and which we condemn so severely, and which is displayed in corporate power, is to be found in our own ranks, and can be displayed under the beneficent cloak of labor organization, condemnable in one as much as another. It is by experience we learn, individuals are not to be condemned so much as that which has moulded the ideas of individuals, but some individuals have been more unfortunate than others in the moulding process, it goes against our grain some times to have the fins and spurs knocked off our characters. What pleasure is that gain to a man that is a loss to another?

Business about the shops goes along as usual, with few events to mar the monotony. Occasionally a new face appears and an old one disappears. I believe the Denver shop, during the past year, has seen fewer changes of men than any shop on the system, which speaks highly for the management. Every man should take pride in keeping the record of efficiency here high. It pays in the long run. Whatever changes agitation may cause in local relations; whatever improvements there may be made in man's relation to man, industry will have to go on if civilization remains. Men must be able to carry it on in the most expeditious way, and with the least expenditure of time and energy. Men will still have to know how to do. No man should be satisfied

with being able to do as others tell him, but capable of doing without telling—to know why as well as how.

Never was the masses seen taking so much interest in politics. There never was so many of those classed by some as the "voting cattle" exercising manly powers, and exercising their duty as citizens. The fact is being discovered that workmen after all are citizens, that the "labor vote" is really a part of the people's vote.

The indications now are that a political revolution will have taken place in this country and state when the polls close next November election. Of course we can expect that many of the alleged converts to the doctrine of political liberty, will backslide before that time especially when the "barrells" the corporations will dump, arrive. Yet that will have its benefits, we shall know better who the MEN are. It will not be strange then to see a few "workmen" on election day wearing the party badge of their masters, and boasting of the number of dollars they got for so doing.

TIM.

### SUBJECTS OF THOUGHT.

Good company or no company.

Civility costs nothing and buys everything.

Better go to bed supperless than rise in debt.

A well disciplined mind is a coveted acquirement.

We always seem to get the most of what we don't need.

People who do their own work are seldom vexed at delays.

No one who is easily reached can expect to be much sought after.

Anything worth doing at all is worth doing well and cheerfully.

Want of punctuality is a strong surface indication of mental weakness.

Half of the good nature that is credited to fat people is simply laziness.

No man can make a permanent success of a business he is not proud of.

As daylight is seen through small holes, so little things illustrate character.

People who promise revenge generally wear out their energy in threats.

Test of a gentleman: How does he exercise authority over subordinates?

Company is one of the things that it is extremely easy to get too much of.

No man who cannot see his own back should attempt to pose as an example.

One of the greatest crimes a man can commit, in some people's eyes, is to succeed.

The most severe critics are those who expected something for nothing and had to pay.

People who try to jump through the ceiling should not complain if they get sore head.

It is better to work in vain than to be caught in an emergency with things at loose ends.

At thirty, man suspects himself of being a fool; at forty, he knows it, and reforms his plans.

People who are not punctual are not always dishonest, but they are apt to drift that way.

What lots of fun would never happen if it appeared the same in the evening as it does next morning.

No man ever started an enterprise without a majority of his neighbors secretly wishing him bad luck.

The man who cannot work without being told how, is the motive power that induces people to invent machines.

Happy people are those who make the best of what they have instead of envying those with something better.

People who expect impossibilities from others can seldom be relied on to dodge a barn door if it is thrown at them.

Satan laughs when he hears us resolve to begin a better life tomorrow. He takes his change out of what we are doing now.

Poverty is very good in poems, but is very bad in a house. It is very good in maxims and sermons, but is very bad in practical life.

The number of people who are over-estimated is more than double the quantity of those who are not credited with their full valuation.

The man who thinks he is not appreciated evidently expects the world to judge him by his private intentions instead of his public acts.

As soon as a man gives his mind and conversation to what he has done, it is safe to predict that his future acts will not amount to much.

While all are possessed with a desire to know things that are none of their business, wise people gratify their wishes without becoming walking interrogation points.

A father who will teach his children not to talk except when they have something to say can die with the satisfaction of knowing that he has done his duty to the world.

The generality of mankind would not be as well satisfied if given their own way in everything as they are when saddled and bridled with the present restraints of life.

In judging live stock no sane person would accept a drove without looking over each one; but in estimating men we are apt to bunch a whole nationality together, without excepting any individuals.

Christianity, if it means anything, means sixteen ounces to the pound, three feet to the yard, a just weight and a just measure. It means honesty in all dealings, purity in all conversation, a charity as broad as the race, unflinching integrity, sympathy and humanity to man.

"The mouse that trusts to one poor hole  
Can't be a mouse of any soul."



# UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE.

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## AN ECONOMIC DIFFICULTY.

The prominent question that arises in the discussion of social problems, in the placing of the workers on a higher plain, is the one of an increased share of the product of industry to the wage earner. Comparisons are made of the amounts statistics give of the part that goes to the ones who receive wages, and that which goes to enrich the capitalist or employer.

The argument advanced on the one side is that it shows decided injustice to the workers, which should be corrected, that as labor produces all wealth, all wealth should go to those who labor; that there should be a more equitable distribution of the product; that the great wealth that has been accumulated by many large employers is an evidence of the amount robbed from labor.

On the other side comes the argument that the great wealth has come into the hands of its holders because of their great enterprise, their careful energetic management, forethought, courage to risk their means, and the ability to organize forces to accomplish industrial ends, for all of which they are entitled to the gains.

That such are benefactors to the race, because through them many others are given a means of livelihood superior to what they otherwise would have.

To settle this question is now agitating humanity. All manner of panaceas have been offered, but at present appearances indicate that it is as far from settlement as ever, though if it is ever to be settled that cannot be true.

In all the plans offered there seems to be a "missing link" somewhere. They are like many other inventions, need "a little adjustment" to make it properly manipulate the material to be operated on. They try to avoid well known natural laws, or run contrary to some not known.

A student of nature is amazed at the wonderful harmonious workings of natural laws. Everything seems to come right when man does not interfere with it. Each part performing the duty involved upon in. Each part properly supplied with that necessary to its functions. Yet man, a part of nature, rated the noblest of creation, endowed with reasoning powers to guide his actions, is not in harmony with itself. A part contend against a part. The harmony of nature seems to be wasted. The supreme power of reason that man is endowed with seems to be illy used. That this is contrary to the general intention and order of things, all must admit, consequently there must be a solution to the question before us. The correct order of things may have got so far out of adjustment that

it may take time to bring them to the correct place, but the sooner steps are taken to do so, if they have not already been, the sooner the result will come.

Science is a knowledge of nature's laws, the proper government of human relations must be a part of science.

A proper government is a solution of our trouble. Whatever we now find contrary to what reason assures us as wrong, must be the result of error in adjustment. To say it is too bad and cannot be helped, and try to make sympathy take the place of justice is an avoidance of the issue. Erroneous results will follow just the same; the troubles will be repeated; they are but violation of unchangeable, unrepalable laws.

To see a large part of humanity suffer for the want of what there is a plenty produced, or all the pre-requisites at hand, necessary to the productions, and men stand idly by and suffer, is evidence that there is something wrong in the arrangement of things. To say that they suffer because of some fault inherent in themselves does not properly account for it. If nature's laws were allowed to operate properly that fault would be corrected in the natural workings of affairs, but they do not and everything seems to be strained to keep them out of adjustment.

To correct these errors ought to be a part, at least, of the life's work of every person. There are certainly two sides to every question, but only one of them right, and it may be that no person is entirely on the right or wrong side, though it is common for a person to sway himself entirely on one side or other of the proposition as we have stated it, the side he is most personally interested in, prejudicing his judgment and overbalancing any inclination he may *have to view the matter from all*

sides, which is just what all ought to be able to do, to speedily and properly bring about the solution.

It is rare to hear any one deny that some have greater ability, push and enterprise, and are more industrious than others, or that they should not be rewarded accordingly. This would seem to prove that the idea of equality of possession was utopian and not to be hoped for unless there can be physical and intellectual equality, for the reward could not be given and yet go to others, or unless there could be a growth of the moral power, that would cause men to be satisfied with the honor or glory of having done for others rather than the possession and enjoyment of the product of their labor, which is the solution offered by some social physicians. It may be the correct one. It is not our purpose here to express our opinion, but if possible to show the weakness of being governed entirely by the prejudice different positions create.

If men are unequal in natural powers (ability) it must be evident that they will create, by their labor, unequal amounts of wealth, and if all wealth went to the producer, there would be no equitable distribution of it, the first thing to be decided than is, is the existing distribution in accord with the energy expended. It seems easy to reach a conclusion on that, no man is possessed in himself of energy enough to create wealth in a lifetime of the amount of a million of dollars. To have it must be evidence of having that which others produced.

The argument, however, that men should have the full product of their labor, seems to be a correct one for both sides of the question, but that possession of wealth is not evidence of being justly entitled to it, and if men did receive the full product of their labor



there would be no cause for complaint no matter how unequal it may be. The difficulty arises in bringing this about. The possession of an amount above the average, justly received, is made by custom and legal enactments, an additional power to the possessor, entirely independent of any ability in themselves. A power over fellow men which increases in a startling ratio. It casts a deep shadow over, if it does not entirely impeach, the remaining argument of the rich against the claims of the poor. The "forethought" and "management" is but being able to take advantage of the weakness or necessities of others.

The man who gained possession of land that afterwards others believed they needed, and caused them, in order to have possession, to produce a large amount of wealth and give to him, certainly did nothing deserving of credit. He may have done some labor in order to hold it, till others brought wealth to him; he may have passed many sleepless nights and great worry, fearing that others would not come and bring him the wealth, still that was adding nothing to the world's values, and should have no return for it was a waste of energy. And that which they received was a drain from the product of the useful expenditures of others. To put a stop to that would go a long way toward equalizing the conditions now complained of, as it ultimately falls on the class termed wage-earners. It appears to be not the possession of wealth but the use legally allowed of it that makes the bad feature of the matter.

The most difficult phase of the question, and the most evidently practical to consider, is found in trying to make the wages paid represent the labor the receiver put in the product. So complicated is the course from the inception to the

consumption of a product and final return to the producer, it does not seem possible to devise any plan, that would assure absolute justice to all and have in it a place for an employer and an employe. Statistics show that the total value of the products of industry of the United States, has an average of between nine and ten dollars per day of labor performed, while wage-receivers, for having produced it, get but an average of one dollar per day.

Yet there is some reason to consider the argument advanced, of the value of the management, and the organization of forces, to accomplish industrial ends that is displayed by individuals over others, but for it how much should they receive? If there were more men raised to their standard of capability, could not a point be reached when their services would not be rated so valuable. One great factor at least in solving that must be the bringing of more men up to their standard. And in doing that we come in conflict with what has ever been the greatest retarder of a solution of this question, the disposition to keep others down, the wage-earners have almost totally in the past tried to gain a better relative position by classes trying to shut out competition by preventing them from acquiring the ability to do, on the theory that the fewer there were of them the greater amount they could command, and the services of many men, in the organization of industries have been rated high simply because there were comparatively few that developed the capability to do it, or had the capability and opportunity at the same time, they were consequently accorded a large share of the product which necessarily must come out of the total value of the combination of labor. It is most evident, therefore, one step in the so-

lution of our economic difficulty, is the destruction of all artificial means used to retard men in acquiring ability to gain command of the powers in self; that men have got to be brought above their present comparative helplessness before any marked improvement can be hoped for.

The methods pursued to reach a position to demand a fairer share of the product, are such as retard the reaching of a position to command their just dues, for it does nothing to cut down the claim of the wage-payer for comparative superior ability, or it does not carry on a *leveling up* process. It has generally taught, by the defense of class, as against the rest of the world, the same spirit that rules the rapidly growing rich wage-payer. "I have the advantage over others, and I propose to keep it." A Trust is but carrying out the same principle as has dominated the laborers of the world for ages, in their efforts for improvement, combine and shut out competition. It succeeds often for a short time, but finally results prove worse than if no efforts had been made.

The wage-earners claim for a greater share of the product of industry has a just basis, but can they remain in the same relative position they are now in, i. e. wage-earners, the servants of another, and ever expect to have their claim paid? Can there ever be a settlement of what the value of the ability to organize and manage industry is as compared to the value of the mechanical service. Can there be two classes and harmony? It may be said that each performs only a necessary part, and consequently should have equal values, but that is not satisfactorily demonstrated to be taken as conclusive. A knowledge of the practical workings in industrial life *does not give evidence that is en-*

couraging to any such a conclusion.

Take away all legal advantages or special privilege that one man has over another, give all men an opportunity to exercise their natural ability, and complaint as to the distribution of the product of industry would end we believe, because with it would end wage-earner and wage-payer, by merging into one in due course of time.

To settle the question of a just share of the product of industry, by fixing the amount of the wages paid by any method that can possibly be devised, we believe is an economic impossibility. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," has more elements of a just solution than all the efforts since the beginning of time. We want a condition of society that organization to maintain wages or prices or trades lines, will be totally unnecessary. A higher average intelligence must come with such a condition.

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### LIBERTY! EQUALITY! FRATERNITY!

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Liberty, equality, fraternity was the shibboleth of the French revolutionists a hundred years ago. They were striving to throw off the bondage of aristocracy, which had become unbearable. Their watchwords was the best indication of what they considered indispensable to success, of what was necessary to the accomplishment and maintenance of a more rational condition of society. One cannot exist without the other. Liberty would be anything but a blessing, without equality and fraternity to temper and govern it. Equality, in the sense used, would prove of no value, without fraternity, for it is man who takes rights from man, who replaces liberty with tyranny. There must be fraternity to insure to others liberty to exercise their rights. It is the



key to justice. It must be made the foundation for any right social structure. Its absence is the cause of tyranny and oppression.

The revolutionists could have confined themselves to the one word fraternity, and have been consistent with the object they sought for its establishment meant the rest.

In the present agitation, it is equally true. Every step taken for more just government of human relations, industrial or social, must be tested by its effects on the rights and necessities of all. If it be tainted with that degree of selfishness that restricts or takes from one to benefit another, it cannot be a step for improvement. It does not improve when the oppressed in turn oppresses the oppressor.

It is a feature that ought to be more widely considered, in our effort in labor organizations. Our watchword may be right, but our practice in opposition to it. Like the revolutions of France, we may set in motion forces that we lose control of and become its victims.

Fraternity cannot be confined to class or factions, in the sense applied to social conditions it must include all. There can be no just social government, that is maintained by a division of forces. Labor forces cannot compel an employing class to do its demand and be just, no more than an employing class can compel the labor forces. There must be a destruction of the distinction. There must be liberty to do by each that what each wants, but no compulsion on others to do it for us. Equality of rights and fraternity does not allow it.

We cannot by any establishment of force, justly give to ourselves monopoly. Anti-monopoly has a wide meaning. It is not alone to be considered directed against the monopoly of land

transportations and money, but against every act that restrains any person from equal liberty, to have, to think, to believe or to do.

How often is the ruling thought of our organized efforts to restrict the liberty of another; and how well is tyranny thus propagated among the race. The French revolutionists thus kept it alive, and it soon commenced its work of destroying themselves. Restrictions in trade or the acquirement of knowledge or skill, carries with it the greatest enemy. It is not in accord with the shibboleth "liberty, equality, fraternity," as far as the benefit of humanity is intended it is worse than a waste of energy, if it leaves one individual out of the possibility of its reach, there is left the certainty of its final failure. Let us get beneath the surface in our efforts for justice. Seek the foundation that will sustain its establishment forever. Let us drop the idea that our efforts are for this day, this year or this generation. Let it be truly liberty, equality, fraternity for the race for all time to come.

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#### VENAL VOTERS.

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A writer in *The Forum* for September, gives some alarming statistics he has collected, of the number of venal voters—those, whose vote can be changed for money or or other valuable consideration—that are to be found in the state of Connecticut, showing them to comprise about sixteen per cent. of the total voting population.

It is known to every observer, that there are longer numbers in every part of the country, and there is no reason to question the correctness of the figures, unless it be they are too low. It does not improve matters to simply condemn that class. It is a seri-

question that should be grappled by all who wish to see a higher state of government. The mass of them lay among the working classes, the ones who are suffering the most, for want of justice in government. They are a continual menace to all movements for improvement, and there must be a cause for their existence. The most charitable words that can be said of them is, "they know not what they do."

This seems to be practically true, for if they knew that their acts in anything else was a decided injury to themselves, they would desist and why would they not in an equal proportion in the matter of voting. The injury arising from venal voting is not immediate, often its worst results are seen long after the voter is in his grave.

The number of venal voters has increased alarmingly the present generation. During the same period we have seen the vast centralization of industry, of wealth. The number of citizens who have no permanent home ties have increased, large masses of the citizens have for long periods been in enforced idleness; large numbers have become citizens with but a vague idea of what the duties of a citizen are, who have lived where the duties of a free citizen were not taught them. All this has had its effect in increasing to an alarming proportion the number of venal voters.

Mans first demand is for the necessities of life for self and family. Pinched in acquiring that brings him nearer the struggles of brute creation, reduces the manly qualities. The incessant struggle for the necessities takes from him the disposition and the time to acquire knowledge of the social and moral duties of life. It is easy to see how men thus situated *can see no crime in taking a valu-*

able consideration for his vote. He sees only that it will relieve his struggle for existence for the moment, and that is about as far as he has been able to see. If his conscience smites him a little at first, it is soon gone, and repetition becomes easier, till at last it is considered something to be expected.

The venal voters is the direct result of poverty. He is the logical fruit of a social and industrial system that makes a millionaire on the one hand, and a thousand paupers or semi-paupers on the other. A condition that makes impossible a nation of sovereign citizens.

The enactment and enforcement of stringent laws against bribery of voters will not improve the matter in the least, so long as that which stunts the intellect; that makes a man but a beast of burden; that takes from him every opportunity to learn of anything but an annual existence, remains.

The venal voter is a social fungus plant, that feeds on its own product. He makes possible corruptions in government, for the few to profit thereby, and from the profits comes that which will go further the next time, reaching other and less easily influenced men. It makes possible the creation and perpetuation of special privileges to the few, and the power and increased opportunity to oppress the many that are much easier to reach. It kills hope, and without hope there is nothing left to sustain a man; he sinks.

With present, social and industrial conditions left unchanged, there is but one thing to expect, the downfall of the republic, as Rome went down with millions on the verge of starvation, and a few with millions of wealth at their command. All the elements are at hand necessary to the total degradation of the masses, and the ab-



solute rule of the few. The condition pictured in Cæsar's Column, is not a hundred years hence; it is being brought out quite plainly in the present campaign. There is greater cause for alarm than the prospects of the cholera. And there is need of more heroic remedies to stamp out the disease. We need not wonder at the number of venal voters, while that which makes venal voters exist.

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### MANKIND'S GREATEST CURSE.

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Bigotry is the most effective weapon the enemies of social advance can use. Set it to work, and it accomplishes the object without any further attention. It seems to be the biggest stock in trade among workingmen. It is better than dynamite to the wreckers of labor organizations. All that is necessary is to start a rumor, and at once it is at work. There must be at least two breeds of it, and the parties interested in preparing the explosion will see that they are there represented in fair proportions.

Bigotry is synonymous with blind servility. It is only men of that nature that allow it to dominate their actions. There is never any danger of its dividing the enemies of labor organizations. If they are not in all things they are in that above wage workers. As long as it exists among them, just so long can they expect to remain in the social mire.

It shows itself in its most inflamed form in the support of various creeds, but is also found in support of nativity and craft, and the whole mass of rottenness has got to be destroyed before mankind can even hope for anything better.

Men to be free, must be able to think free; and how can they think

free, when they are bound in with blind stupidity.

The greatest bigot of creed, is the one who knows the least about what he professes; of nativity, the one what has the least knowledge of the race; of craft, the very poorest, most incapable workman.

But what matters that to the one who wants to utilize him, the result of his act is what is sought. Knowledge is the only power that will defeat it. It is the sun whose rays exposes its hideousness.

The continued efforts of plutocracy to propagate craft, country and creed lines, and its consecutive success in dividing workingmen, ought to be enough to satisfy every man who has a spark of reasoning power in him of the folly of assisting, by word or act, the maintenance of anything or anything that would fan up the flames of bigotry on any of those lines. They are simply doing the work of the common enemy. They are mankind's greatest curse. The fear of its use in others, justifies no one in using it in opposition. Spread the light of knowledge, and you bind and can finally destroy the possibility of its use. The bigot believes but he does not know. There is a difference between believing and knowing. Belief raises our imagination, and carries us away from the real.

Belief is the millstone on the neck of progress. Doubt is the motive power, it incites investigation, and investigation creates knowledge. Knowledge makes us charitable. Belief holds us where we are, for it kills all incentive to investigate, it blinds us to the necessity of proving all things.

Our social machinery is wrong, we all must admit; it produces crime, death, suffering, where in the nature of things, should be love, life, happiness. We wish to correct it; then let us go to its foundation, free from prejudices

in favor of any part, seek the truth, for the truth is right, fearing not to destroy the wrong wherever it may be found. There is no place for the bigot of any kind in such a movement. It must be composed of men, free thinking, justice loving men, to whom we own to-day all we enjoy over the lowest of brute creation.

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#### THE SYCOPHANCY OF WORKMEN.

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Whenever a difficulty arises between employers and employes, and the persuasive influence of a strike or lockout is resorted to, and a contest follows, bitter words are often used. The labor side of the controversy may have the best of grounds for their attacks on the business and methods of the other side. If they have good grounds then for condemning, they cannot be consistent in turning into fawning flatterers as soon as victory is theirs. For, not only do they put themselves in a most ridiculous light before the rest of the world, but they demonstrate that they have stood on very narrow grounds. That they contested for very little after all; that their opinions change with the wind.

Instead of taking victory in the childish exultations often seen, and the taking back of all they had said, how much better it would appear; how much higher the character demonstrated would be, if it had been received with that calm dignity that should go with a conscientiousness of sustaining principle and justice, as well as a knowledge that all difficulties were not passed yet.

Scorn at one moment, adulation at another, is anything but a good indication of character in any movement, to see laboring men resort to it, simply because they gain some paltry crumbs, indicates a weakness that bodes little good for

the future, for it indicates the narrowness they view their interests from.

The sycophancy displayed by the *Union Printer*, and the organization it represents, in the matter of Whitelaw Reed's surrender to the union, is disgusting to all right thinking men; after years of the bitterest condemnation, turn it all into flattery, when he did an act that cost him nothing whatever, but a surrender of a little pride temporary, when it was to his interests to do so. What is nearly as bad is more lately displayed in reporting the surrender of the *Kansas City Journal* to the union, after an unusual long struggle, in which the bitterest denunciation were used.

And what is the necessity for such servility, this bowing to the enemy? Does it improve matters any; is the trouble never likely to repeat itself? The prodigal son business may be all right under certain circumstances, but is liable to grow into an abuse, and prodigality made a virtue, and the shortest route to get the fatted calf.

Some months ago, a union at Denver, had some misunderstanding with the managers of a pleasure resort, and a boycott was declared against it, and thoroughly advertised by the union. In due time the managers surrendered to the unions, who paraded the streets in celebration of their victory. While the managers were represented as the most prominent feature of the parade, with a banner, advertising the place and bearing the legion: "Look out for other new advertising novelties." What an indictment of the character of that body of workmen. When men will unblushingly follow such, they have no defense, when called miserable, unmanly, venal wretches, deserving only what they get; and there is no



need to deny that plutocracy does not know what it is talking about, when it says: "What need we care what workingmen think; we can buy all we want of their votes, which is all the power they can exercise, when we need them. If not with money, we can by adding a little more spice to their soup. "They pay it all back with interest, finally."

There has been so much sycophancy displayed, under the banner of organized labor, that it is no wonder they are often ridiculed. It is high time it was stopped. A strike should never support anything but right, and right should never fawn when recognized.

If all men were thoroughly in love with old things; if veneration for old customs and methods gave the precedent, there would be no progress to record for the world.

Progressive men are continually seeking for better methods; their efforts are a constant menace to what is; consequently, veneration cannot be a leading characteristic of such men. They can honor what has done well, but their support must be with that which is doing better.

### A LOVE SONG.

The bird in its nest at morn,  
Looks out through the leafy space,  
And sends a sweet little song  
From its hiding place:  
Only a note or two,  
Only a faint "Coo! Coo!"  
But some other little bird will hear  
And soon draw near.

The whispering leaves repeat  
The story they oft have heard!  
For oh, there's nothing so sweet  
As the song of the bird:  
A love song, it is true,  
Only a faint "Coo! Coo!"  
But some one calls out a-neighbor:  
"Sweetheart! I am here!"

"Coo! Coo!" says one from the nest,  
A shy little warbler she;  
"Coo! Coo!" comes the answer back,  
In a lower key.  
And then a new song is begun—  
Are these two birds, or one?  
And with thrills and twitt'rings sweet,  
The love song they repeat.

—The late Josephine Pollard's last poem, in *October Godey's*.

### "HELPER" COMES AGAIN.

I have, in my way, been doing considerable thinking since I tried, a year or more ago to put some of it on paper. A helper don't have much time you know for that, taking out from what there is, the time we work to earn, the time we have to plan to make what we earn meet both ends, and then worrying for fear sickness or accident will knock us out of all our calculations, and then the time we must sleep in, there is not much time for anything else. But some thinking I can do while I am working. The boss, of course, don't know I am thinking. I am evidently a sort of machine to him—a necessary evil. And as men are not paid in railroad shops now-a-days for thinking, or being able to think it is better to not let it be known. The boss might consider you a dangerous person to him. There might be a demand for thinking persons sometime, and he will stand a poor show in the competition if there was others known. Another case of Herod looking for the new-born King, and the consequence if found out. Strange, is it not, what acts jealousy sometimes causes? "If I am not able, you can't." "If I cannot stand high, you must not."

In this great labor movement, how human nature (or badly bred nature, for it is blasphemy on nature to lay bad to her) shows up. How much done in the holy name of doing good for labor is but chains riveted on to them that labor. What efforts are made for gains that are but "robbing Peter to pay Paul." I believe that a corporation would just as soon as not give one-tenth of its employes an advance of ten per cent in wages, providing it could reduce the rest two per cent; that they don't care a blank who gets what they must pay so long as it satisfies the demand on them. How, in the rush to take advantage of that are the most valued rights of men trampled under foot, "we will get there ourselves and shut the other out," is the ruling passion.

Well, Mr. Editor, I have been helping ever since I wrote you over a year ago, I believe I am a better helper than I was then, at least I am doing better work, but I have not been able to get the better pay, that I have hoped to (what a great tonic hope is). Of course I have been and am only an "assistant." I have been trying to find some way to get that title off me, as it will give me more pay sure, and a far better standing in the world, and I won't have to do any different than I am doing. For I find that I have lately been doing just as good work and as much of it as the man I have been assisting (helping). So the matter of title has much to do in regulating the pay. \* \* \*

You will remember that in my last, I mentioned the fact that the man I helped had joined a Union, and one of the intentions of which was to compel the helper to keep their place, that is beneath them, less pay, less rights, etc. \* \* \*

That my conclusions were rather severe on such as he, was what I afterwards learned was the opinion of some who read them, but the same persons find nothing too severe, to say of Frick, Carnegie & Company methods of treating fellow men, yet I can see no difference in the intentions of either. It is to maintain an advantage of others in both cases, the means are on a larger scale, that is all \* \* \* and I am more than confirmed in my former conclusion, than ever. †

I have been improving advantages arising from a "falling"—in some men, laziness. Shown in some by shifting as much work as possible on the helper. It has given me an increased experience. I shall now strive to get the increased pay due by right for it. Just when the opportunity will come I do not know, but that it will come I am sure. \* \* \*

Not long ago, my attention was called to a framed affair lately hung up in the shop, I found it headed "Rules and Regulations for the government

† Some knotty thoughts from a "helper." August, 1891.

of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Boilermakers and their Helpers and Apprentices." I was impressed with the discriminating aspect the title had. Could it be that I had been deceived in my belief in the broad mindedness of the head of the management, Mr. Clark, and the head of the mechanical department—Mr. McConnell? \* \* \*

I read the rules carefully through. Could it be, that hereafter promotion was out of the question for the likes of me? Could it be that the management was to stultify that high character they had attained, for justice to all, that no man was in too humble a position to rise on merit? Was there really a discrimination of favoritism to be officially sanctioned? Was the retarding of man in the acquirement of ability to rise to be officially sanctioned; was it the intention to officially announce to the world, that they did not favor men striving to do better, and an opportunity given for it, and to be assured of reward for its attainment? And I thought of how Mr. Clark had worked up from the bottom, and many other men. It certainly staggered my high regard for broadness of view of some men, of their ability to rise above the dirty scramble of the rabble that I have held. What if such had always been enforced, there would be many Jour's rated helpers yet. \* \* \*

But hold! does not the signature explain it? — Signed, *Assistant Supt. M. P. & M. Approved, Assistant General Manager.* It was done by the helpers after all, strange incident. Could it have any meaning. \* \* \* If I was of a pessimistic nature this event might be a discouraging blow to me and wither my hopes, but men can advance in spite of rules against it; men will learn in spite of laws to keep them in ignorance; they simply retard, that is all. \* \* \* What a false move for the advance of fallen humanity, to force a part to resist the other in order to advance and learn. How the masters can take advantage of all, yet of two evils I believe in choosing the least. The greatest evil is the sentiment that



prevades the toiling masses, that they rise on the heads of others. It is the one that must be destroyed before the other can even be reached. I shall go on acquiring all the knowledge and skill I can whether I immediately get any returns from it or not. What I thus gain cannot be taken from me, nor forever be prevented from using it. No man is too old to learn. \* \* \* I have greater contempt for workingmen who would favor the injury of toilers, than the employer who would enact rules for it. \* \* \* All things have to be judged by results. results come slow, in movements of humanity, but sure. \* \* \*

Man's duty is first to himself. If he is just he can injure no man. My duty is to advance, even if I have to aid in destroying those who would fight me back, and I give notice to all such that I am moving in spite of the blighting tyrant of "trades unionism." More cursed than that of plutocracy, and has, is and always will be a curse to humanity.

Some may, in the common use of the word, call me a scab at some future time. It will be because they do not know what scab means. It is one who takes an advantage to himself that is an injury to another. Who would rise by another's fall. The world seems full of such. And when it comes to shifting places that all have equal right to, but part have been kept out of by the other part, it does not come under that head no more than making a thief give up his booty does. Man can take that which is his wherever he finds it. There has been too much of the "vested rights" idea mixed in with the labor movement to make it what it should have been. Too much of the disposition to create monopolies.

I have reached the conclusion that I owe nothing to another man that he does not owe to me. If he causes me an injury to bring him a benefit, he has no claim on me to help him retain that benefit, and I would be scabbing against myself if I did not take that which is mine when the opportunity

offers. Man must stand on his merit. No possible form of organization can make it otherwise for any length of time. \* \* \* I can see no way in which we can expect to advance the rights of men, that has for its foundation that which keeps us out of our rights. And I can see no way we can advance and still remain grovelling menials.

But I must stop, there is often too much done by

"A HELPER."

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### WHY I AM A KNIGHT OF LABOR.

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Every man who supports what he believes is a truth, and its general recognition a benefit to mankind, should not let pass, unused, an opportunity to reach others with the evidences of his convictions. Mankind rises by the search for and the adoption of what is true. We suffer or retrograde because of error.

Our light shines none the less by shining for others. The greatest benefit we are to gain from our labor organizations is the discussion and interchange of views that they give an increased opportunity for. We have organized for the accomplishment of a purpose. If that purpose is worthy of consideration it is one so far-reaching that the whole people will be effected by its accomplishment, and all must directly or indirectly have a hand in it; all must become familiar with it. A body of workingmen, by any stealthy move or a *coup de etat*, cannot accomplish that which will be of any permanent benefit to them. A few cannot reform the world by dark lantern methods. Their troubles are social effects, and the remedy and permanent prevention must be that which reaches and effects the whole social fabric. It must attract and receive the support of the vast majority. The public arena is the place for such work.

I hold that, primarily, the idea, the purpose, actuating organized workingmen is the improvement of their social condition. The condition under

which they procure for themselves and families the necessities for existence; to have and enjoy more of the products of labor. If it is for the purpose of forcing a few cents per day more from an employer, it is for what the amount will give an increase of; if it is to prevent a reduction in wages it is to retain what is enjoyed. In either case organization must be maintained in order to retain it. The work of organization of workingmen can, and has most often ended at this point. It is the same as the maintaining of a standing army by two nations; it is human beings against human beings; it is one of constant defense against the effects of a wrong; that which is wrong, and consequently the source of the trouble, is left undisturbed.

The organization of workingmen is not a creation of our present era. They have been known as far back as we have any history, and in the Grecian and Roman civilizations they reached a far greater prominence than they have yet in our present era, yet they seemed to have accomplished no permanent good for the laborer.

Labor produces all the wealth, yet the laborer has always, among nations a degree or more above barbarians, enjoyed the least that wealth gives. He has been at the bottom of the social scale, and, in the ancient religions of Greece and Rome it was taught, workers were as beasts, without souls; that freedom from labor to the third or fourth generation of the posterity of one who had labored, was necessary to remove the taint. Our historians have but little to say of the struggles of the ancient working-people, because they have been of or in step with those who were interested in keeping workingmen in ignorance that they might be better held in subjection, but we are now indebted to the researches of J. Osborne Ward, librarian Department of Labor, Washington, for the work. *The Ancient Lowly*, a history of the ancient working people. In this book we learn that strikes were carried, by those ancient people, to wars covering

periods of ten years and more but labor always remained at the social bottom. What made the struggles of those ancient working people so unproductive of permanent good should be made of value to workers of the present era, at least to avoid the mistakes they made.

Their weakness lay in the ideas that predominated their plan of organization. They recognized the principle that made caste; that put them in or on the verge of serfdom. They, in organization, perpetuated the conditions that caused the effects they struggled against. On class lines struggled against effects, and not only leaving causes undisturbed, but actually aiding in maintaining them by teaching and practicing the principle that made caste by dividing on class lines, so that they who oppressed them maintained their relative position, regarding all who labored as one class, and ruled them as such, while the laborers neutralized any progressive effects of organized effort by mimicing the masters and maintaining a class distinction among themselves. The effects came on them as a whole, and from one general cause, yet they fought it and each other at the same time, for, to maintain class distinction they must resist their approaching each other. Such was maintained through the mediæval period, with labor ever on the bottom with a perpetual struggle before it. The same method has been revived in our present era.

The uselessness of continuing on such lines was realized by a few organized workingmen in Philadelphia over twenty years ago, and they sought a method that would advance men permanently; that would have in view a time when such struggles as history is repeating would be ended by the final destruction of the causes. The order of the Knights of Labor was founded to make industrial and moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness; to unite, not keep apart, the industrial masses; to reverse the method of the past; to



make the man and not his craft the distinction, to practice in organization; what must be national and finally universal to accomplish that necessary to correct present evils; not practice in organization that which is the cause of all the wrong; man against man; clan against clan, craft against craft. It is with such principles, carried on such lines, that I see any possible benefit to come to humanity, and that is why I am a Knight of Labor. I consider it is but a waste of energy to follow the methods the ancients have given us such hateful examples of. That no organization is better than such, because by their fundamental teaching they continue the very evil their members suffer under, they nurse the very seeds of the disease. Industrial worth is based on intelligence, to make it the standard means education, it attacks the disease, where all social diseases lay, in the individual. To secure to the worker, the products of advancing civilizations, means the use of educational powers, means the raising of the man in such powers.

We may follow the ancient plan of organized cannibalism, till the end of time, and the laborers of the world will relatively be no better off than at present.

We can strike and also complain; curse Carnegie's, Fricks and Goulds to our hearts content and it results in but a waste of energy, until the masses can educate themselves up to that basis necessary to brotherly action there will be none, and they will remain the prey of the crafty.

The Knights of Labor organization was organized to destroy that which repels men from each other, beliefs in crafts, creeds, creating and bringing into action the only power man possesses over the brute creation—KNOWLEDGE. Why waste then our energy in blind organized resistance that ages of experiences has proven so fruitless?

Why not assemble to learn of each other, and discover what the power of unity means.

## THE "HOMESTEAD" OBJECT LESSON.

CONTINUED FROM SEPT. MAGAZINE.

Two things must always be borne in mind: first, that the laboring men have the majority, if they choose to exercise it, not only of votes, but of physical strength. Intelligence and cunning were once upon a time factors upon which the few rich could count to keep in subjection the many poor. The time is rapidly approaching when these will no longer avail. There is a prevailing thought that this must be a republic indeed, where all men shall be equal before the law; where the law will carefully guard the industrious man against the greedy man; where cunning will not place labor at the greatest of disadvantages; where labor will become honorable and idleness contemptible; where effort will be expected from every citizen in the direction of his best talent, and where the needs of the unfortunate through disease or inheritance will be respected; in a word, the model government in which a near reproach to the ideal republic will be attained, an example set which the countries of Europe may well imitate. We have the opportunities here, with our rich territory, our great natural resources and our population yet uncrowded, to do this. If we fail the idea of a republic may well be abandoned for the next 2000 years.

That was a curious interview between the commandant of the militia, the gentleman born and bred with an inheritance of belief regarding the rights to accumulate property, even in so doing one crowded one's fellow mortal to the wall and the iron workers who constituted the Homestead committee. Goldspectacled, practised in the art of snubbing and sure of the physical strength at his back, the officer was more than a match for the laborer, who in his turn was awed by his inherited respect for wealth and power. Chilled and overawed, the representatives of labor went down the hill from the unequal interview. The general in charge had

J. C. NOYES.

to engage in this chase for wealth, they would become distinguished in the fields of science and art and letters. They have bright minds which require labor and they would use them for the benefit of all. But instead, under our peculiar institutions, these minds are warped and driven into narrow channels. They are engaged in piling up mountains which leave deep valleys, in whose shades thousands must daily be chilled to death. The two encouraging signs are the tendency to thought among the rich and the advance of intelligence among the poor.—*J. Brisben Walker in The Cosmopolitan.*

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#### GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

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That the railroad corporations of the United States have become a most dangerous power is unquestionable; that they can rob the employes as well as plunder the people is an established fact; that their grasping greed and defiance of all principles of common justice grows with time nobody will deny, and that unless they be judiciously curbed they will soon be complete masters of the country is the common belief of the people. Yet in the face of these facts there are many railway employes who really believe that any interference with the railroads on the part of the government would be an injury to the railroad man.

What railroad employes want is good wages and fair conditions and in view of all past experience it is most remarkable that they should expect worse treatment from the government than they have received from the corporations. Take Buffalo for illustration. The corporations refused the men the same wages for the same labor done by others in the same city and drove them back to work at the point of the bayonet. If the government could have done anything worse let it be named.

Experience proves that the government would not have done anything

worse, nor half so bad. Its employes invariably receive good wages and are decently treated. It is an indisputable fact that the mail carriers receive better wages than railroad men, while the work is lighter and easier, more regular and agreeable, entirely devoid of the danger of railroading and does not require the experience of the latter. When the government fixes the salary of the mail carrier at \$83 a month it could, in simple justice, do no less than give the brakemen or switchmen at least \$100 per month.

There can be little doubt that the condition of the railroad employes would be vastly improved if the government owned and operated the railways just as it does the mail routes. What possible difference can it make to the employe whether a small or a large body of the people owns the property? With him it is simply a question of wages and hours, and if these were to be fixed by congress instead of the corporations it is plain he would be the gainer by it. Congressmen have some respect for votes and corporations haven't.—*Age of Labor.*

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#### THE "OLD MAN" GOES TO THE SEA-SHORE.

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I have been considerably interested in Jack Loftus, who manipulates the sixty-inch lathe in the lower shop. Not that there is anything particularly uncommon about Loftus, except when anything occurs that disturbs the harmony of the machinery for a few minutes, instead of folding his arms and searching for a soft place to lean against, he goes where the trouble is located and helps get things in motion again, or else he uses a piece of waste cleaning off the soiled spots on his lathe.

Then, too, I have noticed that when one of the cubs gets puzzled as to the best method to employ on some particular job with which he is not familiar, and the foreman is not near by, he quietly goes to the cub, their heads get



together, Jack makes a few gestures with his arms, the cub brightens up and goes to his work, while Jack gets back to his lathe in such a didn't-miss-you manner that it is hard to realize that he and the cub ever saw each other.

Then at the noon hour when most of the boys are flippantly roasting each other and bolting their lunches, Jack puts his meal out of sight with deliberation and enjoyment, and is debating something with other shop-mates.

While he has some decided opinions of his own, too, he carefully listens to those of others, and gives and takes in argument with the same deliberation and pleasure that he masticates his food.

But I have noticed a new wrinkle in Jack during the past four months and mentioned it to Brailey, the foreman over that department, but he seemed to think that Loftus was a sort of "crank," "so different from the rest of the men, you know," said he.

By the way, I am not perfectly satisfied with Braily as a foreman. He is ambitious to get on and all that, but he is too much of a plunger, and I have to take excuses too often instead of results. I have tried to discover the proper niche in mechanical work where he would be suitable, and where I can place him without destroying his ambition.

But to get back to Loftus. Jack got into a habit of talking to himself, and shaking his head, then hitting some inoffensive casting a vicious blow with his hammer when he would partially regain his normal condition.

Matters came to a focus two weeks ago when he came in and said he wanted to "talk" with me. He said, "I want to get off for about two weeks or ten days; I've spoken to the foreman, and he says you can't spare me; now I want to have my say and then you can have your say. Probably you have noticed on your going home from the shop evenings that little woman and the two babies sitting on the door step of the little house on the corner of B street. Well, they are mine, as we call

it, and I have a scheme. I know a man who went down to the sea-shore last summer and got good board and lodging for only one dollar a day, so I have held back all my overtime and extras for the past four months, and I have sixty dollars that my wife don't know of; I am going to take her and the babies to Rockaway and let them roll in the water and dig in the sand while the sixty lasts, and see what the effect will be. I've written to Mrs. O'Brien for board and made all arrangements. I don't imagine that we will have rooms en suite with bath attached; neither will we be served at tables by servants of polished ebony with white apron trimmings, but we will have an opportunity to see the ocean and taste the saltiness thereof and forget, as it were, all about belts and pulleys, and the daily grind of shop and household duties, and see if things wont go easier after we come back. What do you say, do I get off?

I had noticed the little woman and two babies as Jack expressed it, although one of the "babies" was a sturdy little chap of five years whose sole aim in life seemed to be to get the family cat hung on the front gate. I recalled the faded, tired look on the face of the little woman as she talked baby talk to the pale restless infant in her arms while awaiting the husband's evening home coming.

Jack had never gazed upon the ocean and I had. Judging from my own experience in days gone by I did not think his "sixty" would go very far, but I was interested in seeing the experiment worked, so I said: "Jack, your scheme looks so good that you can lay off while the sixty dollars holds out, and I would like also to invite myself to go along with yourself and Mrs. Loftus on this seaside outing. It may be beneficial for me also to commune with nature instead of mechanics for a few days; would I intrude?"

Jack didn't faint away at my proposition, but recovering from the stagger it gave him, I was invited. We arrived at Rockaway on Thursday and

found Mrs. O'Brien, notwithstanding the name, to be a rather cheerful woman of Connecticut Yankee stock, who kept the table loaded with good whole some food, and kept gallons of pure sweet milk for the babies to drink in her kitchen, while her husband was a jovial son of Erin, whose jokes kept everything lively. We rolled in the brine and the children burrowed in the sand after sand crabs until the baby was the color of a beet, while the five-year-old looked like a Turk and had an appetite like an ostrich. Loftus spent the hours when out of the water sitting on the beach gazing oceanward until his eyes bulged out like operaglasses while his timid little wife hunted shells and odd sea curiosities.

I didn't put in all my time in close companionship with him, and at the end of a week, when I suggested that probably they might find added pleasures spending the afternoon and evenings among the museums and concert halls, the flying Dutchman, the razzle dazzle, roller coaster, or as O'Brien puts it "the roundy-go-boundy," and the hundred other attractions that take nickels from our pockets, Jack fired up and said "Old Man, see the color in that woman's face? See those two kids? That's all we want; I can get all those other rackets at home if I want 'em; I came here to forget the earth and have my family enjoy salt water, sand and tan; we are doing it great."

I bothered him no more, but helped the two cherubs build sand castles and paddle in the breakers until the tenth day when Loftus packed his grip-sacks and, taking the two babies in his arms, said, "Let's go." Bidding our generous hosts adieu we came through the great metropolis, and in the evening, after he had stowed his treasures away in their berths, he came into the smoking room of the sleeper where I was enjoying my cabbage leaf without sauce. As I gave him a cigar I asked, Jack how much over the sixty did it take?" "Two dollars and thirty cents less than sixty," he replied. "Pretty good scheme

hey? Think I'll take in the mountains next year."

Loftus showed up Monday morning as usual; instead of his previous "queer" actions there was a twinkle of contentment in his eyes. Undoubtedly his scheme was a paying investment.

I believe every man and boy around the plant has been up to the cottage on B street, "hefted" the boy, admired the baby and complimented the blushing Mrs. Loftus on her improved looks.

I also understand there is to be a general hegira to the sea shore next summer by the employes of this firm; from general manager down to the youngest cub. I also notice a slight improvement in both quality and quantity in work produced in the shop.

Yes, it paid.—"*The Old Man*" in *American Machinist*.

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### "A SPOIL OF OFFICE."

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This story is undoubtedly the most powerful and truthful study of the great industrial revolution being carried on by the intelligent farmers of America which has appeared in fiction. It is not a campaign book, but in many respects it is more important, as it unfolds the spirit of the revolution in a manner which appeals to the essential manhood and womanhood of every reader, enlisting his sympathy before he is aware of the fact. Thousands of people will by this book be led into the new movement, who could not be induced to read a campaign book for the People's Party; hence the wider its circulation the better for the cause.

As a story, it is strong, clear, powerful, and above all, truthful. It opens with the Grange period and describes exactly how the Patrons of Husbandry rose and fell, and the relations of the Alliance to its great forerunner, the Grange. It next reveals how naturally and inevitably the People's Party came as a logical outcome of the Alliance movement. It deals with western farm life, and wonderful indeed are the studies of the farm. It gives a



glimpse of school days; it portrays state and national legislation with startling fidelity; the shallowness and hypocrisy, the corruption and dishonesty of money-controlled and lobby-engineered legislation were never more truthfully pictured than in "A Spoil of Office." It shows the reign of special legislation and furnishes vivid prose etchings of congressional life.

Mr. Garland travelled more than 10,000 miles in order to make this story vital and true to actual conditions. In Bradley we have the evolution of a western boy, from an ignorant farm hand to an incorruptible representative of the people in congress. He is not a hero; he is a man. It is a noble creation and will prove an inspiration to thousands of boys. Bradley often reminds one of that truly noble, clean, and thoughtful, but basely slandered statesman, Jerry Simpson, with the exception: Bradley failed to make any great impression during his term, and Mr. Simpson has aroused the alarm of the capitalistic press of the nation by his brave, manly, wise and statesman-like utterances and suggestions in Congress. Bradley came two years too early to get a chance to strike at entrenched wrong. His success lay in keeping unspotted from corruption. When he goes back as the people's representative, he will not be dominated by the Czar of the House. Ida Wilbur, the heroine, is also a noble study, a type of the splendid womanhood which this great movement of the people is calling to the front. The west-to-day is alive with Ida Wilburs, strong, brave and magnificent heralds of the dawning day.

"A Spoil of Office," as a story, is strong and of absorbing interest. Every member of the family will be charmed with it. As an art creation it is one of the most notable works of recent years, and is the first and only story by a leading literary man which deals with the present great uprising of the people in America. The story is handsomely printed in large, clear type, and contains almost four hun-

dred pages. It is published by the Arena Publishing Company, of Copley Square, Boston, Mass. Price, paper, 50 cts.; cloth, \$1.00.

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### CONGRESS'S ACTIONS WATCHED WITH INTEREST.

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Train employes and yard men are scanning very closely the action of Congress on the bills before it for the protection of the men who are in the train and yard service, and they think that the bill introduced last week in the House looks like business. The bill requires that locomotives be equipped with power brakes sufficient to control a train. Every locomotive built after July 19, 1893, must be so equipped. After July, 1895, all new cars or old cars sent to the shops for repairs must be equipped with automatic couplers, and after July, 1898, all cars must be so equipped. After July, 1895, all new cars, and after July, 1898, all cars must be provided with continuous air-brakes to be operated by the engineer on the locomotive. In July, 1893, every common carrier must file with the Interstate-Commerce Commission a statement naming the automatic coupler it prefers, and if any coupler receives 75 per cent. of the votes it is to be adopted as the standard coupler; if no coupler receives this percentage the commission shall, within six months, designate what shall be the standard coupler. One of the great drawbacks to adopting these safety devices is the litigation which railroad companies are likely to be subjected to, so numerous are the devices.

The above bill failed to become a law by reason of having slept too long with the committee. It is now doubted that the same was ever introduced in good faith, and like many other similar bills, introduced to placate certain classes of laborers, was allowed to fail because of there being no heart in the effort.

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Original thinkers talk little.

## IS THERE A "FLOOD" OF SILVER?

It is insisted by the opponents of the free coinage of silver that there is so much silver produced during recent periods that the old relation between silver and gold no longer exists. That nothing could be further from the facts is evidenced by the following tables, taken from Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics published by Routledge & Sons, London. Mulhall gives the world's stock of gold and silver, in tons, by periods, as follows:

| Period.   | Gold. | Silver. |
|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1600..... | 830   | 23,000  |
| 1700..... | 1,310 | 45,000  |
| 1800..... | 2,730 | 88,000  |
| 1850..... | 3,620 | 113,000 |
| 1880..... | 7,800 | 145,000 |
| 1890..... | 8,820 | 165,000 |

The relative quantities of the two metals, as well as its value in exchange for gold, are given in the following table, also taken from Mulhall, which shows conclusively that it is a fallacy to suppose that the world is being "flooded with silver." If the production of silver were, as compared with gold, to be of the same magnitude as in the eighteenth century, we should require double the present annual production of silver:

|              | Tons of Silver to one of Gold in Existence. | Commercial Ratio of Silver to Gold. |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1600-20..... | 27.7                                        | 12.1 to one                         |
| 1700-20..... | 34.3                                        | 15.1 "                              |
| 1800-20..... | 32.2                                        | 15.3 "                              |
| 1821-40..... | 33.1                                        | 15.6 "                              |
| 1841-60..... | 31.0                                        | 15.6 "                              |
| 1861-70..... | 22.6                                        | 15.6 "                              |
| 1871-80..... | 18.6                                        | 16.7 "                              |
| 1881-82..... | 18.4                                        | 17.6 "                              |
| 1883-84..... | 18.5                                        | 18.4 "                              |
| 1890.....    | 18.7                                        | 18.3 "                              |

It will be further seen from the foregoing table that the stock of silver, as compared to the stock of gold, has steadily decreased during the present century, and that, although there was in existence prior to the demonetization act of 1873, 22.6 tons of silver to one of gold, the commercial ratio was 15.6, making the price a little over \$1.33 per ounce; while since the passage of that act, although there are to-day but 18.7 tons of silver to one of gold in existence, the commercial ratio is 18.3, and the price of 83 cents per ounce.

If the price of silver were ruled by ratio to-day in proportion to what it was at the beginning of the present century, when there were 33 tons of silver in the world to one of gold, it would be as follows.

| Period.      | Ratio of Silver to Gold. | Price. |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1881-40..... | 33.1                     | \$1.33 |
| 1881-88..... | 18.6                     | 2.20   |

Mulhall further points out, in the following table, that during the period 1831-80 the production of both gold and silver has fallen short of the consumption:

|                  | Gold—Tons. | Silver—Tons. |
|------------------|------------|--------------|
| Production.....  | 6,358      | 57,273       |
| Consumption..... | 6,518      | 62,200       |
| Deficit.....     | 160        | 4,927        |

He suggests that the deficit was probably met by smelting old plate.—*The Leadville Star.*

## ELECTRICAL TERMS.

At the present time electricity depends upon steam engineering for its generation. Therefore it behooves every live engineer to acquire all the knowledge regarding its generation and application that he possibly can. At the present time nearly all our ocean, river, and lake steamers are equipped with dynamos for electric lighting, and the engineer who does not acquire knowledge necessary to care for the dynamos and its appliances will find hard work to procure a position. Engineers will find herein the electrical terms so clearly defined that any person can easily understand them: Volt, unit of pressure, called electric motor force same as pounds of steam; ampere, unit of quantity, called current, same as gallons of water; ohm, unit of resistance similar to friction; watt, unit of energy consumed, similar to foot pounds, and thus 746 watts equal one horse power, same as 33,000 foot pounds.

The whole question of electrical distribution may be popularly illustrated by its analogy of hydraulics. The dynamo is essentially a rotary pump, but pumping electricity instead of water.



If the discharge pipe of a rotary pump be carried around through a given circuit and connected with a suction, both pumps and pipes being full of water, the movement of the pump will obviously cause the water to flow in one direction, producing a continuous current of water. Substitute dynamo for pump, wire for pipe, and electricity for water, and 'conception of electrical transmission by the continuous current is at once clear as to its elementary phenomena. We will bracket the analogous electrical terms; then we may say that a certain number of pounds (volts) of pressure are required to overcome the friction (resistance) of the pipe (wire) in order that the water (current) may flow at the rate of so many gallons (amperes) per minute. The larger the pipe (wire) the more water (current) can be carried and the less will be the friction (resistance); or per contra, the smaller the pipe (wire) the less the quantity (amperes) per minute and the greater the friction (resistance). Manifestly the pipe (wire) might be so small that the friction (resistance) would absorb a very large proportion of the power of the pump (dynamo), leaving but little remaining for useful effect, therefore the two horns of the dilemma are: If the pipe (wire) be too large, it will cost too much; if too small, the loss will be too great.

The electrical appliances are also analogous to engineering appliances. The switches are valves, the fusible strips are the safety valves, the contacts are the pipe fittings. If the contact is insufficient to carry the current, there will be a leak (drop) in the current. The voltmeter is the pressure gauge; the ammeter is the same as the water or gas meter, the recorder of quantity consumed. — *R. G. Davis, in Marine Review.*

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The daily wage of a regular hand at the Hungarian mines is only 32 cents to 40 cents, and of a temporary hand 28 cents. Boys are paid from 12 cents to 24 cents a day, and women from 12 cents to 20 cents. In the coal mines the

wages are rather higher; men are paid from 48 cents to 60 cents a day, boys 20 cents to 28 cents, and women 18 cents to 20 cents. The wages in the iron mines are lower than those in coal mines, because the iron mines are all situated in populous districts where living is cheap. In all small mines tools and blasting materials are given free to the men, but in large mines the men have to pay the cost price of the blasting materials and lights. The low rate of wages is astounding to the American mind, but when the cost of living is taken into account, the lot of the Hungarian miners is by no means so bad as appears at first sight. For instance, a very comfortable house can be obtained for \$2 a month. Three rooms, such as could be obtained in a tenement house here at \$8 to \$10 a month, cost 60 cents a month there, and an attic can be obtained there at 20 cents a month. Wood and coal can be had on easy terms and in many cases gratuitously. Food and supplies are exceedingly cheap, and many mine owners sell their hands food at next to cost price. In many of the State mines a deduction from the wages of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent is made for a music fund. All Hungarians are natural musicians, and Hungary is the home of true and unaffected music.—*Scientific American.*

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The cost of the military and naval establishments of Russia is said to be \$157,000,000 a year. It is not generally known that the pension roll of the United States for 1891 will exceed that sum by several millions, but it is a fact.

The pension has grown from \$800,000 in 1865 to \$110,000,000 in 1890, and it will be \$160,000,000 in 1891. This increase has gone on notwithstanding the decrease in the number of survivors of the war from 1,702,000 in 1865 to 1,246,000 in July last. We certainly "are the people," but where is the gift enterprise business going to stop?

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It does not lessen the pain to be stabbed under the fifth rib with a dagger which has the words "Brotherly Love" carved upon the handle.

## LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

### TRAINMEN — RIGHT TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM ASSAULTS — LIABILITY OF COMPANY FOR CONSEQUENCES.

In an action to recover damages brought by the plaintiff it appeared that the plaintiff, while a passenger of the defendant railroad company, became engaged in a quarrel with the conductor in charge of the train upon which he had taken passage, and the conductor shot and seriously injured him. The testimony as to the circumstances and provocation leading up to the shooting was conflicting.

In the trial court the defendant company which had been sued for the damages growing out of the servants act, asked that the jury be instructed, "that if from the manner and attitude of the passenger the conductor had reason to fear assault, and shot under the belief that he was in imminent danger of personal injury, that the company was not responsible." The trial court denied this request and gave plaintiff judgment for \$7,000. On appeal to this court it was

*Held:* That the court below erred in refusing to charge the jury as requested; that railway servants have a right to protect their persons against assaults or imminent danger from the hands of passengers.

Judgment reversed and cause remanded for a new trial.

**JOPEVS. NEW ORLEANS AND NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO., U. S., S. C., Jan. 7th, 1892.**

**NOTE:**—This decision is of considerable interest to railroad trainmen who have to deal with unruly passengers. It widens their legal capacity and rights to protect themselves against abuse and assaults. A railway company or an employer is not liable for the torts of its or his employe, simply for a failure to exercise reasonable care in his selection. A conductor and other trainmen are employed in a vocation requiring

them to act under certain conditions, and thereby commits to their discretion the duty of determining when and what action may be necessary, and the employer is responsible for the misjudgment as well as the misconduct of such servants if they act when there is no occasion to act. But where a company or employer is sued for the assault of his servant upon a third person he may show that the assault was committed by his servant while defending himself from such third person, and that therefore it was not the master's assault, but the servant's, and the latter alone must answer for the illegal act. **OAKLAND CITY, ETC., CO., VS. BINGHAM, Ind. App. Ct. May, 1892.**

### INJURY TO BRAKEMAN—NEGLIGENCE OF ENGINEER — WISCONSIN FELLOW-SERVANT LAW.

1. Where plaintiff, a brakeman in the employ of defendant company, had his hand crushed while attempting to make a coupling between two cars, he cannot recover for his injuries on the ground that the draught-irons on the two cars were at different heights, when there is no evidence that this fact contributed to produce the injury.

2. In such a case where there is evidence that when plaintiff was about to make the coupling, the engineer of the train to which one of the cars was attached, suddenly and without notice to the plaintiff, increased the speed of the train, hence the question of whether plaintiff's injuries were caused by the negligence on the part of the engineer should be submitted to the jury, as under laws of 1889, c. 438, defendant would be liable for injuries caused by such negligence, in the absence of contributory negligence on the part of plaintiff.

**KAUSE VS. CHICAGO M. & ST. P. RY. Co., Wis. S. C., June 15, 1892.**

**NOTE:**—This cause was decided adversely to plaintiff, but on appeal it is reversed and remanded for a new trial with instructions to submit the fact of the engineer's negligence to the jury, and if found that such negligent act of



engineer occasioned the injury the plaintiff would be entitled to recover.

**DEATH OF SWITCHMAN—RECOVERY IN DAMAGES.**

In an action against a railway company for the death of plaintiff's husband, a yard switchman of defendant company, a complaint alleged that in a side track where deceased was engaged there was a defective rail, the defect consisting of a sliver which extended outward along the rail; that deceased, while going to couple certain cars, one of which was in motion, through no fault of his own stepped on the sliver and was there held fast until run over by the moving car.

*Held:* That such a complaint is not demurable and affirmed the judgment of the trial court in favor of plaintiff in the sum of \$9,000.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RY. CO., VS. MUDGE, Ind. S. C., June 10th, 1892.

**INJURY TO EMPLOYEE—MUST KEEP RIGHT OF WAY FREE FROM OBSTRUCTIONS—NOTICE OF DEFECTS.**

1. In an action by a trainman against the company for personal injuries it appeared that at a certain point on defendant's line there was a platform to protect the switch rods about 375 feet long, parallel with the track, and about half an inch above the top of the rails with a signal tower at one end. Plaintiff testified that at night, in order to couple two portions of the train, he jumped off the car by the tower; that he ran along the platform for about 30 feet, stepped on the end of a loose board, and was thrown under the train.

*Held:* That plaintiff was not bound by his estimate that the place where he fell was within 30 feet of the tower, and that evidence was admissible to show the presence of a loose board at or near any place where the jury would have been warranted in finding that the accident took place.

*Held:* As a matter of law the court cannot say that plaintiff was guilty of negligence in running so near the edge of the platform, which was about 2½

feet wide, that one foot was on the part of a board which projected about an inch beyond the edge of the joist which supported it.

3. *Held:* That it was incumbent on the company not only to employ suitable persons to keep the platform in repair, but also to use reasonable diligence to see that they performed their duty.

4. *Held:* That the trial court properly refused to charge that the company was entitled to reasonable notice of the existence of the defect, and an opportunity after such notice to repair it, since defendant was liable if it might have discovered the defect by the exercise of due care.

Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

SWEAT VS. BOSTON & A. R. CO., Mass. S. J. C., May 10, 1892.

NOTE:—The above decision is of vast importance to trainmen, in that it upholds the doctrine that the company must keep its right of way free of obstructions and its platforms in good condition. And by reason of careless employees in suffering such defects to exist, an injury occasioned thereby renders the company liable.

**MASTER AND SERVANT—DEFECTIVE TRACK—TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION—DEFENSES.**

1. It is no defense to an action against a railway company for injuries caused to a servant by a defective track used by the company, that such track did not belong to the company.

2. Nor is it any defense that the road is being operated by trustees of a mortgage, where such trustees are not acting under the order of any court, and are operating the road under the name of the corporation.

3. Several railroad companies composing a traffic association are severally, as well as jointly, liable for injuries received by an employee of the association on account of its negligence.

4. It is no ground for a new trial that a receipt which was mislaid at the time of the trial has since been found.

where the substance of such receipt (as to full satisfaction) was proved at the trial, and its effect as evidence is merely cumulative.

Judgment affirmed.

WISCONSIN CENT. RY. CO., vs. ROSS, Ills. S. C., June 10th, 1892.

KNOWLEDGE OF RULE—INSPECTION OF CARS—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE—PLEADING.

1. Where by the rules of defendant company, known to plaintiff, the duty of inspecting foreign cars was cast upon him, he cannot recover for injuries caused simply by a failure to make the inspection. And when it does not affirmatively appear from the complaint that the injured party was free from contributory negligence by a failure to express that fact in the general averment that he was himself without fault, no recovery can be had.

FT. WAYNE, ETC., RY. CO., vs. GUIBER, Ind. D. C., May 23, 1892.

MASTER AND INEXPERIENCED SERVANT—SHOP HAND—OBVIOUS DANGER OF MACHINE.

The plaintiff was put to work upon a machine containing a revolving spiked cylinder. The waste escaped through a lengthwise slit in the structure at intervals, by raising a door resting on a narrow sill, the door requiring to be tightly closed, which could not be done without cleaning off the sill. Plaintiff, a raw, inexperienced hand was assigned to this duty, and was required to use his hand, and forbidden to use a stick for that purpose, was ignorant of the kind of machine in the cylinder; could not see it when the door was raised without stooping to the floor; and after operating the machine three or four times, his hand was caught by the spikes, and his arm torn from the body. He was not informed of the close proximity of the spikes to the sill.

*Held:* That the trial court erred in refusing to submit the case to the jury, on the ground of contributory negligence and obvious risk of the mechanic.

Judgment reversed with instructions plainly indicating that the verdict and judgment should be for plaintiff.

RYAN vs. JOHNS CAR AND MANF'G Co., Brooklyn, New York City Court, May 25, 1892.

FELLOW — SERVANT — CONDUCTOR AND TRAINMAN — VICE-PRINCIPAL—RULES OF RAILROAD COMPANY—APPLIANCES.

1. Where the determination of the sufficiency of appliances for holding defendants railroad train in descending a grade was left to its conductor, then the decision of the conductor was the decision of the defendant company, and the latter was liable for the death of a trainman on the train, caused by the insufficiency of the appliances used.

2. A trainman who has been in the employ of a railroad only three months cannot be held to have had knowledge of a standing order in regard to the management of the train, and therefore to have, by continuing in the employment, assumed the risks attendant thereon; it appearing only that the order, which was not in the book of rules, had been posted some time before, and it not being shown whether it had been torn down or was still up during his employment. Judgment for plaintiff sustained.

WOODEN vs. WESTERN N. Y. & R. Ry. Co., Supr. Ct., Buffalo, N. Y., June 4, 1892.

NOTE:—The above doctrine is a slight deviation from the rule of law and the established authority regulating the relation and liability between master and servant, and of servants to each other. But the old law which casts the assumption of the risk upon the servant under all circumstances is becoming obsolete and inappropriate. This is no exception, especially when the conductor assumes the rule of dictator as to the sufficiency of appliances. It is a hopeful sign to see courts lean more and more toward the elements of equity in matters of this kind, and leave established rules for a better sense of legal conscience.



## 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.

If we desire honest government we must have honest men in charge of every department of it.

Agents will do us a great favor by looking up their delinquent subscribers collecting arrears and forwarding it to this office.

A quarterly report is due from all locals, October 1st and this report should be in on or before Oct. 10. Secretaries should be prompt in this matter.

Look over our book list choose some books that you believe will be of benefit to you, then send to this office for them. It is by study that we add to our store of knowledge, and knowledge gives us power.

The educational work of the Knights of labor, during past years is well seen in the political discussion of the present campaign. It shows they have not been working in vain. It takes time for principles to be understood; to stand till there is a general demand for their adoption, but that point seems to have been reached.

The coming session of the district will undoubtedly be an important one, if not the most important in its history. There seems to be need that some new lines of action to follow in the future

should be adopted, that will increase the interest and consequent activity of the members. Delegates should come prepared to introduce and consider well the ways and means for the accomplishments of better results in the future.

"The Arch Enemy of Labor. Record of his duplicity and violated pledges," is the title of a pamphlet sent out by the Labor Educational Bureau of New York. It shows what Whitelaw Reid, the contemptible tool of plutocracy, really is.

Every person who believes in liberty in a government of the people, should read it before he casts a vote. It would be to the everlasting disgrace of the Republic, to have such as he honored with the Vice-Presidency of the nation.

### QUESTION DEPARTMENT.

#### QUESTIONS SEPTEMBER ISSUE.

39. What makes an "honest dollar?"  
 40. Should workingmen organize to resist an injury, and then, by all the power they have as citizens, support that which causes the injury?

41. Should not workingmen seek to bring about those conditions that will remove the necessity of organizing a force separate from that of the State?

The following have been received to questions in September.

39. The stamp of the government on anything, and the government guaranteeing to receive it for one dollar for all purposes.

40. No, but it is what has been done by them generally.

41. Yes, by making the state protect all citizens equally, and allow none special privileges of any kind.

### LITERARY NOTES.

None of the reform papers are doing greater work than The Road, published at Denver, Colorado, in bringing the

people to a knowledge of what and why they must do for themselves. Its caricatures each week is a powerful feature of the paper.

*Power*, a mechanical monthly published at the World Building, New York, at \$1 per year, is a most valuable paper for mechanics who wish to extend their knowledge of science their trades are based on.

Each month comprehensive lessons, in geometry, algebra, mechanics, natural philosophy, electricity, etc., are given, the following up of which by any workman will greatly extend their industrial powers.

The contributions in the October ARENA are varied, interesting and able. In this issue, Hon. Thomas E. Watson, who created such a furor in the House of Representatives, by his charge of drunkenness among congressmen, appears in a thoughtful paper on the "Negro Question in the South." He does not believe in Federal interference, but shows that the only solution of the problem is a division of the vote among white and black. Congressman Brosius discusses in a thoughtful manner the plan of limiting the number of the House of Representatives. Rev. Thomas P. Hughes D. D. answers Ibn Ishak in a masterly contribution entitled, "Has Islam a Future?" Under the title, "The True Character of Christopher Columbus," Mr. A. P. Dunlap gives a severe arraignment of Columbus, quoting numerous authorities. This paper is refreshing after the flood of extravagant encomiums which has recently snuffed even hero worshipers. One of the most notable features of this issue is the closing of the Symposium on Woman's Dress, prepared under the auspices of the National Council of Women of America. The papers in this issue are by Lady Harberton, of England, Octavia W. Bates, Ph. D., Grace Greenwood and Mrs. E. M. King. The editor also supplements

this symposium with a striking editorial entitled, "The Next Step Forward for Women." This paper is illustrated. Among other leading features of this issue should be mentioned the superbly illustrated sketch of Edward Hugh Sothorn, the brilliant young American actor, the continuation of the Bacon-Shakespeare discussion, a striking paper on Astrology, by Edgar Lee, of London, and a paper by Sylvester Baxter on "The Social and Economic Influences of the Bicycle."

The *Arena*, besides being the most fearless and aggressive of our reviews, is always varied and exceedingly interesting. It combines the intellectual wealth and profound thought of the serious review, with the entertaining qualities of the popular magazine.

"We are prepared to furnish uniformed men whenever required, by the day, week or month, for day or night duty, and we respectfully call the attention of railroad and other corporations which have to deal with large numbers of patrons or disaffected or striking employes to the advantage of our patrol system. To corporations or individuals desirous of ascertaining the feeling of their employes and whether they are likely to engage in strikes or are joining any secret labor organization with a view of compelling terms for corporations or employers, we can offer any number of competent detectives. At this time, when there is so much dissatisfaction among the laboring classes, and secret labor societies are organizing throughout the United States, we suggest whether it would not be well for railroad companies and other corporations, as well as private individuals, who are extensive employers of labor, to keep close watch for designing men among their own employes who, in the interest of secret labor societies, are inducing their employes to join those organizations, and eventually, to cause a strike.—Extract from a Pinkerton Circular.



## 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.*

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 19, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

It has often been said that time brings changes, which prove to be true. Here all seems to be turmoil and strife at present.

Sometime ago we received an imported general foreman, who for a while, seemed to be one of the boys, and the impression was that he would do what was right with every one. But such has not been the case however. He reminds one of an ox driver in a logging camp and seems to think he can not get enough work done at any time. One day it is hurry with everything and the next day shut the shop down and let the men rest when they are overworked. If an Italian should make his appearance on the street with a monkey and handorgan we would all be laid off to see the show, but should a man refuse to work on Saturday P. M. he will be discharged immediately.

The following conversation was overheard here a short time ago between the foreman and a fireman, "it is not compulsory for a fireman to scour brass outside of the cab, that is true, but those who do so will not find it so hard to pass the examination".

We have lost considerable time of late by shut down being told that it was necessary, as the expenses was getting to large but we can see unnecessary expenses in other places. A short time since, a man on main line gave up his rights and was given a Switch Engine for convenience we will call him No. 1, and he relieves No. 2. No. 2, is idle for five days and calls to see the M. M. and as he was entitled to pay for lost time it was allowed him, and he in turn was sent to relieve No. 3, and he in turn lost time which was also allowed, and he is ordered to relieve No. 4, and he as well as the rest loose time also which is allowed, and he is ordered back to his old place and relieves No. 3, such blunders as these seems to me all uncalled for and if avoided would make a better appearance.

J. W. Boggs M. C. B. has been removed, cause unknown, at present Steve Collins is filling the place temporary, and no serious mistake would be made should it be permanent. E. B. G. has a queer way of interpreting schedules agreements, etc., when it corresponds with his ideas it must be lived up to, but when contrary minded they can not always be complied with.

N. B. — This is the end of my string, and when a man lets go here he seldom ever catches on again, such has been the fate of all prede-

cessors. On the first of the month the new arrangements was framed and hung up in the required departments, they look well that is the frames do and when read carefully, they are good for the company, when it comes to working over time as that is single now, instead of time and one half time, which causes those solemn heads to commence scratching for ideas and wonder how men with such colossal brain could be entrapped as they evidently have been. The first day the (dis)agreement came out some of the deeply interested ones smiled a knowing smile, and you could read in their Caesar like faces *Vini, Vidi, Victi*, but mark the change that has come over them since that eventful day. My advice to them is *ne sutor ultra crepidam*. Those who worked Saturday P. M. got the extra hour until the new federation put their war paint on and then the company was scared into taking off that hour, and as these were mostly laborers and helpers who stayed to work, they will be relieved of the burdensome task of bringing home their usual pay to their family.

Others have been accused of playing into the hands of the company but now there is no longer any doubt as to who is doing the playing. It was a game of bluff and the bluffers got worsted.

They were representing blacksmiths and helper while they have neither of them on the Pacific divisions. Well they have what they want and they should not complain now but they are doing so; they seem to think a "cold pack" was used in the deal one of them says it is worse now than ever while an other says it can not be any worse.

WILD THYME.

ARMSTRONG, Kans., Sept; 23, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Business on the road never was better. Train men making good money. Plenty of work in the shops, and hiring new men in all departments. A good many old hands are leaving, getting better positions elsewhere. In fact all industrial and commercial business here is on the increase and buoyant—the dark side turning to a brighter hue.

The triangle agreement with the machinist, boiler makers, and blacksmiths unions on one side, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company on the other side, regarding working time and overtime and other matters, was on the first of September conspicuously posted up, framed with wood, in the machine shop and boiler shop; none in any of the other departments. Some of the machinist made themselves ridiculous in the eyes of outsiders by their taunts, and jibes, and their utter incapability of telling the truth.

In the first place after receiving the agreement here from Omaha, they circulated the report around the shops that their agreement with the company would be published in the Kansas City Times of Kansas City, Mo; which was never done. The next move was that the nine hour system would commence on September the first, this was a God send to the overtime fiends but it failed to materialized and left them disconsolate for some time to come.

On the first Saturday in September a thousand and one question was asked of the time keeper the different bosses in the three departments interested. "Are we going to work tomorrow afternoon" The time keeper could throw no light on the question, and the foreman was in a quandary what to say, they did not work as there was no stipulation with the company to that effect.

What was the motive of some of the machinists and boiler makers in telling all whom they came in contact with that the change of working time would commence September first. When they had the agreement of the company in black and white in their possession, and it reads thus as soon as the force is reduced sufficient to bring down the expenses of the three departments interested to (\$115,000, 00) one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars per month. It being understood that the places of men who leaves the service of the company will not be filled except when absolutely necessary it being understood that the company would act in good faith. The expenses for these departments for July being one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. This part of of the agreement is very definite, and like the handle of a jug all on the company's side when these agreements was posted up in the boiler and machine shop, men could be plainly seen running hither and thither from these shops to other departments with loud exclamations in egotistical tones, did you see our agreement with the company? no, being generally the reply, go and read them they are just being put up, they are grand, why we have knocked the Knights of Labor agreements into oblivion none of them using the last word but words more commonly used.

The Knights of Labor care as less for these vapors, as the lion cares for the howling of jackal in his wake in the jungles of India when in pursuit of his prey. The majority of the machinists are reading men and conservative in their views it seems to me they should not allow men that has nothing to loose and much to gain at their expense, to place them in a position in their organization, to make a laughing stock of the organization. If your tripartite organization can secure better terms for all concerned, we will be with you but you must not think for a moment, that we will listen to your jibes and taunts without resenting them, such will not be the case, as they will not play second fiddle to any labor or trades union irrespective of consequences. I am aware that there is a deep chasm between the Knights of Labor, and the Trades union, and the sooner it would be bridged the better for all concerned.

Harry Stubbs of Denver, Colorado, succeeded Ben Tepin, as foreman of the round house on September first. We are working fifty hours a week as yet, the men are paid regularly each month on the sixteenth, which is highly appreciated by the men and their creditors. The Missouri Pacific shop at Cypress, went on ten hours on the fourth inst.,

Labor day was duly celebrated at Kansas City Missouri, with a parade and picnic it was a suc-

cess both in number and financially. The shops were closed in honor of the occasion, freight yard men and car machine shop men worked. Some of the Trade unions did not show as much enthusiasm in the parade as they did a year ago.

An impromptu strike of blacksmith helpers occurred on the twenty first of September, the thing was hatched and matured in five hours by a few dissatisfied nomad men, they demanded one dollar and seventy five cents for nine hours work, that is the wages paid for ten hours work, they got their time and money. Nine men was in the soup four retained their places and one laid off to secure his job the next day. It was the silliest of strikes that ever went forth. The Master Mechanic was not here and the general foreman could do nothing at such short notice, their demands may be all right, but they showed themselves to be a plebeian set of men as they were not organized.

AU BOUT DE SON.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept., 24, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

The great bugaboo which was stirred up here a few weeks ago, which according to the prediction of it instigator was to sweep from the field like an avalanche, every vestige of standing agreements hitherto in force between the company and employees, has exhausted its vital force, and lapsed into a sombre and oppressive calm, the child which was born of the delusive imaginations of those noddles who would fain constitute themselves the arbiters of other men's destinies, being to their minds a child of great promise, it was fostered at the expense of considerable labor and money; but after all their care and coddling it has to their sorrow and dismay turned out to be a mere idiot, devoid of every self sustaining faculty, to make this clearly understood, I refer to the incipient thought, which developed into a principle, then into a resolution, and finally when acted upon, turned out to be such a freak of deformity as every one who has read the new rules and regulations can testify, and which the company feel so proud of that they have them in picture frames hung up in machine, boiler and blacksmith shops.

A great writer has said "the work that man has done is the history of those men", I wonder what will be the criticism and judgement which will be passed in a few years hence on the history of those worthies who negotiated in the interest of of the men the new agreement as it is recorded in the new rules and regulations, their names are not likely to be handed down to posterity as skillful and sagacious tacticians in the art of diplomacy, the skill was like the handle of a jug all on one side, they have sown the wind and reaped the whirlwind, they have sacrificed advantages and and got nothing in return. There is not one of the new rules of any importance, but is hedged by a proviso which makes it meaningless. Those fellows were spurred and beaten to the work by prejudice and malice," but your dull ass won't mend his place by beating", and they have sacri-



ficed important benefits to obtain the humiliating satisfaction of recognition.

□ Recognition of a labor organization by employers is something very desirable provided it acquired through an apprehensive dread of its power to demand justice, and fair treatment otherwise to is a dangerous concession, a despotic gift. One of the new rules stipulates that 53 hours, shall constitute a standard weeks work that is 9 hours per day except Saturday, which shall be 8 hours, for which 54 hours wages shall be paid, since we commenced working short time they have been blowing the whistle Saturday evening at 5 o'clock just the same as on other evenings. The first Saturday after the new rules went into effect, a few of the machinists were required to work, and they commenced spreading the news broadcast that the whistle would blow at 4 o'clock, as it would have done if the company had conceded to them, recognition with any other object than that of soothing the sweet doves and preventing and annoyance, but, lo and behold, they had to worry out the last hour between 4 and 5 o'clock, and it did not count for over time either, which I think was very cruel of the company, after screwing up their confidence to such a high pitch I do not think they deserved to be treated with such indignity.

When Napoleon I, was negotiating the treaty of Tilsit, and the Envoys of the Emperor of Austria, told him they would recognize the Republic of France, he became enraged and replied "the republic has no need of recognition, it is in Europe like the sun above the horizon so much the worse for those blind wretches who will neither see nor profit by it", recognition of that kind will command respect. When the men were all in one organization they did not care for recognition, what they wanted was something more substantial and it was generally obtained. Such an organization as the K. of L. is peculiarly adapted to the peculiar situation of the U. P. R. R. and the condition, its situation, and the state of the country has created.

When working men can work together in one organization much good will be accomplished, but the greatest trouble with workingmen is, they are too easily dishearten, the greatest General that ever lived said to his troops "we can not always be victorious, we must expect sometime to be vanquished, a failure in any case should not discourage, it should show us the vulnerable points in our system, and the defects in our tactics that we may improve and strengthen them.

Federation is only good as a second resort when men become so narrow minded and wedded to self interest to believe that they can accomplish more by their own craft, through a craft organization, ignoring the experience of the past when craft lines were more distinct and widely drawn Federation like international alliances will prove troublesome and inadequate.

The boilermakers held their annual ball at Keefe's on the 5th of the present month, it was a perfect success in every way, the hall was well filled with a jovial crowd of Gent's and Ladies, with handsome figures and pretty smiling faces,

that they were anxious for the ball to start rolling, could be read in their countenances. Bill Cole. Ed Chapman, Logan and Kelly, tripped the fantastic as easy and graceful as so many fairies, and went whistling through the waltzes like so many spinning dervishes.

The K. of L. will have their ball the 20 th of October. I hear they have sold over 200 tickets already the present indications promise a grand success. The political convention, with their fusions, Cheyenne rings etc., have sunk into insignificance, under the greater excitement spread with the news of the coming K. of L. ball.

Everything seems to be gliding along tripily about the shops, all the discontent is with the car repairers, three more dropped out the other day, to save Page the trouble of using the Guillotine.

[SEAL].

SHOSHONE, Ida., September. 23, 1892

#### *Editor Magazine:*

Your correspondent might easily lay claim to being a prophet, for some of the predictions made in my last months letter, have literally resulted as we surmised, and more too, if all the passing rumors are correct.

Our late M. D.—T. K.—J. P., etc., is now taking a course at the Jag Cure in Salt Lake, and it is reported to us, his case is slow and complicated, in consequence of two or more kinds of "Jag," to which he was addicted. It will require time for some of his friends here for whom he did business, to recover from the shock he gave them; and they are not sure that they will ever see him again, as his household goods are now offered for sale.

In the meantime, the four hundred of the place, who floated on the same plane socially with the gentleman, are much grieved, because of his stupidity in failing to present the exposure.

This man is one of a small class of human beings, who have for years been sitting up nights, to hate men who have the manliness to belong to a labor organization, and secretly spying upon, and stabbing them in the dark. This is the kind of people who, when they could get the master mechanic or some other official alone, would inject the poison, by whispering their malice into the ear of the official, then stand in the background and wait for it to do its work. And what do the readers of the Magazine think of a division master mechanic who would act, without further investigation, upon promptings from this class of people, made in this manner.

While we are under the head of jag cure, we might suggest that as a jag cure has been established at Pocatello, it might be profitable to the company, and assist in keeping up the necessary force to run the shops here, if the company would establish a similar institution at this point for drunkenness is epidemic here this month. It is not uncommon for a man to be indebted at the end of the month for whisky, to the amount of twenty dollars.

The shop is full of engines, and work is being

or bound your strength, and it is found that both arise directly or indirectly from political effects.

But the best evidence we need to be convinced that the opposers of the rights of labor, that against which is directed the social agitation in every form, derive their power from the results of political action, is found in the fact that such are always to be found actively participating in political affairs, spending large amounts of money, coering in every way possible those they can command. We need never to go outside of our immediate locality to find the evidence of this. It is from the coffers of corporations and gigantic monopolies that comes the vast amounts of corruption funds that are used in every campaign. It requires no great store of wisdom to decide why it is true. It requires no great wisdom to see by what means liberty is losing its foothold. Stupid indeed is the workingman resisting a reduction in wages, defending encroachments on his rights or seeking to regain them, who cannot see that the power that opposes him was gained in politics. Stupid indeed is he if he does not see that the proper place to strike, to boycott, to demand his rights and strengthen his own power is at the ballot box.

The representatives of monopolies do not throw their money broadcast without knowing the results it brings them will far offset the expenditure.

Every election since corporations became enthroned, has been made by them a movement against the industrial masses, and with comparative no resistance till the present year has seen an awakening of the people to a realization of the situation.

Some say how are we to know where the enemy is at work, where shall we strike with our ballot to be sure it is in the right place, who

shall we boycott on election day to reach our enemy? By their deeds you may know them, "birds of a feather flock together." Where the caron is, there the vulture will be found.

Look to the tickets before you in whatever state or locality you may be in, find who are supporting the different tickets, you can rest assured that those supported by those against whom you have struggled in social-labor affairs is not the one you should vote. What need has the patriotic citizen of Wyoming to look further than to find a ticket supported by the cattle barons of the State whose praise is voiced by papers who sanctioned the raid of the barons against the settlers. Men who display the spirit then are the ones who make and support Frick's and Carnagies. Boycott, with your franchise, who is supporting directly or indirectly that ticket, just as you would boycott the one who sells the goods of an unfair employer. You can have nothing in common with anyone who even winks at the sentiment that supports Carnagieism in any of its forms.

What need have the citizens of Idaho or Montana to look further than to see what ticket the men who are responsible for the Cœur de Alean affair are supporting, to know which one not to vote. You can have nothing political in common with them.

What need have the citizens of Colorado, who are looking for just government, to look further than to learn the ticket, such a monopoly as the Denver Tramway company is supporting, and the one that thugs, confidence men, gamblers and general disreputables flock to, to know what ticket they should not vote. It is no difficulty to discover such.

Use the same common sense exercised in everyday vocations in



life in reaching a conclusion as to the character of a person or thing and the character of a political ticket can be discovered. Don't scab against your own good in the performance of your political duty by being counted with your enemy.

In national questions it is unnecessary to point to the fact that Wall street and the National Banking Association are not working for the welfare of the masses.

Read their organs and see what candidates they are supporting, you can rest assured it is not the candidates you can, with justice to yourself and your family, support. Those arch enemies of the masses, *The New York Tribune* and the *New York Sun* are supporting different candidates, can you convince yourself that the ones either would support is the one you should. Can you convince yourself that the men Carnegie or Depue want elected are the same ones who will serve your interests.

Labor issues are before the people in the political arena, though the real ones they want covered up they are the only issues that are.

Will you by your vote fortify your enemy still stronger, or will you, as have patriots of the past, fight for liberty and send your ballot against the enemy and his adherents.

Don't be misled by talks of tariff, the only protection you ever got you got through organized efforts.

The Carnagies believe in protecting you, but want Pinkertons do it. The issue is, shall labor have freedom, shall there be a rule of the people or of Plutocracy. Strike on election day, it is the only effective time to strike. Take from the enemy his power and he can be bound. Labor's interests are more at stake on election day than in the height of the greatest strikes that have ever been inaugurated.

## SEEKING INDEPENDENCE.

Dull indeed is the person who desires not greater freedom, wider liberties, who is satisfied with his surroundings in life. It is the motive power of human progress, it seems to be the leading thought of the civilized world; has led on the movement for the elevation of the race, has spread liberty in every action of mankind, and which must carry humanity to the climax, bring society to the highest attainments, yet, common as has been the desire for freedom how comparatively little the race enjoys, what a brake there must be checking its speed! The advance is seen only by the comparisons of long periods, for it has apparently carried along with it the very opposite to liberty, restriction, tyranny; it has made the advances very slow and painful. We have the evil within us against which we march.

In our struggle for greater freedom, we, individually, have sought principally for that to be exercised temporarily, for the hour of the day, for that which we have not ourselves, but which we believe others enjoy. Our environments have much to do in designating our ideals, rarely realizing that how to escape from what is our ideal is what is often worrying others.

We work from the selfish motive adding to others burdens, if it will not increase our own. Struggling under man made oppressions, we would practice the same to attain our ends, thus propagating the evil against which we strive, with a glimmer of light to day and into darkness to-morrow, seeking liberty in one thing and exercising tyranny in another. It is not strange that there has been periods of dark ages. But the desire for independence has been greater than the exercise of tyranny or no progress could now be noted.

There have been steps in advance

ization, and the best possible means to bring results, for it indicates that the weaknesses of the past are being discovered, that the lessons experience teaches are being understood better, and their application sought for.

The need of unity in labor ranks has been constantly advanced in these pages, and the principle set forth in the above is not new to our readers for it is but the Knights of Labor principle, to unite men as men, to destroy the weakness division makes, whether it be divisions of units or hundreds.

But so long as men feel they can accomplish anything by different methods, wherein a degree of the aristocratic disposition prevalent among men can be maintained, they will be followed, and mankind must suffer while experiments are being repeated.

To see men like Rogers of the trainmen, and Debs of the fireman, after years of labor in class organizations, advocate the organization of labor on railroads regardless of class, for the support of interests common to all, means much for the future of labor, for it means a powerful addition to the number on the broad side of the question, a change from the narrow side made after years of opportunity to observe results of the past, and should have and will have a powerful influence on such as are just beginning efforts in organization.

The necessity of the extinction of occupation distinctions in labor organizations is a conclusion that all must finally reach, though it be after years of bitter experience, of disappointments and failures, the more of which that can be avoided through profiting by the experience of others the better for all.

Federation has been demonstrated as a fallacy, for it can not unite labor in the way that gives labor strength, for the strength of united labor rests in the confidence estab-

lished between individuals, the knowledge gained of each other, the learning to work together in everyday life. Federation was like setting bricks in a building by long strings from each running to a common knot, where the union ought to be there was none.

The plan of federation advocated in these pages had in it what would have brought real union in time and done away with the need of federation. It called for monthly joint meetings of all classes for the discussion of interests common to all, it began its federation at the bottom among the units, and it would have been but a short time before all men thus connected would have discovered that all the legitimate interests they had to discuss and defend were common interests, that none had a just right to advocate that which came in conflict with the interests of any others, and it was a waste of time to have any other than joint meetings. Any federation that had not the possibility of such results we were opposed to as being worse than nothing at all in that direction.

Just such an organization as the above advocates, this MAGAZINE was brought into existence by, and is the organ of. It has been in practical operation since 1884. It has been and is opposed by those who have not yet discovered the uselessness of the opposite method who have attempted to pull it down on top of themselves, but they have failed and will fail, for it is right.

But no organization of workman created solely for the purpose of offensive and defensive movements against employers can be successful no matter how strong they may be made numerically. What may be obtained by wage earners is very limited; so limited that if to obtain it all could be accomplished it would not be worth the trouble of organizing for it, for to retain it would be a constant struggle, and



nothing sure or permanent about it; the successful labor organizations is and will be the ones which raise the man intellectually, morally, physically, socially; that establishes, and seeks for the establishment of condition that permanently places him outside the oppressing power of any other being, that makes offensive and defensive measures, only incidental to the accomplishment of real benefits, as we nourish and guard the young plant to the point that it can go on without further assistance. The successful organization can be only the one that has in view the accomplishment of results that will make it unnecessary to a further continuance, that is intended merely as the means to an end, a tool to do something with.

The employer and what he does has had altogether too much attention, and the rights of men to the use of natural opportunities not enough. Men have devoted their organized efforts to getting more out of the employer and nothing to getting by the application of self to nature. The employee always was and always will be relatively the inferior, the subject of the employer, it is and can be but a modification of slavery, with all the disagreeable meanings of the word.

The cursing of corporations and corporation managers for their bad acts in no way does any good, it is equally as sensible as to curse them for their good acts. They are a creation of man and we are of the number responsible. They are an organization united as a means to an end, and as far as their employes' real interests are concerned that end must be bad, labor should defend against them only till it can raise itself to the position to abolish them.

The unity of labor must be established to bring about permanent good, not simply as a means of defense, but as a means to es-

tablish the nobility of the laborer, to remove from him every vestige of servility.

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### REACHING HIGHER.

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Every person should be considered and should consider himself as in the line of promotion, as having something better to hope for, that which gives more life, liberty and happiness. Limit the possibilities of anyone in that direction and you take from life; take away all hope of reaching higher in human attainments and affairs, and you take away all that is worth living for.

Every social step in advance, every period in the history that people are proud of, that brings out patriotic enthusiasm, marks the time when some impediment in the way of advance was removed, and it will be true of future events; those we or future generations will be proud of, will be such as give men a more open road in the race of life. Those we will be ashamed of will be that which we have done in the opposite direction, which every act is that tends to keep men back, to prevent men from acquiring merit and then from the reward for it.

Labor has organized to give to the laborer his just reward. It has been necessary to organize because of the spirit that has dominated the race handed down from barbaric ages, that those obliged to labor were the inferior of the race. The soiling of the hands tainted their character. It is to reverse this order of things, and make the ability to do, the badge of honor, the merit that should be rewarded.

The education of hand and brain is what gives the ability to do. Everything that tends to restrict education is against what labor contends for, be it of hand or brain.

phers has just been squelched by the Burlington Cedar Rapids & Northern, and learned that the order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen though willing, were powerless to help him. On every hand the corporations are triumphant. Defeat after defeat is writing "failure, failure, failure," in the history of existing corporations. It costs over *two and one-half million dollars a year* to keep them alive and it is time somebody found out what they are for.

It requires but little thought to see that the present organizations have outlived their day of usefulness. With the troops substituted for the Pinkertons, with the power of the State behind the employing classes the strike as we have long used it is utterly impotent. Organization must now be thorough or fail in every attempt. No more victories will be won by one class of employes while another remains at work. The times demands an organization of railway employes that shall hold within its ranks every man on the road from the tie tamper to the engineer, conductor and dispatcher. Unless whole working force of the corporation can be controlled at one time and united in the common defense of their rights, no more grievances need be presented. We all understand that "an injury to one is the concern of all," and organized labor has reached the point where that principle must become the simple and single platform.

Can this be done? Are the railroad employes broad enough to accept the true principle of organization and brave enough to carry it out? *The Age of Labor* believes they are both; believes that they see the present failure, see the impossibility of advance in the old way, see the impending ruin if they stand still and realize the necessity of immediate action. Nobody will deny that the very atmosphere is full of unrest, uncertainty and expectation. Nobody can question that the great rank and file of railroad labor longs for a close, firm organization. "Federation" is in the air everywhere. That word is

popular because of its association with railroad labor when it was first organized. The men demand a close, compact organization, an army for practical defense. He is blind who cannot see that they will have it, and those who cry it down may as well argue with the gathering cyclone.—*The Age of Labor*.

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#### SCRUBS VERSUS ARISTOCRATS.

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Competent observers of social tendencies in the United States declare that we are evolving a powerful plutocratic aristocracy with a rapidity that should be appalling to freedom-loving patriots who wish to see our country remain a republic in fact as well as in name.

The rich man of a town, county or city has always been a formidable factor in the political, commercial and social life of the community in which he lived whenever he so desired to be. This has been true from the earliest history of the country and in all sections of it. The man of wealth has always yielded a larger measure of influence in our republic than was possible in old world countries, where an aristocratic caste by right of birth existed as a counterpoise. Here in America the artificial distinctions of rank that obtain in monarchical nations were altogether unknown, but as all men were engaged in a hot competitive scramble after money and property, the most successful in the contest were held in high esteem, and naturally came into a large measure of influence with their fellows.

Thus the rich man came into honor and power in the neighborhood in which he lived, and these elements are the essential ones of an aristocrat without regard to where he lives. They contain all the substances of authority held by the chartered noble, and the titular dignity of baron or count could add nothing unto them.

Reader—it does not matter where you live—you know of this big, bustling rich man whom everybody looks up to



and holds in much awe. He has got more money than any other half a dozen men in the township or county. In a thickly settled section of Ohio or Illinois, he may be worth close on to a million, in Kansas or South Dakota \$200,000, but in both cases his neighbors have a queer sort of pride in him, and wondering gossip multiplies his fortune. This local Croesus becomes a big man of great influence without the slightest effort, for his poorer fellow-citizens practically thrust power upon him. His wish and word have an immense weight in politics, society and church. The reason therefore is very manifest. He has the resources wherewith to bless his neighbors with those things which they most desire—cash, property and pecuniary advancement.

Forty or even twenty years ago, when natural opportunities that seemed unlimited still existed in the country, this local rich man was not a menace to the well-being of his community, for he then acted for himself and independently of other rich men. But to-day it is far different.

The railways, speculators, syndicates and trusts have pretty much fenced in the land. The tide of emigration from the old states to the new and undeveloped territories has practically ceased, and our era of national expansion is definitely over. The poor man with no capital save his strong and willing hands cannot now go west with the reasonable expectation of making a competency for himself. While the country shows many millions of men who comfortably established themselves under the fortunate conditions that obtained a quarter of a century ago, we have grown other millions since that time who look anxiously for the same chances of prosperous fortune, chances which now no longer exist.

During the epoch of development, when wild lands were being extensively settled, the rich men as a rule were engaged in business affairs that were personal to themselves. Combinations of capitalists into trusts and great cor-

porations were then almost unknown, whereas now they dominate the nation. To-day no man of wealth stands apart from other rich men in his business concerns. The capitalist of the present time is essentially a bolder of stock in mighty enterprises. He associates constantly with men of his own kind—all of his financial interests are dependent upon and inter-related with theirs.

The rich men of America have undisputable unity of interest. They have become a distinct and most powerful caste. They in fact constitute a veritable aristocracy whose interests are in direct antagonism to those of the millions of producers in the land. This is so because our Triumphant Plutocrats increase their fortunes through evil financial and commercial systems which are partial to capital and hostile to labor.

The last element needed to solidify our rich men into a compact aristocratic caste is now working—that millions of farmers and workmen denounce their lucrative franchise as unholy and declare their purpose of taking them away by legislation.

With government ownership of railways, telegraphs and coal mines—

With a government system of postal savings banks and banks of loan and deposit—

With a system of land taxation that discriminated against the speculator in favor of the actual occupant and tiller of the soil—

Our present aristocracy would soon be as dead as that of Babylon. With these wholesome reforms in actual operation, our Government would be so righteously democratic that under it a plutocratic aristocrat would be as impossible as a Chinese mandarin.

But with the present "fenced in" condition, which gives special privileges and an unjust taxing power to organized capital, we create an aristocracy as naturally as a dung heap brings forth fungus.—*The Vanguard*.

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Eternity is a long time for cogitation



## THE TYRANT—GOLD.

The valuation of gold is enhanced four or five times because it carries the government stamp, and is called money. If its use as money were discontinued, its price would at once drop to its intrinsic value as a mineral. It would not then require so much labor to purchase it. If governments stamp it (gold) as money—making it the standard of valuations—labor is compelled to purchase it in order that labor may purchase the commodities of general use—the end for which gold is purchased.

I labor eight hours. Labor is my capital. I work eight hours that I may purchase gold of Shylock, either in the form of a usurpation called government, or the speculator, endorsed and sustained by such usurpation. I purchase this gold at a standard of valuation, regulated by Shylock for his own benefit, as a medium through which I may procure the necessities of life, such as food, clothing, shelter, fuel, etc. During this eight hours labor I have been creating articles of use at a cheap rate, that I must subsequently purchase at a dear rate, using the medium of exchange, made by the speculator on my labor, for this same speculator's interest. Labor, not gold, is capital. Labor is the wealth producer, and the laborer is the principal consumer. The law of economy, correctly applied, provides that what labor produces shall fall at once into the possession of the laborer. The laborer should not demand wages, but an equitable share of what his labor creates.

Where one man, or a corporation of men, becomes immensely rich at the expense of the industry applied by the thousands who perform the arduous demands of labor, injustice, piracy and tyrany characterize the combinations which rob and misappropriate the proceeds of the industrious. Let there be no such thing as an increase of the valuation of a medium of exchange, *whether gold, silver or paper.* The *people should rise, and, with the first*

flourish of the beson of destruction, eradicate the fiction caused by a government stamp denominating a thing as money. The second step toward the creation of consternation in the ranks of the multiplying millionaire tyrant should be the equitable distribution of wealth. If it must be done through legislation, the people can legislate equitable distribution as well as banking systems and navies.

Let us give ourselves well stocked farms, at the general expense, as well legislate our lands into the hands of corporations whose only interest in us is to grind us under their feet! We do not believe it will be done by legislation. In fact, we know that it will not be done through the ordinary channels of law-making and law executing.—*Flaming Sword.*

## A THING WITH A NAME.

A few months ago a man calling himself Dodds came to Butte and went to work at his trade as a lather. As he appeared to be a hard working man and took a great interest in organized labor, in a short time he had the workmen in his line organized into a union, and upon making application they were allowed a delegate to the Trades and Labor Assembly, this delegate was Dodd himself. In a short time he managed to worm himself into several of the organizations and when it came to advocating the rights of labor he was always to the front; in fact he advocated strikes and boycotts almost continually. In his zeal for the cause of labor he used the most extreme arguments, and was much disappointed that his views were not carried out and Butte laid waste for his especial benefit. On one occasion he harrangued a meeting for an hour in his endeavor to lay a boycott on a firm which had not yet given employment to a single man, but according to his idea they would not pay union wages when they did start. On another occasion he wished to precipitate a riot, against certain



parties. From the time he was admitted into the union his sole object seemed to be that of getting them into trouble. About ten days ago, after a certain organization had adjourned, a coat was found where it had been left by one of the members present. In the coat was found the badge of a well-known detective agency, and a book which had been stolen from the organization. After repeated attempts the coat was finally traced to Mr. Dodds. A telegram was sent to the detective agency and Mr. Dodds was found to be all o. k. and certified to as a "real sleuth." When confronted with the evidence he acknowledged the case and immediately skipped the town. For some time it has been apparent that some persons in the organizations were not acting in good faith and it is well that he has been found out. Dodd came here and worked himself into the labor unions for the sole purpose of causing trouble, and perjuring himself to injure the cause of labor. As to whose employ he was in we can only guess. Mr. Sneak got off very lucky, and it is safe to say he will not appear in Butte again for some time to come.

—*The Bystander.*

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#### WAGES OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

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It may be a long time before the general government will take full control of the railroads, if this be desirable and the time shall ever come; for what is right and proper to be done in this our wicked and perverse world is not always easy to accomplish.

We are right in the midst of the movement of the concentration of capital, and the concentration of power in the hands of the few. It is everything. The large factory has displaced the small workshop, while the smaller producers in many branches of industry have given way to huge trusts. Let us enumerate a few: petroleum, white lead; school books, cigarettes, tobacco, whisky and so on. These combinations say to outside parties: "We have

the field. We propose to set the prices. Now you keep out, and if you don't we shall crush you out."

There is not a doubt that this movement will be met by a counter movement on the part of the people in answer something in this way, viz: "If you undertake to crush out industry, we the people will crush you out." When this is to be done and how must be left for the people to determine.

But we started to say something about railroads, and we want to make a suggestion. It may not be new to the readers of this paper, but it is new to us, so we present it. Under the federal constitution the power is given to congress to regulate commerce between the states. Exercising this power, there comes in the inter-state commerce commission. Though when this proposition was before congress it was made to appear that it was primarily in the interest of the people, there is no doubt that it came directly from the railroad interest, as it never could have passed congress if that interest had opposed it. But no matter, we have it, and no doubt it has the power of great usefulness in equalizing and harmonizing tariff rates. To that extent the people are served.

But there is something more in this new legislation; there is a recognition, not only of the power of congress in matters of this kind, but the wisdom in exercising that power and the fact that it is now being exercised. What is the power? By the regulation of freight rates, congress, through appropriate legislation, says to the railroads: "You cannot agree, therefore we will establish a commission that will fix the rates for you. Here is a principle established with reference to railroads which is this, viz.: In case of disagreement, congress shall exercise its power to bring about agreement. The people accept the doctrine. The railroad employes will gladly accept it and the owners of the roads should gladly accept it also. It will put an end to strikes, destructive to the interest both of owners and employes. It will raise the

question of wages above individual selfishness. following therefore in the line of the inter-state commerce law, we want an inter-state wage commission which shall fix the wages of the various workmen on the various railroads throughout the country. We make the suggestion in the belief that it will solve one of the most perplexing problems of the day by placing railroads in one particular just where we find the post offices, viz.: operated by men whose compensation is fixed by law and not individual caprice. This will do to commence with, but it may in time be found to the interest of all concerned to give the principle wider application.—*Golden Rule.*

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"There is a man who is always in a hurry," said a machine shop superintendent the other day, "and his methods and their results are well worthy of a passing reflection. While apparently he is the busiest man on the floor, he really does a great deal less work than nine-tenths of those around him. See him drop that tool! There! he drops it again! Now see him hustling around! In his everlasting hurry he goes after a tool, hardly knowing which one he wants, picking up this one and that one, and all the while losing precious time. He is a rusher, and if there is a more disagreeable failing in a man's make-up I'd like to know what it is. He runs into everybody, tips over a half a dozen things, makes mistakes of all kinds, and yet manages to convince himself somehow or other that he is a very important adjunct to the establishment. I don't want any more rushers around me, I assure you. They have never done any substantial work in any sphere of life, and what is more, I don't think they ever will." Calmness and composure are the natural manners of power, and the truth of this may be observed in a machine shop quite as well as any place in the world. The rusher and the noise-maker never do much that is worthy of consideration, and people who use

their minds properly are not long in discovering that to take things easily and do them well is a policy that is rich in good results wherever applied. Again, haste is a mark of immaturity. The mightiest works of man, that have stood the wear and tear of centuries, were not built in a month nor a year, but in many instances required a lifetime for their completion, and so must it be, though in a lesser degree, with all man's work that is expected to last for any length of time.—*The Age of Steel.*

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Who is this mother-in-law whom you go to the theater and laugh at? She is the mother of your wife. Do you remember the days of your early courtship, when Delia was inclined to be rather indifferent to the awkward and somewhat uninteresting young swain who used to come and see her? Don't you remember how her mother—your mother-in-law—generously took hold of the matter and helped you through your courtship? How she told her daughter—Delia has told you about it since—that the young man who came to see her, although he was rather slow and had an awkward tendency to tumble over himself, was yet a good, honest fellow, who was really much better than he acted, and altogether more lovely than he appeared. If you are an honest and manly man, you may be sure that your mother-in-law spoke a good word for you in those early days of courtship when good words were worth a thousand dollars a word.

It is a reasonable estimate that in every theater audience, there are probably at least three hundred men with their wives, who laugh hilariously at the mother-in-law joke, while their own mothers-in-law are taking care of their babies for them.

And she likes to do it too.—*Boston Globe.*

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"Money exists not by nature, but by law."—Aristotle:



## LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE—WHAT RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OUGHT TO KNOW.

1. DEFECTIVE APPLIANCES.—When trains are made up it is well for employes to inspect the appliances to discover, if possible, any defects that are patent. If injury occurs to any such employe by reason of defective appliances the onus will be on him to prove that the appliance was defective when the train was made up. In a recent case where the custom was to fasten the key to a brake with a split ring, and after the train had proceeded forty miles at a rapid rate over a rough road, an injury occurred. But the absence of key and ring was not discovered until after the accident happened. Hence, the injured plaintiff was unable to prove that the company had been negligent in starting a defective train, because such rings are likely to break, and the key to work out, in the ordinary uses of trains. "It cannot be presumed," said the court, "That the key was not properly fastened when the train was made up. Therefore without negligence can be shown upon the part of the company no recovery can be had." See, *Kinthead vs. Railway Co.*, Oregon, S. C., Feb'y. 22d, 1892.

2. MUST OBEY WARNING.—It is wholly unnecessary for employes to assume more hazards than the ordinary duties of their employment require. If they do so, in a legal sense they assume the responsibility. The Montana Supreme Court decided in an action to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by a car repairer, wherein the evidence showed that while he was under one of the several cars on a side-track, repairing a brake, the cars began moving suddenly, and he was injured by the break-beam, and that from his position it was impossible to see an engine coming from either direction. The rules provided that he should give warning that he was under the train. By reason of his having assumed this risk without giving warn-

ing and in the absence of proof that he was not himself warned by the ringing of the bell and that he may have been given other timely warning which he failed to obey, no recovery can be had. See, *Sweeney vs. Railway Co.*, Feb'y. 8, 1892.

3. EMPLOYEES DUTY TO NOTIFY COMPANY.—This principal of law is as old as the railroads, and yet employes suffer injury every day and courts are powerless to render judgments in their favor on account of their previous knowledge which they neglected to impart to the master. While a railway company is bound to use reasonable care, skill and diligence in the selection of machinery for the use of its employes, and to use like care, skill, and diligence to keep it in good condition. But a recovery for an injury received by an employe in the course of his employment is only warranted where the negligence of the company is shown. And where the servants has equal knowledge with the master of defects in machinery in use for an injury resulting therefrom, no recovery can be had unless he is able to show that he notified the master of the same, and was induced to remain in the masters employ, and assume the risk, by the promise of a remedy. See, *Railway Co. vs. Liehe*, Colo., S. C., Nov. 1st, 1892.

4. MUST NOT INTERFERE WITH MACHINERY NOT CONNECTED WITH THEIR PARTICULAR SERVICE.—Where a plaintiff, an employe of defendant company while at work threw a towel over a certain shaft that protruded from another room in defendant's machine or repair shop, which was not a part of the machinery with which his service was connected, and was never intended for the use to which he put it, the company cannot be held liable for injuries sustained by plaintiff in attempting to draw the towel from the shaft while the machinery was in motion whereby his sleeve became entangled with the towel and his arm broken and twisted about the shaft. See *Kaufman vs. Maier* etc. R. R. Co., Calif. S. C., Apr. 2, 1892.

5. **MUST NOT DISREGARD A DUTY OR CHARGE.**—Where an employe in charge of certain cars in the yard of defendant company, was charged with the special duty of examining such cars to see that they were in good order, and, if found imperfect, not to use them, but to send them to the shop for repairs. In negligent disregard of his duty he attempted to use an imperfect car and was injured resulting in death. For this disregard of duty no recovery could be had. See, *Shields vs. Railroad Co.*, N. Y., C. A., Apr. 12, 1892.

6. **STATUTORY PROVISIONS — FELLOW SERVANT.**—Whether the statutory provision regarding the negligence of fellow-servants is just and equitable or not is a question for legislatures. While they exist in most States, courts are bound to respect them. Hence, where an employe was injured by the use of too short a pin in coupling cars, where the undisputed evidence showed that a pin of the proper length could have been obtained as easily as the short one, by the fellow servant of plaintiff. Neither is a railway company liable for the negligence of a conductor of a switch engine who has charge of making up freight trains, under statutes of 1877, which relates to accidents due to the negligence of one who has "charge or control of any signal, switch, locomotive engine, or train upon a railroad. See, *Thyng vs. Railroad Co.*, Mass., S. J. C., Mar. 25, 1892.

7. **FAILURE TO OBEY RULES WILL PREVENT RECOVERY.**—Where a brakeman failed to hold a train on a down grade by reason of an insufficiency of the brakes and thereby suffered an injury, the company relied on printed rules that instructed the brakemen to test all the brakes before leaving a terminal station, which, in this case, plaintiff had failed to do. The plaintiff testified that a book of rules was kept in the conductor's desk in one of the cars; that he had seen it a great many times, and knew that it was in use while he was in the service of the company; that *the trainmen all had access to it and an opportunity to see and read it*, hence,

the court held that he was negligent in failing to obey rules, though the company had not furnished him with a book of rules, nor required him to read it. See, *LacRoy vs. Railway Co.*, N. Y. C. A., March 15, 1892.

**PRUDENCE REQUIRED OF EMPLOYEE—MUST BE THE JUDGE OF ADDITIONAL HAZARDS.**—Here is a question of every day experience with railway employes. It is of vastly great importance that they should remember this rule of law. If the master requires of a servant outside of the duties ordinarily incident to his employment and subjecting him to additional danger, he does not necessarily assume the additional hazard in undertaking to perform the unusual and extra service even 'though the dangers attending it are obvious. If, however, the apparent danger is such that a person of ordinary prudence exercising that prudence would refuse to encounter it, then the employe proceeds at his peril. Otherwise he is made the judge, and may undertake the service, using care proportioned to the apparent increased risk, and if in so doing he is injured by the employer's fault, he may recover for the injury. See, *Railway Co., vs. Hanning* Adm'rx., Ind. G. C., May 10, 1892.

9. **CLIMBING OVER MOVING CARS—SIGNALING ENGINEER — ASSUMPTION OF RISK.**—In an action to recover for the death of an employe the evidence showed that plaintiff's decedent, while employed in the yards of defendant, was ordered by the conductor in charge of a train, while the train was moving out of the freight shed, to uncouple the rear car of said train. For the purpose of signaling the engineer to stop the train, decedent climbed on one of the cars and gave the signal to stop. But before ascertaining whether the engineer had received the signal, and while the cars were still moving, decedent began to climb down the side of the car, and was crushed between the car and a post which stood close to the track. The employe was an experienced railroad man and was familiar with the surroundings of track and



yard. But as it did not appear that any rule of the company required decedent to descend from a moving train at that place, he did so at his own risk and no recovery can be had. See, *Pennington vs. Railway Co.*, Mich. S. C., Mar. 4, 1892.

1. RAILWAY COMPANY—INJURY TO AN EMPLOYEE—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Where plaintiff, an engineer, started his train from a station and ran 730 yards, attaining a speed of 25 miles an hour, when he saw freight cars about 40 yards ahead, which had been stored on a "passenger siding," but had gotten loose and moved down on the main track. Plaintiff reversed his engine and jumped, breaking his leg. The freight cars had displaced the switch so as to expose the red danger signal, which plaintiff might have seen, as well as the cars themselves, in ample time to stop the train. Furthermore, he was approaching a bridge in the course of construction, at a forbidden rate of speed.

Held: that he was guilty of contributory negligence, and could not recover.

2. NEGLIGENCE OF COMPANY—PRE-SUMPTION.—Plaintiff being an employee, and not a passenger, the court will not, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, presume that there was negligence on the part of the company in using the "passenger siding" for storing cars.

3. OBSTRUCTED VIEW — FOG — SIGNAL — EXCUSE. — The contention of plaintiff that he could not see the danger signal nor the cars on account of fog, was no excuse for him, in view of a rule of the company, with which he was familiar, providing that "a signal imperfectly displayed, or absence of a signal at a place where a signal is usually shown, must be regarded as a danger signal."

4. COMPANY'S BULLETIN—NOTICE—At the place of the accident the road was being "doubled tracked," and the company had posted bulletins which it was plaintiff's duty to have seen and read, calling his attention to the im-

portance of keeping his train under control at such points.

Held: Equivalent to actual notice to plaintiff of such bulletins.

*WILLIAMS VS. NORFOLK ETC. RY. CO.* Va. C. of App., June 30, 1892.

NOTE:—It is thus seen to what straights an employe is put to keep within legal bounds of the so-called rule of law denominated "Contributory Negligence."

1. RIGHTS OF A CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEE—ASSUMPTION OF RISK—NEG-  
LIGENCE OF VICE PRINCIPAL.

Where the servant of a railway company, employed in the work of construction, is presumed to assume greater risks from a defective track than one passing back and forth over the line after its full completion and equipment, yet he has a right to expect a degree of care and skill equal to that ordinarily exercised during the progress of railroad construction.

2. Held: That that the single spiking of three ties, coupled with an entire omission of spike the fourth, upon a curve of five or six degrees, was, under the evidence, negligence not contemplated by the contract of a construction employe.

3. The mere fact that the servant whose negligence produced the injury complained of is superior in rank to the servant injured, does not alone fix the company's liability. When, however, such servant can fairly be said to take the place of the master, and represent him, so as to become in reality a vice principal, and the negligence occurs in the discharge of his representative duties, the master's liability may attach.

4. When "B", a general agent was in charge of the track, laying a distinct department of the railroad construction, had under him five different gangs of men, employed in different branches of the track laying department, each gang having its particular foreman; and "B" having authority to hire and discharge both the foreman and the workmen; also, controlling the trains, cars, tools, and other implements used

in track laying. He was also subject to the superintending direction of one Nelson (general superintendent,) when present, but during the latter's absence he had supreme control over his department. The injury complained of was caused by obedience to "Bs" order in directing the spiking of every fourth tie to be omitted.

*Held:* That "B" was a vice principal and not a fellow servant. Judgment affirmed.

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"A corkscrew can hardly be called a straight tip but it always gets there."

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There is no more insignificant thing, intrinsically, in the economy of society, than money.—*John Stuart Mill.*

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"I conceive the establishment of a national bank dangerous to the safety and welfare of this republic."—*Henry Clay.*

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"When all our paper money is made payable in specie on demand, it will prove the most certain means that can be used to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow." *Daniel Webster.*

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"Gold and silver are not intrinsically of equal value with iron. No methods have been hitherto formed to establish a medium of trade equal in all its advantages to bills of credit made a legal tender."—*Benjamin Franklin.*

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Falling prices, misery and destruction are inseparable companions. The disasters of the dark ages were caused by decreasing money and falling prices. With the increase of money, labor and industry gain new life.—*David Hume.*

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"Our legislatures have been bought and sold till we think no more of it than the buying and selling of so many cattle and sheep in the market. Monopoly is a danger compared with which slavery was a small danger."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

"Whatever the Government agrees to receive in payment of the public dues is money, no matter what its form may be; treasury notes, drafts, etc. Such bills or paper, issued under the authority of the United States, are money."—*Henry Clay.*

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"A correspondent very curtly remarks that, 'If the South had held out three days more they would have gained the fight, for they had every Union soldier wounded, but didn't know it till they began calling for pensions.'"

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There was only one piece of pie left on the plate, and Willie's mother pressed the visitor to take it. He declined, but she insisted. Willie had had no pie, and this was more than he could stand. In a voice of bitter sarcasm he howled out:—

"Keep on worryin' him, maw! Keep on worryin' him! He'll take it after awhile."—*Chicago Tribune.*

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"The feudalism of capital is not a whit less formidable than the feudalism of force. The millionaire of to-day is as dangerous to society as were the baronial lords of the middle ages. I may as well be dependent on another for my head as for my bread. The time is sure to come when men will look back upon the prerogative of capital with as just and severe condemnation as we now look back on the predatory chieftains of the dark ages."—*Horace Mann.*

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"Money is exactly what mountain promontories on public roads were in olden times. The barons fought for them, fortified them and made all who pass below pay toll. So the fortified millionaire can make all who pass below pay toll to his million, and build another tower to his money castle. The poor vagrants by the road side suffer now quite as much from the bag baron as they ever did from the crag barons. Bags and crags have just the same effect on rags."—*Ruskin.*



## DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS.

D. M. W., H. BREITENSTEIN, Laramie, Wyo.  
 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., S. E. SEALY, Laramie, Wyo.

Editor and Manager of the Magazine,

J. N. CORBIN,

Office, Room 14 McClelland Block,

P. O. Box 2724.

Denver, Colo.

The Ninth Annual Session, District Assembly No. 82, Knights of Labor, (Union Pacific Employees,) convened in the City of Denver, at 9 a. m., Monday Oct. 10th.

The following were the officers and delegates present: Thos. Neasham, Denver, Colo.; George C. Miller, Ellis, Kas.; J. N. Corbin, Denver, Colo.; W. L. Carroll, Denver, Colo.; J. M. Kenney, Omaha, Nebr.; John G. Miller, Cheyenne, Wyo.; J. R. Young, Omaha, Nebr.; L. E. Fuller, Ellis, Kas.; J. M. Kerr, Brookville, Kas.; Peter Gorman, Denver, Colo.; G. R. Copeland, Cheyenne Wells, Wyo.; H. Breitenstein, Laramie, Wyo.; Joseph Freestone, Evanston, Wyo.; J. W. Littlehales, Rawlins, Wyo.; Joseph Herrod, North Platte, Nebr.; John Moody, Carbon, Wyo.; Chas. Erickson, Green River, Wyo.; John Lane, Kansas City, Kas.; James McElroy, South Butte; G. H. Geddis, Grand Island, Nebr.; C. Paulson, Pocatello, Ida.; D. R. Munro, Shoshone, Idaho; Daniel Kenney, Omaha, Nebr.; Matt Foster, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Laban Heward, Almy, Wyo.; Bernard McCabe, Omaha, Nebr.; A. P. Lagar, Glenn Falls, Ida.; Robt. Foster, Albina, Ore.; Edward Joseph, Ogden, Utah; G. Graham, Portland, Ore.; Henry Wilson, Scofield, Utah; T. S. Bennett, Ft. Worth, Tex.

This is a more complete representation than for several years.

The work done by the Assembly does not differ materially from that of other years. Ways and means to further the welfare of the employes of the Union Pacific was the main question considered. Every question of that nature must be considered from a practical standpoint. Influences outside of the reach of the men interested are most often the greatest retarders of what ought to be.

Meetings like the annual meetings of our District have the greatest value in the friendship and confidence created. They bring reason into action, where blind prejudice might otherwise rule.

With the agitation and unrest over social conditions now permeating the civilized world, they are of equal value to all sides of the questions at issue. They cause a reduction of the contention over petty matters, which are most often the cause of open conflict, and bring men to face principles.

Much of man's struggle for improved conditions are directed against fellow-men in other occupations than their own. Meetings, such as held by our District, wherein numerous occupations are represented, tend to teach men each others rights, allay that which retarded men, making them doubly valuable to the good of society and the industries they represent.

Resolutions were adopted, favoring the enactment of laws to arbitrate differences arising between employer and employes, and against the building up of military forces, to be directed against citizens contending for their rights, that such methods are contrary to the needs of the age. Industrial peace cannot be maintained by military force.

The educational feature of our organization will continue to have the leading attention, being the most practical and sure method of reaching desired results.

Bro. Henry Rein, of Ellis, a delegate to the last session having died, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the universe to call from our

midst our beloved brother, Henry Rein, of Ellis, Kansas.

WHEREAS, In the death of Brother Henry Rein, 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 heart-felt sympathy. And, be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of our proceedings, a copy sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy furnished the Magazine for publication.

J. M. KENNEY,  
C. PAULSON,  
D. R. MUNRO.  
Committee.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

D. M. W., Henry Breitenstein, Laramie, Wyoming.

D. W. F., Geo. C. Miller, Ellis, Kansas.

D. R. S., J. N Corbin, Denver, Colorado.

D. F. S. and Treas., W. L. Carroll, Denver, Colorado.

Dist. Stat., S. E. Sealey, Laramie, Wyoming.

The Court officers are: J. R. Young, J. M. Kenney, Omaha; D. R. Munro, Shoshone; Robt. Foster, Portland; C. Paulson, Pocatello.

The principal change was in the election of Henry Breitenstein to the important position of head of the organization.

Bro. Thos. Nesham's often repeated demand to be allowed to retire, it seemed necessary to recognize, and the unanimous choice of Henry Breitenstein followed.

Bro. Breitenstein is well known personally and by reputation throughout the Union Pacific System, as a strong but conservative advocate of the rights of working men; cool and conscientious in all his acts, well fitting him for the

position. All the confidence placed in his predecessor can safely be placed with him.

The District meeting closed with all indications pointing to a bright period of peace and prosperity to the organization. If each individual member will but do his duty as his conscience directs, all the progress possible will result.

The date of the next annual meeting was changed from the second Monday in October to the first Monday in September.

A plan was adopted whereby members subscribing to the Magazine can pay the same quarterly to the financial secretary of his Assembly.

Every Local Assembly in the district should at once take steps to make the coming winter profitable, by making the weekly meetings more attractive and educational. There is no better plan than to inaugurate a series of debates on live questions, drawing every member in to take part in them. Books that will enlighten all on these questions can be had so cheap that they are within the reach of all, and this office has arrangements that it can furnish any books on local topics, to locals ordering them, at wholesale rates.

The quarterly reports for October are nearly all received and they show a marked increase in membership over July reports. Keep up the boom.

We have proposition blanks and the preamble and principles of the order printed in the Finn language and will furnish them to any locals having need for them in their locality.

General Master Workman Powderly's radical stand in politics is proving him to be a statesman of the highest order. He is receiving the commendation and support of that vast army of citizens who recognize his leadership.



## LITERARY NOTES.

Simple Lessons in Drawing for the Shop, by Orville H. Reynolds, chief draftsman Northern Pacific Railroad, is the title to a little book that should be in the hands of every mechanic. It deals with the subject of drawing and sketching so simply that it removes all the seeming mystery surrounding the art.

It is published by the Debs Publishing Company, Terre Haute, Ind., and is sent post paid for \$1.00.

*The Arena* is maintaining well the position it has won at the head of the great reviews. It is in step with the demands of the age.

*Locomotive Engineering* should be in the hands of every mechanic who wishes to keep posted in his profession. Many articles on shop practice are well worth a year's subscription.

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"The man who says he seeks office entirely for the public good may believe his own statements if he is not well acquainted with himself."

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"The man who does not register never fails to have some cogant reason for wanting to vote election day. Tomorrow is the appointed time."

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"If a Government contracts a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and then contract the money volume before the debt is paid, it is the most heinous crime a Government can commit against a free people. I affirm it is my conviction that class laws, placing capital above labor, are more dangerous to the republic at this hour than was chattle slavery in the days of its haughtiest supremacy. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."—*Abraham Lincoln.*

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"In Australia the government owns the railroads. It only costs a person

\$6.50 to ride one thousand miles, there. Commutation rates for local service are still lower. A workman can ride to and from his work, a distance of six miles for 2 cents a trip; 12 miles for 4 cents; 18 miles for 6 cents; 24 miles for 8 cents; 30 miles for 10 cents. Yearly tickets good for thirty mile trips are sold for \$17.40. This is the kind of centralization we need in this country; it centralizes bread and meat into the mouths of the workingman's children and clothes on their backs."

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"Four-score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men were created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived or so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living or dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."—*Abraham Lincoln's speech at the Gettysburg Cemetery.*

## 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, Ida.. August 20, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Another month has rolled around and our rush is still on. Engine 7-9 is out this month, and 756 will follow in a few days. Work is rapidly progressing on the 514. Two of the engines, the 1033 and 913 have been dismantled and their old boilers have been sent to Omaha to be replaced by new ones. By the way, if the rest of our scrap heap could be sent to Omaha with a full explanation of when, where and how it became scrap, what a light it would throw upon the expense account. Of course other things help swell the expense, but the loss of time and material occasioned by haste, miscalculation and want of forethought, would be very preceptible to the financial eye.

We have had much complaint of the length of time it takes to get engines out of this shop, and and the expense Shoshone is to the division, but with the force shorthanded and the limited amount of machinery crowded, we are still required to do a percentage of Pocatello's work, the water service work, and any stray outside jobs, parties may obtain permission to have done.

Last pay day, enough men quit to make the shop look lonesome. One machine has to remain idle now, for want of a hand to run it. The wheel lathe was idle for a week, while the man who was to take it after its former runner, finished other work, and it has since been running over time to catch up.

The political conventions held here in the last month, played havoc with the patriotic voters, who found it necessary to keep from getting hoarse, hurrahing for Ben or Grover, by anointing their throats with fusel oil. It makes them feel the inborn, (or acquired if foreigners) freedom, that all on American soil should feel; and after getting their pay check, and their heads small enough to travel, they get square with the company by quitting, "by jove."

The political pot is still boiling all along the line. We lack in Idaho, the funds necessary to put another good speaker or two on the circuit, and to send out more good Peoples party literature. It may be easy enough by certain methods to "fry the fat" out of capitalists, protected manufacturers, salaried thieves, etc. But as the average workingman is but little more than skin and bone, the best directed efforts could do no more than make him "sizzle" and never make a grease spot.

We tried to keep alive a People's Party club, and reach, and convince some who had not heard of the real objects of the new party. But as, through economy, we were compelled to use the school house, some distance from the center of town, and the saloons, we could not draw the "floater" from his street corner, nor the farmer from his haying, to hear our facts and arguments. So the members, who, with a few good exceptions, were faithful old K. of L. men, and their wives. (God bless 'em) felt compelled to give up the meeting and devote what money we could raise to sending out literature. In spite of our disadvantages, we hope, with the good help of the farmers, to place Idaho on the roll of Peoples party states this fall.

Coming back to the shop, we are glad to see the tool room occupied again. The chaotic state it has been in for a month or more was enough to draw tears from any lover of order in a shop.

Chas McPherson has been sick with a heavy cold for a week. Geo. Tuxford has had several attacks of apoplexy. and it is uncertain when he will be able to return to his bench.

Our machinist helper, who graduated under his father, into a machinist, without the usual preparatory apprenticeship, is still getting his share of the cream of the work. He is overhauling a small stationary engine, work that our own boys should have, under the direction of either a machinist or the foreman himself, so they might get an insight into other work than the routine work on a machine.

I try to be as liberal as possible but it is galling to an American born to see home talent at such a disadvantage beside the imported, as it is on western roads, and this in particular. A young man who has faithfully served his time and has proven himself capable of better work is compelled to fit up trucks, grind steam pipes, etc., while men, whose only claim to preference is, that they will, on occasion, take more dirt without kicking, and try harder to do a day and a half's work in nine hours, for the sake of a pat on the back by the boss, have the best of the jobs. I don't blame the men, it may be their nature, but I do object to the discrimination. Our apprentices, instead of securing instruction, suggestion and help they should have from the proper authority, and the change of work necessary to give them, at least, a fair knowledge of the trade as utilized in a railroad shop, are compelled to depend upon what information they can get from any journeyman who is willing to part with so much of his own hardly won, and hardly kept fund, or by studying out how to do it and why so, by himself, to the detriment of the Company's time, and ofttimes to the discouragement of the lad. I should think it would be for the Company's interest to train the young recruits as carefully as possible, and keep them on the road, giving U. P. apprentices who have been faithful, preference over any outside workman. One of the chief pushers of the successors of the old sage brush gang, who did so much to destroy Shoshone's good name, left us some time ago, we



hoped for good. From all accounts he was one of those who travel the country changing their names at times for reasons best known to them. Yesterday he turned up again, to hang on by his cheek, like Corkhills old lieutenant, until times get better elsewhere. These two men are the only ones left of the gang who put the blight on the shop we were once so justly proud of.

It is a mystery to me how the men who travel under aliases, remember who they are unless they do as the Irishman did during the early days of the war. At the time bounties were offered for men, there were many who, for the sake of the money, would desert and re-enlist, of course under different names, and this was done so often the patriot would get confused as to his own identity.

The sergeant at roll call, would call;

"Doyle."

No answer.

"Doyle."

Half a dozen men would doff their hats and make a hurried inspection of the names therein, finally one would mutter, "Doyle, Doyle, sure that wor the last name I tuk." "Here sor."

We had a visit, lasting fifteen minutes, from the officials of the road, a visit of inspection I suppose, as the representative of the government on the Board of Directors was said to be of the party, during which nothing was seen but the painted sides of the shop. The rough boards and canvas of the picture are carefully turned away from view.

Help for moving heavy work around the machines and on the pits is hardly obtainable. Even the boys are pressed into service, lifting or pushing, while their own work waits, and our regular oiler and beltman hardly finds time to attend to his work; his services are in such demand on the floor. While he is otherwise engaged the machinery suffers, and his strength so taxed severely.

We hear that our friend Corkhill who took the general foremanship here with "more power in his hands than any foreman ever had here before," to quote his own words, and who made such a lamentable failure of himself as a mechanic and executive, both here and in a lesser position in Cheyenne, has, after being fired, humbled himself so far as to beg for a job among the common herd at Omaha. How his sensitive feelings must have suffered.

Last Saturday Robt. Foster, now of Portland, was with us for the day and evening. He is the same cordial brother as of old, with no perceptible change, except a slightly added spruceness, which may be due to other causes than a mere change of location. He reports the order in good shape on the coast, and with great possibilities for the future, and brings greetings from several old 3810 men now working at Albina.

Now with a parting injunction to members, both here and other places, not to be lax in their attendance at the assembly, because things seem going on smoothly, but to remember that a calm often precedes a storm, I will close.

SAGE BRUSH.

DENVER, COLO., Oct. 25, 1892.

Editor Magazine:

The shops received a visit to-day. Messrs. Clark, Dickenson, McConnell and some officers of lesser caliber were here on a tour of inspection, consequently we were all wearing our best smile, and bib and tucker. Guess they found things all right here, at least they made no complaint to your correspondent.

Little Joe McConnell was also around here last week all by himself, and looking well after his trip to the Old World. Wish he would give us all the benefit of his observations of shop practice, railroading, etc., as he found them on the other side, through the pages of the Magazine. I believe it would be appreciated by all and prove of value to the employees and the service. We have all heard so much, *voci voca*, while we worked from those that originated over there, that I have often wondered if we knew anything about building locomotives or operating railroads over here.

We are working three hours Saturday afternoons now and getting pay for four, provided you have worked fifty hours before in the same week, but it does not apply to any but the iron workers, discriminating against the others. It certainly is not proving of any benefit to us as we have lost the only time we could feel like men and not slaves, which we had been able to do on Saturday afternoons heretofore. In many places they are agitating for the establishment of a Saturday half-holiday, we have succeeded in taking a step backwards and losing it. A case of the dog losing his bone by snapping for the reflected one in the water. It is by experience we learn, but with workmen it seems each generation must go through the same experience, when they die just before they could have the benefit. I wonder if they, as a class, will ever try to profit by the experience of those before them, and not repeat the same mistakes and suffer the same consequences.

How much better it would be for us if we could have a whole day to hold our heads up and not be at the beck and call of a boss. It would be a move toward our final emancipation, for it would be preparing us for real freemen.

Everything is very quiet about the shops. I am informed that the complaint about not getting coal orders etc., etc., from the clerk was uncalled for, that one or two cases of delay should not cause complaint if the many times he has put himself to the extra trouble to favor men, did not bring out praise. That may be right, but good things are expected and bad things are not, and are not wanted and the way to let it be known is to say so.

L. A. 3218 has shown a large increase the past three months, and are having a number of applications for membership each week.

We failed to give the delegates to the District Assembly in session here from the 10th to the 14th, a very good reception the night our Assembly met while they were here, because of one of the most severe storms ever experienced here, raged

that night, and members found it safer and dryer to stay at home.

The great political battle will have been fought before another month comes around. Much is being said about the part the workmen will play in it. It is to be hoped that they will do their duty to themselves, but it will not be astonishing if many of them follow old lines and prove themselves to be still "voting cattle."

\* \* \*

EVANSTON, Wyo., Oct. 25, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

Knowing that your valuable Magazine is for the labor cause, for which it has fought so bravely for many years, I write of an incident, and hope it will be published, where a man who has always been an enemy to the working class, comes forward at a critical moment and says: "I love and have always upheld them." It is a case where a "would be" friend to labor is running for an office.

The person alluded to is J. D. Hurd, editor of the *Register*, of this city, who is running for an office on the democratic side to represent our county in the halls of the State capital.

In this city as well as elsewhere, he has proven himself an organizer of non-union labor, inasmuch as he has refused to pay the scale of wages paid by our other offices. Furthermore, to gain his desire, has secured the services of a printer, who is at present working nights for the U. P. Co., to work a few hours each day, and is paying him below the scale of wages, thus keeping a union man out of employment.

The following is taken from a letter of an officer of the International Typographical Union, who was presiding at the time of the lockout, which occurred while Mr. Hurd was running the *Ogden (Utah) Commercial*.

"Some time in the early part of 1890, Mr. Hurd came to this city and assumed the management of the *Commercial*, the organ of the liberal party here. He had no sooner got himself fairly installed in his new position than he began warfare upon the Typographical Union. A committee of the union waited upon him and endeavored to adjust matters, but he positively refused to listen to them, waived them aside with a lordly air, and told them he intended to run his own business. This was on Sunday, April 5, 1890. On Tuesday, April 7, when the union men came to the office to go to work, they found the door locked, and were informed by Mr. Hurd that if they would renounce their union they could work in his office, otherwise they could not.

"If Mr. Hurd now claims that he is and always has been a friend to organized labor, he is making a claim to which he has no right."

Now we ask, how can honest, hard working men help elect this man. Surely they don't intend to be trampled upon if they can prevent it. Then it behoves them to carry their own banner.

M. H. D.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 19, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

While reading the correspondence from this point in your valuable periodical, I am fully convinced that the correspondent from here does not keep your readers posted as he should as there are several items that would be eye openers to all concerned, did he tell one-tenth part of what occurs here. If there is a point on the road where favoritism is shown this surely is the place. I shall not exaggerate, but give facts and nothing more. Of late this burg has become noted for drunken brawls and fights which seems to be fostered and encouraged. A short time ago our general foreman discharged a helper in the machine shop for refusing to work on Saturday P. M. The helper having previously arranged with his immediate foreman to lay off that afternoon. Our foreman, who is an all around sport, and a man of considerable pugilistic fame, caused the information to be given out that he was running the shop and that he would wipe the earth with the discharged helper on sight. By chance he and the helper met one evening up town and a fitting foot race was the result; the would be pugilist proved himself to be an artful sprinter as he rode up town on the toe of the helper's boot, and his pugilistic honors faded away as the mist before the morning sun. A few days after, Ready, the scab brick mason, got on a "high lonesome" and proceeded to clean out the shop; he was successful in getting a good choking and ten days for his trouble. As he was able to mix a glass of 'alf and 'alf or pronounce horse without the "h" he got off light, and is at work again. Another "smart Aleck" paints the shop a dupe blue, with a load of tangle foot lightning, and curses the time keeper because he could not get his time, and for his good behavior he is allowed to go to work next day. A fourth one loads himself with "Easy's whiskey," and chases his family out of the house with an ax, and after a protracted spree of a week or more he is allowed to resume work again; and yet the worst has not come. There has been a weeding out in our police force, and we have the rifraf here at work. One of them had been gang foreman in the yard, but got fired for frequenting the saloon too often; he got a job on the police force and paid \$25.00 to hold his position and got fired for so doing, and now he is repairing cars and receives \$2.50 per day, while experienced men get \$2.25. Another ex-policeman is night watchman, and a third is chief of the company's police force. He is the one that wore the tail off of his brass button coat by sitting down on it, and did his best to make a prohibition town out of this place by drinking all the good and bad whiskey he could find.

The coppersmith was fined for drinking too much, so the boss says, but the coppersmith says it was because he quit dividing his drinks with the boss, don't ye'r know.

Mr. Speaker, where was I at? Dr. Keeley would find this locality a desirable place to locate. It seems very degrading that men should have to



submit to such humiliation as we have to here, being watched on every side by the most debauched inebriates that can be gathered from the slums of the city. It is hard to say where such persons get their backing; but it is evident, from what we know of them, that they did not get their situation on their merits.

The men here are not all vagabonds, criminals and thieves, although some of them have failed in business and paid their help with 50 cents on the dollar, or less, and then returned to work in the shop again and seek to formulate plans whereby they may recuperate their empty purses at the expense of men they falsely represent.

When we wish to know the kind of fruit a tree bears, we must first taste it or partake thereof, and when we wish to determine how sincere and honest a man is in what he says, we are necessarily compelled to look back upon his record; for if we are to judge at all we must trust in whatever has transpired. Blasphemy and intimidation will not convert men to our way of thinking or reasoning. Good example is not revealed by using vile language and heaping abuse and maledictions upon your opponent; it is the surest way to do what is wanted of us. I have longed to see men united and working harmoniously together, but the latest fad has proven the last straw on the camel's back. Was the arrogance of a plutocrat, ancient or modern, native or foreign born, barbaric or civilized, naturalized or otherwise more clearly vindicated than what we see in the new order of things.

I have listened to some of the fraternity speak upon christianity and their veneration for their fellow-man, but I would be much pleased to have one of them point out the first single paragraph that contains the slightest semblance of sense, reason or good judgment, as compared to any of its antecedents. I ask, where is the sense in anything that creates enmity and strife? It would please others, as well as myself, to see all the discord cease, but I would not lend my voice, (be it ever so feeble) to any measure that does not contain equal and exact justice to all, regardless of what they are or have been. The time will yet come, and at no distant day, when all true lovers of equity and justice, will scorn the action of the one that was gulled into promulgating such a nefarious scheme. And yet some of them have the brazen effrontery to cry out against oppression when they ape it in every particular.

#### EQUALITY.

LARAMIE, Oct. 23, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

On Wednesday, October 12, the severest snow storm experienced here for many years, raged with a heavy wind, drifting the snow so that traffic on the hill division was at a stand still for a very short time.

Everybody from due clerk to wiper, and any one who could handle a shovel was on duty shoveling snow.

Columbus' Day was pretty generally observed here. Shops were running, but few were at work; all who wished, could work for single time.

Plenty of work is being turned out, and such as will compare favorably with the model shops on the system.

Engine 1700 pulling No. 1 and 8 on hill is doing good work. This engine is of the Mogul type, 20 by 24 inch cylinders with very large boiler and small wheel.

Engine 850 just arrived for the fast mail on same division, is another model machine with all the modern improvements for making fast time with perfect safety. The 850 is an eight-wheel engine, 19 x 24 cylinders and five foot eight inch driving wheel, and a sixty ton engine. The fast mail usually consists of four mail coaches.

A decided improvement has been made in the shops by the laying of a new floor of three inch plank in place of the old one after the Nicholson pavement style, that has done service for so many years.

Everything is going along very smoothly at present with the exception of a little excitement in political matters.

One that don't get weary of reading political papers just now—and for some reason they can be had in abundance for the mere taking—has got to have a queer taste for journalism. Every employe of the company who had accepted a nomination for office was notified to withdraw or quit the company's service. So far none have quit, with but one exception, Jas. Tenwick, who is running for clerk of the court, has quit to act in the capacity of clerk of the court after the election, instead of clerk or stenographer in the M. M. office.

Columbus' Day was a big thing for the children at the school and the young men and women at the university.

Every effort is seemingly being made by our educational institutions to inspire the rising generation with a patriotic enthusiasm. But I am inclined to believe it will take something more than cheering and saluting flags, wearing Columbus' badges, or even firing off crackers, torpedoes or rockets on Independence day to make them patriotic citizens.

If it be true that nearly all the strife that has arisen between Uncle Sam's children the past year, was caused by existing inequalities in the enforcement of laws that are said to have been framed for all alike, if it be true that measures have been adopted giving the few entire political enfranchisement, and the greatest personal liberty, while that given to the masses is only fictitious and delusive. Then, perhaps, the only way to keep up a patriotic sentiment, is to keep on nursing a childish passion for military glory, and have them go into Fourth of July convulsions over the vain delusion that they are to be a free and independent people when they grow up to be men and women.

But as I am not a professor of a university, or even a school teacher, perhaps I have no right to dictate as to the best way—to hold down their places and draw a salary.

Since our delegate to our D. A. has returned, some remarks have been made regarding some of our D. A. officers. To those that made them I have nothing to say, but that if the Darwinism theory of evolution should prove true, it only proves that some of the brute creation have not evolved as they should. And if, on the other hand, the creative story is true, if the Lord will pardon me for finding fault with his work, I must say that the job he done on some, was not worth the dirt he used.

These efforts to injure the character of others remind me of the sand castles, which, as a child I used to erect to bar the progress of the advancing tide.

ANON.

GRAND ISLAND, Oct. 23, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

As you have not heard from this part lately, I thought a few words would not be out of place; so I hasten to say that we are still alive and moving along slowly.

Great is the dissatisfaction with this new code of rules that has been issued. Why is the carpenters ignored in the seeming adjustment? Echo answers, Why.

I will say that we are all glad indeed to see our general foreman, B. C. Howard, able to get around again. His life was despaired of for some time but as I said he is able to be around again and it has made us feel more at ease with ourselves, and don't despair so much for the future. Work at this point plenty, for the force we have, and that has been increased of late. Engine 315 will be out in a few days, she having been in for a general overhauling, and she is expected to show up a good record.

Politics is taking up some of our time just now and we are all doing our best to make the other fellow believe he is "not in it" and will be wholly exterminated on and forever after the eighth of November. We have had joint debates and lectures from everybody to everybody, and the result is a tangled up mess, which can only be straightened up by the Republican party. I have given myself away. "Away it goes." But I will be willing to say to the victors if they get it honestly, all right, go right along and watch the best interests of the people and it will help you.

Columbus has had a very good time of it lately and I think it will be in order now to have a Pilgrim Father's day in honor of what they have done. And then again a Cyrus Field or Cable day, and so on until we will call halt, and that means stop, (your fooling.)

Our friend and brother, Pat O'Keefe, had a pretty close call, being caught while coupling cars, and sorely bruised about the head, chest, etc., etc. But let me tell you a secret; Pat is one of the boys you can not kill; he is like the proverbial Kilkenny cats who have nine lives.

Our new depot is, finished and occupied, and if you want to see a thing of beauty and a joy forever, come and look at it. And our new yard,

why it is just immense. And with that I will say we are anxious to see how things will go with us in the future.

Yours in the interests of

3790.

GRAND ISLAND, Oct. 17, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Some time ago you told us in your book, I don't know its name, over the name of Jack Plane, that he, that is Jack, would tell us something about the way things are run at Grand Island. No heed paid to wages, the smaller the better for some of our bosses, and how our mechanics are sent home at five o'clock and the helpers kept to do the work. Sunday, too, I am told, the same helpers are kept to do the work of mechanics, and all for straight time, too. What think you of bosses who will do, or allow such to be done.

I feel sometimes that we will have to do something serious to get even.

I want to hear from Jack Plane as that is easier than

RIP SAW.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Oct. 23, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Being a constant reader of your Magazine I will take the pleasure of dropping you a few lines that might be of interest to the readers of the Magazine on this system. Since my return to Evanston, I see that there is a few of the old stand-bys here yet, I see Engineer Wm. Lethbridge, Lew Denison, Geo. Murphy running passenger east. Engineer Wm. Downey, Cy. Livingstone and George Forbes running west. I see a few of the old machines left yet, but a great many strangers. Since I was here the last time it appears to me, and by what I am informed, that when a good mechanic starts to work here, and finds how the thing is run, and how the men are bulldozed about, his time is short in Evanston.

If my business should prove a success in Evanston, you will hear from me again as you have from other points of the road.

There appears to be lots of work in the shops, but more black paint and varnish than anything else. I notice quite a number of Engines standing out side of the round house exposed to the rain and snow. It is reported that machine shops are to be built here. I hope it is true for they are needed very bad.

Politics are all the rage at present. You can hear politics discussed on every corner of the street. It is hard to say which party will come out on top.

There has been considerable sickness in Evanston of late.

We are very apt to make mistakes sometimes, but the little fellow in the back shop made a grand mistake on a job the other week, and I am



informed he got jacked up for it. I guess it is all right now, as he belongs to the human race.

I am informed that the carpenters and painters of this place are not satisfied with the new agreement; they think they are entitled to the same time on Saturdays as the machine and boiler makers and their helpers are. Yours respectfully,  
EDMONDS.

ARMSTRONG, Kans., Oct. 23, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

The weather for the past month was beautiful and grand, and everybody enjoyed it in their own fashion. Only a few slight gray frosts making their appearance to date, with some heavy rains at intervals. Business on the road is good; work in the shops in abundance, hiring new men in all departments, while others are leaving.

The fifty-four hour a week contract went into effect on the third instant. On the first Saturday worked under the new schedule of time all iron workers quit work at four o'clock, P. M., and received nine hours for it, whilst the freight car repairers had to work till five P. M. to get the same number of hours, thus showing great discrimination against the latter class of workmen, something unusual in railroad work and will not stand the crucial test of time. Although the change of time was brought about by the ironworkers a large number of them favors the Saturday afternoon lay off but went to work reluctantly. Engine A or as she is numbered 761 the first of the series of four engines to be built here left the roundhouse on the 13th inst. and after a little humouring on the side track was placed on the main line as a freight engine, and is rated a first class engine by those competent to know. She was built under the immediate supervision of Mr. James Roberts. The material in her construction is first class and the workmanship par excellence, work on the second new engine is progressing rapidly.

The shops was closed on the 6th and 20th inst., on the former date for the Kansas City, Mo. fair, for the latter date, in honour of the four hundredth anniversary of Christopher Columbus discovering America, and a tribute to the great navigator.

Charles Grossarth, of the machine shops, and John Lane, of the paint shop are home again. The foreman represented the machinists from here at this district meeting held at Albina, Oregon. The latter represented the Knights of Labor from here at the district convention held at Denver, Colorado. They both came home full of wisdom and labor lore. I hope they will use it judiciously.

On Saturday the tin shop, paint shop, and coach shop were all shut down in the afternoon; but should any of these departments, through rush of business, be compelled to work, they would have to work until five P. M. to receive nine hours pay for it, while those in the tripartite protocol would receive the same number of hours

by quitting at four o'clock P. M. Some of these men in the shop take things philosophically, whilst others are in for revenge when opportunity offers. I am only giving the feelings of the men discriminated against.

I have been for the past four years correspondent of the Magazine from this point, and during that time I made it a point to expose in these columns any infringement on the rights and prerogatives of the men, no matter in what capacity they worked. That is, I made no discrimination against any class of labor or trade, which is the fundamental principles of the Knights of Labor. I shall always oppose any agreement from whatever source it emanates from, that will divide the sentiments of the working men in the interest of capital. I think the last agreement is in the interest of capital as it divides labor. If you fellows on the top ever get into trouble then you will find out all about your misdeeds. Like a politician going before the public for their suffrage, all his past bad deeds will be exposed.

AU BOUT DE SON.

## THE PRAYER-CURE IN THE PINES.

A kind of purty boy was Hank,  
With a girlish face, an' an honest, frank,  
Confidin' light in big blue eyes,  
Thet look with a sorter half-surprise  
At the things they seen in Stiggins' camp,  
An' euthin', somehow, that seemed to stamp  
Him diff'runt from us, an' give him just  
A triffin' flavor of upper crust.

Nothin' put on, but nateral—see?  
Friendly an' social, but not too free.  
A gentleman born was young Hank Shaw,  
An' he didn't drink, nor didn't chaw,  
An' never cussed,—thet is, not much,  
An' when he did he did it in such  
An awk'ard way you could tell for sure  
He was more or less of an amachure.

Never said nothin' about his kin,  
Never let on whar his home hed been,  
Worked right along with the rest of us,  
An' held his own with the best of us,  
Till Big Foot Zekel, who used to laff  
At his genteel manners, quit his chaff,  
An' give out the statement, cold an' chill,  
He'd lick the duffer as used Hank ill.

Now, the boy was young,—jest turned sixteen,—  
An' the work was hard an' the chuck was mean,  
But he tuffed it out through cold an' damp,  
Till, jest as Stiggins was breakin' camp,  
He tuk with feaver so mighty bad,  
He couldn't be moved to town, poor lad;  
So me an' Zekel an' Long Dan Drew  
Stayed thar in the woods to see him through.

Austin Corbin, and many others of blessed memory.

The fact of such a gathering ought to be of itself of great significance to the industrial masses, but what was reported to the public of what they said to each other is of greater significance, we quote from the reports:

"Attorney General Miller, responding to the toast, 'The President of the United States,' closed his speech by a commentary upon the official duties of the President, and *deprecatory of the tendency of the legislature to encroach upon those executive duties.*" "The members showed a hearty appreciation of the speaker's efforts by liberal applause.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster then spoke of the close relations of the Treasury department to such an important body as the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Cleveland, after reference to the "business interests" of the nation, said: "As I close, I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks for the courtesies often extended to me by the organization at whose hospitable board I have set this evening. I beg to assure you that though I may not soon meet you again on an occasion like this, I shall remember with peculiar pleasure the friends made among your membership, and shall never allow myself to be heedless of the affairs you so worthily hold in your keeping."

Whitelaw Reid, after jokingly referring to his defeat, said "I can only answer in the words of the French Chamber of Deputies, who said that on an international question affecting his country, there was no minority and no majority, that all were Frenchmen," which means that all there present were for the business interests.

It is plainly evident from this event that the representatives of plutocracy are united at all times

on all questions of material benefit to them. Can the representatives of labor's interests say as much? But if they cannot, should they not at once place themselves in position to do so? There are those faithful to all the interests of mankind that are doing all in their power to make it so.

While the representatives of wealth were congratulating themselves at the banquet tables, loaded with the products of toil, surrounded with every luxury there were gathering in two other cities, representatives of the toiling millions, the Farmer's Alliance at Memphis, and the Knights of Labor at St. Louis. What a contrast between the interests represented at those cities and New York, where they were applauding those who would have the powers of the president extended to that of an absolute monarch, or that the welfare of dollars was greater than that of men.

The gathering at New York represented wealth accumulated through the exercise of special privileges, not because of any greater physical or intellectual powers, those gathered at the other cities represented those who are suffering for the bare necessities of life, because they are deprived of the use of those natural opportunities that of right belong to every human being.

President Loucks of the Alliance in his address said: "The trouble in the industrial situation is because of the unjust distribution of wealth through special privileges conferred on the private corporations. When we became fully convinced that relief must come through political action to repeal the special privileges conferred on favored classes, we were confronted with two enemies—the one, those who were to be deprived of special privileges, and who, controlling unlimited wealth through



which they controlled the industries of the nation, the press and the political machinery of both political parties, are loth to lose their so-called vested rights. They resorted to abuse, ridicule and misrepresentation and oppression to destroy organized labor by wielding a tremendous power, the other, those who were seeking personal advancement."

Can those seeking the welfare of humanity fully realize the power they have to contend against? Ages of bowing to the power that wealth gives seems to have bred into the race the disposition to worship that power, by which alone it could exist.

The "business interests" have been cared for before the election, by the election, and will continue to be.

Labor's interest, the interests of the millions engaged in every form of industry, must be. Men have got to be educated in what their rights are, and how they can be protected. After an election is always before another election, and it is at an election alone that practical steps are taken. It is during that period that preparations must be made. We should take example from the acts of the privileged classes, be united before, at, and after all elections. Seek the abolishment of those social conditions that overloads the banquet table, while the table of a single toiler remains bare. It can never be while the sitters at the banquet table are allowed special privileges, or while the toilers believe they have any political interest in common with them, or can be furthered by delegating political power to them or their agents. We have been fooled long enough by their seeming opposition before election, and their banqueting after election. Let us rally to our mutual interests now before another election.

#### WILL THERE BE A STRIKE?

A statement is going the rounds of the press, that railroad employes are planning for a great strike while the World's Fair is in progress next year. Where the report originated or what grounds there are for it does not appear.

Dissatisfaction among wage-earners is general, and not to be found any more among railroad employes than other branches of industry. It is utter nonsense to imagine that any such planning is going on among railroad employes. Nothing of that nature could be possible, except through organization, and all the organizations in existence have for their main object the prevention of the necessity of a strike, to settle questions as they arise. The power to strike arises incidental to the gaining of a position necessary to the proper consideration of such questions. It is the other side that has the most to say whether a strike shall follow or not.

The history of railroad strikes the past eight years bears conclusive proof of that, and in that connection the rumor now adrift deserves consideration by organized railroad employes.

Regardless of just where to place the responsibility, it is demonstrated in every strike that has occurred, that a failure on the part of the workmen meant a demand on them to abandon their organization in order that they could again have employment. This is seen in the surrender of the men at Homestead. If any of the strikers are employed at all they must bind themselves under oath to have no connection with a labor organization, the only hope that the workers have to defend their rights, a power that the employer invariably seeks to deprive them of. This being true at such times it must be equally true

before a strike or lockout occurs.

Avaricious employers, confronted by a united front of their employes, first center their efforts on weakening or destroying that which unites the men. And experience shows that there is no surer method than defeating them in a strike, though evidently it has often proved more expensive than they first estimated.

None of the great railroad strikes of the past eight years have been successful. Local concession have been gained but not when a great system was involved, and the reason for it, we believe, was the corporations arranged for the strike, and the employes did not, they unknowingly carried out the arrangements made for them.

Arrangements that were designed to bring defeat and the destruction of organization on that system to follow. A reference to incidences connected with the Reading strike in December 1887, and the Burlington in February 1888 goes a long way in proof of this.

For several weeks prior to the time that the employes of the Reading system knew that they had any grievance that it would ever be necessary to strike over, that corporation was employing men stationing them at convenient points along the road. When thus prepared the employes found themselves facing difficulties, and the corporation managers would listen to no arguments from their representatives, plainly showing that it was the object of the company to force them to strike or submit.

In the case of the Burlington that company had agents in Europe hiring men before the employes' committee knew what demands they would likely insist on, before they knew what the company would concede to. The company evidently were arranging *their position*. A similar state of

affairs is found in connection with the strike on the South-west system in 1886, and the New York Central in 1890.

All this plainly shows that it is not the employes who have been the aggressors in the strikes of the past few years. The evidence shows strongly that their power to strike was utilized by their enemy to destroy itself.

With such facts before us, we have a clue to locate the source of the present rumor, in railroad offices and not among the men. A preparation for the blow they may intend to strike. It is a good rule to do that which your enemy does not want you to do, "To look before you jump."

It is therefore well for all members of labor organizations, especially those whose members are employes of large corporations, to study the situation closely lest hasty action lead to steps that will not result in their welfare, steps that their opponents wanted them to take.

At the present time railroad employes have no grievances of an unusual or special nature. They may arise very suddenly, the courtesy and conciliatory spirit with which their representatives have generally been received may change with surprising quickness, and if such should be the case, but one conclusion can be reached, that decisive action on their part is expected, wanted and prepared for.

There is not an organized body of railroad employes, but what are constituted so as to retard rather than hasten the resort to strike, that trifling matters could in no way force such an issue. Consequently if a strike of a general nature results at any time in the coming year, it can be taken as conclusive that it was planned by the corporation managers, and the men were goaded to take the step

their defeat being assured before hand.

Thorough organization is one of the best strike preventatives, but thorough organization does not necessarily mean that all the men employed in an industry are members of associations, for that might be true and the conditions be practically more dangerous to the real welfare of the associated than if none existed; thorough organization means education, knowledge of what is to be contended with, knowledge necessary to use the power at hand most effectively against it, to avoid wasting it when it can possibly have no effect. Every lodge or assembly should be a school of social economics where the reasons for the conditions against which complaint is directed are sought out, for a disease can always be most effectually resisted if we know its sources, it causes.

When such is thoroughly done, there will be no danger of workmen striking just at the time employers expect them to. The prospects for the coming year are not favorable to labor from an immediate material standpoint.

Employment will be scarce and the necessities of life will be high. Discontent will increase and strikes consequently easy to kindle, and large employers care less if their plants be idle. Safety from these dangers rests solely in the effectiveness arising from education and discipline of the labor organizations. Such periods are the ones that organizations, which rest solely on force for their weapons, crumble down, and the period when the tyrants of industry seek to be rid of that which resists them. All legitimate efforts of labor to advance suffer thereby.

Let the corporations plan for strikes if they will, but let the laboring classes plan to reach the end wanted without resorting to them.

## THE VALUE OF STATISTICS.

The first demand on the law making power for the welfare of labor, made by the Knights of Labor was:

"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."

Through the persistent efforts of the organization, a national bureau has been established, and in over thirty states of the union.

Much good has already resulted, though they have been greatly handicapped through the influence of partizan politics and their control by men not thoroughly in sympathy with the objects intended.

A correct knowledge of the educational, moral and financial condition of the people is what is wanted, for by it alone can proper steps be directed to improve the condition of the masses.

Much that is to be done for the elevation of the laboring classes must be assisted by the enactment of laws. The arguments in favor of such enactments when coming from the masses were found to have little weight, the statements advanced in proof being so startling in many cases, was laughed at, as altogether too improbable. For that reason information gathered by authority of the State was seen to be a necessity if any headway was to be made. Organizations like the Knights of Labor, seeking to improve the conditions of the masses, by governmental and educational means could make no better beginning than to cause the establishment of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, and if the Order does nothing more, the work already done in this direction will make it be blessed by future generations.



But where they are established workingmen should speedily interest themselves in seeing that they do the work intended of them. They are intended to obtain correct information, bear facts, uncolored nor in favor of any particular theory, to be used by all citizens.

Every bill proposed for legislative enactment should have the necessity for it, supported by information reliable beyond a question of a doubt.

Since the labor question has been forced so prominently into our political life there is nothing more valuable to the State. What is right is wanted, what is wrong should be righted. Representatives of the masses, on introducing measures into legislative assemblies, find themselves faced with the strongest opposition. The cry is raised that to pass it would work an injury in certain directions, and in alarm, supporters desert it. Right can wrong no man. Such representatives backed by an official collection of facts, have the advantage, and if the facts are against them they will refrain from introducing the measure. The result is in favor of justice to all. It creates a protection against excitement and undue prejudice working an injury to any one. It is for the good of the State.

In our social life, which must be improved by educational means, nothing can be more valuable than information that shows what is necessary and where the greatest efforts should be directed. There can be no better support to every form of social reform organizations than our Bureaus of Labor Statistics can be made. As far as social conditions have been investigated to date, much has been done to raise the stigma attached to the poor and unsuccessful in life, by showing that those conditions

were due, principally, to environments outside of the control of the individual.

It has done much to direct the organized efforts of the masses from attempts to alleviate effects through charity, to the destruction of the causes by demanding justice and right where injustice and wrong in our social atmosphere bring such dire effects.

We have got to delve deeper than has yet been attempted. The sentimentalism expressed in the words, "you are enquiring into private affairs" has hindered such work in the past. That will be greatly lessened as the good is discovered, as more and more we realize our utter dependence as social beings and that the welfare of the individual is the concern of the State, and that the aid of the State depend on the knowledge of the individual. That by it alone can justice be assured one, without injuring another.

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#### THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

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The rumor of the candidacy Mrs. Mary E. Lease of Kansas, for United States Senator, is calling out ridicule from some quarters, but that seems to be all that can be said against it.

Why could she not be trusted in the Senate as well as any man that has ever been there. She is certainly quite as capable. What reason is there then that she could not go if she is legally chosen?

Such a question opens up the whole woman question. Why should not a woman do anything that she is equally as capable as a man of doing?

One of the K. of L. principles is "to secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work." It stops there, but implies more. If the woman secures the work they will aid her to secure the pay. Why

not aid her to the work. Why not help break down the prejudicial taint from barbaric ages, that cause the sex to be rated in anything inferior to man? "Equal opportunities to all and special privileges to none," ought to be considered a proclamation for their emancipation. Equal opportunities is all they need. Let quality and fitness then do the rating. Man has simply taken special privileges to himself, and that is why some laugh at a woman assuming one of their privileges to be a senator.

The days of the feudal lord has past, of the chattel slave, the thrones of monarchs are crumbling, and it is all a destruction of special privileges. The world is growing democratic, the cry for liberty, fraternity, and equality is doing much for the world, and among other things the rights of women must be recognized. The world cannot be democratic without it. Inability to do should be the only reason to bar any human being from attaining any position.

Social affairs will adjust to any changes made and do it properly. Just as it does when any class who have been deprived from special privileges, are placed on an equality of rights.

If there is any reason why a woman should not be seated in the United States Senate or any legislative hall, we would like to hear it given, and let the matter be discussed. If there is any reason why they should not be allowed to cast a vote, we would like to hear it. It is a question that should be discussed in our labor organizations.

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#### THE REFERENDUM.

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The Initiative and Referendum now in force in Switzerland ought to be introduced in some form or

another into our form of government.

The initiative is the right of a citizen to propose a bill for an act of the legislature and compels its consideration, and the referendum is the reference of all acts of the legislature back to the people to vote for or against, and before they become the law of the land must have received the support of a majority of the people.

There is no question but what the form in force in Switzerland would have to be greatly modified for operation in a country like ours, or the people become considerably more active in studying social needs, more than they have to have any beneficial results arise from the referendum, but nothing would stimulate activity in that direction more than some form of the referendum would. It would be necessary to have the vote taken separate from the time of elections to fill offices, because the interest in candidates overshadows all others.

The referendum is now in force on all constitutional amendments, at the last election two important amendments were submitted to the people of Colorado, and a very small per cent. of the voters expressed their wish regarding them either way. If there had been no other voting to be done it would have been discussed, and such discussion would have been valuable as a teacher of the powers of a citizen. Every vote on a constitutional amendment should be submitted to the people at a special election when nothing but that is to be considered.

The right of recall, of any representative by a two-thirds majority of his constituency would also be great aid in keeping government in the hands of the people. If a representative realized that if he did not do what he was sent there to do he could not stay,

though they make better opportunities, the individual has than to make use of them.

The better a man is qualified, the surer he is of having the opportunity to utilize his ability. The people are stirring themselves up to take a more active part in government. Great statesmen have always risen from the masses, and every man in America should be a statesman. Should be posted in the political and social needs of the hour, and there is no reason why he cannot be. The opportunity to inform themselves is there as well as the opportunity to act, properly used special privileges would waste away.

J. C. NOYES.

#### T. V. POWDERLY'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The General Master Workman in his address to the general assembly in session the past month at St. Louis, besides reference to detailed work of the order, has the following of general interest to say:

It is the opinion of your General Master Workman that all Local Assemblies should be made up of a mixed membership. Each Local Assembly should admit men and women of all trades and occupations. When a question of vital importance to any one calling is discussed all others may become familiar with it, and when private matters relating to that particular occupation are to be considered those not directly interested may retire. There is no question which bears on any trade or calling which does not bear, either directly or indirectly, on all others, and many of the failures of the past can be traced directly to the door that closed in the faces of men who were excluded from participation in discussions in which their interests were involved.

As I review the past history of the labor movement, I am inclined to the belief that there has been a great waste of vital force and means. As we look around us we see a hundred and one

new associations having in view the granting of benefits for accident or sickness, or insurance in case of death. While it is true that many of these were swindling concerns pure and simple, it is none the less true that they drew not alone from the Knights of Labor, but from all labor organizations.

It is a fact that there are too many labor organizations struggling for supremacy. Turn in any direction we may and we find a labor organization battling for existence. Callings that up to a short time ago were not known to the general public are known under the name of some national or international association. The tendency of the labor movement seems to be to divide up, while that of the opposing force—capital—is to consolidate, and thereby to gain strength to combat the forces of industry, when, single handed, they are arrayed before them. Every prominent member of a labor organization who for some reason or other has taken offense at something done, or who entertains an idea that his plan is the best, sets about organizing a new society of labor. The only result is division of strength, cutting off of communication, isolation and death. These may not be palatable truths, but that they are true no one can deny who has eyes to see and ears to hear. It is not by remaining silent on these things that we can remove the evil. Something must be done to remedy this error; that is an error both of judgment and policy I am morally certain. A kindly hand should be outstretched to all who toil; a means of mingling the others who work for bread should be extended to every man and woman. This, it seems to me, should engross your undivided attention for a period of the time you will spend here. There exists no reason why every branch of toil should not be enrolled under the shield of this Order. There is no reason why every interest cannot be more carefully guarded in this Order than in separate and isolated camps, where we too often find them



more bitterly opposed to each other than to the concentrated forces by which all of us are opposed. The one crying need of the hour is an organization in which every interest may be cared for, in which all may meet on common ground, in which a unity of thought may be effected, in which a thorough knowledge of what important steps each division of labor intends taking may be imparted to all others. Who wears shoes and cloth on hill-side and train should be permitted to mingle with the makers of shoes and cloth in the folds of organization. The jealousies of the past can be leveled to the earth through the application of common-sense rules and practices. No one man or no man's interest should stand in the way of this reform.

The members of the Order are to be congratulated on the gratifying results of the agitation for ballot reform which was inaugurated by the General Assembly a few short years ago. When the question was first presented to the General Assembly no State in the United States held elections under laws which would secure the voter in the right to cast his ballot without intimidation, scrutiny, or without subjecting himself to the espionage of those who might have it in their power to injure him for voting contrary to their wishes. Now there are some thirty States in which the secret-ballot law is in force. In some of these States the laws are not up to the standard established by this Order; but these laws may be amended—none of them should be repealed. There must be no backward steps taken on this great question. It is the opinion of your General Master Workman that we should go still further in advocating the passage of election laws which will render it impossible for any person to vote unless he can read his ballot. We have no guarantee under any of the ballot reform laws that the uneducated voter may not dispose of his vote in such a manner as to work injury to the community. The illiterate voter is certainly at the mercy of some other person when casting his

ballot, and, if it is proper for me to call in another to prepare for me my ballot it is just as equitable for me to send that other person in to vote in my stead. Under the law which was prepared by the General Executive Board some years ago, the right of the illiterate citizen was guarded, but that feature of our law was not adopted by any of the State Legislatures. I am well aware that objections will be raised against depriving the man who cannot read of the right to vote; but it must not be forgotten that we continue to deny to woman, who can read, the right to a voice in public affairs, and we do it without offering even an apology for the continuance of the wrong. That no injustice may be done, it would be well to fix on a day in the future—say five years from the date of the passage of the law—after which no person should be allowed to vote unless qualified to do so by being able to read his ballot. There are those who would establish a property qualification for the citizen, but we should oppose such an innovation with all the strength we possess. This nation must depend for its life on the intelligence of its citizens, and it is very essential that an educational qualification take the place of the system now practiced. Once the citizen learns to read his ballot, he will take more interest in it and will be anxious to study the principles of the parties which appeal to him for support. No matter how intelligently the illiterate citizen may dispose of his ballot, he does it on the strength of what he is told, and not on what he knows. His illiteracy gives some other man the privilege of voting twice. I recommend that the General Assembly take action on this matter.

Under the operations of the secret voting law we can more readily get the sense of the masses on the subject of submitting all laws to the people for agitation and discussion before adoption. The last session of the Congress of the United States witnessed the introduction, we are informed, of thousands of bills and resolutions, each one

ent the organization of labor. In 1824 all these laws, which had proved perfectly inefficient for their purpose, were rescinded, but the results of that repeal were so alarming that the repeal was repealed the following year and the common law of conspiracy was left to act freely against combinations in restraint of trade, with some exceptions. It left, however, the right of persons to meet together to determine the rates of wages, prices to be required for work or paid to workmen, hours of labor per day, and agreements verbal or written to fix wages or prices. And later these liberties were defined to include everything except the right to intimidate, molest or obstruct. Still, unions as such were not legalized, though they ceased to be criminal organizations. Under these laws trades unions, however, have flourished and multiplied.

The relation of labor unions to civilization is much misunderstood, and this misunderstanding has resulted in hostility to the unions. Unions discipline, train, and educate the working classes beyond all other agencies. They turn them from inchoate mobs into drilled bodies. They are far better than armies because they discuss important questions, spread information among those who most need it, sets minds to thinking that otherwise would never stir, protect the ignorant, the weak and the oppressed, and tend to abolish poverty by their constant push for higher wages. To join a labor union always signifies a willingness to submit to discipline and restraint, to hear questions discussed, to consider rights and wrongs. The better workman are more generally unionists than the inferior.

Society should always support the unions as most beneficial to working classes, and as being a means to their redemption from the poverty and misery about which there is so much outcry. But people judge adversely to them from their occasional manifestation as seen in the strike. The superficial appearance of the strike is one of violence and disorder, sometimes accompanied by bloodshed and almost

always by the exercise of force of one kind or another. These strikes falling in the midst of a peaceable community like the bomb of an anarchist, produce consternation and terror among the comfortable classes, and therefore excite their animosity. They hate them, and therefore are quickly led to hate the organizations under whose auspices they are apt to occur. Therefore they denounce and detest unions, which order them. They do not stop to consider the amount of other work which the unions must be doing in times when no strikes are on, what a system of discipline, instruction and training the management of such an institution brings into play, what a number of subjects must be discussed, and what a number of intelligent discussions must be held, what financial plans must be matured, what ways and means devised in order to carry any single union along successfully for a length of time. All these things escape the notice of the other classes. They also forget to mark that the laborers in their unions have to grapple problems which try the nerve and intelligence of even well-trained men, with undisciplined and narrowly instructed minds, and to find the solution of these problems at the risk of their own scanty living if they fail. A candid consideration of these facts may lead one to see that labor unions are for their members no child's play of weak and willful deorganizers, no amusement of idle hours, but a serious and drastic school of discipline and instruction. Therefore it is that they must be beneficial to the workmen because they give the habit of thinking out problems, of discussing important matters, of instructing themselves in subjects otherwise beyond their scope.

But that is by no means the whole story, nor even the main consideration. It is undoubtedly something to the state that when taking its citizens for soldiers they benefit by the training and discipline of army drill and social life, but after all the main use of an army is to fight in defense of the



common welfare and for public objects. So the main object of the labor union is not the incidental drill and instruction of its members, but the attainment of specific ends for their advantage, the establishment of a continually improving material and social condition for the laborers who support it. It is no sort of a night or grammar school; it is instituted to meet a need and to attain an object, and this need is the need of a better living and this object the capacity to force society into constant contribution to the welfare of the masses. All of its serious purpose, therefore, is directed to this one end, and so far as it pushes this purpose and reaches this end it succeeds, and only so far. Its success is only the climax of that slow and secular movement by which the masses have risen from slavery to serfdom, from serfdom to villianage, from villianage to free contract, and free contract to citizenship—a movement without leadership and almost without direction from anyone, but rather the inevitable effect of the slowly increasing wealth of mankind as the products of industry continued to accumulate. From a position below the law workmen have advanced first to a position against the law, then to a position within the law, and now are rising to a position to make the law.

A chief reason for the perpetual strife arising between employers and employed is a failure to realize that in a world where evolution is continually going forward perpetual change is the primary law. Those who strive to keep things as they are are fighting against the fundamental principles of the universe, which is that nothing shall remain as it is. So employers who contend that any existing wage shall not advance do not comprehend that if society is to go forward the wage level must advance, and that society is shoved forward by themselves every time an improved machine is introduced into their factories. That machine carries with it increased productiveness, and, as a matter of in-

evitable sequence, a social advance which is necessary to make the machine profitable to its owner, and the means of that social advance must be found in higher wages given to workmen.

The idea that machinery can cheapen and increase production indefinitely without increasing the power of the consumers of products to use a greater quantity of them is clearly false. Limited consumption means limited production. Increased consumption alone can stimulate increased production.

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The evolution of society, therefore, which is a natural and irresistible law, pushes society forward to a condition of greater wealth and more universally diffused comfort. And the best thing for all of us is to yield to the impulse and take pains to go forward, and not get in the way with inherited obstinacies and querulous oppositions. Theorizers and book students are always sidetracking their thinking on some other issue than the central and effective purpose of organized labor. \* \* \*

What men need is more things, and these are only to be got by producing them, and so have them to divide before beginning to squabble about their division. And employers now driven from pillar to post by strikes and clamors for more wages would see also that if they were once to take sides with the workingmen in giving all the wages they could afford, and so increasing the size of their own markets, they also would produce more goods and join in adding to the general felicity. The solution of all problems is purely economic, and the immense battle now going on is almost useless except so far as it will finally teach the true doctrine that wages and profits rise together, while prices fall at the same time, and that no business and no country is prosperous except where wages are high, profits large and prices low.—*Social Economist*.

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“Thieves will always catch themselves if given time and space.”



### PROFIT SHARING.

Had Mr. Carnegie adopted profit sharing instead of the sliding scale, the chances are there would have been no massacre, and the stoppage of work throughout the country incidental to the strike would have been avoided. Mr. Carnegie adopted the sliding scale plan, with profit sharing in mind. He was, at the time, greatly interested in the relation between master and men in all its bearings. He triumphantly eulogized American democracy, American protection, labor unions, arbitration, and co-operation, which is profit sharing carried to its ultimate conclusion. He not only ventured to hope that complete co-operation would become the industrial system of the future, but in declaring the proprietor's wealth to be a trust fund, he called upon public sentiment to make it a "disgrace to die rich." The gentle aroma of socialism in all this was more startling then than now. Except for Mr. Carnegie's well-known money making powers, his four-in-hand coaching tours, and his Scotch head, these declarations might have been set down to a sympathetic familiarity with Plato or More or Godin. The motive in adopting the sliding scale was good enough. He meant to pay larger wages when he got larger prices. There was a bed-rock of selling price and a bed-rock of wages. More price, more pay. Here is the rub. The plan of wages, pure and simple; but the amount of the wages varies according to the market price of the product. It embodies no element of profit sharing. The increase of wages is due to causes upon which the workman has no influence whatever. Whether he or his fellows do well or ill, work carefully or slovenly, rapidly or slowly, it has no effect on the tonnage rate paid him. As he is paid by weight, these differences affect the amount he will receive; but they do so no more under the sliding scale than under any piece work system. As to the general results, the actual profits *of the business, the workman has no*

interest. As to his own output, the slight increase in the rate per ton could have no effect on the character of his work. A piece-work man works his hardest, and he cannot be speeded up by adding two cents or five cents to the dollar of schedule.

One essential of profit sharing is that the earner's share is saved up. He does not get it day by day. The most serious evil that surrounds the wages system is the facility afforded for spending every copper that is earned. A wage-earner is relieved of all responsibility outside of the particular work which is provided for him. He can rent a house, and buy furniture on the installment plan, or rent it at 5 per cent. a month. He can supply every want that his week's wages will cover, and a little more, by paying high prices for credit purchases. He can buy every variety of amusement. He gets his pay every Saturday night, and, with all their worldly possessions in their pockets, it will be none but exceptional men who will of their own voluntary determination hunt up a place in which to lay by money which it is so convenient and agreeable to spend at once. Profit sharing hoards up till the end of the year, and it then offers some tangible and attractive plan of investment. There is nothing of this in the sliding scale. It is higher wages, but still only wages—to be spent as wages are.

The sliding scale applies to but a small fraction of the whole force, usually not more than five to eight in a hundred. Those who benefit by it are only the skilled men; those who manipulate the expert processes are highly paid. The mass of workers are excluded. There is no recognition of mutuality, no fusion of interest, no co-operation. It does not touch the ranks and file. It applies to the very portion which neither requires it as a spur nor deserves it as justice. The men to whom it does apply are paid by weight; and the incentive of increased pay, by reason of increased production, will inevitably hold them up to their ut.

most efforts. Of a thousand men, nine hundred and fifty, embracing every variety of labor, earning from \$1.25 a day upward, go moping around at a snail's pace, doing the least amount of work for as much as possible, and utterly indifferent whether a slight break-down stops a thousand men for an hour, or whether oil, coal and waste are saved or squandered. There is no inducement on the part of either those who share in the sliding scale, or those who do not, to economize in material or improve in methods. Every improvement in machinery implies a corresponding reduction in the scale at the next settlement day. Why should the worker facilitate or welcome economical contrivances? His interest is confined to his own day's wages, and his employer's or his fellow's income is no concern of his.

The highest value of profit sharing lies in its influence in bringing proprietor and employe together. It breaks down the wall which separates them. It teaches them that constructive co-operation is better than destructive opposition. When a mutually satisfactory plan of apportionment of profits is reached—and this is not difficult—then mutual interest is self-evident. The tendency becomes inevitable to make the most of united effort. Under the sliding scale, it is not pretended that one workman or all the workmen can in the slightest degree effect the sum out of which the increased pay comes. In profit sharing every man knows that he and his fellow-employe can and do effect their individual incomes. Individual interest and common interest are bound up together. Proprietor and employe alike know that indifference re-acts upon themselves. If there is any truth in the asserted superiority of free labor, then there is superiority in interested labor.

Had Mr. Carnegie adopted a liberal system of profit sharing, what would have been the result? To skilled men he would have paid the association rate of wages prevalent throughout the country, and to ordinary mechanics

and laborers, the day rate current in the Pittsburg district. During the six years in question the steel industry has been, on the average highly profitable. It has been protected by an import duty, and home competition has been stalled by combinations. A liberal dividend could have been paid upon wages, perhaps as much as 10 per cent., without reducing the earnings of capital below a rate at which an abundance of it would gladly seek investment.

In large industrial operations, such as railroads and iron works, services are apt to be extremely slipshod and wasteful. If it is more than probable that, after dividends had been paid for a year or two, the extra earnings due to superior care and alacrity would yield a good dividend to wages without drawing anything whatever from the ordinary earnings of capital.

Profit sharing would have exactly suited the theory of stewardship which Mr. Carnegie promulgated. It would have increased the income of all his fifteen thousand men by a sum which would have enabled them to live in better houses, eat better food, and send their children more to school. For the libraries and art galleries to which his millions have been diverted, these men have no adaptability; nor will their children have, if they are brought up under the average mill conditions.

Not only are more pay and steadier work prime conditions in the safety and improvement of society—a fuller recognition of mutual duties and equal rights is demanded. Profit sharing is a beginning of democracy in business, through which we may find the way out of war into peace.—*N. O. Nelson, in Employer and Employed.*

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### THE DOLEFUL WOMAN.

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Do you know the doleful person? She, for the doleful person is always a woman, is always a good neighbor in health, and tries to be neighborly in sickness, but she makes a miserable failure of the latter. You know how she acts. Don't you remember the last

time the baby was sick? After you had watched by the little one's bed day after day and night after night, had watched the roses fade from the loved one's cheeks, and saw the little form waste away? And don't you remember that just at the time when you had about given up hope the doleful neighbor came in? And don't you remember how she tried to cheer you up with a one-sided conversation something like this:

"Why, Mrs. B——, how much worse the baby looks this morning. She looks just like Sarah Jones' baby did the night before it died. Gracious, I never saw a child so wasted away as Sarah's was, except yours. We just done everything for that child, but it wa'n't no use. I never will forget how Sarah took on at the funeral."

And then the doleful neighbor suddenly remembers that she has to run back home to "set a sponge," and when she goes you hope she will never return. You look again at the suffering babe and feel that your heart must surely break. But suddenly there is a knock at the door and in comes the—well, sunbeam neighbor is as good a name as any. She was over the evening before and quietly and unobtrusively helped to do so many needful things, and when she left she left a word of cheer. And when she comes this time she says something like this:

"Why, how much better the baby looks this morning!"

And don't you remember what a bright gleam of hope crossed your mind?

"I never saw a child improve so much in so short a time before. I am sure the baby will soon be well."

And then the sunbeam neighbour rearranges the bed, adjusts the blinds, tells you she will call again in a few hours, and hurries home. Honest, now didn't she leave a confident feeling behind her? You felt better and more hopeful. Baby, even, seemed to rally under the words, and when at last the little one was playing around your *nee again*, didn't you think of the

words of the sunbeam neighbor?

The doleful neighbor has frightened more mothers to death, buried more babies and caused more tears than all the plagues combined. She should be suppressed.—*Omaha World-Herald*.

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### WHAT LABOR GETS.

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Everything that is valuable or useful in the world is produced by the laboring classes, and yet they are permitted to keep to themselves only enough of the fruits of their toil to barely procure the necessities of life. Indeed, the cost of living is the standard of wages, varied, in some cases, by the law of supplying and demand. Food, clothing and shelter, for the time being, is deemed to be all that labor should ask or receive from its own production.

This was always the measure of a chattel slave's right, and it is the standard applied to domesticated bees. It is not reasonable for a laborer to earnestly ask in what respect his condition is better than that of a domestic animal, or other chattel slave.

The worst of the matter is that the above standard applies to the laborer only in what are known as good times, and in dull times he is always face to face with beggary and starvation. In our own country the same condition exists although the labor actually done produces more than abundance for all of our people; indeed, we are seriously assured that the greatest hardships and sufferings of our laboring people come from over production.

It is a sad, but truthful commentary upon our civilization, to say that the people who produce all our wealth get the least of it; that the people who do less work get a larger share, and that the people who do no work at all get by far the largest share.

Labor and luxury, want and wealth, poverty and plenty, these represent the two sides of modern society. Labor, surrounded by everything that goes to make life hedious and miserable, finds



itself the victim of luxurious idlers, who have, in one way or another, got hold of the means of production, and for the benefit of whom all labor is executed and everything exists.—*Buffalo Truth*.

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In one of the large railroad offices in this country is a comparatively young man, who is at the head of a large department. When he entered the service of the company, five years ago, he was green and awkward. He was given the poorest paid work in the department. The very first day of his employment by the company, a man who had been in the same room for six years approached him and gave him a little advice. "Young fellow, I want to put a few words in your ear that will help you. This company is a soulless corporation, that regards its employes as so many machines. It makes no difference how hard you work, or how well. So you want to do just as little as possible and retain your job. That's my advice. This is a slave pen, and the man who works overtime or does any specially fine work wastes his strength. Don't you do it." The young man thought over the "advice," and after a quiet little struggle with himself he decided to do the best and the most he knew how, whether he received any more pay from the company or not. At the end of a year the company raised his wages and advanced him to a more responsible position. In three years he was getting a third more salary than when he begun, and in five years he was head clerk in the department; and the man who had condescended to give the greenhorn "advice" was working under him at the same figure that represented his salary eleven years before. This is not a story of a goody-goody little boy who died early, but of a live young man who exists in flesh and blood to-day, and is ready to give "advice" to other young men just beginning to work their way into business. And here it is: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."—*Youth's Companion*.

If the People's Party under its present organization is destined to be the conquering party of the future, then must its drum beat of propagandism sound continually throughout the nation. Its welcoming hand of good fellowship must always be extended in kindest greeting. It must search, and search unceasingly, until it finds a broad and equitable principle of national policy that will command the assent of the greatest number of our citizens who are good and wise. When this is found then it should be made the broad platform upon which all honest patriots can stand. The narrow scheme or special crankism of no small body of arrogant, egotistic and vociferous would-be reformers should be allowed to prejudice the cause of the People's Party, which is the cause of our whole republic. The Populists must be temperate—they must be reasonable—they must be practical—and above all they will be recreant to the divine mission which has been placed in their hands. A silly and untimely radicalism must not alienate millions of good Democrats and Republicans, who, if wisdom guide its councils, will vote with the People's Party in 1896.—*The Vanguard*.

The antagonism of capital and labor depends for its force upon the fact of competition, and upon the false dictum of political economy that labor is a commodity to be bought and sold. The new age will bring with it new ideas, new interpretations, and in particular new adjustments between accumulated labor—which is capital—and the current labor of men. Each will have equal claims upon all products, all values, all objects of desire, all the means of happiness; that is, equal claims proportional to the parts which labor and capital have contributed. Co-operation will take place of that cruel system which has bartered and sold the labor of human beings as though it were an objective material product. This, then is the overshadowing, all-important problem of to-day—the safe and easy transference of society from the wage system of industry to the system of peaceable and universal co-operation. — *Bystander*.

## LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

### RAILWAY COMPANY—INJURY TO AN EMPLOYEE — CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.

Where plaintiff, an engine-man, started his train from a station and ran 730 yards, attaining a speed of 25 miles an hour, when he saw freight cars about 40 yards ahead which had been stored on a "passenger siding," but had gotten loose and moved down on the main track. Plaintiff reversed his engine and jumped, breaking his leg. The freight cars had displaced the switch so as to expose the red danger signal, which plaintiff might have seen, as well as the cars themselves, in ample time to stop the train. Furthermore, he was approaching a bridge, in course of construction, at a forbidden rate of speed. *Held*, that he was guilty of contributory negligence, and could not recover.

### 2. NEGLIGENCE OF COMPANY—PRESUMPTION.

Plaintiff being an employee, and not a passenger, the court will not in the absence of evidence to the contrary, presume that there was negligence on the part of the company in using the "passenger siding" for storing cars.

### 3. OBSTRUCTED VIEW—FOG — SIGNAL—EXCUSE.

The contention of plaintiff that he could not see the danger signal nor the cars on account of fog, was no excuse for him, in view of a rule of the company, with which he was familiar, providing that "a signal imperfectly displayed, or the absence of a signal at a place where a signal is usually shown, must be regarded as a danger signal."

### 4. COMPANY'S BULLETINS—NOTICE.

At the place of the accident the road was being "doubled tracked," and the company had pasted bulletins which it was plaintiff's duty to have seen and read, calling his attention to the importance of keeping his train under control at such points. *Held*, equivalent to actual notice to plaintiff of such bulletins.

WILLIAMS V. NORFOLK AC. RY CO.,  
No. C. of App., June 30, 1892.

NOTE: It is thus seen to what straights an employee is put to keep within legal bounds of the so called rule of law denominated "contributory negligence."

### 1. RIGHTS OF A CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEE—ASSUMPTION OF RISK. NEGLIGENCE OF VICE-PRINCIPAL.

Where the servant of a railway company, employed in the work of construction, is presumed to assume greater risks from a defective track than one passing back and forth over the line after its full completion and equipment, yet he has a right to expect a degree of care and skill equal to that ordinarily exercised during the progress of railroad construction.

2. *Held*, that the single spiking of *three ties*, coupled with an entire omission to spike the fourth, upon a curve of 5 or 6 degrees, was, under the evidence, negligence not contemplated by the contract of a construction employee.

3. The mere fact that the servant whose negligence produced the injury complained of is superior in rank to the servant injured, does not alone fix the company's liability. When however such servant can fairly be said to take the place of the master, and represent him, so as to become in reality a vice principal, and the negligence occurs in the discharge of his representative duties, the master's liability may attach.

4. Where "B" a general agent was in charge of the track, laying a distinct department of the railroad construction, had under him five different gangs of men, employed in different branches of the track laying department, each gang having its particular foreman; and "B" having authority to hire and discharge both the foreman and the workman, also, controlling the trains, cars, tools and other implements used in track laying. He was also subject to the superintending direction of one Nelson (general superintendent) when present, but during

the latter's absence he had supreme control over his department. The injury complained of was caused by obedience to "B's" order in directing the spiking of every fourth tie to be omitted. *Held*, that "B" was a vice principal and not a fellow servant, judgment affirmed.

COLORADO MIDLAND RY CO. V. NAYLOR. Colo. S. C., June 6, 1892.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEE ASSUMES CERTAIN RISKS—KNOWLEDGE OF CONDITIONS.

Where the plaintiff, while employed as brakeman on defendant's railroad train, was thrown from a car and injured because of the uneven condition of a new side-track on which the train was running; and where the condition of the track was obvious, plaintiff having made several trips over the same road prior to the accident—*Held*, that the company was guilty of no negligence in its duty to plaintiff, and plaintiff could not recover.

NEIL VS. CHICAGO & L. C. RY. CO., Ind. S. C., June 14, 1892.

NOTE. Under the present rule of law regarding the assumption of risks the only safe plan for an employee to pursue is to absolutely refuse to work in hazardous places and with defective machinery. Especially is this true where these conditions are brought to the knowledge of the employee.

MASTER AND SERVANT—VICE-PRINCIPAL—OBSTRUCTED ROADWAY.

Plaintiff, a conductor, sues for damages alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the defendant in suffering its railroad tracks to be obstructed by a slide of snow, earth and gravel, whereby the train of which plaintiff was conductor, and upon which he was riding, was thrown from the track and he was injured. The company charged the conductor with contributory negligence, alleging that its tracks had been obstructed for one or two days prior to the accident; that the plaintiff and other men with him went out on a work train for the express purpose of removing slides of snow on the track so that trains might

pass over it, that he had full knowledge of the obstruction; that he was in charge of the train at the time of the injury; which was being run by the engineer at a dangerous rate of speed, and without keeping a good look out ahead of said train in consequence of which the injury occurs. *Held*, that in such case, where defendant's section foreman, whose duty it was to see that the track was clear, knew of the snow slide, and failed to notify plaintiff thereof, there was negligence of a vice principal and of such a character as to render the company liable to the injured employee in damages.

FISHER VS OREGON S. L. & U. N. RY CO., OREGON S. C., June 21, 1892.

INJURY TO BRAKEMAN—DEFECTIVE ENGINE.

Where an employee sues for injuries received while coupling cars and alleged that the engine used was defective and could not be managed so as to be safe to employees so engaged, said defects were such as to cause the engine to revolve and move backwards with a sudden start, and charged that the company had knowledge of the dangerous condition of the engine by reason of the foreman of the company's repair shop having been notified prior to the injury by an engineer of the engine of its unfitness for use.

The evidence showed that the employee was injured not in the act of coupling; but by being struck thereafter by the car, causing him to put his hand between the deadwoods where it was mashed.

*Held*. That the jury had a right to pass upon plaintiff's opportunities to ascertain the competency of the engineer and the condition of the engine so as to be conclusively presumed that he had or had not knowledge thereof, and assumed the risk. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

WABASH RY. CO. VS MORGAN. Ind. S. C. June 16, 1892.

RULES TO PROTECT SERVANTS—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT—NECESSITY OF RULES—SHOP HAND.

In an action by a servant against his



master for personal injuries it appeared that the defendant operated a foundry and car repair shops with ore melting kilns, which stood on a meline, one above the other. On the incline in front of the kilns was the company's railway tracks on which were cars to carry the ore. In loading these, ore sometimes fell on the track and had to be removed, and for this purpose tools were provided. At the time of the accident, plaintiff was removing ore from the track under a car, and, after removing a portion with a rake, crawled under a car to remove the rest with his hands. While so doing, a car above started by some cause unknown, pushed the car under which the plaintiff was working, causing the injury in question.

The trial court was asked to charge: (1) That the defendant was not guilty of any negligence in not providing a safe and suitable place for the plaintiff to work. (2) That the defendant was not guilty of any negligence in providing the plaintiff with suitable, safe, and proper tools for performing his work: (3) That the defendant was not negligent in the employment of incompetent co-servants, whose acts and omissions caused or contributed to plaintiff's injury: (4) That the defendant was not negligent in failing to station suitable persons at and along the tracks when plaintiff was at work charged with the duty of looking out for his safety. These instructions were in part refused and the question of liability submitted upon the evidence as predicted upon the alleged omission "to provide and promulgate rules and regulations for the guidance and government of the men engaged in and about the dangerous work afforsaid."

*Held*, That there was nothing in the nature of the work rendering it necessary for the defendant to make rules for its employees to prevent such accident.

2. That where the injury was attributable to two circumstances or causes—First, the presence of the plaintiff under the car in the position that he when the injury was inflicted; and

secondly, the removal of the blocks behind him. Hence, when he went under the car to remove the obstructing ore he voluntarily subjected himself to an unnecessary risk, and the unexpected movement of the loaded car, if not due to the negligence of the men in charge, could not upon the evidence he attributed to any want of reasonable care on the part of the defendant. It must have resulted from a failure on the part of the plaintiff's fellow workmen to properly block it, or from some carelessness on their part, or some improper act on the part of some outsider in removing the blocking while the plaintiff was under the other car. In either event the company could not be held liable for the resulting injury. Judgment reversed.

*Morgan v. Hudson River, etc. Co., N. Y. S. C., May 24, 1892.*

NOTE.—Voluntary exposure of oneself to injury while in the service of a master often defeats a recovery in damages for small injury. This case is not an exception. The co-servant rule of law is rapidly applied and the evidence sifted down rests all blame upon either the voluntary risk of the servant himself or the negligence of his fellow servants or some outsider. Hence no recovery can be made.

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"No man can say whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes the man rich. He is rich or poor according to what he is, not according to what he has."

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"A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against and not with the wind. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm."

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"The best cure for mental depression is to look at those below instead of those above you."

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"Vanity may be light, but people are often so burdened with its weight that they never get above zero."

## DISTRICT DEPARTMENT.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS.

D. M. W., H. BREITENSTEIN, Laramie, Wyo.  
 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., S. E. SEALY, Laramie, Wyo.

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J. N. CORBIN,

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Denver, Colo.

## REPORT OF DELEGATE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Sixteenth Annual Session of the Knights of Labor convened in Walhalla Hall, in St. Louis, November 15th, at about 10:30 a. m., with T. V. Powderly presiding. All the general officers present except John Davis, member of Executive Board, who arrived a few days later. About the same number of members were present at this session as at Toledo, O., one year ago. I believe this to have been a more important session than the former, and the members of our organization who do not avail themselves of the opportunity of studying the changes in preamble and constitution will necessarily be behind the times. The best way to keep up with the procession is to attend your Local Assembly first and insist on the reading of principal part of the proceedings of the General Assembly. Every true member will find it further necessary to study the changes in the constitution, a copy of which all will receive in a short time. In future, all changes in constitution will be acted upon through the "initiative and referendum." This most important factor in a popular form of government must have the attention of every person, or they will not be able to keep step in the march of progress. The best and cheapest way to keep informed

on the living issues of the day is to subscribe for the *Journal* of the Knights of Labor, the cheapest paper in the world for the amount of good sound reading matter contained in it.

Through this one medium alone all will be able to learn something of the true principles of organized labor which are in harmony with our preamble as endorsed at this General Assembly. Since the attainment of all progressive aims depends solely on the intelligence and will of the members of our order, none can afford to lose sight of these principles embodied in the new preamble. Those who have examined the records of the past know that nations and rulers have been punished and compelled to change their actions by logical events because they would not be guided by logical principles. In the Knights of Labor, local peculiarities have no right to be preserved that are in opposition to unity. They should have no right to exist, much less receive constitutional protection, in a good government. In a State, as in a labor organization, there must be but one supreme interest, that of the whole people. A government based on true and logical principles would not have class laws, to establish class privileges, and since labor organizations are largely patterned after existing forms of government, the same fate awaits those that insist on perpetuating class laws. Compromises must be abolished or there will surely come a time when there will be a separation caused by inner dissensions. A union of states was never thought of while single States were able to stand alone, any more than a federation of trades was deemed practical until the most successful found it necessary to have the assistance of others. The Greeks were forced into a union with Persia, the Netherlands with the Spaniards, the Swiss with the Austrians, the North Americans with the English, and the Germans with the French. All have had the same origin, and the same fate awaits them all. "Perfect Peace" can not continue in a union of States, with

a constitution that gives each State the right to legislate to the injury of other States.

For the same reason a union of craft organizations cannot be successful. They are started from a false premise, because they must necessarily injure others not of the same craft to gain their rights, and a right that is not general is not a true right. We must have equality of rights of all the people. A scattering of these rights and putting them into practical use destroys the unity of the people, and changes democracy into anarchy, and tyranny is the logical result. Instead of "The United States," there should be "A United State," and this applies to organized labor as well. 'Tis true the Fifteenth Amendment abolished chattel slavery, but we still have a National Constitution that makes it possible for wage slavery to stare us in the face. "A United State" would never have tolerated the disgraceful affairs that have now become a part of the Nation's history for 1892, any more than a united labor organization would tolerate oppression from corporate power of our own creation.

Since capital is so thoroughly organized, it is more than ever necessary that labor should unite, and it should be as inseparable as music to a concert.

I am not the enemy of trade unions. I believe any kind of organization has proved better than no organization. But unless they can unite on one common basis to maintain the natural rights of all, I can only lament their error and leave them to their fate until experience may teach them that there is a higher point to be reached.

Since arriving in St. Louis I find the same conditions existing as elsewhere. Through these numerous craft organizations the true principles are lost sight of. It reminds me of the man who said of the forest: "You couldn't see it for the trees." Instead of uniting the workers, I find that it very often brings them into hosts in opposition to those with whose help they cannot dispense and be successful. It

forms them into classes, inspires class spirit, and this anticipates class struggle. I find here, as elsewhere, that with all their boasted numerical strength, they will never attain their objects without those who will *not* submit to an aristocracy of labor. A sensible politician will not expect unity when the conditions that naturally lead to it do not exist. It never will follow in a federation of crafts. The arguments in favor of perpetuating them were weaker at this session of the General Assembly than they were a year ago.

I believe every wage earner should help to bear the burden of expense to maintain a labor organization, just as a good citizen should help to maintain a good government by paying his portion of taxes. But such a state of affairs was impossible until the Knights of Labor, the only organization that conforms to the Declaration of Independence, was born. The Declaration of Independence gives all an equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the K. of L. have united to promote the general welfare of all in their rights. It is only because labor is not united that oppression is made possible. The C., B. & Q. strike practically demonstrated that no one organization is strong enough to combat the enemy successfully. It has many times since then been demonstrated by some of the weaker ones to be worse than folly to try it.

These stern facts are being recognized by many of the former ablest defenders of trade unions or brotherhoods.

Many who, when considering the labor problem, measure everybody else by their own standard, hence they soon run against obstruction. They are very much like a man who was out to a St. Louis ratification meeting, and who, on his return home, ran against a telegraph pole. He retreated, took another angle, and tried four different times with the same result, when he sat down on the sidewalk and said to himself, "Lost in an impenetrable for-



est." The only tree that stands in the way of the average individual of a trade union is self interest. I grant that all are acquainted with the annoyances that roused the spirit of unity, and a desire for association among the English colonies. My observations teach me that there are gradually growing other circumstances that will ere long be brought to bear on organized labor that will force it to adopt a method for self preservation in advance of the federation of the Colonial States. The experience of the past should be our best teacher, but it appears that we seldom profit by it. The only way that I can account for this is that we are too proud to accept anything without paying for it.

The average man will insist on paying heavy fees into the school of experience. Since there is so little transpires of such a nature as will allow its being published even in our magazine during the session of the General Assembly, I hope you will all rely on the official proceedings.

The election of officers took place this Monday p. m., November 21st, and I announce the result with the greatest pleasure. The old officers were re-elected and T. B. McGuire was selected to fill the vacancy on the G. E. B. The St. Louis Knights have placed the General Assembly officers and Representatives to the General Assembly under lasting obligations to them.

The several entertainments given in honor of the members of the General Assembly were grand affairs. I am in hopes that I may be found correct when I say the General Assembly will conclude its labors to-morrow, Tuesday, November 22d, as all are anxious to return to their respective homes in time for Thanksgiving. Some are already disappointed who will not be able to do this if they leave to-morrow night.

With fraternal greetings, I remain,

Respectfully,

H. BREITENSTEIN.

We have yet a few copies of the sub-

scription edition of T. V. Powderly's book, "Thirty Years of Labor," which we will send to any address on receipt of \$1.50, which is the actual cost of the book without the additional expense of handling them. To any person sending us five new cash subscribers between now and January 1st we will send a copy of the book. Look over our book list; it is to your advantage to order any of them through this office.

Quarterly reports for October show a decidedly favorable condition for the organization. Now that the excitement of election is over, we should redouble our efforts to further the work of education and organization.

Our magazine agents should be active the present month. The next issue will bethe end of a magazine year, a time when many subscriptions are open to renewal, and the best time for new subscribers to begin.

Every Local Assembly ought to hold a monthly open meeting to which the public are invited. There is no better means of interesting non-members in the work of the order. It is an extension of our educational influence.

There is yet a large list of delinquent subscribers. Agents are requested to call on them all the present month.

The dependent position of the average workingman is plainly shown, when, as a citizen he is nominated by fellow citizens for some political position, and he receives notice that he must leave his present employment, which employment is necessary to his existence. Large masses of the citizens of our country are and are rapidly becoming the hired servants of large corporations. Let this condition grow for another decade, as it has in the past, and who shall be selected as the executives and legislators of our government will practically be in the hands of a few corporation managers.

For none of their employees could be chosen without they so will it. Retaining employment in order to retain the means of maintaining life must be the first consideration. To check the growth of this condition should have the attention of our law makers. Corporations are a product of law, and law can be made to rule them so as not to be the absolute masters of their employees. At least in so much that they could not infringe on their rights as Citizens. That it would revoke their charter if they discharged a citizen because he was selected as a candidate for office. Something of a severe nature will be necessary if they continue to extend their power over large bodies of citizens, or we retain a government by the people.

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#### LITERARY NOTES.

*The Arena* for November closes its sixth volume with a table of content at once strong, varied and of general interest. This Review continues to grow in favor without lessening in a jot its bold assault on conventional shams and wrongs of the age. Nor does it show any sign of being less hospitable to new progressive and reformatory thought. It is conspicuously fair and unquestionably the boldest Review of our time. *The Arena* may be termed the Free Lance among the world's great reviews. It has never curried the favor of the rich or catered to public opinion, and yet it has behind it a record of unparalleled progress in public favor. In the November issue Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, D. D., discusses "Lord Salisbury's Afghan Policy." Professor J. R. Buchanan writes ably on "The Practical Application of the New Education." Hamlin Garland contributes a paper of marked interest and value on "The West in Literature." Rev. M. J. Savage discusses in a critical manner "Psychical Research: its Present Status and Theories." The famous Shakespearean controversy is continued by Edwin Reed opening the brief for Shakespeare. Reed will be followed by Dr. Nichol-

son, J. F. Furnivall and W. J. Rolfe, three of the ablest Shakespearean scholars of our times, who will defend the Bard of Avon. "Asiatic Cholera, with Practical suggestions," is an admirable and timely paper by Dr. Henry Sheffield. Dr. Henry A. Hartt writes at length to prove that Bible wine was alcoholic. The poetry of this number is by Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, and Gerald Massey, England's popular poet of the people, while the fiction is by Will N. Harben and Will Allen Dromgoole, the former contributing a strangely interesting and suggestive vision of the future, entitled "In the Year Ten Thousand," while Miss Dromgoole's story, "A Scrap of College Lore," is exceptionally striking. Mr. Flower notices at length some of the silent forces of civilization which are seldom taken into account by writers on social problems. The department of "Books of the Day" contains many reviews of leading works of special interest. *The Arena* is a review which should find its way to the table of all persons who are in touch with the new thought of our times or who sympathize with reformatory and progressive ideas.

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"After much observation and experience," said Secretary Foster at last Tuesday's banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, "I do not hesitate to express the opinion that the work of the Government is better done than that of our great corporations." Thus unwittingly the Secretary of State bears testimony to quite a good chunk of Socialist doctrine. His testimony would have been complete had he frankly added that, wherever private corporation work is contrasted with government (public corporation) work, the grandeur of the latter throws an instructive light upon the meanness, smallness and contemptibleness of the former. The one is run for profit to raise dividends; the other is, at least theoretically, run for public use.—*The People*.

## 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.*

## RESOLUTIONS.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov., 4 1892.

WHEREAS, in consideration of the corrupting influences so frequently manifest within the supposed sacred precincts of our courts, their tendency to ignore the common people and pander to the money power, their seeming intent to encourage Pinkertonism in violation of the common rights of the people and their declared opposition to the same; their evident disposition to close their doors to the poor "simply because we are too poor to buy justice at the price it now brings in the market;" and in view of the recent outrageous action of Chief Justice Paxton of the supreme bench of the state of Pennsylvania, in the arrest of the men at Homestead on a charge of treason, without any apparent grounds for said action, We, the members of L. A. 4898 K. of L. of Albina, Ore., take this method to express our indignation and utter condemnation of such action on the part of Judge Paxton.

*Therefore be it resolved,* That in the opinion of all good men, said Judge Paxton has committed an outrage upon the people of this nation, he has insulted the judiciary throughout the land, and, having succumbed to the money kings, he has boldly defied the judgement of the people in bringing a charge of treason having no apparent foundation in fact upon which it can be sustained. In his charge to the grand jury "he could not speak calmly, could not conceal his antipathy to labor organizations nor did he attempt to hide his friendship for the other side;"

*Therefore be it further resolved,* That all labor organizations throughout the land should take warning from the action of the courts in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wyoming and Idaho, assisted by the present administration in their move against organized labor.

W. G. BALLARD, M. W.  
W. E. BARTON, S. R.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Nov. 24, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Month after month pass away and I seldom see anything from this point; knowing it is someone's duty to write to you, and not being aware who is supposed to attend to it I concluded to take the responsibility and furnish a few items. The month of October brought much dissatisfaction to the employes here, most of the aspirants for

public office was laid off, and all are back at work again except Alex. Womsley, who was elected on the Peoples Ticket. This act does not need any comment, its intent and purpose is too plain and prominent for any one with a reasonable degree of intelligence, to misconstrue its meaning. Edward Stein, who for a long time has held the position of Superintendent of car construction, resigned on the 18th of October, and no one has yet been appointed to fill his position. A rumor had it that a man from Omaha was coming but he has not yet shown up, and meantime J. W. Harvey had his hands more than full looking after the car work as well as the wood work in the Loco. Department.

The Iron workers are making 54 hours per week and lots of overtime, while the wood workers get fifty hours per week. This is class legislation and contrary to all principles of Knights of Labor, and is adopted to divide the laboring forces. Russia has but one Emperor, and Pocatello but one Dunn, and likewise his edicts are not tempered with justice and mercy. For trifling offences men get from ten to fifteen days off. He gave one machinist fifteen days lay off for making a candy hook for a church festival, and now turns round and has harp made for one of his family to masquerade with at the Ball. Comparison:—candy hook cost fifteen cents, harp about fifteen dollars.

We think that a master mechanic who is so ready to punish an employee in favor of the company, had ought to hold himself above reproach. There is many things done here that does not merit the approval of the employes, but, as this is my first I will desist for the present, and if this don't hit the waste basket you will hear again from.

X CUT.

SHOSHONE, Ida., November. 22, 1892

*Editor Magazine:*

Our former letter was commented upon from various standpoints, some approvingly, and others adversely, but your readers know how difficult a matter it is to satisfy everybody.

Sometimes it may be known how hard a man is hit, by the amount of noise he makes, while the same rule would not hold good in another case., for we have known of instances where the countenance of the man who was hit hard, gave no sign of a change of expression, while the man perhaps, to whom no reference was made would utter a wail loud and long.

Shop matters are progressing, sometimes favorably to both men and company, at other times indifferently to both; some of the things complained of in our last letter have, we are pleased to be able to say, been remedied, but other things keep coming up to vex and irritate, improvements are noticeable about the shop, in some things, such as, in case of necessary repairs and renewals, there is as yet, however, no noticeable improvement in the look on the face of our M. M. as he makes his weekly visit to the shop here.



given at Homestead, Cœur d'Alene, Tennessee, New York, Buffalo, and other places. No political campaign sophistry; no gaudy uniformed, many colored Flambeau pageants will eradicate those lessons from the memory. What all the facts and reasoning advanced by the labor could not do, these lessons have effected, and are causing workmen to look beyond their labor organizations, for relief from the oppression and persecution of capital.

There appears to be no scarcity of work in any department of the shops, and an atmosphere of content and harmony prevades all but one department, the one under the supervision of Boss (Page), a name tolerably well known on the road. Mr. Page, it appears, is of the opinion that men, like whiskey, are better for being imported. Although there are more idle men here than is required to fill all vacancies that may occur, and just as good men as can be found elsewhere. Some of the men Page laid off last spring would be glad to go to work at their old jobs again, and though there is a rule in the general orders governing Page's department, that men shall be in line of promotion, he persistently ignores all of these facts, and when he is in need of men he goes to Omaha or some other place and hires them and sends them here. He went to Omaha a few weeks ago and brought back four men with him; they worked one day when three of them quit. They said that when he engaged them he he promised them ten hours work per day, and work every Sunday. They went back to Omaha.

*Query.*—Is it profitable to have a man of Pages caliber in charge over men.

CALIOPE.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Nov. 20, 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

Everything is going on nicely here with plenty of work; in reality more than can be done without steaming things a little in most all departments. Business on the road is so that both the motive power and the men who operate it are being worked up to their full capacity, in fact an examination is taking place now among the oldest firemen, by the proper officials, to enable them to select men for promotion to handle the throttle and lever. If I am correctly informed, only one out of quite a number has successfully passed examination, which only proves that a small percentage of them, as in many other branches, are apt scholars. Railway corporations are spending more money for the proper training of engine men, than for any class of men in their employ, and when they come to strike a balance, I often wonder they don't get discouraged with the results. The verdict has been by some that it is like pouring water on a hot stove with many of the men.

Engine men are not an exception to this rule, only a very few make the best use of their spare time to improve these conditions, and when an emergency arises they are the more easily discouraged and often when forming their own conclusions think they are really getting more than

they are worth, and this is often concurred in by the bosses. Too many depend on the instructions of others, instead of gaining practical knowledge from their own experience. I don't believe it would cost the company any more in the end, if they could adopt a system of employing someone to secretly disable the machinery under the supervision of some of its employees and compel them from necessity to locate the trouble of inefficiency, and in an emergency repair it. It matters not what service is to be performed, those best prepared to meet all emergencies are usually best fitted to perform the service.

Incompetent seamen are liable to get wrecked at sea, unless they do as the two drunken men who got into a boat to cross the river, and rowed all night but couldn't reach shore. Then they thought they had drifted out to sea and one of them began to pray. At last the cool night breeze had a good effect on the other, who said: "Wait a minute." He went to the bow of the boat, climbed out, and said to his companion: "You needn't pray any more, Bill, we forgot to untie the boat." With our inventive genius, the locomotive of the future may become stationary, as in the case with some of our street car motors of to-day. You will simply need to press the button, and the machine will do the rest; more will then be able to pass examination, even then there will be a danger that some will imagine that his train is speeding across the continent when he will wake up to find that he hasn't pressed the button.

ANON.

ARMSTRONG, KAN., Nov. 23 1892.

#### *Editor Magazine:*

Up to the 17th of this month we had beautiful fall weather. On that date a severe snow storm set in. With the wind blowing big guns from the north, impeding out-door work and making life miserable to pedestrians. Business on the road keeps good; work in all the shops here, good; work in the cities, fair for all class of labor. The hegira of men from the shops here is not so great as in times of the past. The iron working departments are still working 54 hours a week, no trouble in getting the extra hour on Saturday. Nothing said about how many hours worked during the week. Wood workers, tinkers and painters have to be satisfied with what ever they get on Saturday afternoons. Sometimes they are retained to work in the last half day of the week, while at other times are sent home. Some of them are well satisfied with the Saturday half holiday, while others deplore the loss of time. The company shut the shops down on election day, the 8th inst. A good many of the men think the company shuts down the shops too often and claim that it is done to make up for the four extra hours given on Saturday afternoon to some of the men. It seems that there is something as it was the only railroad shop here that ceased toil that day. The afternoons would be sufficient time to knock off.

On the 27th of October, Mr. S. H. H. Clark and suite arrived here and made a cursory exami-

ation of the shops. There was a great deal of pruning and cleaning of dirty corners of the shops here for a whole week previous to his coming. Come oftener, Mr. Clark, as it will have a beneficial effect in a sanitary point of view.

On the night of the 30th of October the old State Line house, owned jointly by this company and the Missouri Pacific R. R. company, formerly used by both companies as a station and eating house and old land mark of this place caught fire and partially destroyed. It seems strange to a great many of the shop hands that there was no fire alarm sent in at Armstrong, as a shingle afire on the same structure would be a signal for the whole fire department to be called out. The once beautiful edifice is now in course of demolition. Strange things will happen in the course of events, but if properly investigated, it will be found that these things happen through natural or unnatural laws.

Samuel Watkins, machinist, an old time employe, on the 7th inst passed off to that bourne from whence no man returneth. He was an eccentric kind of a man, and was known among the men as old Watkins. He is now where the harsh shrill voice of the foreman will not disturb his equanimity. The exterior of the shops here has in the past month been painted an Indian red color of mineral material, showing off the shops to better advantage. I think if a corps of carpenters proceeded the painters in making the necessary repairs would be money in the company's pocket, and more comfortable for the men. A rivet heater in the boiler shops, on the 15th inst, had a narrow escape for his life, while returning from the round house to the machine shop at noon was run over by a switching engine in the yard, it knocked him down and rolled him some distance along the track, bruising him up considerable, but breaking no bones. Peet was badly frightened and as soon as he recovered composure enough he raised himself to his feet and run to the nearest man to him and with a loud exclamation, though in a feverent manner, said to the man: "Send for a priest as I am dead." He was tenderly taken in the general foreman's office and the company's surgeon summoned to assist him. It was found that he only received slight injuries. He was really sure he was going to die, no one could make him believe otherwise, his name is James Caldwell. In a few days he was around the shop and the boys had a good joke on him. Whitelaw Reid says socialism caused the defeat of the G. O. P. in the last election. If so give us more of it.

AU BOUT DE SON.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 20, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Political discussions are dying out and the Democratic land-slide is superceded by a genuine land-slide on the road which has cut off all transportation excepting passengers and mail which is accomplished by transferring to the boats on the river. The slide is the worst in the history of the road. The blockade is about 25 miles east

of Portland and was first encountered about the 15th inst, caused by the heavy fall of rain in the Cascade mountain, bringing down loose earth and rock until fifty acres was covered. Two steam shovels were set to work clearing the track and had almost completed the work when the second slide came yesterday and came near engulfing one of the steam shovels. This time water came in abundance and from present indications work may be abandoned and other plans devised to cross the obstruction.

The Northern is in a similar condition, several bridges being washed away, all passengers for the east go over the U. P.. Freight is practically at a stand-still on both roads. Several men have been laid off here in the past day or two as there is nothing for them to do and it is possible more will be served in like manner. The outlook is anything but encouraging, as it is impossible to say when the road will be opened.

The Clevelandites had a great celebration here on the 17th, and one of their transparencies was worth noticing, which read as follows: "The Australian ballot did it." As to that we must say we have no thanks to return to them for that since they never did nor will give anything they are not compelled to. They are referred to the South for an illustration, where stale eggs was their best argument, and as they are in a decomposed state. Now it is an easy matter to predict the conditions that will be in at the end of their term of office, four years hence. Another motto of their's was "We admit it, look out for 1896" a good acknowledgment, the best they have ever made. A complete control of the government killed one R. O. P., and four years more will kill the other, stick a pin here.

Oregon chooses one Weaver Elector. Our average vote in the State is about 27,000, an increase over June of 12,000. At the same ratio of gain in '94 we will have the entire vote of the State. Look out for Oregon. Our divers labor organizations may not be working harmoniously in every particular, but we thank God they are starting to make the proper use of the most effective weapon within their reach, the ballot. Be it said, to their credit, they did it effectually here, excepting now and then a drone who unceasingly gnaws at the old tariff bone.

Foreman Langly has gone to Europe for a vacation, and J. R. Williams is acting in his place, and Steve Collins has been appointed M. C. B. Everything is running smoothly at present with possibly one exception and that is regarding odd jobs which requires overtime, which is doled out to the same persons continually. The malady seems prevalent, and it is not confined to any particular department. It is singular that some persons never loose a day no matter what occurs, and some of them are single, having no one to support but themselves. We have a new addition to one of the departments he is patentee of a new car coupler, he is a privileged character, he comes in regularly a quarter of an hour late. He is what I term a scab blacksmith, as he is doing laborers work, put him in his place would look more like equality.

EQUALITY

to a person who had only read the declaration of independence and our constitution and know nothing of our social system, and justly so. The recognition of the necessity of a secret ballot is an impeachment of our character as a nation. But it has been found that the persons who were forced to obtain their sustenance by the employes of another could be coerced to vote different than their conscience directed by their employer or his agent, or suffer for want of employment. That, rather than to suffer they would allow their sovereign right as a citizen to be taken from them, to protect such, therefore, the secret ballot has been sought for, and in many states obtained. But it has been against great opposition.

The employer classes have had their arguments, chiefly that it was to their (the employers) interest to have the election go a certain way, and that their employes should be interested sufficient in their welfare to aid that end, and if they would not, there was no reason why they should not discharge them and employ those that would. The argument would seem forcible from the standpoint that has, under wage slavery, been commonly accepted, that servants should obey their masters, that the employe should work for the interest of the employer, but that commonly accepted idea was never shaped for a democratic form of government. Before such a form of government, in fact, there can be no master or servant, and wage paying and receiving is inconsistent with a democratic form of government—a republic. For when the master decides what he considers his interests are it ends the sovereign rights of the employe, if his interests have no limits, consequently, in the interests of democracy, of equal freedom and rights, he

must be denied the claim to any interest as an employer outside the immediate business engaged in, or on his employer as a citizen or for an instance outside of the actual time he pays for, such a condition can only approximately be reached, sufficient perhaps to maintain the form of Government, if not the entire substance. Law will not remove the desire of the employer to extend his power to grasp, nor can it reach him in all places. Consequently our efforts towards secret ballot are but expedients to bolster up a democratic form of government against a social-industrial condition inconsistent with it, but it seems to be the best thing to do under the circumstances, until other powers, those of the intellect, of education, of knowledge can improve or perfect the social-industrial conditions.

Every safe guard must be thrown around the liberty gained, while we are obtaining that greater liberty humanity longs for, and that demands eternal vigilance.

There is another danger that we are but just realizing that should have our immediate consideration, which a secret ballot cannot guard against, and that is as to who may be chosen as the administrators of our government, for that is of much importance in bringing just results from government. If from any cause outside of personal interests, character or ability, the humblest citizen can be prevented from accepting the nomination at any election, for any position of honor or trust, granted under the constitution, then our whole structure for liberty is tottering and in danger of falling at any moment.

This is a question of the greatest importance to the people, the common people, who, through the spirit that is agitating the masses are arising to an active performance of their duties as citizens,



who are taking a hand in the making and execution of the laws deemed by them best for their guidance. The spirit of such movements demands the seeking out of the most capable men for such duties, and they may be found toiling at the anvil or the bench, at any of the multifarious branches of industry, and their necessities demanding their constant toil, until they can, like Cincinnatus, leave their toil at the call of the people to perform the duties they have charged them with. The welfare of the State demands the use of the best, but from several named a choice must be made. Several may be the employes of a corporation or an individual who may not agree with the principles supported by the candidacy of their employe, and notifies him he must withdraw from such candidacy or leave his service. The employe stands between a question of duty to his fellow men, the state and principle, and his own necessities—he must have employment. Such an order is equivalent, with the vast majority, to being declared ineligible to rights as citizens under the constitution.

The vast body of the best citizens, most earnest and intelligent, are, and are fast becoming the employes of corporations, and consequently deprived, practically of a part of their constitutional rights, if this power of depriving them of employment, from any excuse whatever, is allowed to be exercised over them. For what good is a right that cannot be exercised, and how can it be exercised, with the means of maintaining existence cut off, the one who controls the means of existence controls the man, and does it regardless of the best interests of the state, in fact it takes the form of treason.

Such a condition must be made an impossibility. There is not a just argument that can be offered

in its support. The principal one that has been offered has been that a person nominated for an office cannot properly attend to the duties of his employment. What possible difference can it make in the amount of labor he performs. A nomination will not effect the average candidate's mind near as bad as the average workingman is affected by thoughts of marriage, a pug or dog fight, or a dance. The result of a man's labor is what he is judged by ordinarily, and will apply when he is a candidate.

It has been said that the fact of the candidate working for the corporation, brings public opposition to it, to the injury of its interests. It certainly cannot be true if those interests rest on justice and right. But if true, the corporation is only to blame for it through taking a hand in affairs they have no right. The man is a candidate as a citizen not as the servant of the corporation who employs him. The employer pays for the results of his labor, he does not own the man, a fact that is often forgotten. But a corporation has no right to claim interests contrary to the best interests of the State that would cause the necessity of a demand on the employe to refrain from exercising any rights as a citizen. Technically such a demand is not directly made. It is said he can take his choice between being a candidate and retaining his employment, which is equal to saying, in the vast majority of cases, "leave our employ and you will be unable to accept a candidacy," especially when there are a million of men begging for employment. But why the necessity of insisting on a choice being made?

This power of wealth over citizens is not confined to employes, it extends to the thousands of small merchants, manufacturers and professional men, who are under obligation for credit to



banks, investment companies, or the wholesaler who supplies them with goods. A hint that their credit would be impaired or their patronage effected if they espoused political opinions in opposition to those of their creditor or patron would be sufficient, in the vast majority of cases, in preventing their expressing or supporting any opinion in opposition.

Men are not free that are under the power of any other person or persons. The establishment of freedom is what humanity is seeking for.

Allow what is now exercised in a limited way to go on and there can be but one ending, the people under the complete domination of the employing class, with but one means left to free themselves, and that through the suffering and horrors of revolution, as in the past, men have freed themselves from monarchies.

There is nothing to a right with the possibility of exercising it cut off.

There seems to be no remedy except through the law making power. The State has the right to make laws to carry out the intent of the constitution, and should have the immediate attention of our legislatures in exercising this right, it cannot infringe on the just rights of any employer. It cannot compell him to pay for services that are not performed, but can check him from the use of the excuse of interference with the services for another end. The wheels of industry can roll on just the same, or with less friction, and the corporation or employer who complains because of public sentiment against them is to blame for it because of using their power over men for their own ends.

*Let them keep their hands off and they will find less opposition to them.*

#### OUR MAGAZINE.

With this issue our MAGAZINE completes its seventh year. This is a matter for congratulation, for it has passed beyond the usual life of labor publications and its prospects are fair for many years yet of usefulness. The increasing interest that is being taken by all classes in the practical social problems of the day is favorable to publications of its kind. Men who labor every day are demanding a hearing and it is through the press they must get it, but it must be through a press supported by themselves. Those run in the interest of the favored classes will not give it to them. The same questions are agitating men in all places, they arise from the same general causes, but unity of action can be reached only by unity of thought, and that can be reached only by learning of each other, the press brings all men together, practically, for that purpose. It was for such a purpose our MAGAZINE was established.

It has not been utilized, by those whose duty and privilege it is, as could be wished, but it has been leading to it. Few take advantage of any of the opportunities of life when first offered. They are not understood at first but gradually become so. With many, often only when they see they are about to be taken away. Men of the present day would be at a loss to know how to keep up existence if they were set back to conditions and environments of fifty years ago, in spite of the evils that have grown so prominent in our social affairs.

It is our desire to see the Magazine more extensively used by those in whose interest it is published, for the purpose that it was intended for—a medium of exchange of ideas. To air our causes of complaint with the sole view of



finding a remedy for them, in a spirit of equity; to right injustice by the use of right reasoning.

All the powers necessary to right every social ill, to solve the "labor problem," the evils the masses are growing under, lays dormant among the masses themselves. It has only to be brought forth and trained into activity. Many of the evils complained of exist only because those affected raise not against it, and will never improve until they do. The equality sought for is the equality created by raising from the bottom up. Education only can make it. Ignorance will always be at the lowest level, where it always has been, nor can a person be educated unless he is willing to learn. When the opportunities offers, ignorance becomes a crime.

If the industrial masses ever take their proper place in equity with all in influencing social affairs they must be able and know how to do their part equally with all.

They must train their minds to deal with those questions, as capable as any that may oppose them. The assembly room and the pen offers the practical means of training for those duties, the opportunity offers, and if we do not use them, it is our own fault if we remain the "underdogs" in the struggle of life. It not material gains we need so much as it is the intellectual, and all that which LIBERTY means, the material gains follow as a natural sequence. The truth of the adage "God helps them that help themselves" becomes more plain every day.

The support of a publication that workingmen can utilize necessarily falls on themselves, if they do not support it no one else will.

They must be the advocates of their own cause before the public. They must demonstrate their power before it will be recognized. We hope to see through the pres-

ent year those among whom the Magazine circulates demonstrating their power through its pages. Do not look to another for that which you should do yourself. Let us seek the cause for every effect we have cause to complain of, for there is a cause for all of them. With activity in this direction we have no fear of the Magazine's support financially, it will come without soliciting.

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### THE STORY OF EVICTIONS.

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A writer in the *Arena* for December, tells us of evictions in New York tenement houses, and the facts set forth ought to be sufficient to make every person with a spark of manhood, or the faintest idea of christianity in them, having the least foothold to fight from, begin battle against landlordism in all its forms, and wage it till a landlord does not exist on earth, nor the possibility remain of ever one again springing into existence.

For the year ending September 30, 1892, there were in the City of New York, 29,720 evictions, while in Ireland, for whom there has been so much sympathy expressed, there were but between five and six thousand.

This total for New York City represents a great army of 148,600 human beings, outcasts to all intents and purposes, while living within a comparative few blocks from them the city boast of two hundred millionaires whose aggregate wealth reaches a sum total of \$3,000,000,000.

The records of the courts from which the warrants for eviction issued, disproves the oft made statement, that drink was the cause of the poverty displayed, but the accursed industrial system that made it impossible for labor to receive sufficient return to pay



the rent demanded, where there is a loss of even a moment from the incessant grind, or the slightest misfortune or sickness in the family. It was not abstinence that made the two hundred millionaires, but the opportunity to grind it out of the bodies of those 148,000 homeless and their co-partners in misery throughout the world.

The story of these evictions points to how the resisting spirit of men is driven out by want, the gormanant landlords moved among them, enforcing their demands with perfect impunity, when, if that spirit was alive they would have been ground into the earth. The fact that they were not, is a lesson to those who rest in the expectation that the industrial masses will in time be pinched to the point that they will arise in their might and throw off that which oppresses them. Oppressive conditions seems to drive out the resistive spirit first and with it that which they rest their hope on. Mankinds safety evidently does not rest in the reactive force of worse conditions, but in the reverse, in the force that ambition, the taste of better things gives. A condition of mankind, as displayed in the tenement house districts of New York, will never rise by itself, their relief must come from the outside, from those who know of better things, who, filled with love for humanity, utilize the strength and foothold they have to rescue those in the slough.

What is true of the tenement house districts of New York and other thickly populated centers, can be true everywhere.

It is well to take warning from the object lesson given, and cut off as rapid as possible that which makes such conditions possible. *not a wage earner today is safe from such conditions, nor alone strong enough to resist them. It*

is only by united effort, while yet each have a little strength to add to the woole. New York City six times worse than Ireland! It is time more desperate efforts were being made.

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The death of Jay Gould has called out many newspaper comments on his life. It seems to be the inclination of the majority to speak in disparaging terms of the man, while what has made it possible for him to acquire such great wealth and consequent power over men, is given little attention comparatively. Gould is accredited with saying, "don't blame me, but blame the laws you make." There is considerable common sense in the remark. Gould was simply successful in what the majority of men believe in—the accumulation of wealth by exploitation, by buying cheap and selling dear. There are thousands of men scattered all over the country that have not as many good qualities as he had. They are generally rated morally high in their community, but have such miserable small hearts they would take the pennies from a blind beggar, if they could do it legally or if there was no danger of being caught, and will stretch that to the utmost.

As long as it is held as morally right for men to accumulate wealth by competition, taking advantage of the weakness of others, we have no right to condemn Jay Gould because he was more successful than the majority. Our whole commercial and industrial system is based on it. Let the one without sin cast the first stone. As men are commonly rated by the industrial masses, good if they pay the best wages, Jay Gould should be rated good, the railroads he controlled have always averaged better rates of wages than other lines in the same locality. He

evidently believes that the best was the cheapest.

Let Jay Gould sleep in peace but attack the system, until it is destroyed, that makes it possible for men to acquire power over other by the accumulation of wealth, the inducement to accumulate will be greatly lessened then.

### COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Compulsory arbitration is simply the application to the settlement of industrial controversies of the same essential principal which is throughout the civilized world, and by all civilized states, employed for the settlement of other controversies. It devolves upon those who do not believe that this principle can be so applied to show why it is inapplicable.

They have attempted to do this. It is said in the first place in general terms, that there are serious objections to compulsory arbitration. Of course there are. There are serious objections to any plan proposed for securing peace in a community, the individual members of which are covetous, selfish, passionate, ambitious. All such plans are in the nature of makeshifts. They are lesser evils endured to escape greater evils. We pay annually enormous sums in support of judicial and police systems which would be rendered quite unnecessary if all men lived according to the Golden Rule; but they do not, and we endure the taxation rather than suffer the injustice which anarchism would permit. No one, probably, supposes that compulsory arbitration is a specific for labor troubles. The question is not, are there difficulties involved in compulsory arbitration? but, would those difficulties be greater than those involved in a system which keeps labor and capital always alternating between open battle and an armed truce, and which in one year has inflicted on the two great states of Pennsylvania and New York the two great labor wars at

Homestead and Buffalo. There is no radical cure for labor troubles but character transformed and conduct controlled by Christian principles. Meanwhile compulsory arbitration is a device to protect the innocent from the injuries inflicted upon them by those whose character and conduct are not controlled by Christian principles, nor even by those of Moses or Confucius, but by the devil's maxim, "Every man for himself."

We are asked how we would enforce compulsory arbitration. In the case of corporations the answer is very easy; and the principle should be applied at first only to corporations, and perhaps only to certain classes of corporations—as to railroads and mining corporations, or possibly to those employing more than a certain definite number of employees, say fifty or a hundred. The corporation is an artificial creature. The state has made it; the state can unmake. The only question for the state to consider is, does the creation of this artificial creature help or harm the community? and if it harms, what limitation upon its power will prevent the harm? The state which has given it the power to inflict the injury has a right—and a duty—to so limit that power that no injury will be inflicted. The state, then, may say to the corporations, if you wish to exist, if you wish the peculiar privileges and prerogatives which a charter confers upon you, you must consent, if any question comes between you and your workingmen, to do, not what you think is right, but what we think is right. If you do not care to take a charter on these terms you can relinquish it. Only on these terms will we give you a charter; only on these terms will we allow a corporate existence.

"This is very well," replies the objector, "as a means of enforcing the decree of the court on the corporation, but how will you enforce it on the laborer? Will you require him to work for less wages or during more hours than he approves? To do this is to ex-



tablish slavery." No, we do not propose to establish slavery; we do not propose to compel any man to work under any other compulsion than such as is involved in the law, "If a man will not work neither shall he eat." And no other compulsions would be required. Whenever the law provides no remedy for a wrong, the wronged take the law into their own hands. The law makes no adequate provision for punishing the seducer. The husband or friend, therefore, shoots the seducer at sight; and the juries habitually acquit in such cases, not because the avenger is insane, but because the law is insane. Now the American workingman is without a remedy for wrongs which he thinks exist—and which an increasing number of disinterested spectators also think exist.

He is one of a thousand employes in a factory. He has saved a little money and put it into a mortgage home. His employer proposes to reduce his wages ten cents a day. It means apparently no great loss to him; but it means a gain to his employer of one hundred dollars a day, that is, thirty thousand dollars a year. If the laborer refuses to accept the reduction he must leave his home, sell it at a sacrifice, and seek employment elsewhere. His risk is great. His employer's risk is nothing, for at the worst the laborer's place can be filled by another hand at the same rate. The wages seem to the workingman small, in comparison with his employer's profits. He has voted for protection because he has been told that protection will raise his wages, but it seems to him that all profits of this taxation are going into the employer's pocket, none into his own. Whether he is right or wrong in these beliefs it is not here important to terminate; he is sincere in them. And the law affords him no protection whatever from these wrongs—real or imagined. He does the only thing he can do: combines with his fellow men to make the inconvenience to his employer of a falling out as nearly as possible equivalent to the *disaster to himself*. And then when

his employer attempts to destroy this combination or to make it impossible, he fights—often wildly and lawlessly—to maintain it, because it is his only protection against the absorption of capital. The way to prevent such lawless fighting is to give the workingman some lawful protection. It is perfectly safe to say that if the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers could have compelled the Carnegie Works to submit the questions at issue between them to a disinterested tribunal, the association would not have threatened a strike, and the Carnegie Works could not have resorted to a lockout, and even if it were true that all labor leaders are demagogues,—a convenient generalization which I disbelieve,—the demagogue could not excite the men to a strike if the law offered them a peaceful remedy. If the brakemen at Buffalo could have summoned President McLeod into court to hear and answer their complaints, and compelled him to submit to a judicial decree, does any one imagine they would have left the experiment untried, and resorted to revolution instead?

Such a method, it is said, would drive capital from the community which enforce it to those in which capital is free. I do not believe this to be true. We were told that putting railroads under an interstate railroad commission would cripple the roads; but they are not crippled, and have even invoked the aid of that commission to protect themselves from cut-throat combination. But if it were true, the loss would be more than counterbalanced by the gain. It is better to make less money, and to make it by just and honorable dealing. The existence of a great steel industry is dearly paid for when it cost what Homestead has cost the community during the last year.

I advocate compulsory arbitration, then, first, in the case of all railroad corporations as custodians of the highways of the nation; second, in the case of all mining corporations—the oil wells would be included—as possessing natural monopolies; third, in the case



of all corporations employing large bodies of men as possessing peculiar privileges, and therefore amenable to peculiar regulations and restrictions. I advocate compulsory arbitration—may I add that I have been advocating it for at least ten years by voice and pen—because it is a necessity to protect the community from injuries inflicted by the present no-system of *laissez-faire*; because it is in substantial accord with the methods adopted by all civilized countries for the settlement of their disputes; because it is our national method for the settlement of disputes between the states; because what little experience throws upon the subject is altogether favorable to this new application of this familiar principal; and because it is in general harmony with the method which Jesus Christ has recommended to his followers for the settlement of all disputes, whoever the parties and whatever the subject matter of the controversy.—*Dr. Lyman Abbott in December Arena.*

#### T. V. POWDERLY'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

(Continued from last month.)

It may be a sacrifice of feeling that we would exclude the immigrant, but the liberty we boast of is rapidly slipping away from us, and it cannot be retained if we have to devote one-half of our time to the education, in our system of government, of the hundreds of thousands who are thrust upon us each year. The great bulk of these are allured here by misrepresentation. I have taken the trouble to inform myself on this subject by mingling among them. Others are sent direct to this country from the penitentiaries and prison-pens of the old world; others are hired on the other side of the water by those who would lower the standard of wages here; and great numbers are brought to these shores through the efforts of steamship agents, whose only solicitude is to secure a commission on each passage ticket they sell. I have repeatedly said that it is not to the interest of the immigrant or those

who preceded him to land him here without money, without friends and without a knowledge of the conditions which he must face in his struggle for bread. It is not because he cannot earn a livelihood in his own land that the foreigner comes here—it is because the institutions of greed are of older growth over there and have taken deeper root. There are as productive acres in Europe as in this land. The men born there are just as good as we are; they have the same natural right to the soil they were born on as we have to the soil of America. It is their right—nay, it is their duty—to remain on that soil, redeem it from the twin evils of landlordism and kingcraft, and take the fruits of the earth for themselves and their families, instead of fleeing from their own homes to a land in which they stand in doubles at every point where the stroke of the hammer or pick is required. The rapacity of employers of labor, the greed of the owners of steamships and the moral cowardice of our public men have prevented the enactment of legislation which would have long since relieved the strain. I am well aware that many will not agree with me, that others will say that the importance of aristocratic and monarchical ideas and habits are worse than the importation of workmen, but such persons have not taken the trouble to stand face to face with the poor slave who stands hat in hand in this land of the free, before the travelers in foreign lands who do the importing of foreign airs, habits and manners. If we have an intelligent, educated and self-reliant citizenship, we can well afford to allow these who ape the customs of the monarchist to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of such a people. We can better afford to aid the European in battling down the institutions which crush him at home than to continue a system which will inevitably reduce our own workmen to worse conditions than those now experienced abroad by the people who are looking to this land for relief. We have to make great sacrifices now

to accomodate the new comers, and I prefer that the sacrifice be made to assist them to stay at home and throw off the yoke that crushes them there. What will you do on the immigration question?

During the last six months the people of this land have witnessed such attempts at making the power of aggregated wealth supreme as were never dreamed of before. Whether it be at Cœur d'Alene, at Homestead, at Buffalo or in Tennessee, the instinct which guided the rapacious hand was the same. The underground wire which directed the attack ran to the same center from all of these places. Centralized wealth drew the scattering fire of divided labor, and, as a natural result, labor lost in each battle. If the lessons are carefully taken to heart, the sacrifice may not be in vein. The mines of Tennessee were made by Almighty God. He gave no deed or warrant to take absolute possession of them that they might levy tribute on all others and make unhung murders, violators of virtue and convicted burglars the instruments through which this coal should reach the people. The great highway that runs from Buffalo to New York sends its earnings across the ocean to pay foreign stockholders who violate American law. The busy seething mills of Homestead could never turn out an ingot of steel were it not for the skill and labor of the workmen. The ingenuity, energy and industry of workmen made it possible for the great anthracite coal trust to levy tribute on millions of people, but the reward does not find its way into the hands of the workers. It is absorbed by those who are keen and shrewd enough to bend and break law so skillfully as to escape detection, conviction and punishment. The organization of labor will, if it has sense, take these questions up for consideration, not with a view of striking work as a means of settlement, but to intelligently and carefully study and know them from beginning to end. The railroads are public highways, but

private individuals direct, control and manage them for private gain at the expense of the public. The campaign which just closed witnessed a very interesting, if not intelligent discussion of the tariff, but there is more of a revenue illegally drawn from the pockets of merchants, manufacturers and workmen in one month of the year by the railroads and telegraphs than we pay far tariffs for a year. These and all other questions connected with them must occupy the attention of the industrial organization of the future, and the strike of the future must be a strike for the rule of the people. We can decry politics as we please, but we must be politicians or slaves of politicians. We may shirk our responsibilities as citizens, but we are but piling high the worth which follows neglect of duty. In a word, we must be law-makers or law-breakers. When we, in the last extremity, are driven close to the wall and deprived of right and privilege, it is done through the law. If the law is obscure or defective, a shameless, perjured judge can always be found to construe it in favor of the wealthy as against the poor. If every citizen of Pennsylvania understood and knew his rights, if he preformed his duty under the law, intelligently and as he ought to, no judge would dare charge treason against workmen who but struggle for recognition. The battle of the future must be fought out on different lines from those which marked the shifting progress of the past. These lines must diverge from and center at the ballot-box. Not as slaves to party bent on obeying the will of a boss or master, but as freemen who value freedom and would maintain it should we vote. Every devilish instrumentality which now aids in opposing people has its seed-time and harvest in the ballot-box, but they would die for want of care and nourishment did the plain people but do their duty in guarding that institution. Our General Assembly directed the General Officers to meet with the officers of the Farmers' Or-

ganizations and prepare a platform on which we could agree, and for which we could vote at the polls. That was a direction to go into politics. The will of the General Assembly was carried out; and while the result did not win victory for principle, it has paved the way to it. The vote cast for the platform of principles of the People's Party, which is our platform also, was more than a protest—it was a declaration of war against existing abuses. And war will be waged until these abuses die. I have no advice to offer as to future action in that direction; it is best that you act free from my counsel and on your knowledge of the situation.

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### AN OUTLOOK.

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The utter hopelessness of inaugurating a radical reform in the present condition of the working women of this country, through the ballot, may easily be illustrated by the fallacious hopes engendered in the minds of male voters through the success of the democratic party in the late election. Our markets have been flooded for years by superfluous labor. A million laboring men "tramp" from east to west, from north to south; they begin their sad pilgrimage as honest laborers seeking work, but, finding none willing to hire—after a series of disappointments and rebukes—they degenerate into the professional tramp who will do anything rather than work. This army has steadily increased under our protective laws, its most pitiful and significant accession being that of from sixty to one hundred thousand boys, who are crowded out of trades by the tyranny of the trades unions.

With the advent of the party of free trade and with promises of an open market, it seems as if every man and boy could be employed with advantage to himself and others. But already the democratic organs are beginning to hedge, and it looks now as if the idea of a tariff for revenue only was to be

the means of defeating the people in obtaining what was their expressed wish through the ballot. If this is the result for men—and no woman who has interested herself in politics at all can fail to see its truth—what better will women do in an expression of opinion by vote? What assurance have we that we will get what we need by voting for it? As long as we have professional politicians to run the machinery of government the result will be the same. The men who have the longest purses and the fewest scruples of conscience will arrange and define the laws to suit themselves, despite the expressed will of the people. In this each man is for himself, the laborer occupying the end of the procession. The result has been and will be alike under either protection or free trade, namely, that the laborer will receive a pittance as his share of the wealth he produces, while the comforts and luxuries of life, which are rightly his because he has produced them, are denied him and absorbed by the idlers of society. But as long as the average man can vote, he seems to imagine he has all that an American citizen should desire; and he never stirs his dull wit long enough to discover that his vote only gives him a choice between the devil and the deep sea. He is swallowed up just the same by both. Now the great American voter has said that he wants work, high wages and free trade, hoping thereby to be allowed the pursuit of happiness vouchsafed to him by our glorious constitution. Yet we say that he is no more likely to be allowed even a living under the new regime than under the old, for both are equally illogical and unrighteous in their basic principles; both parties are equally dishonest to the people whose servants they are.

Women should look far enough ahead to see that something going deep into the root of poor government is necessary before they can hope for relief, or their cries for justice be answered. Injustice to the laborer is very fairly divided. Men and women are both



deprived of the fruits of their industry through laws which are a violation of every principle of equity; we suffer together. That women are paid unfairly we know, but so is labor of all kinds, as a rule, a woman is more useful—in any position she can occupy at all—than a man, because she has none of the vices that so often render him an unprofitable servant. She does not drink, smoke or gamble, and is therefore much more valuable as a worker, but her remuneration is always less than men receive for similar work. In the marriage relations it is much the work of the wife as of the husband that secures a competence, yet she has little or nothing to say as to its disposition. Under the laws, he has the sole right to its distribution. These and similar injustices cannot be changed or remedied by suffrage, for the cause lies deep in the souls of men and women alike; until that interior cause is removed we will have to bear our burdens.

Women must learn to take what rightfully belongs to them with the fearlessness of conscious recitude. Among the first things to be acquired courage of conviction by the truth, and loyalty to the truth when seen. Most women think far more logically and and sequentially than they act; partly from fear of notoriety, partly from fear of being deprived of their usual livelihood. Indeed, this ability to follow out a conviction to a logical conclusion has been quoted by a distinguished English statesman as being the great reason why she should be kept out of politics. And further, if they can see that the value of their day's labor belongs to them and not to another, it will not be long before there will be such a stirring of the world to a proper distribution of the results of labor as has never before been known.

The world owes every worker a healthful and even bountiful share in its wealth; this is as true for women as for men. Under the competitive system, however, when every man's hand is against his neighbor, this fulfillment of the law of love is not possible. In

competition there is no calculation for the weak ones, the race is to the strong and swift; yet these weak ones are our brothers and sisters, children of one Father and presumably traveling to one final home—the kingdom of heaven. But we crowd and jostle each other as if we were enemies instead of friends, not caring who falls and perishes by the way, in the mad rush for a living. After all, the amount of food, clothing and shelter that can be used by an individual is comparatively small, and has a fixed proportion which, under a just law of recompense, could be furnished every man, woman and child with a much less expenditure of force than is now used. Our whole system of government is one of wasteful extravagance on the one hand, and the direst poverty on the other, for the correction of which a balance will surely be struck soon.—*Flaming Sword*.

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#### "CALL OUT THE MILITIA."

The commanding general of the United States army in his last annual report recommended that congress increase the appropriation for the militia from \$30,000 to \$1,000,000. What hostile power threatens the nation and justifies this recommendation?

A general in command of an army west of the Mississippi recently said in a public speech: "It is the present policy to withdraw regiments from points on the frontier and station them near great cities like Chicago." What What foe is this on our threshold, to be kept in subjection by a standing army, now that we have practically exterminated the red men our fathers robbed? For what emergencies was the medieval fortress, the First Regiment armory, erected in this city? Major Logan, of the Second Illinois infantry, has recently, to quote the daily papers, "made a good move." He has had placed in his headquarters a large map of the city and county, showing all the city transportation lines and the location of every extensive factory. Says the major:

"An officer's duties are not only the drilling of his command in the armory, but includes also handling of that command in active service, and I intend that my officers shall learn, during times of peace, enough *about our most probable field* so that, should we be called out for service, he can act understandingly."

Evidently, according to the italicized sentences, this militia major considers the most profitable field of service for his troops will be at the factories.

The experience of the year just closing, from Idaho to New York and Pennsylvania, answer all these questions we have asked. Soldierly, regular and militia, are to be used to awe discontented labor, and to shoot down in-subordinate laborers. Is this necessary? Is this wise?

"Our lives and property must be preserved," say the well-to-do, the timid, and the conservative. Oh, yes! But shall we "keep" the peace by continually threatening war upon one class of our citizens?

When the Chicago anarchists observed November 11, this year, a circular was issued of wonderful power considered as a literary document only, but the danger of its influencing the minds of the working men to whom it appealed lay in the fact that it pointed to conditions and events that were in themselves enough to inflame the workers. Reviewing the history of labor since 1887, the circular said:

"There is no country in Europe, no state in America, in which the blood of working men has not been shed in streams since then. Cowards would be the workmen if they did not comprehend that only a general, international and pitiless revolution can be the means to prevent the total ruin of the people and to realize their ideal of the future."

The first sentence here is scarcely an exaggeration. As for the revolution, it is probably not imminent. It is certainly not necessary. Equally true is it that standing armies are not necessary to settle labor troubles, and that

the perpetual threat to so use them is not wholesome on our freedom-freighted air. Equally true is it, that the answer of force to force is as natural as the rebound of two solid bodies brought in contact.

We are not moving in the right direction in encouraging the use of militia in labor troubles. It is a good time, as the year closes, to think whether we will not be wiser on this point in 1893 than we have in 1892. While we are thinking, the laboring man who refuses to enter militia service is right, and labor organizations that advise against such an enlistment are wise.—*The Vanguard*.

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#### CHOICE OF OCCUPATION.

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Every year in thousands of families, as the boys attain the age when they are supposed to have finished their school education, the important question arises: What shall be the future occupation of the boy? The question is not so easily answered, and without full consideration, it is too often found that the selection has been made without reference to the physical and mental fitness of the boy for the chosen field. The wish of the boy is very seldom consulted, and though young yet and without mature experience, it seems but fair that his preference should be taken into consideration. Parents frequently make the mistake at this important junction of choosing occupations for their boys for which the boy's physical system is ill adapted. Weakly boys with narrow chest should never be put at in-door occupations. Some trade that will keep them in open air is better suited for such. Then, again, too many parents look upon all trades as something beneath them, and erroneously teach their boys that it is more respectable to enter one of the professions or even to go into clerking for a livelihood. All mechanical trades need to be recruited from the intelligent classes, and the conditions of mechanics can only be

elevated when accessions to their ranks come from well educated, respectable, honest, self-respecting people. Too many boys are annually consigned to other occupations, for which they are not fitted, to the great damage of themselves and of society, and in which, after a long and one-sided struggle for mere existence, which is getting year by year more and more precarious and difficult, they are finally left a stranded wreck, with the consciousness that the mistake in choosing their occupation has been the main cause of their misery and distress.

Most of this is due to the false pride and prejudice against a mechanical trade, which would have offered a good field for the wrecked boy by intelligence, industry and perseverance to have become a man able to support himself and family and useful to society. If we look about us, we cannot fail to see that in all occupations the standards of requirements have been raised, and particularly in those employments which are not included in the mechanical branches much more is now expected from applicants for positions than formerly. Look at the increasing numbers of those who are studying for the law, the ministry, or the medical profession. Count the numbers of doctors, lawyers, and ministers who can barely eke out an existence. Scrutinize the advertising columns of our newspapers and see the overwhelming numbers of those who seek employment, having nothing to offer but willing hands and feet, ordinary intelligence, and very little education. Just look at the army of clerks and so-called book-keepers constantly offering their services; indeed, it be would more truthful to say begging for employment at anything that offers. These are the direct consequences of an overcrowding in these employments which do not require knowledge of any mechanical trade. It is not so bad where these boys have parents with means who can help them, but when they have nothing but what they *can earn*, it would be well if our cry

of alarm were heeded and false pride and prejudice were made to give way to the true interests of the boy.

On the other hand, see how intelligent, well-trained mechanics prosper. It is not necessary here to cite examples of living men who, after having thoroughly learned a mechanical trade, have by industry, economy, brains, and force of character lifted themselves into inevitable positions of business success, honor, trust, and wealth. There are plenty who, from small beginnings, have attained success. All work is honorable and ennobling, and those who, probably being idlers themselves, profess to look upon mechanics with disdain, and would, if they could, deny him equal rights, should remember that idlers are always superfluous in this world's economy, but that the good mechanic is constantly in demand, as he is the one who lays the real foundation of all business success, and that his industry is an absolute necessity to the capitalists. If these people who turn up their noses at the mechanics allege as a reason for their exclusiveness that the mechanic is lacking in refinement, they should be told that it is partly due to the fact that those who deem themselves more refined have scrupulously withdrawn their refining influences from the mechanic by not associating with him. But the mechanic is not excluded from true culture, and one can find as many true gentlemen of culture and refinement among mechanics as among the so-called professional classes; indeed, often one searches in vain for refinement among the latter.

Much depends upon the quality of the material which enters the mechanical trades, and if many of those who now make the mistake of studying an unprofitable profession should learn a trade instead and determine to lead a refined life, it will not be long before even this somewhat imaginary reproach is taken away. It is not necessary either to go from one extreme to the other, and that all should rush into the



trades, nor that the other great mistake be made of thinking that one mechanical trade is more honorable than another and that every boy must pick out what seems to him to be a little more elevated a trade. We plead for the proper training of boys in the mechanical trades, for their thoroughly mastering the whole trade and not one branch of it. All mechanical trades offer a good livelihood, steady employment, and fortune for those who have the patience, perseverance, and industry to find it. Learn a trade! In this connection we may say that the question why boys do not properly and thoroughly learn a trade in these days has been partly answered by an old employer, who gives what, in his opinion, are the reasons. He says that boys nowadays are different from what they were when he was a boy. In those good old times they came to learn as much as possible, now to earn all the money they can. Then apprentices were the children of comparatively well-to-do people, who took pains to bring their children up properly and were more solicitous, by having their sons properly instructed and by making good mechanics of them, to make them independent of the world. Now apprentices come mostly from the poorer classes and are expected to bring as much wages home as possible, so as to help support the family. They only look for the immediate present, regardless of the future. The first question an apprentice asks is how much he is to get a week; he thinks only of his earning capacity and not of the time it takes to instruct him, nor of the materials he spoils. The next question generally is, what hours he will have to work.

Then, again, in the olden time the master or foreman generally helped his instruction along by an occasional whipping, and many a good master-workman today gratefully remembers the wholesome chastisement that made a man of him. Those days are passed, and Solomon's wise saying that he who spares the rod spoils the child is for-

gotten. The result is that employers now endeavor only to get as much work out of the boys as they can, and take no interest in teaching them anything; in fact, boys in workshops nowadays are looked upon as so many necessary evils. When the employer ceases to be looked upon and respected as a teacher and educator, and only as an employer, there is an end of any hope for the proper instruction of boys in any mechanical trade. The labor and trades unions are much to be blamed for this state of things in their unwise attacks on the apprenticeship system. Times have changed, and with them old methods have passed away. We doubt very much if the newer methods are really an improvement. Time will tell—*The Leather Manufacturer.*

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#### A DANGER SIGNAL.

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William Frayvogal, tenth jurymen in the Critchlow (Homestead) murder trial, brings suit for damages against Manager Frick of the Carnegie company. Frayvogal was employed as an electrician by the East End Electric company, and claims that he was discharged by the company at Frick's solicitation, because of the jury's verdict of "not guilty." A Pittsburgh dispatch states that two other jurymen have lost their places for the same reason.

This is a practical illustration of what is meant by the statement in our editorial this week on Civic Centers that a few millionaires rule the millions through their concentrated power. The conscience of the average citizen is cowed before this force of wealth. The average business man does not know at what point he will be injured in business if he antagonizes this power, but he knows the injury will come. Selfishness, ambition, social influences, love of family, all appeal to him to refrain from active participation in any movement intended to institute a reign of justice in which the man of millions

and the man of no means shall both stand or fall on merit.

There are thousands of intelligent men who know how justice is perverted in this city, through every ramification of its public functions, who have not the courage to protest for the sake of the general good because of the individual loss they are certain would follow.

Good citizens all, do you think, consulting safty only, you can always pursue this course? When a man may not render an honest verdict, on which the life of a fellowman depends, without sacraficing his business interests, are our courts places in which the life, liberty, property, of the average citizen can be protected?—*The Vanguard*.

The above point out one of the many methods by which citizens are intimidated. It is in line with what we have referred to this month under the title "Protect our Constitutional Rights." Well may we say, can we allow such conditions to go on much longer.

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#### RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' WAGES.

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There is not a very encouraging future for the great army of railway employes, which is estimated at 860,000, if we may believe a paper in the *Railway Age and Northwestern Railroader*. It has been shown that the entire amount of money paid in dividends on all the stock of all the railways of the country during the year 1891 only amounts to \$89,000,000. If this be correct, it does not seem probable that any effort looking to an increase of wages for railway employes can be successful, for an increase of only thirty cents a day would almost wipe out the dividends. That dividends are not larger is due principally to the fact that they are paid on generally heavily watered stock.

From these figures it must be apparent that a general increase of wages cannot be expected for the very good reason that the companies can't afford to pay more, unless they scale down

the wages of head officials and increase freight rates.

On the question of inability to increase wages, the contemporary mentioned, says: "A general increase of wages to all railway employes of even thirty cents a day would, within two years, send two-thirds at least of the companies which are nominally solvent to-day into bankruptcy; and would produce such an utter wreck of credit, that every employe would suffer fifty times more than he would gain by any advance."

Of course it is a hard thing, a wrong thing, to ask a man to support himself and family by a hazardous occupation, on \$1.50 to \$1.80 a day. This seems to be a case where stockholders and employes get thin and the managers grow corpulent. Competition is very largely responsible for the showing of the railroads. So "with rates and earnings at their present level any general increase of wages on railways is hopelessly impossible."—*Sunday Truth*.

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Fight your own battles. Hoe your own row. Ask no favors of any one, and you'll succeed a thousand times better than one who is always beseeching some one's influence and patronage. No one will ever help you as you help yourself, because no one will be so heartily interested in your affairs. The first step will be such a long one, perhaps; but carving your own way up the mountains you make each one lead to another, and stand firm while you chop still another cut. Men who have made fortunes are not those who have had \$5,000 given them to start with, but boys who have started fair with a well-earned dollar or two. Men who acquire fame have never been thrust into popularity by puffs begged or paid for, or given in friendly spirit. They have outstretched their own hands and touched the public heart. Men who win love do their own wooing, and I never knew a man to fail so signally as one who induced his affectionate grandmother to speak a good word for him.



Whether you work for fame, for love, for money or for anything else, work with your hands and heart and brain. Say "I will," and some day you will conquer. Never let any man have it to say, "I have dragged you up." Too many friends sometimes hurt a man more than none at all.—*Exchange.*

### STRIKES AND VIOLENCE.

The failures of the Homestead and Buffalo strikes have caused a number of our plutocratic contemporaries to read lectures to workingmen upon the futility of strikes. Much valuable space and much able writing are devoted to demonstrating that without violence no strike can succeed against a powerful corporation, or even against an individual employer who is financially strong. "Labor leaders" are asked whether they will countenance or advise violence, and they are warned that if they do organized labor will forfeit the respect and good will of the public; the latter statement being usually accompanied with the assurance that without the countenance and moral support of the public any strike must fail. Our friends prove too much. If without violence no strike can be successful, and if a resort to the only thing that gives promise of success will forfeit public favor, without which success cannot be achieved, it would seem that the only way to make success possible is to do the thing that will make it impossible. Cannot our friends cease twaddling and indulge in the luxury of doing a little thinking in a sober commonsense way? With the exception of a few writers in so-called religious papers, we have seen no writer of any reputation who ventured to deny that justice was on the side of the Homestead strikers, and even the religious writers hesitated to champion the cause of the railway company in the Buffalo case. Yet both failed, the apologists of plutocracy say, because through resorting to violence the men forfeited the good opinion and sympathy of the

public. We shall not here discuss the question whether it is a healthy and well-balanced public opinion which veers from sympathy with justice to support of injustice because the victims of the injustice have been unable to bear it quietly, but we venture to deny that the chances of success either at Homestead or Buffalo were lessened by any act of the strikers. Indeed, the attack on the Pinkertons at Homestead, by compelling public attention to the real nature of Pinkertonism, won aid and assistance for the strikers which they would not otherwise have obtained. We are not disposed to combat the contention that strikes either with or without violence are unlikely to succeed when they are undertaken against powerful corporations. It was folly to say otherwise. Yet, though, because we know that the chances of success are greatly against the strikers, we do not and will not advise strikes, we are not prepared to guarantee that even hopeless strikes will not be undertaken when the injustice against which they are a protest becomes too great to be borne. Servile insurrections were generally hopeless, though we think better of the slaves who rebelled than of those who wore their chains uncomplainingly. Many of the most gallant rebellions against tyranny of which history tells were hopeless, but, fortunately for mankind, their hopelessness did not prevent their occurrence. The strike is not an ideal weapon, but until the workers learn to use the ballot wisely it will continue to be used in hopeless as well as in hopeful contests. More than one writer has lately challenged the "leaders of organized labor" to say whether they are prepared to countenance violence in case of strikes, and these "leaders" are being told that, inasmuch as they have not, in express terms, condemned the acts of violence which have already taken place, they must be held as approving them. Without assuming to speak for any "leader of organized labor," we would say to those who demand an answer to the question, that the violence is the natural and inevitable accompaniment of strikes made hopeless by the power of organized capital. Whether the "leaders" countenance and approve it or no, it will take place; and not organized labor nor its "leaders," but those who maintain or supinely tolerate the conditions that make violence inevitable are to blame.—*Journal, K. of L.*



## LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

### INJURY TO SERVANT—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE—SERVICE BEYOND HUMAN ENDURANCE. NONSUIT.

In an action against a railroad company for the death of an engineer, claimed to have been caused by the negligence of the company in keeping him in continuous service beyond human endurance, it appeared that it was optional with him whether he made the trip on which he was killed, and that before going he was informed that he would get extra pay. The accident was caused by his running, while asleep, into a standing train, of which he had been warned. It also appeared that the flag-man of the standing train had neglected his duty of going back to signal any approaching train. *Held*, That the company was free from liability and that the trial court properly ordered non-suit.

*Wattress v. Philadelphia etc. R. R. Co., Penna. S. C., July 13.*

*Note:* It is evident that the rule of the law affords no relief to a servant who voluntarily assumes an optional risk. This fact cannot be too plainly understood by railway employes whose positions are such as to lead up to hazardous undertaking. The overtaking of ones physical powers on account of extra pay will not, if voluntarily assume, afford just cause for complaint and recovery in case of accident.

### REPAIR SHOP—EMPLOYEE—INJURY—NEGLIGENCE OF HIMSELF AND CO-EMPLOYEES. RECOVERY.

An employe of the defendant railway company, whose duty with his co-employes is to unload from cars and stick up in piles in the company's repair shop's lumber yard sawed timber deposited there to be used in the manufacture and repair of cars, cannot recover damages of the company for an injury received by the falling upon him of an adjoining pile of lumber, caused by the negligence of himself and co-employes in piling the adjoining lum-

ber in such a manner as to fall upon him. Ordinary care on his part demanded that he should use his eyes when about his ordinary employment, and, if the pile leaned he has the same opportunity of seeing the danger which others had who were there engaged with him. The court held that the whole transaction was the result of gross carelessness on the part of all concerned and that the company showed its humanity in letting the injured servant's pay goes on during his few months suffering. Judgment for plaintiff reversed.

*Langlors v. Maine Central R. R. Co. S. J. C. Me., Jan. 2, 1892.*

### ACCIDENT TO EMPLOYEE—DUTY TO PROPERLY LOAD CARS—NEGLIGENCE OF INSPECTOR—FELLOW-SERVANT.

An employe, while coupling flat cars, was injured by reason of their being insufficient room between the end of one car and the lumber on the other car, which was so loaded as to project beyond the end of car. In an action for damages for said injury the court, on appeal, *Held*, that, it being the duty of the company to furnish a safe place for coupling, it was not excused by having an inspector; his negligence not being that of a fellow-servant with the injured car coupler.

The fact that the car had been received from another road, loaded as it was, does not change the liability of the company. Judgment for plaintiff affirmed.

*Dewey v. Detroit etc. R. R. Co., Mich., S. C., July 18, 1892.*

### BRAKEMAN—AGREEMENT TO INSPECT CARS—FAILURE TO DO SO—NEGLIGENCE.

1. Where an employe of a railroad agrees as a part of his duty to make an inspection of an appliance placed in his special charge and there is a defect that an ordinarily careful inspection would have revealed, his failure to make the inspection may be deemed the proximate cause of an injury resulting to him from the defect. Where, however, a brakemen has agreed to inspect the

cars and a defect is not such as an ordinary inspection would have revealed, it cannot be assumed as against a general verdict that his failure to inspect proximately contributed to an injury received by him by reason of the defect.

2. A general verdict finds all facts in favor of the party for whom it is given and where the general verdict was for the plaintiff, and an answer to one interrogatory stated that the defect could have readily been discovered by inspection, and another, that it was not shown whether the defect could have been discovered by examination; one answer nullifies the other and leaves the general verdict effective upon the point; and it cannot be said in the face of the general verdict that the failure of the employee to inspect was such contributory negligence as to bar a recovery. Mere fault is not sufficient; it must be such as proximately contributed to the injury.

3. The master is ordinarily bound to provide safe appliances for employees, and as against the general verdict in such case, and in the absence of express finding in the answer to that effect the court cannot adjudge that the brakemen assumed the peril of the breaking of the powel or rachet on the brakes.

*Matchell v. C. W. & M. Ry Co., Ind.*, S. C. Oct. 4.

**NEGLIGENCE OF EMPLOYER — EVIDENCE OF DAMAGES — WIFE AND CHILD.**

1. In an action for damages where contributory negligence is relied upon as a matter of defense the plaintiff need not show himself innocent thereof in order to recover.

2. Where plaintiff's intestate, a brakeman on defendants railroad, was killed by falling from a box car, in the top of which, near the brake, was a hole, according to some witnesses four feet long, and according to others four feet square, And where deceased was last seen alive standing at the brake, near this hole. *Held*, that there was evidence for the jury to consider that the death of deceased was owing to the hold in the top of the car.

4. *Held*. Also, that in an action for death by negligence of defendant the fact that deceased left a wife and child is inadmissible, unless it is shown that deceased spent part of the whole of his income for their benefit. Judgment for defendant reversed and remanded for new trial.

*Bromley v. Birmingham M. R. Co., Ala., S. C., July 27' 1892.*

**LIABILITY OF EMPLOYER — UNFIT CAR — PROMISE TO PROVIDE BETTER — NEGLIGENCE OF FELLOW-TRAINMEN.**

1. Sections 2308-2309 of the comp. laws provide that when "any person" comes to his death by reason of the negligence, carelessness, or criminal action of any agent, officer, or other employe of a railroad company, his representative may recover from the company \$5000. *Held*, that the legislature did not intend to change the common law rule which exempts a master from liability for the negligence of a fellow workman.

2. In an action against the defendant company for the wrongful death of a freight conductor where it was alleged that defendant failed to furnish decedent with a proper caboose, but provided one without doors, windows or lookout station in the top; that by reason thereof one of the defendants trains negligently ran into the rear of his train and injured plaintiff from the effects of which injury he died. There was no allegation that the accident resulted because deceased could not see the approaching danger by reason of the absence of windows and a cupola in the box car. *Held*, that the negligence of the fellow servants operating the second train was the proximate cause of the accident and not the failure of defendant to furnish a proper caboose.

3. Conceding that the accident was the result of the joint negligence of decedent's fellow-servants and the failure of defendant to furnish a proper caboose, plaintiff could not recover.

*Leely v. Atlantic & Pac. Ry Co., S. C. of New Mexico, Aug. 15, 1892.*

*Note:* This was not a unanimous decision and in some respects departs from the weight of authority.

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Bound volumes of any of the past four years will be mailed to any address on receipt of \$1.75.

A quarterly report is due from each Local Assembly January 1st. The report should be in the hands of the District Secretary by the 15th. It is the duty of the Local Secretaries to attend to this properly.

Agents are requested to send in their revised list for the new year before the end of the month that we may correct the office list, if only a partial report can be made send it. There are a large number of subscribers delinquent, and agents are requested to give special attention to the collection of these.

An opportunity for Local Assemblies. To the Local Assembly that sends us the best list of new subscribers before February 1st, 1893, we will send them from this office, free, a NEW WEBSTERS INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, value \$12. This is the latest and best dictionary published, and will be a valuable addition to the Assembly library.

Our Local Assemblies are schools in which to learn our duties as citizens and to each other, to learn what is necessary to improve our condition, by the discussion of the questions bearing on these subjects. If we do not

discuss these questions no permanent benefit can arise from the near union. There can be no unity of action without unity of thought.

The pages of the Magazine are open to all for the discussion of question pertaining to the welfare of humanity and all who believe they have something of interest to say are invited to send it in, but invariably we *must* know the name and address of the writer. We have received a communication this month signed "a miner" that we would like to publish but the writer has failed to furnish us his name.

With this issue ends the seventh year and volume of the MAGAZINE and the subscriptions of many of its readers. The agents will be active the present month seeking renewals and new subscribers for the coming year. We expect all will renew, and many who have not been subscribers will want to, commencing with the new volume. It will be a great favor to the business manager if all such would promptly notify the agent in their locality and hand him the amount of subscription (\$1.00). It requires money to pay for the paper and labor necessary to get out the Magazine.

Building and loan associations have proven a great blessing to thousands of workingmen in providing a means through which small savings could be invested co-operatively, and thus have an equal advantage with large investments. They are practically banking unions. Accident and life insurance has proven a boon to many stricken families, and it is a thoughtless man, indeed, who does not utilize some form of insurance as a safeguard for himself and family. Both these provisions can now be taken advantage of under one plan. The Railway Employees Industrial Banking Union has been incorporated at Chicago, in which the savings and loan plan is united in that of the life and accident plan. In case of accidents, the monthly payments are ad-



vanced by the union and in case of death until the shares mature. This plan should meet with favor among railroad employees. The officers of the Banking Union are all men of high standing, and the plan deserves attention. All information can be obtained by addressing, Industrial Banking Union, 1301 Masonic Temple, Chicago, or C. L. Groesbeck, Patterson & Thomas Block, Denver, Colo.

### AN ADDRESS TO WORKINGMEN.

BROTHERS:—A political campaign has just closed in which the welfare of the masses had a deeper consideration than in any previous election. Those economic questions affecting most deeply our social conditions have been discussed as they have never been before.

The need of unity of thought and action on the part of the working men was never more plainly demonstrated than during the past few months. How can unity be effected has been the question on all sides, but to do it is but a question of getting together, of learning of each other, to trust each other and study the question before the people. If it was practical a continuous campaign like the one just closed ought to be kept up, so that when the time came to act again all would be better prepared, and it can be without the excitement of a political contest.

The Knights of Labor is an organization for just that purpose. Its platform of principles is practically identical with that of the People's Party; on the land question, the finance question, the transportation question, the hours of labor, child labor, convict labor, the opposition to Pinkertonism. In fact it was from the Knights of Labor platform that the political platform was taken, the Knights of Labor platform but going further on some economic question.

The preamble of the Knights of Labor says:

"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 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."

It must be evident to all reasoning men that the organization is well fitted to carry on the educational work necessary to the uplifting of the masses to political unity and action.

No honest working man or woman is barred from membership. In no way does membership interfere with their membership in any other organization.

The Knights of Labor is intended to bring all branches of labor together to learn of each other and establish unity of thought and action in our political and social relations. The expense of membership is nominal and within the reach of the poorest.

We ask every working man and woman of Colorado, every citizen seeking better social and political conditions to give this address careful consideration, and on investigation, being convinced of the power of such an organization, join with us in carrying on the work.

DENVER ASSEMBLIES K. OF L.

### THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

It is the greatest labor organization the world has ever seen.

It is the only organization which, while striving to secure for wage workers the best possible terms as to wages, hours and conditions, aims to reforming the causes of industrial injustice.

It secures to each trade and locality absolute control over its own trade or local affairs, yet its perfect organization enables its members to act unitedly, promptly and effectively when concentrated action becomes necessary to remedy injustice or resist oppression.

It is pledged to work for the overthrow of the capitalistic system of production and exchange, yet realizing that reform can only be beneficial and permanent when they rest upon the convictions of a wisely educated people, it seeks to accomplish its objects only by appeals to reason and conscience—never by force.

It is a secret organization only so far as secrecy is necessary to protect its members from wrong and persecution, and can never be used to shield wrong doing.

Its doors are open to all who labor honestly and usefully either by hand or brain, without question or discrimination on account of creed, race or nationality.

For further particulars, and as to how

to become a member, ask any member, or address:

K. OF L. COMMITTEE ON  
ORGANIZATION.  
Box 2724.  
Denver, Colo.

### LITERARY NOTES.

With the advance of Democratic thought the name of Joseph Mazzini, the Italian patriot and revolutionist, grows brighter and larger. His was one of the strongest and sweetest spirit that have blessed our century by their presence and counsel. While Mazzini was an ardent patriot and advocate of struggling nationalities he also believed most emphatically in the unity of mankind, and hence he is a moral teacher for all men. All his writings are permeated by and unwavering faith in the people and a profound religious spirit. The most characteristic and important of his utterances are to be found in his essay, "The Duties of Man," now reprinted by the Funk & Wagnalls company, and from which hundreds of valuable quotations may be culled and used to advantage by the writer, speaker, student, and all others interested in that vital topic of the times, the ethics of labor. Though this essay was written in 1844, it is as valuable to-day as then, and more in the view of the broader ground the social agitation is taking. Mazzini sought to make men more self-reliant to be able to do and thus to enjoy more of life. He was a Knight of Labor in advance of the order. Send 15 cents to the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 20 Astor Place, New York, and secure this valuable work.

The December *Arena* is exceptionally interesting to students of the social labor questions from the practical every day standpoint. Dr. Lyman Abbott contributes an article on Compulsory Arbitration. An extract from which we reprint in this issue. T. V. Powderly writes of the government ownership of railroads in the direct



practical style for which he is noted, and Thos. B. Preston discusses our social-political affairs, under the title, "Are we Socialists," and W. P. McLoughlin gives us an insight into the dark side of life as found in our great city by telling of "Evictions in New York tenementhouses. The December issue is the commencement of volume seven. The *Arena* has won its position as the leading review of the country, and its promoters justly deserve their reward. It has won its position too, by the discussion of questions that it used to be said of "the least talked about the better."

The third biennial report of the commissioner of Bureau of Labor statistics for the State of Colorado is a valuable addition to our sources of information of conditions of labor in the State, and will compare favorably with any report that has been issued by any bureau. Its best feature is that the usual dryness of statistics is avoided by presenting them in an interesting readable form.

Ignatius Donnelly's new book, "The Golden Battle," is attracting more interest and discussion than anything he ever wrote. It deals with the political questions of the day, and exposes what influences the political mind, and which the new movement for a government nearer the people, must contend with, if it is successful. The book should be read by every citizen interested in better government. It can be procured from this office, post paid, in paper 50 cents, in cloth \$1.25

The young men and young women who aspire to obtain Academic or College educations, and whose parents cannot well afford them that expense, will be interested in the work of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, which has offered for the year 1893 one thousand scholarships at any of the leading colleges or schools of the United States, upon the conditions of introducing the magazine into certain neighborhoods.

Yale, Vassar, Harvard, Ann Arbor, Chicago, the Southern colleges, the great schools of art and medicine, all are alike open to the ambitious boy or girl who is not afraid of a little earnest work. The *Cosmopolitan* sends out from its New York office a handsomely printed pamphlet to any applicant, telling just what is necessary in order to secure one of these scholarships. The scholarship itself includes board, loggings, laundry and tuition—all free.

The Brooklyn bridge was built and owned by the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Having found it possible to pay running expenses from other sources of income, the trustees will make the bridge free for foot passengers after June 1. This is something that never would have happened if the bridge had been owned by a corporation. In that case, if the business had proved profitable, the stock would have been watered, and the tolls kept up.—*New Nation*.

"No one who is easily reached can expect to be much sought after."

"Vulgarity bears about the same relation to wit that mud does to porcelain."

"There is often more vanity in being out of fashion than in it."

"Where one man goes fishing for food, fifty are out merely from a desire to destroy something."

"Many a man who is too tired to take bath would run a mile to see a circus procession."

"The easiest way to become noted is to keep out of sight and spread a rumor that you are thinking."

"The man who cannot think in a hurry well enough for a pet for a rich woman to marry, but in the hurry and bustle of life he is about as useful as the buttons on the back of an overcoat."



## 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, Dec. 23, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

As your last issue of the MAGAZINE was so unusually interesting, especially in the correspondents columns, I must have something to say this time too.

It appears to me from all accounts from different points that the honest working people are being imposed upon a little too much, but we must live in hopes if we die in despair. Daylight is dawning and there is bright prospects in the near future. It is hard to realize that in a country like this where the people are blest with all the natural advantages that they could expect, that the working people are obliged to live from hand to mouth. This condition of affairs is usually caused by a certain class working for their own engranderizement. If you want to see a mean man take a workingman of that class and put him in as foreman and then you will see him. We have a specimen of such men as that to-day in the locomotive wood shop. He is running from one place to another and never accomplishes nothing, he will fly when he sees the general foreman and put himself in the way to have a talk when things are running alright but when they are wrong he cannot be got, neither by his boss or men.

I will give the official notice that when our regular boss goes out it is a regular fight between the other three as who will take charge. Now I think it is time this kind of work should be put a stop to.

X. X.

KANSAS CITY, KAS., Dec. 4, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

Will you allow me a little space this month as I have not much to write. My friend at this place keeps the employees posted as to the weather and business on the road, so I have to try and write something that is different from his. I was commented very highly on my last letter by nearly all the men at Armstrong. I will try and hold my pen in check and not point it at any one that is not deserving it. The foremen as a rule have treated their men very nicely the last two months. I cannot say there has been any favoritism shown any one here, the foremen are boycotting me by treating the men better, and if the men are mistreated and don't speak of it so I can catch items then cant say that I have shown

partiality. Mr. Charlson, our general forman, has resigned. Mr. Webber succeeds him. I don't see how the change can make matters any better, for Mr. Charlson was hard to beat, his record shows for itself. The men regret very much that he is going away. Mr. Roberts wanted him to impose on the men more than he was willing. Mr. Roberts is a great man to discharge and lay the men off for not conforming with the company's rules. May I ask Mr. Roberts why he don't have the rules of the company painted and put up in different places so the men may know what to expect? The only signs that can be seen at the shop is "No Smoking allowed in this shop," and mind you they are placed on the inside of the shop and none on the outside. Strangers don't know until they get inside and then they must dispose of their cigar, so they are likely to drop it among the oily waste or shavings which is liable to cause a fire. He should lay the law down and stand on it with both feet and then he would have good ground to argue the case to others. The employees get along smoothly with each other, with one exception, two of the painters came to blows the other day, and one of them took his time; it was caused by card playing, some of the foremen playing cards with the men during noon hour, and I think card playing should not be allowed, it has proved a detriment the company and the men's eyes. The men neglect their work arguing over their game some after the whistle blows. There is nothing good to follow card playing and I think Mr. Roberts should put an end to such games around the shops. The employees are very accommodating here, they do all they can for strangers that come in the shop, lend them tools and do all they can to help them hold their job. I have worked in shops on this road where they would try and run a new man off, they would keep all their tools locked up and wouldn't lend a wrench, drill, chisel, hammer, nor anything else, they would act just as though they belonged to them, but it is quite different here. Trusting I will have more news next time, I remain the

R. C. FORMER.

SHOSHONE, Ida., December. 17, 1892

*Editor Magazine:*

Before this comes under the observation of your readers Christmas will have come and gone, that day which is supposed to commemorate the idea of "peace on earth and good will to man;" Alas, for the peace on earth, and as for the "good will toward men," well, I had not fully made my mind. We talk about peace on earth, and it is pleasant to talk about, for distance lends enchantment.

If we are to have peace at all, it is certainly in the dim, distant future. Such men as Chauncey Depew may go about the country making after dinner speeches, dealing in glittering generalities, telling of the well dressed, well fed multitudes he saw during his last visit to Chicago, crying peace,

peace, when there is no peace. Carnegie may write books in his attempt to make the people believe they are peaceful and prosperous, while the six thousand Pennsylvania militia and the steel lined barges manned by Pinkertons, give the lie to his words, as do the eight thousand militia at Buffalo, and the Pinkerton assassin at Albany, to those of Chauncy Depew.

Talk about peace, in view of the recommendations of "Steve Elkins," Secretary of War, to add to the numerical strength of the regular army, placing a full regiment in each state, and that millions of dollars be appropriated for the further strengthening of the militia in the different states, also the recommendations of "General Schofield," that the regular force be concentrated in well built forts, close to large cities, which has already been pretty generally carried out, as for instance, Denver, Salt Lake, Omaha, Chicago, Cheyenne, Portland, Minneapolis, and others too numerous to mention here, Speak of peace on earth, then turn to the November *Arena*, and read there of the new police gatling gun, built to be used against the people of the cities, and fired from a police patrol wagon.

Approach the average workman of to-day with a question as to his peacefulness of mind as regards this life in the future? and you will in all probability be met with the reply; that the future has no terrors for him, as he thinks of the daily degrading grind, and hounding he receives as a wage slave, by a boss or floor walker who takes the place of the slave driver of old, and the fear of being cut off from earning the necessities of life, is the lash that compels him to cower in submission and beats the last spark of independent manhood out of him. No, he will say, the hell of the preacher cannot possibly be more terrible than that which he now endures on this earth. The above will apply with equal force to the life of the average workman. Chauncy Depew to the contrary, notwithstanding, "Good will toward man," when, if you are not sufficiently submission you are met with a rifle argument" or charged with conspiracy and treason,—"Moral" the relief lies in a proper use of the ballot.

The engines in the shop at this time are undergoing extensive repairs, two of them are having new boilers that were made in a Chicago contract shop. We understand the crown bars are not fitted as well as they might be, the crown bar bolts are not tapped into the crown sheet, but a taper hole made in the sheet and the necks of the bolts made to suit. A "strengthening sheet" has not been placed inside the back head. It was also found that some of the stay bolts were not what a workman would consider a good job; so much for the contract labor. These engines are to be fitted with an entire new set of "motion" each, including new sets of rods of new design, made from blue prints furnished from Omaha, there are some features in connection with the designing of the rods which might be very justly criticized as faulty.

Some things have occurred here recently which has weakened our belief in the intention of the

of the local management to do what is right and honest in their dealing with or management of the men under them, things which no Division Master Mechanic, with any sense of justice or right, or, who is influenced by that higher law, which is supposed to run through all humanity and ordinarily effect or temper our dealings with each other, should be guilty of. I refer to the recent order which required the stationary engineer at this point to work far into the night or until he should be relieved by the night hostler, which generally is about 8:30 or 9 o'clock p. m. The full meaning of this is only comprehended when it is known that the stationary engineer is on duty at 6:30 in the morning, at it again fifteen minutes before the whistle blows at 1 o'clock. He brings from the coal bin to the engine room all the coal he burns, wheels out all the ashes, does his own firing, besides the hundred other things in connection with running, oiling and keeping clean an engine and boiler, and their surroundings. In addition to this, he gives a large part of his Sundays to extra running, washing out, etc. To require of one man more than has been above indicated, as regular work, is to say the least, asking too much. But happily this night work is done with for the time being, as the putting on of a night gang, which occasioned this extra work was not, considering the quantity and quality of work done, a howling success.

In reply to a question in regard to the matter, we understand the local foreman disclaimed responsibility by saying "These are our orders." If Mr. Dunn is responsible for this we wonder what he expects to gain in this matter, he surely does not lose his hopes of promotion on matters of this character. If his desire is to build up a reputation, he certainly will succeed.

A man was discharged last week on account of the breaking of the brass casting on the end of a "dry pipe" while putting it in place. Your correspondent is convinced that a large amount of personal feeling entered into the division in the case, that the break in the pipe was an old break, that instead of discharging the man they should congratulate themselves that the thing came to pieces in the shop instead of on the road, and that if justice is done in the case the man should go back to work.

It is plainly evident that the would be leading citizen of the town is trying to have some of the officials of this part of the system pull his chestnuts out of the fire, judging from the visits to the special cars as they arrive here, or perhaps he is trying for a *quid pro quo*.

Enough, until after the season. Wilson, we understand is going to Pocatello to work, hoping that a new deal may float him into a "soft snap".

SAGE BUSH,

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 19, 1892.

Editor Magazine:

We are still in the land of the living notwithstanding the fact that the great railroad magnate has passed away. We had a day off when

he was buried. But work still goes on and the world moves as usual and it will ever be so, money will not procure a lease of life and all men are on an equal footing when the grim reaper of death call us away. Few of us can accumulated as much wealth as did the Wall Street Wizzard. Yet I believe the poorest of us will have as good a chance as he, when we shuffle off the mortal coil. Work around the shop is about the same as usual, nothing particularly strange or startling save an occasional one quitting and going away or starting in business for themselves. One of the car repairers has gone into the laundry business on the other side of the river and I am told there is still another one in the blacksmith shop who has the same vocation under advisement. For further particulars call at the corner of Missouri ave and Buch St. The first snow of the season fell to-day, but has almost disappeared again this evening, but no cold weather has come yet. Flowers are still blooming on every hand, and while I am speaking of flowers I wish to say a word to working men in general. Is it not a beautiful sight to see a variety of flowers growing side by side in the same bed with nothing to disturb them or mar their loveliness. There does not seem to be any contention there, all is happiness and bliss although one may be larger than the rest, yet quietness reigns supreme and again another may appear far more lovelier than all the plants around it yet no display of superiority is visible, no favoritism is sought or granted, no class distinction prevails, all is equal and the flowerist gives them all the same attention, according to their requirements. Would not the flower be a good example for man to imitate. Is it not possible that fortune would smile upon us just as sweetly and as lovely had we the courage of men and not the cowardice of despots, whose only ambition is to hold themselves aloft from the rank and file and try to show the world at large, how great and grand they are (in their minds) how philanthropic they appear when they have some personal object in view. It is not a man's ignorance nor his stupidity in all cases that keeps him from uniting with other men in a common sense. It is the animal passion aroused within him when he becomes possessed of some of the luxuries of this world how anxious he then becomes to distance all competitors and use every plan conceivable to place himself at the top of the heap at the present time working are crying aloud against oppression, and while the subject is fresh in their memory let them take the question home to themselves and give it a calm, cool and deliberate consideration, I will put the question direct to you all: How much better are you than the rest of the human family? Are you one of those who possess any special privileges? If so, who gave them to you? Where the race of life is over do you expect to be granted greater favors than those you look upon now as away beneath you. Oh! you are a mechanic are you? then would it not be a good thing for you to try to expand your intellect and give the weaker portion of humanity the benefit of your comprehensive in-

tellect. Yes, you are one of those who has been favored by fortune and are enabled to earn a little more than an ordinary laborer and yet you are crying out against oppression and yet you would limit or curtail the member to work at your occupation and keeps as many as possible beneath you. These few facts you may ponder over at your leisure, hoping we can come closer together and work for the interest of humanity as well as for our personal interest. A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all is the best wishes of  
EQUALITY.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec., 22, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

If I believed it would be agreeable to the pleasure of anyone I could go on and describe the several engines which are in the shop for repairs, and those which are held in suspension on the tracks, for that purpose outside of the shops by stating the numbers by which they are distinguished, how many wheelers, the dimension of cylinder, their length of strokes, size of drivers, etc., and whether they are to have new frames, new jackets, new coats, or new patches on their old petticoats; but, why spend time and study writing on a topic which interests no one? We are all familiar with the kind of engine used on the U. P. R. R., and if familiarity breeds contempt, I will in no wise persist in aggravating that feeling to a sense of detestation. Whenever anything that is new comes on the road, or in the shops we like to know of it, whether it has evolved in a direct line from Watts invention, or evolved from the Molluck in the indirect inscrutable, much disconnected, without a particle of evidence that it ever has been, in the inconceivable duration in time that it has been unfolding itself a whole or unbroken line, the invention of Darwin.

Every department is flush with work and the boys are all sporting elegant Sunday countenances, and having pleasant solutions for each other (excepting car repairers of course. To wear Sunday countenances at work is a heinous offense within Puritan Page's jurisdiction.

I have noticed a few improvements in the blacksmith shop in the line of furnaces. What they are to be used for I did not inquire, but I saw Charlie Langhoff, the spring maker and his helper, one day pushing a big iron box somewhat the shape of a coffin into one of them (the furnace) but I think it is scarcely probable that it was such, I noticed a plump little cock-robin of a fellow jiggling it around the furnaces, and heard that he had been shipped from Omaha to superintend the construction of them. What part of our planet his dialect is a native of I have not guessed, but what little I heard him say the few moments I was near him, was to devilish knotty for me to unravel. He was a low, dumpy, shaggy fellow of bull-dog proportions, with a curly, silken mane hanging over his neck and shoulders, giving those parts much resemblance to those of a tamed lion; still we was a



jolly and genial fellow. I also learned that he was gifted with considerable more than ordinary constructive and inventive genius. There is likewise some little improvements being made in the boiler shop in the line of cranes, etc.

Of all that has taken place here within the last month, outside of the absorbing question of politics, perhaps the trial of Lyons was first in importance for the earnestness and extent of interest exhibited by the parties concerned, and still there was nothing remarkable about the trial, excepting the very remarkable arrogance and bravado of a not very remarkable witness. We might search the pages of history in vain for a hero who has displayed such calmness, self-possession, unerring judgment and calculating penetration, as this witness claimed merit for, displayed on the night of the fighting, shooting and general confusion in which he mingled.

The calmness and bravery of Marshall McDonald at the charge of Wagan, The calmness and bravery of the most illustrious of the gladiators of Ancient Rome, the most glorious achievements of the champions of chivalry shine dimly in the face of the valor displayed on the memorable night of Lyon's assault, by our modern self-assured hero. He stood amidst the fighting and confusion, the bullets wizzing past his ears; like a statue, calm, collected, fearing nothing, but taking notes to be used as evidence in the trial, which the event of the night forshadowed to the mind of this self-assured, cool and sagacious witness. Was not this very remarkable? and we have his word for it, especially of a man who exposed his want of nerve during the cross-examination which done little grace to his asserted heroism in the melee. There are singular freaks in nature. This freak withdrew from all labor organizations as they were impediments to his ascending the ladder of fortune.

In my letter of last month I made some allusion to the complexion of our incoming legislature, and if I mistook the complexion it was because I had not taken into account the complexion of the bolting machinery attached to the Wyoming election mill. I gave you the complexion of the grist after the grinding was done, but the improved Wyoming Republican bolting machine has the marvelous advantage of utilizing fusion votes to making Republican majorities and of casting many votes that cannot be utilized out, as bran. We look for nothing from the court but a dispensation of favor to the Cheyenne ring. Has the ring not shown in the unscrupulous, shameless manner in which they have resorted to crimes and outrages, the most despicable and heinous, that they have every judicial office in the state fortified with tools, reliable to the furthering of their advantage in whatever undertakings and schemes they may embark, and at whatever cost. It would be unreasonable to suppose that their knowledge would have run to such excess, had they feared anything from the courts.

We must conquer by audacity. "We must strike terror into the hearts of the enemy," thundered Danton in the French house of deputies.

The assembly was struck speechless, a death-like silence prevailed, not a word more was spoken; a thrill of horror spread to every heart in the whole assembly.

The Cheyenne ring have been moved by the spirit of Danton; they aimed in their raid into Johnson county to strike terror into the hearts of the settler, that they should fly from their homes and leave the ring in possession. Their audacity in the means they have adopted, in, and since the last election, I believe is without example since our country has been an independent nation. Their effort was feeble compared with Danton, they had the disposition to be as unscrupulous and had as little humanity as Danton, but had not the force of will, nor the genius of the man so celebrated a character in the French revolution.

CAL.

EVANSTON, WYO., Dec. 22, 1892

*Editor Magazine:*

A few lines of interest from this point might be of interest to some of its readers. Evanston has improved considerable since I left here, she can boast of the finest grist mill in this country, it is good running order and turns out good flour, it is run by Wm. Very the engineer. Beckwith & Landon, Beckwith Commercial Co., has very fine stores and sells very cheap, but they will not handle goods that are boycotted if they know it. I notice a very fine asylum built here which cost about \$23,000. Another good thing I notice is the City Water Works, which are run by John Townsend Engineer.

I paid a visit to the U. P. shops and everybody seems to be busy and lots of work in sight, engine 1256 was turned out looking like a new dollar and is doing well, so Billy Gray, the engineer, says, and Tom Hollingsworth, that handles the black diamonds, says: Engine 1264 rolled out a few days ago with little Dan Rowland on the right side. Engine 1262 is in for general overhauling, engine 974 in for general repairs, she looks like she will be out in a few days, engineer John Sights is very anxious to try her. I notice Harvy Watts is all smiles now that he has a passenger run on the engine 626. Lyme Higgins is still on the Almy run to the coal mines. I notice Dan Cameron, an old timer, very busy about the boilers and thawing out the engine, as they came in froze up, it is very cold here at present, the last few days it has been 16 and 20 below zero.

The pay checks for the shop men came in good time on the 19th. I am informed that Moran Ewer will be the agent for the MAGAZINE next year and Thos. E. Moore to assist him. Every employe on the U. P. system should not be without it for it is very interesting and instructive.

I will close for the present wishing all a Merry Christmas, not forgetting the poor.

W. G.

DENVER, COLO., Dec. 24, 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

It is Christmas eve and throughout the civilized world there is supposed to be rejoicing. It seems to me, however, that it is more a result of custom than of thought the occasion brings forth. Thousands of presents will be given that were secured by methods directly opposite those taught by the One whose birth they are in remembrance of. Our whole present social system is in opposition to it. "Peace on earth, good will toward men" is not a fact. It is quite as near among those who never heard of Christ as among those who have. His apostles have been doing very poor work. If they had there would be fewer rich and more with real happiness tonight. He taught the necessity of bringing all men together. He organized his followers from among the toilers, and did not confine the number to any one occupation. He evidently saw that the first step toward the reform of the world was to break down castes. Yet after 1800 years, mankind is pursuing the same methods prevalent at that time, division on craft and nationality lines, will it ever be otherwise.

This month we took a day off in respect to Jay Gould, or rather we were ordered to do so. Probably the respect would have been greater if we had been allowed to work, especially after most of us had come to the shop ready for work, and will be still greater for both Gould and his heirs if the time spent in coming to work that morning is paid for, as none of us knew nothing about mourning till we had got to the shop, consequently considerable cursing was done.

It is getting so now that more people can be forced to show respect to an individual under a republic, than was true of most kings, kingdom's within a democracy, a sort of a case of the use of sheeps clothing.

It is with sadness, however, that I can report the death of one of our shopmates, Greenlief Murch, who will be remembered by the thousands who have been employed in the shops here the past 18 years. Friend Murch had a heart that was generous to a fault, though he toiled steadily through a long life of 63 years, he died richer than Jay Gould in friends, and he can rest as easily in the grave.

Everything is moving along as far as can be seen, smoothly at this point. Considerable overtime has been worked lately in some departments. Business on the road seems to be good.

After three weeks of severe winter weather, Colorado seems herself again to-day, warm and bright.

Business generally in the city is reported very dull for this time of the year. It is a poor place to be seeking employment in for there is an unusual large number of idle men.

Our State legislature will be in session in about two weeks, and it is hoped to see some beneficial measures made law by it.

A new set of State officers will take their seats on the 10th of January. Men who were elected on the broad platform of the Omaha convention

of last July, of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Their official lives will be watched very closely, they and the party who elected them will be held more strictly responsible by the people than if they had been elected by one of the old parties from whom no one would expect anything, consequently much of the future of the political reform movement depends on their wisdom, perhaps much more than ought to be.

Our Local Assembly is taking in new members right along, though the extreme cold weather the past few weeks has cut down the attendance some.

Let every man make it his resolve on New Years that he will do his duty to himself, his family, his neighbor and the nation. Do his share toward the removal of the social ills we suffer from.

X. X. X.

ARMSTRONG, KAN., Dec. 22 1892.

*Editor Magazine:*

We are now enjoying real frigid weather, the ground carpeted with the beautiful snow, and the earth crusted hard by the congelation of the fluid matter therein. From a cold atmosphere commercial pursuits are bright and work more abundant than for the last few years. It seems to me the spirit of all classes are more buoyant than heretofore. That we have passed through the darkest clouds of depression, with a bright starry firmament in sight. Leisure and intellectually should be the goal of our life. Not avariciousness or craving for something worldly that is not in our reach by legitimate means. Contentment is the best fortune, is an old adage, but a poor one as the world retrogrades instead of advancing under such a policy. The company pays the men here on the sixteenth of every month promptly, and is highly appreciated by the men and others. The working time is as reported last month from here in these columns.

Business on the road good. Work in the different departments of the shops, normal. Local assembly 3694 K. of L. held their ninth annual ball at Union Club Hall Wyandotte on Thanksgiving eve, which was a success in every particular. K. of L. men that we elected to good paying positions in the city and county made themselves conspicuous by their absence. In the future we are going to show these men that the purchasing of a few tickets is not going to buy our suffrage and influence, they can go to other balls and parties on the same night of our ball. If it was not for the Knights of Labor they would not have the financial means to do so, and full well we know it and they too.

On the fifth instant Ed Charlton, general foreman here, resigned his position as such was succeeded by H. N. Weber. He leaves here with the best wishes of the men. So far there cannot be anything said against the present incumbent and from appearances I think will be all right. On the sixth instant the shops were closed down in commemoration of the death of Jay Gould of

New York and a stockholder in the Union Pacific railroad. I think from the language used by the men in general, that there would be more respect to his memory by them if allowed to work on the above date. The coldest day of this winter so far was the 20th inst., the mercury going down to zero.

The company sent four machinists from here a week ago to Pocatello, Idaho, they were glad to shake the dust of Armstrong from their feet and probably inside of three months these same men will retrace their steps back again, penniless, such is railroading.

Ed Charlton, late general forman, is back again in the machine shop at work at the air pump business. All the men greet him with a pleasant smile on their face and he reciprocates their friendship in his own inimitable way. Thesecond new engines is fast nearing completion. The boiler work of the third is under full headway. Jack Stokes, a plasterer by trade, a politician by chance of convivial propensities and a man well and favorably known in the two cities came to his death suddenly on the 20th instant by falling out of his buggy, striking his head on the frozen ground and breaking his neck. He was a member of the K. of L. and of the K. P. James Murray, proprietor of the Kaw Valley Hotel here, fell off the porch of his hotel to the congealed ground below, sustained two broken wrists, head punctured and received internal injuries, he is in a precarious condition, he is worthy of mention in the MAGAZINE on the account of his past history. The machinist held their second annual Ball at Union Club Hall Wyandotte on the night of the 21st instant, the merry crowd were masked. It was a grand success both socially and financially.

AT BOUT DE SON.

The following lines on the death of Barny McDonald, the Union Pacific engineer killed near Grand Island, we take from the North Platte Telegraph:

Dead at his post, no finching there,  
Though horrid death in his face did stare,  
And the terrible crash, and the steam's loud  
roar

Of colliding trains, told all hope was o'er  
Yet bravely he stood at the post of death,  
With blanched white face, and bated breath  
And thought of wife and friends who sat,  
Anxiously waiting his return to his home in  
North Platte.

But ah! she must wait till time is o'er  
For the husband shall come no more.  
He sees the danger, too late, too late,  
To avert that sad, that fearful fate,  
And he things of his charge, in the cars behind  
As to death he rushed quick as the wind.  
All that man could do he did to save  
His human freight from the bloody grave.  
He succeeded well in the horrid strife,  
He saved his freight but he lost his life.

Speak not of heroes in the rank of war,  
When destruction rides on this blood-stained car  
When brute-like passion, in the soul is rife  
That seeks to destroy human life;  
The laurals then gathered for the warrior's  
wreath,

Are the blood and sighs of a peoples death.

But the hero, who steady and calmly stands,  
With iron nerves and steady hands,  
Though death he sees with a throbbing brain,  
He will save the lives in his rushing train.  
Such is the hero who nobly dies  
At his post, for his charge—a sacrifice,  
And such was he who perished here,  
Whose name shall dwell in memory dear,  
And his wife shall tell, with a sad, fond pride,  
At his post of duty her husband died,  
Then rest to his ashes. Oh! calmly rest,  
The cold, damp sod, on his manly breast.  
May his spirit go where angels dwell,  
To the depot of bliss! Dear Mac., farewell!

—L. C. REN, Bellwood, Neb.

## WANTED.

Wanted: Men,

Not systems fit and wise,  
Not faiths with rigid eyes,  
Not wealth in mountain piles,  
Not power with gracious smiles.  
Not even the potent pen;

Wanted: Men,

Wanted: Deeds,  
Not words of winning note,  
Not of thoughts of life remote,  
Not fond religious airs,  
Not sweetly languid prayers,  
Not love of scent and creeds;

Wanted: Deeds,

Men and Deeds,  
Men that can dare and do,  
Not longings for the new,  
Not prattlings of the old;  
Good life, and action bold—  
These the occasion needs;  
Men and Deed.

—The Christian Commonwealth.

BEFORE the law was written down with parch-  
ment or with pen;  
Before the law made citizens, the moral law made  
men,  
Law stands for human rights, but when it fails  
those rights to give,  
Then let law die, my brother, but let human  
beings live.

—Rev. Miller Hageman

Shame of poverty is as bad as pride of wealth.



Pity cureth envy.

A wager is a fool's argument.

He is not rich who is not satisfied.

Trickery comes back to its master.

Virtue which parleys is near surrender.

High trees give more shadow than fruit.

A good swordsman is never quarrelsome.

Pride loveth for its abode the bosom of a fool.

Religion is the best armor but the worst cloak.

He who blackens others does not whiten himself.

Nothing is so new as what has long been forgotten.

Every true reformation must begin at the upper end.

Arrogance is a weed that grows mostly on a dung-hill.

Conceit may puff a man up, but it never props him up.

A man's nose is always more prominent than his position.

There is no knowledge so dangerous as half-knowledge.

Men rarely think their fortune too great, or their wit too little.

The more a man knows the more he is inclined to be modest.

Double ignorance is where a man is ignorant that he is ignorant.

A coward calls himself cautious; a miser calls himself thrifty.

One might as well owe a mint as a mite when he can't pay either.

Neither honor or estate can make him rich who has a poor heart.

Jealousy is an acknowledged homage which inferiority pays to merit.

None are more apt to boast than those who have the least real worth.

To say little and perform much is the characteristic of great minds.

The duelist, in proving his bravery, shows that he thinks it expected.

He that knows nothing, knows enough if he knows how to be silent.

The best way to keep friends is not to bore them unnecessarily.

It is always a bad sign when one is highly esteemed in the enemy's camp.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity, nor an enemy be hidden in adversity.

He that accomplishes his ends by deceit shall render up his soul with anguish.

Claiming credit is easy work compared with suffering consequences.

He cannot provide for the wants of others whose own are numerous and carving.

There is no one so hard upon the poor as the pauper who has got into power.

What a pity it is that there are so few people who appreciate kind treatment.

Welcomes wear out faster than mosquito bar hosiery inside of cowhide boots.

Employees who work only when watched can always be relied on to have a grievance.

Every man loves justice at another man's expense; nobody cares for it at his own.

To please will always be the wish of benevolence; to admire the constant aim of ambition.

Grumblers are a class unto themselves, and the only clan that does not even respect each other.

Petty annoyances are what wear men out; great calamities numb a person instead of irritating.

Relations never fail to appear to the man who has demonstrated his capacity to hustle for himself.

Nothing takes the conceit out of a man faster than to be a candidate in any kind of a close contest.

How easy it is to recall instances where we wasted effort, while our successors are soon forgotten.

*Cultus*, or Worship, and culture are the same word. To be cultured and not to worship God is a contradiction in terms.

One of the nuisances about having a tricky person around is that he has to be watched even when attached by a spasm of doing right.

Before starting in business, a man should carefully investigate and find out whether he will be able to endure the selfishness of those he employs.

People who want to regulate all their actions by a sense of duty do not have any fun themselves and kill joy for those who are unfortunate enough to be unable to move from their neighborhood.

### HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co. Props., Toledo, O.  
We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm:  
West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.,  
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

# INDEX TO VOLUME VII.

|                                          | PAGE.    |                                    | PAGE.                                                  |
|------------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Are Women Citizens.....                  | 42       | Justice Wanted.....                | 132                                                    |
| Are We Vigilant.....                     | 108      | Knights of Labor.....              | 267                                                    |
| America's Mission.....                   | 140      | Legal Department.....              | 21, 52, 86, 119,<br>151, 179, 211, 244, 278, 307, 340. |
| Arbitration.....                         | 142      | Lincoln's Message to Congress..... | 81                                                     |
| Astray, Shall we be led.....             | 145      | Locomotive Inspection.....         | 84                                                     |
| Apprenticeship.....                      | 206      | Limit Reached.....                 | 131                                                    |
| B. S., a reply to.....                   | 15       | Lies, A Chapter on.....            | 176                                                    |
| Being a K. of L., four reasons for....   | 20       | Lesson, An Object.....             | 225                                                    |
| B. S., The rejoinder of.....             | 77       | Labor Movement and Politics.....   | 229                                                    |
| Beer vs. Knowledge.....                  | 85       | Labor, Rights of.....              | 236                                                    |
| Chinese, Should they be excluded....     | 75       | Liberty, Equality.....             | 260                                                    |
| Citizens and Conventions.....            | 135      | Law, Monopoly and the.....         | 297                                                    |
| Choosing a Calling.....                  | 144      | Mongolian, Keep out the.....       | 3                                                      |
| Citizens, Our Sovereign.....             | 161      | Miner's Child, The Death of a..... | 64                                                     |
| Classes, The Dangerous.....              | 165      | Methods, Can Better be Devised.... | 98                                                     |
| Compulsory Arbitration.....              | 361      | Miners, Educated.....              | 148                                                    |
| Conditions, Workingmen's.....            | 172      | Machine, Our Political.....        | 169                                                    |
| Curse, Mankind's Greatest.....           | 263      | Machine and the Method.....        | 178                                                    |
| Constitutional Rights, Protect our...355 |          | Mutuality.....                     | 195                                                    |
| Congress' Actions.....                   |          | Masterly Inactivity.....           | 197                                                    |
| Civilization and Labor.....              | 333      | Man's Opposition to Man.....       | 198                                                    |
| Dollars or Honor, Is it.....             | 7        | Men to the Front.....              | 233                                                    |
| Dawning Day, The.....                    | 9        | Machines and Men.....              | 240                                                    |
| Dollars—Two a Day.....                   | 238      | Militia, Call out the.....         | 366                                                    |
| Difficulty, An Economic.....             | 257      | Morality, Wealth and.....          | 241                                                    |
| Enemy, This is our.....                  | 16       | Nationalize Wealth.....            | 73                                                     |
| Educated Mechanic, An.....               | 17       | Novel, A Purposeful.....           | 175                                                    |
| Editorial Prostitution, About.....       | 44       | Our Organization.....              | 1                                                      |
| Engineer and the Sailor.....             | 47       | Organization, What it must do..... | 67                                                     |
| Executive Ability.....                   | 114      | Our Magazine.....                  | 358                                                    |
| Event, A Pleasing.....                   | 134      | Our Three Foes.....                | 79                                                     |
| Electrical Terms.....                    | 276      | Old Vagrant, the.....              | 118                                                    |
| Evictions, The Story of.....             | 359      | Ownership, Government.....         | 272                                                    |
| Employees, Wages of Railway.....         | 305      | Outlook, An.....                   | 365                                                    |
| Election, Labor Interests After.....     | 321      | Occupations, Choice of.....        | 367                                                    |
| Farmer, The Utopean.....                 | 96       | Office, A Spoil of.....            | 274                                                    |
| Fallacy, The Trust.....                  | 174      | Opportunities, Making use of.....  | 329                                                    |
| Force, The Futility of.....              | 242      | Piece Work, Overtime.....          | 17                                                     |
| Funny World.....                         | 246      | Pride in Self.....                 | 35                                                     |
| Free Speech.....                         | 298      | Point of View.....                 | 33                                                     |
| Genius, The Capital of Humanity....      | 65       | Punishment.....                    | 37                                                     |
| Gold, The Tyrant.....                    | 304      | Politics, Railroad Employee's..... | 164                                                    |
| Hours of Labor, Reduction in.....        | 41       | Power, The Money.....              | 239                                                    |
| Home and Friends.....                    | 123      | Politics, Labor Issues in.....     | 289                                                    |
| Harvest—What will it be.....             | 204      | Prayer-Cure, the.....              | 319                                                    |
| Homestead Trouble, The.....              | 208      | Powderly's Address.....            | 330, 363                                               |
| Homestead Object Lesson.....             | 234, 269 | Profit Sharing.....                | 336                                                    |
| Helper Comes Again.....                  | 265      | Railroading, The Hazard of.....    | 46                                                     |
| Industry, Contention in.....             | 109      | Railroad Management.....           | 113                                                    |
| Improvement Needed.....                  | 134      | Rule, The Right to.....            | 201                                                    |
| Independence, Seeking.....               | 291      |                                    |                                                        |

## INDEX TO VOLUME VII.—Continued.

|                                      | PAGE. |                                     | PAGE. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Reaching Higher.....                 | 295   | Strike, Will There Be a.....        | 323   |
| Railway Organization, a failure..... | 301   | Statistics, Value of.....           | 325   |
| Referendum, The.....                 | 327   | Things we see.....                  | 124   |
| Report of G. A. Delegates.....       | 343   | Thoughts Prospective.....           | 353   |
| Strikes are Beneficial.....          | 48    | Thoughts, Subject of.....           | 256   |
| Story, A Green Bay.....              | 50    | Thing, A.....                       | 304   |
| Skill, The Monopoly of.....          | 69    | Unprivileged, The.....              | 207   |
| Signal, a Danger.....                | 369   | Vote Thrown Away.....               | 227   |
| Standard Wage Rates.....             | 71    | Venal Voters.....                   | 261   |
| Sinclair, The Attack on.....         | 84    | Why Christ was Killed.....          | 11    |
| Social Struggle.....                 | 97    | Wolf, Beware of.....                | 38    |
| Service, Improve the.....            | 101   | Wages, Railway Employe's.....       | 370   |
| Silver Question, the.....            | 105   | Who's the Tory.....                 | 116   |
| Shorter Hours.....                   | 115   | What is Essential.....              | 129   |
| Seceders, Powderly to.....           | 139   | Workmen, Two Kinds.....             | 147   |
| Signs of the Approaching Crisis..... | 193   | Wealth, Concentration of.....       | 148   |
| Social Reform.....                   | 215   | Workingmen and their Interests..... | 202   |
| Spread the Light.....                | 229   | Workmen, Sycophancy of.....         | 264   |
| Selfishness.....                     | 231   | Women, Rights of.....               | 326   |
| Sign, A Hopeful.....                 | 293   | Woman, A Doleful.....               | 337   |
| Scrubs vs. Aristocrats.....          | 302   | What Labor Gets.....                | 338   |

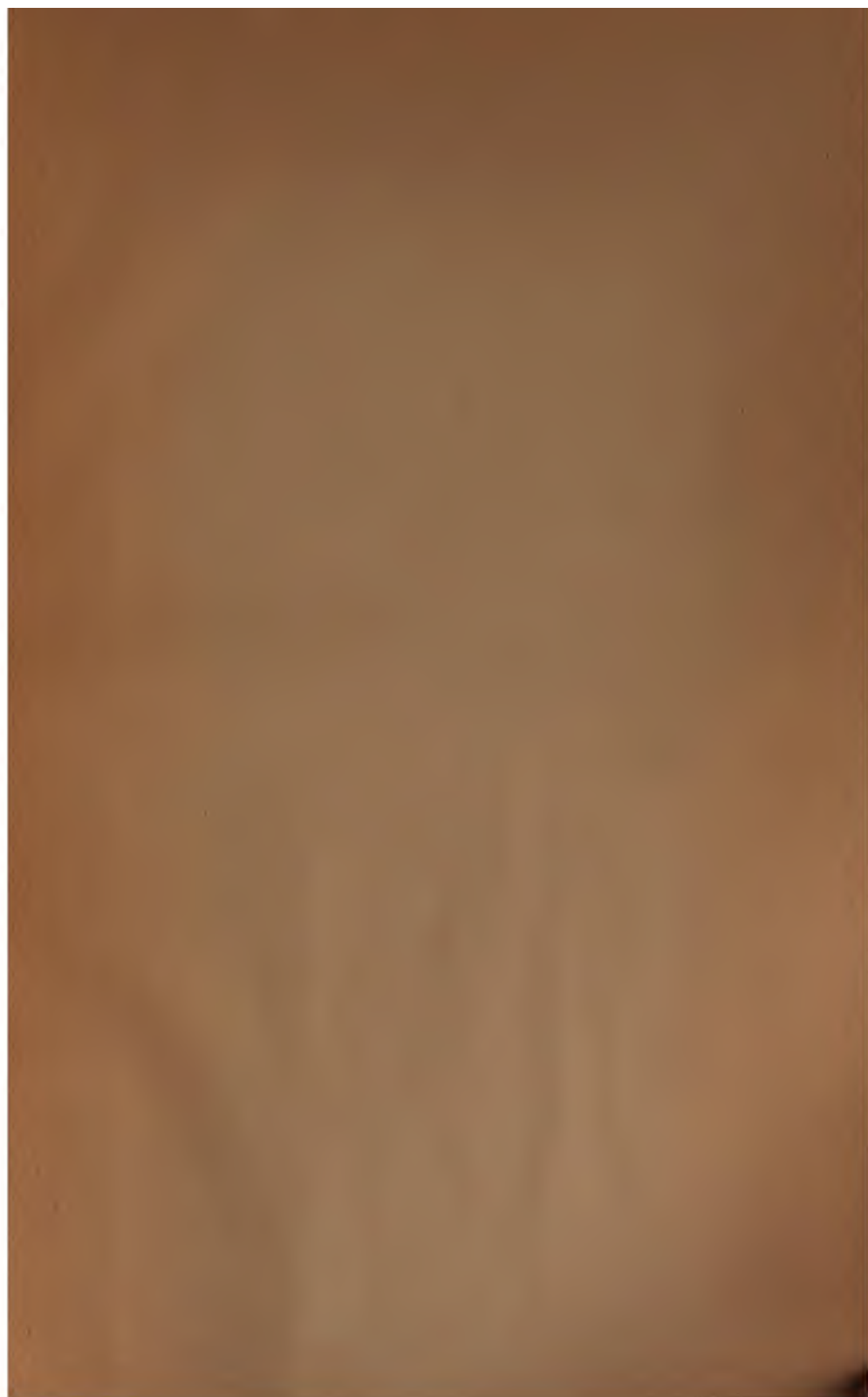
## INDEX TO CORRESPONDENCE.

|                               | PAGE.                                    |                                                | PAGE.                                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Albino, Or.....               | 29, 31, 59, 63                           | Kansas City 27, 28, 59, 92, 93, 126, 155, 189, |                                        |
| Almy, Wyo.....                | 155, 189                                 | 217, 221, 252, 283, 288, 319, 350, 278         |                                        |
| Armstrong, Kan.....           | 382                                      | Laramie, Wyo., 31, 62, 90, 186, 250, 317, 358  |                                        |
| Council Bluffs, Ia.....       | 27, 61                                   | North. Platte, Neb.....                        | 26, 91                                 |
| Cheyenne, Wyo.....            | 63, 254, 284, 349, 380                   | Omaha, Neb.....                                | 22, 25, 57, 63, 125, 191, 378          |
| Columbus, O.....              | 90                                       | Ogden, Utah.....                               | 57, 220, 253, 287                      |
| Denver.....                   | 32, 63, 96, 128, 156, 190,               | Pocatello, Idaho.....                          | 28, 347                                |
| .....                         | 221, 250, 255, 586, 315, 348 382         | Portland, Oregon.....                          | 126, 186,                              |
| Ellis, Kan.....               | 25, 58, 95, 125, 156, 187, 220           | .....                                          | 219, 224, 283, 287, 316, 347, 350, 379 |
| Editorial Correspondence..... | 124, 158                                 | Rawlins, Wyo.....                              | 57, 125                                |
| Evanston, Wyo.....            | 30, 61, 93, 128, 189, 316, 318, 381      | Rock Springs.....                              | 188, 217                               |
| Grand Island, Neb.....        | 25, 32, 95, 156, 186, 191, 223, 318, 349 | Shoshone, Idaho.....                           | 30, 58, 60, 94, 126, 155,              |
| Hanna, Wyo.....               | 29                                       | .....                                          | 378, 187, 218, 250, 253, 285, 311, 347 |
|                               |                                          | Sterling, Colo.....                            | 188                                    |
|                               |                                          | Scofield.....                                  | 191                                    |













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