subjective freedom of will or caprice for such and every individual, the liberty to do everything according to the fancy of the moment, the casting away of all so-cial bonds, limitations and associations. This would be a false freedom, whether desired by the capitalist, who regards the state merely as the "night watchman" of his property, or set before a democracy as a prospect of the future social state. Such individual freedom or caprice never could make any one content. It would make only dissatisfied, doubters, idlers, breeders of unrest and despair. True freedom means the unhampered development of the individual in the service, direct or indirect, of the community, according to ular conditions, under the prohis partic tection of the whole, and with the main-tenance of a due proportion between his achievements for society, and the mate-rial and ideal benefits which accrue to him from society. It is the same with equality. It could only be the madness equality. It could only be the madness of the extreme subjective fauaticism for equality which could maintain that each individual should be cut after the same pattern, should labor, enjoy, rule and serve like every other. The whole tendency of the human race, as seen in history, has been to become more and more manifold. Inequality is grained in us from our birth by inheritance. It is dearly provided that even in the future individuals never will become equal; since side by side with the integrating processes of the grouping and, utility of nations goes as strong a differentiating tendency among different sections of the same pro--official differences, institutions, corporations, associations, unions, but espe-cially differences in families and individtals. It is well for us that the world's progress in this direction cannot rded. True equality consists in giving every one the right and possibility of Intúéd. developing his individuality in its neasure If society presents certain dificulties and obstacles to his development. it also offers advantages. They are wise who study how they may best "fit in." In this recognition and development of each lies the true and only possible equality. It involves the coual right of all to develop their own individuality in that particular line which suits them best. Many have only partial success indeed; but adaptation and efficiency cannot be conferred from without. They are qualities which must be born within.

Yet the whole doctrine for us is not the mest of new rights. The larger part of the doctrine is the performance of old duties. The disturber is the man who has no duties; only rights of all kinds.

I do not believe that the capitalist system of production is incompatible with the rights or interests of labor, nor with its suitable remuneration. It has hitherto subserved our industrial welfare, and still will do so, if it do not forget the moral auties that belong to it in its vast aggregations. But capital has not grown faster then the varied interests of society, and I can still be held in reasonable control, as it has ever been. There is great power a democracy like ours, if only that over be used not unwisely. But reasonableness and moderation are the first and necessary principles that must guide it. I admit the introduction of state-organ-ized enterprises in those cases where they can accomplish what private industry cannot so profitably do. But it is necessary always to be cautious in these un dertakings, which must be limited in the nature of things to a few fields of activity. Counsel should be taken of experince at every step,

It is a fact in the history and sents ments of the American workman that he is neither socialist nor anarchist. He often, believes, and rightly believes, that in the distribution of the reward of labor his share is less than it might be, less than it ought to be, and that some means should be discovered by which the un-equal balance should be rectified. He not indeed detect the process by uses not indeed detect the process of which this advantage can be secured to him, and he relies, though doubtfully, upon certain expedients, of which the strike thus far is the chief one, by which he thinks he can secure better terms. He has good reason for believing that he can, in some degree at least, gain his ends by association with his fellows and by making, as far as possible, the cause of one group of workmen the cause of all. He candot have forgotten how angrity any action of his in this direction was for cen urles resented and punished by law, and how, even now, it is assalled by so tical and interested criticism. Our Ameres brought with them from the

Old World the notion that It was right fices no ex to forbid the organization of labor, and

The workmen have something to sell in their strength and skill. Like the capitallst they wish to sell their labor, which is their property, to the best advantage; that is, at a charge which will leave them something above, as much as possible above, the cost at which they are put in keeping themselves in efficient condition for their labor, and which exactly cor-responds to the cost of production in the case of the manufacturer, and to the cost of acquisition and distribution in the case of the merchant or trader. They also know perfectly well that if they are compelled to sell their labor to the firstcomer, or at a moment's notice, they sell at a disadvantage, and they are as much in their right in withholding their goods from market till they can get their price, or in other words, refusing to work till they can get satisfactory terms, as a manufacturer who will not bring his

product to market unless he gets his profit. Again, the goods in which the workmen deal are costly to keep, and the owners, liable to loss, have to be very circumspect to sell their labor; because to withhold from the market in their case is a loss that probably never can be made good. In order to make this loss as light as possible, though at best it is exceedingly heavy, they adopt the joint-stock principle of mutual insurance against the oss of keeping their goods from market, and on the widest possible scale. They seek to enlist the largest possible number of workmen in their association, to include all in the same trade, they can, to nclude all in a corporation of trades in the end, so they may be able to strength-en, as far as possible, the exceptional weakness of their position. A strike may not be judicious, and it seldom is fully sful; but to the economist it is no way different from the speculative purchase by which the projector hopes to control the market by shortening the supply.

I do not deal with this subject in any sentimental vein. Declamation is noth-ing. We have to deal in this business with first and fundamental truths. The public is profoundly interested in the efficiency and independence of the workingman. "The liberal reward of labor." says Adam Smith, "as it is the necessary effect, so it is the natural symptom of increasing National wealth. The scanty maintenance of the laboring masses, on the other hand, is the natural symptom that things are at a stand and their very depressed condition that they are going fast backward."

Labor never can be under more obhgation to capital than capital is to labor. The two are indispensable parts of an in-dustrial civilization. If labor would starve without capital, it is equally true that capital without labor would tend to speedy exhaustion. All the wealth in the world would not support its possessors beyond a single generation. Wealth must e continually renewed, and labor is the only instrument that can do it. Here is a fact that might serve to make even the greatest aggregations of capital less arrogant, Wenith is but a tool of trade and industry. Whether beneficent or not, depends on the way in which it is used It is capable of effecting great good, but t can by no means be a symbol of intellectual or moral worth. We have no "upper classes" in this country, based on

ever have!

Anothe wealth or heredity. God forbid we should the trust is: In the present time, more than ever before, men live in the world, and we could not clear ourselves of its influence upon us, if we would. I quote here from an eminent author: "Man's social life is not confined to the material space or to the mere moment of time in which it passes. It ramifies into the many relations it has contained in the many relations it has contracted in many localities, and not only into them, but into those which it may contract, or may form an idea of. It embraces not alone the present, but the future. Man lives on a thousand points which he does not inhabit, and in a thousand moments yet in the womb of time; and if this expansion of his exist-

pelled himself within the narrow limits of his material and actual existence, and isolate himself both as regards space and time, social life becomes a truncated and lifeless corpse." Thus we are in the world and of the ourselves to it, and serve it while we ourselves to it, and serve it while we make it serve us, is the test of wisdom and of our fitness to live. The coal trust, of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the master mind, has for the fourth time since April 1 raised the price

suffers compression, if he is com-

But man must not take his place in the of coal to the dealers 19 cents a ton, and mass wholly forgetting himself. Nature

age, it covered every description of man-ual labor that belonged to the conditions of ploneer existence; and all the usual and many unusual hardshipe went with it. Latterly I have pursued another de-cupation, not less laborious and far more exacting. I speak of these things that it may be known when I'talk of labor I know what it means. Through long ex-perience and observation I know that the trust of the tar of the tar. I have endeavored to picture the trust is the tar of the tar. I have the tar of the tar o perience and observation I know that the good old virtues are still our main reliance, and that in making necessary changes to the new conditions of an in-dustrial civilization we never can afford to neglect them.

There was a great outburst of applause when Mr. Scott concluded. George H. Howell, a prominent member of the Typo graphical Union, of Portland, was next introduced. He speke from a labor union man's standpoint. Following is the full text of Mr. Howell's remarks:

Views of a Labor Uniopist. Burke says: "The market settles and alone can settle the price. Market is the meeting and conference of the consumer longer prevails in these days of combina-

you will be compelled to give an ac-count for all the deeds done here, and there in the presence of my husband will have to confess whether you have wronged me and his fatherless children or not-were it not for this knowledge, I Judge Baker, of the United States Cirl Judge Baker, of the United States Cir-cuit Court, at Goshen, Ind., issued an inwould not endure it for a moment that a man possessed of the millions that you are, will permit to be taken from a function prohibiting the 40 pressmen employed by the W. B. Conkey Printing Company at Hammond, Ind., who are on widow a business that has been the hard life-work and pride of herself and hus-band, one that was paying the handsome strike, from picketing the plant. The in-junction forbids violence or coercion of

profit of nearly \$25,000 per annum, and give me in return such a paltry sum, that will net me less than \$3000, and it is done in a manner that says. Take this or all forms explicitly, and even forbids the strikers from calling at the homes the new men. Only the other day a Connecticut Judge we will crush you out. And when on ac-count of the sacred associations con-enjoined strikers from persuading or arand producer, where they mutually dis-cover each other's wants." This truth no nected with the business, and also the guing with nonunion workingmen-nected with the business, and also the guing with nonunion workingmen-Her family name it bears, I plead that I may are two decisions from learned men. And

FLOAT OF THE TEAM DRIVERS' UNION



the smallest amount of material. "It is said that large investments make large economies.

reaper it can be produced. "That the cheaper it can be produced cheaper the cheaper it can be sold.

"That the cheaper it can be sold the more can be sold; and that cheap plenty makes large consumption." advantage urged in behalf of

"Economy in production, therefore low er prices to consumers." But it is alleged that the consumer does not receive the benefit of trust economy to which he is equitably entitled under this argument. As a matter of fact, it has been clearly shown that under trust managemen there has been undoubted economy in production, but the general public has not been the gainer thereby. It developed in Wall street a few days ago that the coal trust has been producing and selling much more coal than last year, while at the same time raising the price of coal above that of last year. Here's a refutation of one of the trust's best arguments Its spokesmen say: The more there is produced the cheaper it can be produced, and the cheaper it can be produced the cheaper it can be sold. It was officially announced in the stree

that the production of anthracite coal during last July was 3,698,814 tons, as compared with 3,599,739 tons in July, 1900,

it is stated that there will be another advance of at least 10 cents on the first

tion, for the modern trust itself becomes be permitted to retain a slight interest the market and dictates prices to buyers (you having promised the same at our inand sellers. The aim of the trust is to produce the largest amount with a steadly decreasing amount of labor and sider can hold a dollar's worth of stock in that concern. It seems strange to be called an outsider in a business that has been almost entirely our own, and built ferred to. Take the Connecticut case:

"That the more there is produced the up at the cost it has to ourselves." This book recites many other transac-

To say, as this judge did, that a man shall not be free to speak his mind to another, even on the merits of a strike concerning which their opini and even though he seeks to win the other to his opinion, is to provoke a very

general "contempt of court." Commenting on this decision, Puck says "If any court presumes to enforce such decision it is to be hoped that the la bor unions will have the spirit to show for it, by word and act, that contemp which it merits and which the constitu-

tion of the United States authorizes." In 1892, if I remember rightly, the stat of New York passed a law that provided hours should constitute a day' work. That had been passed for some time, and the switchmen who had been working at Buffalo were compelled to work from 12 to 14 hours a day, notwith-standing the Legislature of New York had passed a law providing that 10 hours should constitute a day's work. The switchmen appointed committees, who who called on the officials of the several roads centering at Buffalo-the New York Centrai, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley and the rest of them. These officials would not treat with the switchmen at all, and as a last resort the switchmen, about 600 in number, struck. Mr. Theodore Voorhees, their superintendent, and latterly gen eral manager of the Lehigh Valley, wrote a paper on that strike, which appeared in the North American Review of August, I believe, of that year, in which he practically admitted that the railroad corpo-

This is as true of wage-carners as of states Fifth-Because it makes labor respected. Power wing rest

could give many more reasons, but

In conclusion let me utter a note of

The living, burning issue bearing on

Commenting on this, the Chicago News

"If it shall be established that courts

have authority to take such action as this, either laws limiting the power of Judges or laws establishing compulsory

all matters of common interest in the

various bar associations; the powerful financial institutions of the country find

It necessary to combine in the National Bankers' Association, to accomplish their

ends: the merchants and manufacturers

attain the object of their desires through

poards of trade-then why should not the

tollers have an association in every city and town on the continent? Are the aims

and objects of their organization inimical

to the public welfare? Let us see just what we are striving to attain. Take the

'To establish and maintain an equit.

able scale of wages, and protect ourselves

from sudden or unreasonable fluctuations

in the rate of compensation for our labor; to defend our rights and advance our

interests as workingmen; to create an au-

thority whose seal shall constitute a cer-tificate of character, intelligence and skill;

to build up an organization where all worthy members of our craft can partici-

pate in the discussion of those practical

problems upon the solution of which de

to the various associations of manufac

f the existing organizations-without sur

rendering his independence and dignity

In opposition to the effort at united actio

by these who need it most, who are al

most helpless without it, and whose grad

ual improvement absolutely depends upon

premium upon mediocrity and incapacity It is not so. No man has ever been pre-

vented by unionism from exercising his

faculties to the utmost. The unions pre-

ribe a minimum, and not a maximum.

employer from rewarding superior skill

rights. We know what the trades-union

has done and is doing for the wage

carner. The trades-union movement has come to stay. Social fads wax and wane,

but the trades-union has its fixed place

First-Because it tends to raise wages. "Were it not for the Typographical

Inion, the printers of this country would

not now be getting what they do for their work by at least one-third,"-The late

George W. Childs, proprietor of the Pub-

Second-Because it helps to prevent re-

ductions in wages. Cut-downs rarely come to well-organized labor. Third-Because it aids in getting short-

er hours. Unorganized trades work the

Fourth-Because in union is strength.

in the social structure. We believe in organized labor.

lic Ledger, Philadelphia

ongest hours.

from all men

warning:

shall not surrender any of our

it-that is the wage-carners.

and merit?

We

turers,

preamble found in nearly all constitution

egulating labor associations:

S3YS:

by my works, and give relief now At the conc

classs,

bears speaks of the "whips and scorns of time, the oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely, the law's delay, the insolence of office and the spukes that pu-tient merit of the unworth fakes," leav-ing the inference that these bls are the ummon heritage of mankind. The Utoplan dreamer may tell you how these things are to be swept away in the dim and mystical hereafter, but what is to be done to meet present netessilles and give present relief? The trades unionist says: "I will show in a practical way my faith

conflagration is just nothing at all." "And what is that one thing " domanded the "What but the human heart crowd. tself," said the stranger. And unless they the shapes of wrongs and crue same old shapes or warse ones-which they have taken such a vast deal of rouble to consume to ashes. And so 't has always been. Shakes-

of wages; they insist on a living rate, but where and when have they prohibited an yet. There is one thing that these wiseacres have forgotten to throw into the fire and without which all the rest of the hit upon some method of purifying that foul cavern forth from it will related all

mation; we will not live longer in this old world. At this point a stranger addressed the complaining one: "Be not so cast down, my dear friend; you shall see good days

brought suit-the new manager-well, in the language of the street-"He didn't do pends their welfare; to encourage the principle and practice of conclitations and arbitration in the settlement of differences a thing The Morning Union, of Tacoma, met a between employer and employe; to incite imliar fate. In proposing remedies for any existing wrongs it would be well to keep in mind all honorable efforts for the attainment increased skill in workmanship and the betterment of our condition." If these principles are incompatible with individual dighty and individual freedom, why do we hear no outcry against unions of capitalists and business

11

was so strongly on the side of the men

that the sum of 50,000 frames was quickly

subscribed for a co-operative glass works, which should be owned and operated by

the men exclusively. Henri Rochefort was the moving spirit of the project, and so successful were his efforts that when

the works opened at Alby there was not a franc's indebtedness on the plant. A more favorable fest could not be

given a theory. Yet from the very open-ing of the factory trouble began. The men refused to obey even the communicat

rules of a work shop. Each man consid-ered himself a proprietor and proceeded to enjoy the privileges of a proprietor.

The men elected to preitions of authority were more officious at J domineering than

the old "bosses" and the employee began

when they were simply workmen and not proprietors. To complete the general dis-

atisfaction the capital which the public

and the revenues were insufficient to meet operating expenses. So after two years' trial the 320 beneficiaries of the So-

dalistic Co-operative Association agreed

to disagree; the glass fuctory was shut

own and the men began to look for work

So also failed the Ruskin colony in

ennessee. In our own city we have the

Sun Publishing Company as an illustra-

tion. If you remember, this paper was launched on the turbulent sea of journal-

after the publication of the first issue the

that the manager was getting a rake-up.

)thers wanted him removedeand this latter faction did remove him and elected a

man to their liking. The old manager

began to murmur. Some claimed

Shortly

sm by a number of printers.

had freely given the men was dis

inder the old conditions.

the fact that human nature is likely to continue very much the same thing it has always been. Hawhorne, in his "Mosses From an Old Manse," speaks of a time when the whole world, being over-burdened with an accumulation of worn-out numers determined once a sefect men, or of unions of professional men. There is no objection to copartnerships, out trumpery, determined upon a reform and decided to rid themselves of all this farmers, merchants, lawyers, rumpery by a general bonfire. The place chosen for the conflagration was the broadest prairies of the West, where a vast assemblage of spectators might adphysicians and teachers. We meet with no denunciation of political parties, which are pothing but unions for the securing mire the show. Thither was taken all the old rubbish of worn-out issues and of certain common ends through legisla-tion and the control of the Government, Every coclety, every club, has its rules, by-laws and "restrictions" upon individual customs, coats of arms, crests and pedigrees of illustrious families. From be-yond the seas multitudes came bearing ction; but not even Bediam contends that ecause of these "restrictions" the "mante purple robes of royalty, the crowns and scepters of kings, innumerable badges of knighthood and other relics which had " and "free" individual cannot join any it one time possessed great significance were cast in the fire. And there came I Father Mathew and his disciples, This threadbare, silly and ridiculous ar-gument is, in fact, never employed except ringing with them all the harrels of whisky in the world and consigned them to the flames. But when this whisky was sending up great spires of flame that reached to the blue skys and mingled with the light of the stars the joy was It is stated that labor unions handfcap ability, discourage initiative and put a not universal. Many berated the work of the reformers and were calling out in angry volves "a plague upon your refor-

arbitration will have to be passed to protect labor in its legitimate rights." Trades unions had their origin and still that there is a God in heaven, and that you will be compelled to give an ac-count for all the deeds done here, and have their justification in the necessity of securing to labor a just recognition of its superior claims to consideration In organization lies the hope and welllative bodies, the great and natural laws being of the wage-earner. Physicians have their medical associations to regu-late fees; the legal fraternity unite on

though the logislation enacted to support this notion has long been obsolete, the that feeling still exists among many recently still classs almost hand, hand workmen ought not to organize. A book recently published, entitled, "The Eco-nomic History of New England," has many curious records of the efforts and means employed to prevent, by law, the organization of workmen, and to control the rates of wages. Law and government interposed on the side of the employer in arder to lessen the workman's share. Such statement will give some idea what progress has been made from that day to this The workman, then, should not be pessimistic; still less should be despair.

The materials of industry constitute the capital of a community, of which money is the symbol. Labor is engaged, wheth of head or hand, in imparting utility to these materials, this capital. All who are engaged in industry strive to complete their work in the briefest possible man-ner. The employer of labor, if he attends rightly to his business and keeps in touch with the people he employs, works as truly as the artisan, though in a different manner. His principal function, as far as the common interest is concerned, is to interpret the means by which labor may be continually employed. The main evil of the vast capitalistic association known in our time as "the trust," is that h eliminates the personal human interest that ought to subsist between employer These now know nothing and employe. about each other. The trust stockholder wants dividends and doesn't care for the workman. The workman thinks of the trust stockholder only as one of a multi-tude combined to exploit his labor to the uttermost. Thus the old community of interest and feeling, founded on acquain-tance, personal contact and mutual good will, is lost. These great combinations bring capital together, but alienate men, Strange that men should be able to persuade themselves that a laborer's partner-ship is not allowable, while a capitalists' parinership is. Truth is, if workmen do not not together, their wages will be fixed without much discretion or volition on their part. A trade union, conducted on peaceful and legal principles, that is to say, by moral forces only, and with an entire abstention from violence, both in its inception and administration, does not differ economically from any other joint stock partnership. When a number of confine their capital, their energies, their experience, in a commercial undertaking," and so conduct it as to secure the greatest possible profits them-solves, they call their undertaking legitimate, and if it is greatly successful the ters of it expect to be styled princes industry, creators of public wealth, efactors of their country and guarantors of its progress. By many they are sumed also to be especially fit for offices of title and honor. In some coun-tries they are deemed to be especially qualified to transmit hereditary fortune, rank and authority; and there are those would aspire to such distinction in our country, if the fundamental conditions of our society did not forbid. So combination, so honorable are the fruits of it. But from this same we have it that there shall be no inbor combination; and a great trust of not been made easy. It could not be today gives it out that it is its purpose made easy, consistently with the require-to prohibit partnership of labor, or or-ments of the nature of man. Let no man gapization among its workmen. With be discouraged, therefore; let no man refrank brutality this capitalistic combina frank arguments the capitalistic communa-flow says: "It will be a fight to a finish. No cumrier will be given. We are pre-pared to spend the money and time nec-ussary to whe out the Amalgamated Asclation in all our mills," These are its exact words. Surely this is not the way to teach the working people of the country that sense of moderation, justice and ity which is the only safety that the

rights of property can possess.

tions; she likes no one-sidedness in man. The old cardinal virtues are potent as ever. They belong to the individual, and through the individual they penetrate soclety. Personal industry, foresight, pru-dence, economy, perseverance, sobriety, is the family of virtues that belongs to the individual man. Society cannot sup-ply these qualities, and cultivation of them by the individual, even in these days of universal combination, industrial and commercial, is as necessary as ever: more so, indeed, because the general prob-lem presents now a series of factors that runs practically to infinity, and these virtues are more necessary than ever for so large a conquest.

We shall not be so irrational as to be ilseatisfied because others are richer than we are. It is the very nature of property to be unequal. Without such inequality civilization could not exist. Our care must be to prevent individuals from having special advantages through the laws for the accumulation of wealth. Such advan. tages these times are sought and gained through specious arguments for promotion of the general good. He is yet young and green in this old world who does not know that desire of private gain, not the public good, is the incentive. The desire of private gain is indeed the mainspring of commercial and industrial ac-tion, and its existence is absolutely neceseary to human effort. But it should always be watched when it wants grants, conuses, subsidies and franchises, and when such concessions are made, the lic rights should always be guarded with extreme care. It is a favorable sign of these times that there is better disposi tion now to guard the rights of the public in these directions than in former times, when promoters were accustomed to get everything merely for the asking To the growth of democracy and of an intelligent spirit within it, to the neces sity of making appeal to the people and taking their judgment, this change is due. Much remains to be done, and it will be done; for an industrial democ-racy is forced to mix business with politics and politics with business, in order to conserve its rights and interests, and to suppose the system will prove a fail-

ure would be to despair of mankind. There is a law in the physical world, a law of animal life, that requires constant effort for maintenance of the highest powers. In the animal world the species that become parasites are known to degenerate, by a law of universal being. And there is a law of the moral and spiritual world, under which the deadheads of society degenerate as do para sites in the lower animal kingdom. Rich persons who may depend on their wealth or poor persons who may depend on the state, commit the same error. Every idler, rich or poor, violates a great law idler, rich or poor, violates a great law of his being, which demands that every thought and feeling shall emerge into action. Every class of people has its idlers, men who desire to possess without thought and the state of th earning. The almiess son of wealth and the tramp tread the same path. Univer- in its path, sai interest in honest, healthful employ-ment would cure nearly all the evils of society and state. The way of life has

of this month. This rise of 50 cents a ton will put \$25,000,000 in the trust's pockets, from which it can easily afford to pay the \$5,000,000 in higher wages which the an-thractle miners won from it by the great thracite miners won from it by the great

strike of 1900. But the trust's own figures announced yesterday prove that it has produced 4,782,001 more tons during the seven months of 1961 than during the same period of 1900. So, thanks to Mr. Morgan's financial genius, the trust is being paid more money for more coal. Notwithstanding this enormous increase in profits, that the promoters of this trust are growing richer beyond the wild-

tions of the trust, but I mention this to show how uttorly powerless the small

dealer is in the hands of the trust Another advantage of the trust is alleged to be better wages and more constant employment. But is this true? Wages paid by trusts are not as a rule higher than going wages, and are not as high as trust profits might seem to

W. H. Barry, Grand Marshal.

warrant. As to constant employment, closes and obliterates factories gives constant employment to labor. Mr. Dewey, of the Department of La-

PARADE ENTERING THE EXPOSITION BUILDING

bor, Washington, D. C., lectured in this city about a year ago. Among other and the railroad corporations were thus est dreams of avarice, an attempt is now being made to crush the Analgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, because this organization has seen fit to

When the switchmen struck, they par time will not permit. alyzed all of the roads centering at Buffalo. There was no riot, no disorder, and no trouble, but the roads could not get the needs of labor constitute a condition men to handle the work. There were some cars on the hospital track-old and of vital importance, not a theory. Theo rizing will not build homes, will not feed disabled cars-and they were set on fire. That looked suspicious, to say the least, and it was currently reported at that the hungry, will not clothe the naked, time, and I believe it to be a fact, that these cars were fired by the emissaries of it can scarcely be said that a policy which the corporation, because, what interest

ration had combined for the purpo

disregarding that 10-hour law.

could the switchmen possibly have in firing these decrepit, disabled cars? Of course, that settled the strike. The courts

will not administer comforts to the sick. In designing air castles there are many architects. It is easy to formulate theo-ries which look beautiful and seem so attractive-until they are tried Human nature cannot be changed by a theory neither can the established rules of busi-

ness, nor those basic laws governing hu-man conduct, which are as immutable as the laws of nature and almost as anclent. Put our theories into practice say the socialists, and misery will disap-************ pear from the earth. The Christian Scien-

tists say something to the same effect. The disciples of Henry George say the single tax, if applied, will carry out God's intentionz-that no man can acquire more land than he actually needs for his own use; then there will be acres and building lots enough for all, perfectly free from cost-except for the asking, and the payment of the single tax at the end of e year; then all persons can get a home. New enterprises will spring up during a night; work will be plentiful, workme will be in demand, wages will rise, me and women, too, can then make a living with peace and honor; it will encourage their natural and wholesome develop-ment, the lives of all persons will be one continued day of sunshine, of joy and pleasure; everything that is good in human nature will then grow and develop to its fullest height, and make the human better, grander and sweeter than any

of an ideal state. As a matter of fact, however, there will prohably never come a time when the moral regeneration of mankind can be accomplished by legislation. Happiness is within ourselve There have been poor men and rich men from the day of Dives and Lazarus, and there will be riches and poverty as long as time shall last. No legislation can fully equalize human conditions. Some men are thrifty and prudent and econom ical; others are without aptitude in busi-ness, wasteful, and devoid of the energy and qualifications necessary for succes There is a book. It is a very old book. It was written thousands of years ago, Its writings have never been improved It contains a description of the upon. lives of men who lived in ages past. Types of these men live today. They nave lived in every age and will contin to exist as long as time shall last. This book tells us of Dives and Lazarus-the rich man and poor man. It was Christ who said: "The poor ye have with ye always." Dives and Lazarus left many descendants, and in the whirling years the rich have begged, and beggars have become rich, and so I repeat, care can never be legislated out of the world, nor happi-ness be legislated into the world. There is blazing wealth and abject

overty side by side. There are churches and jails, homes of wealth and homes of the friendless. There is too much to cat and too much hunger, too much clothing and teo many people in rags, too much coal and too many abivering firesides, and it has been so ever since pasturage grew scarce for

the joint flocks of Abraham and Lot. This natural difference in mankind is what causes the collapse of the socialist theory when put into effect. The employes of a glass works near Carmaux, France, were discharged for a tending a convention of socialists at Mar-

nellion This precipitated a general strike in which 320 men folned. Public sentiment

lusion of Mr. Howell's ad dress the prizes in the voting contest, the result of which was announced in yest day morning's Oregon'an, were awarded The first prize, a flag and a gavel, was won by the Beer Drivera' Union: the second, a bicycle, by the Typographical Union, and the third, a large and toothome cake, by the Journeymen Barbers. Music by the band concluded the exer-

Criminal News From Nome.

SHATTLE, Wash., Scpt. 1-Nome ad-vices received by the steamer Sansa Ana

Foreman Langard, of claim No. 7, on Jold Run, in the Bluestone, was shot at by Charles Yenger early last month, but escaped unhurt. The mon represented rival factions claiming the mine. The lisoute is now in the Name courts.

dispute is now in the Name courts. Brown and Sesman, rival ferrymen on the Flambeau River, in the Fort Davis country, exchanged shots August 15, Brown receiving a flesh wound. He is not seriously wounded.

Gregore Yatshneof, a Unimak Indian, has been indicted by the specia grand jury af Unalaska for the murder of his three wives. The crime is alleged to have taken place IS miles from Unulaska. The threa women were found lying at the foot of a Yntshnoof cliff on the seashors. that the women fell over the cliff and met

death in that way. Fred Hardy was to be tried for the murter of Con and Florence Sullivan and P. Rooney, on Unimak Island, August 28. The special grand jury taken from Nome to Unaleska in Judge Wickersham's court brought in an indictment for murder in the first degree against Hardy, after listening to the testimony in the case. Hardy claims to be the nephew of John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and declares that he served in the Philippine iscands with the Tenth Pennsylvania Vol-uniests, eithering as a private and rising to be First Lieutenant in his company. He afterward, he claims, enlisted in the Eleventh Cavalry.

James Sipes, of The Dalles, claims the peach record with an Early Crawford 12 inches in circumference.

> Evidence of the value of a medicine is always found in the record of cures back of it. For the past

The Best

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

HAS BEEN CURING Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Belching,

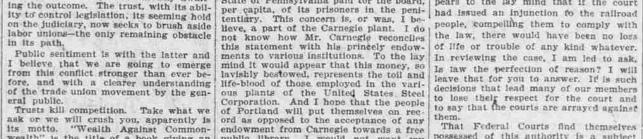
Insomnia and Nervousness, and will not disappeint you now.

Give it a fair trial and he convinced.

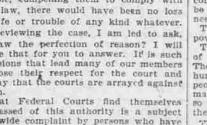
Our Private Die Stamp is over the neck of the bottle.

ask for recognition. The wage-earners in all lines of industry are anxiously await-State of Pennsylvania paid for the board, pears to the lay mind that if the court

labor unions-the only remaining obstacle Public sentiment is with the latter and



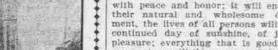
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that ever inhabited the world before. This is a very beautiful word picture