Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., January 24, 1890.

The True Relation of Capital and Labor as Agents of Production.

What Each Is—Their Relations to Each Other—Causes of Conflict Between Them—Means of Adjusting Such Conflict.

The question of Labor, its economic position and its future, is one of the all absorbing topics of the nineteenth century mind. Its ever increasing prominence as an element in the make up of nations, forces us to reflect and consider how best to reconcile it to its place in production.

With the breaking up of the feudal system in the thirteenth century, Labor began to be recognized and its part in industrial pursuits to be recompensed in a more liberal manner. But as to the liberality of the compensation, whether sufficient or insufficient, Labor and Capital have ever since been contending, the one claiming to be reduced more and more with each succeeding year; the other contradicting, and declaring itself to be cheated in the returns received for its wages. However this may be, almost any study of the problems of the day will reveal the fact that Labor is one of the discordant elements in our composition and one that must be soothed and healed ere we can hope for an established order of things.

With the introduction of Capital into our discussion comes the necessity for its definition, which may be given as that portion of the wealth of a community which is used in the production of new wealth. This is known as the third factor in production—the bringing forth of articles for the satisfying of human desires; and while it cannot be said to be paramount, it holds an equal position with Land and Labor, for with these it forms the tripod upon which rests the complicated mechanism of production. Capital has its origin in saving, in self denial and abstinence, and in the desire of humanity to increase its production, although it is truly said that "the little bits" laid by as reserve funds for dull times become wealth and not capital, unless they are stored up to be expended for a distant end. The relation which Capital bears to production is and always will be an established one; for without it Labor cannot find employment, industrial pursuits cannot be carried on, and the condition of a people must, of necessity, fall back to the state in which we find the tribe of Indians with which Mr. Walker illustrates the origin of Capital. All wealth, to be called Capital, must be used at some time in the production of new wealth, and must exist as *subsistence, tools or materials.*

Labor, in the strict sense, is the rendering of service in exchange for the products of the labor of others, or for the satisfying of human desire; but in the sense here used may be taken to represent that great class of people, or "*hand* workers," whose share from production is received in the form of wages. Of course in the three first stages in which we find Labor, namely, the hunter, the pastoral and the agricultural, this definition might appear inconsistent, but according to our modern ideas of it, as representing a distinct class, I think it will meet every want. Its relation to production, as has been said of Capital and Land, is fixed, but this very fixity is what makes it chafe under the bonds of union with them. Representing, as might be said, the burgeoise, as primarily co-operating with, but in sentiment antagonistic to, aristocracy, makes it an element especially hard to deal with.

The industrial relation between Capital and Labor has been and always will be very intimate. Being mutually co-operative in their work they are drawn together by the strongest ties of common interest. Capital, while without it there cannot be Labor, dares not to assume itself all powerful and dictate the terms of relationship, for as a result of such a course we would soon see the investments already made becoming unprofitable and even sinking funds, while the rate of interest on accumulated wealth would steadily decrease until there would be no incentive to save. For the best interests of all it is necessary that Capital and Labor should be upon equal footing; the one standing ready to check the other in any of its encroachments, and both acting with the view of promoting harmony, while for their mutual good there should be perfect accord between them. Experience has proved that on account of the aggressive characteristics of capital in general, and on account of the ignorance and instinctive feeling of Labor that it is being trampled upon, there is a latent germ of antagonism between them that is ready to spring into growth at the least intimation that the one or the other is gaining an advantage.

The position held by each as regards the other is at once that of friend and foe, on what can justly be called equal and yet unequal footing, for in the event of dissension the one cannot proceed without the other, but owing to the peculiarities of attendant circumstances Capital *can* afford, in the extreme, to dictate and has the power to force Labor to its terms.

Labor looks for its reward in Capital and yet is ready to fight it at every turn. Why is it? What are the causes of the never ceasing conflicts between them? In the first place, thrown as they are into the field of production, each knowing itself to be dependent upon the other, there should be perfect harmony between them. But is there? I answer, no! Labor, feeling its weakness, organizes itself into Trades Unions and societies of a similar nature, with the hope of creating an opposition to Capital. Does it succeed? Only far enough to bring upon itself the united force of Capital organized into monopolies and trusts. Strikes follow, and as a result there is a general depression which is felt all over a country. Capital rests. Labor is thrown out of employment, the laborer becomes inactive, and the usual result is that when adjustments are made his condition is reduced on account of the period of industrial inactivity.

The greatest cause of conflict between Capital and Labor is the wage question. The necessity of discriminating and rewarding Labor according to its productive capability is a hard function for Capital to perform, and one that it has tried to do by introducing a system of profit sharing which, according to Mr. Gilman, has failed in its intent. Another cause may be said to be in the ignorance of a people, for Capital *will* not be destroyed by the inability of some to use machinery and high priced tools to good advantage. Some nations are far better adapted for and quicker in learning trades than others: Hence they would be of greater economic value in the production of new wealth. In fact the productions of some countries do not fall very much short of their wealth, as is the case with England whose wealth is only five or six times greater than her annual production.

The fact that Capital occupies a position of economic advantage in that it is not likely to suffer injury, except by violence or legal spoliation, is a constant cause of jealousy. Thus Labor feeling that it has no retrenchment must stand against an armored foe and seek to find its out-let. In the event of strikes Capital simply ceases to take its part in production and sustains no immediate injury from its course, while Labor is forced to beg its share in order that it may live.

Many suggestions have been offered and tried, as ways of avoiding conflict, such as: piece work—quality prizes—percentage on sale—economic prizes—profit sharing, etc., but all the experiments, though in some cases they have proved beneficial to industry, have failed in their principal intent. The conflict still goes on and whenever the two agents come to open disruption the matter is referred to arbitration and conciliation.

Capital can and does only perform its work in production through the agency of Labor. However, it can decline to take its part and thus leave Labor without the opportunity to work and consequently without subsistence. So we see that even while we speak of them as being mutually dependent, Capital has the upper hand, but the sooner it comes to recognize that, as the greatest possibilities of industrial efficiency lie in the creation of hopefulness, self-respect, and social ambition, so the greatest possibilities of loss lie in the destruction of these elements.

G. R. M.

Lapp Wolf Hunt.

The Sweedish Lapps live entirely with, by, and upon their reindeer. A Lapp who owns a thousand deer is a very rich man; but as taxes are assessed upon the number of deer, he is inclined to under estimate his herd. The most dangerous enemy of the herd is the wolf, who, if disposed, can kill thirty deer in a night. A band of wolves can make a rich Lapp poor.

When the snow is deep and soft, and it is announced that wolf tracks have been seen in the neighborhood of the deer, the swiftest runners prepare for an exciting chase.

The wolf may have a start of a mile or two, but the track it leaves in the deep, soft snow is so prominent that the hunters can follow it at their best speed. The wolf, though he may run fast, has but a slight chance of escaping the short men who, on snow shoes, rush through the wood, dart down steep hills and jump from ledges several yards in height.

Each hunter does his best to outrun the other, for the wolf belongs to the Lapp who strikes the first blow. As soon as the leading hunter is close enough to the wolf, he gives it a heavy blow across the loins with his strong, spiked snow shoe staff. If there are other wolves to be pursued, he kills it outright; if not, he disables it, and waits till all the hunters have arrived, before giving the death stroke.—*Youths Companion.*

——"Do you think your sister likes to have me come here, Jamey?"

"You bet. You take her to the theater and bring her candies."

"I'm glad that I can make her happy."

"Yes, and the young feller what she's engaged to don't mind it either, for it saves him that much money toward going to housekeeing."—*Life.*

——Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister at Washington, is studying American literature. Until he left England he paid little attention to our men of letters, but now he is going over the ground thoroughly.

Geting Her Poem Ready.—He—I suppose you are very busy nowadays preparing your poem for commencement.

She—Oh, yes, indeed. I've tried the waist on twice already.—*Judge.*

A New Definition—Little Miss Fannie—I say, Bob! can you tell me what a widower is?

Master Bob (aged eight)—Don't know Fannie, unless it's the husband of a widow.—*Judge.*

Thanks to the Doctor.—Dr. Killiman—"Good morning, Mr. Berrywell! How's business?"

Mr. Berrywell (undertaker)—"Very good, thank you!"

(To get the full force of this joke bear down very hard on the word "you.")—*Life.*

——George W. Childs has lately added 320 clocks to the number he had on hand, and he is now the possessor of over 1,100 tick-tack time pieces, which he keeps in a room set aside for the purpose. While Bonner runs to horse, Childs banks his all on clocks.

——The oldest living graduate of the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania is Dr. Isaac Z. Coffman, of Phœnixville, Pa. He was 85 years of age on New Year's Day. He was graduated in 1820 and has been in active practice ever since. He does not look over 60.

——Stranger (to small boy)—Is your father at home?

Small Boy—No, sir. He went to the cemetery this morning.

Stranger—When will he return?

Small Boy—He's gone to stay.—*Life.*

——Bagley—Too bad about Turner failing.

Bailey—Yes; too bad.

Bagley—What are the liabilities?

Bailey—The liabilities are that Turner will make a clean $20,000 out of it.—*Judge.*

A Sure Cure.—Stammerer—"I have b-been t-told, d-d-doctor, that you h-have a sure c-cure f-for s-stuttering."

Dr. Humbug—"Yes, for an advance of $10 I will let you into the secret of it."

"W-Well, here's the t-tenner. N-now, how c-can I s-stop m-my stut-tuttering?"

"Don't talk. Good-day, sir!"—*Lawrence American.*

Tongue Toast.—Take a cold smoked tongue that has been well boiled, mince it fine mix it with cream and give it a simmer over the fire. Having grated, cut off the crusts, toast very nicely some slices of bread, and then butter them slightly. Lay them in a flat dish that has been heated before the fire and cover each slice of toast thickly with the tongue mixture, spread on hot. This is a nice breakfast or supper dish.

A Violin With a History.—A gentleman living in Richmond, Va., owns a violin which is associated with the early history of Virginia. It is one of four violins connected with the early history of this section of the country. It is marked "Nicolaus Amati fecit, Cremona, 1651." This violin was brought to this country by Robert Bollinz, the husband of Jane Rolfe, the grand-daughter of Pocahontas, who was the daughter of the mighty Indian King Powhatan of Virginia. The violin is of superior tone, volume and finish, and has been used by many prominent performers during the past century.—*Detroit Free Press.*

——It is a fact not generally known that it requires from 10 to 15 years for an orange tree to develop. A grove does not attain perfection in less time than that, the land speculators to the contrary notwithstanding. It is true that an orange tree will bear a few oranges within a few years after planting, but a tree has to bear a great many oranges to make the industry pay.

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Leave Bellefonte, 5.35 a. m.. arrive at Tyrone, 6.55 a. m., at Altoona, 7.45 p. m., at Pittsburg, 12.45 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 10.25 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11.55 a. m., at Altoona, 1.45 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 5.20 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.40, at Altoona at 7.50, at Pittsburg at 11.55.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 5.35 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.55, at Harrisburg, 10.30 a. m., at Philadelphia, 1.25 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 10.25 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11.55 a. m., at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadelphia, 6.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 5.20 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6..40 at Harrisburg at 10.45 p. m., at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m..

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.30 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 5.30 p. m., at Renovo, 8.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 11.00 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte at 8.49 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven at 10.10 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.30 p. m.: arrive at Lock Haven, 5.30. p. m.; Williamsport, 6.25 p. m., at Harrisburg, 9.45 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 11.00, leave Williamsport, 12.20 p. m., at Harrisburg, 3.13 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 8.49 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10.10 p. m., leave Williamsport, 12.15 m., leave Harrisburg, 3.45 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m.

VIA LEWISBURG.

Leave Bellefonte at 6.00 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg at 9.00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11.30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3.15 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.30 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 5.35, at Harrisburg, 9.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 4.25 a. m.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	May 1, 1889.	EASTWARD. MAIL.	EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	Arr. Lv.	A. M.	P. M	P. M.
6 40	11 55	6 55	...Tyrone....	8 10	3 10	7 15
6 33	11 48	6 48	..E. Tyrone..	8 17	3 17	7 22
6 29	11 43	6 44	.....Vail.....	8 20	3 20	7 28
6 25	11 38	6 40	Bald Eagle	8 25	3 24	7 33
6 19	11 32	6 33	.....Dix.....	8 30	3 30	7 39
6 15	11 29	6 30	... Fowler ...	8 32	3 33	7 42
6 13	11 26	6 28	...Hannah...	8 36	3 37	7 46
6 06	11 17	6 21	Pt. Matilda.	8 43	3 44	7 55
5 59	11 09	6 13	...Martha....	8 51	3 52	8 05
5 50	10 59	6 05	....Julian.....	8 59	4 01	8 15
5 41	10 48	5 55	.Unionville.	9 10	4 10	8 25
5 33	10 38	5 48	...S. S. Int...	9 18	4 18	8 35
5 30	10 35	5 45	..Milesburg.	9 22	4 20	8 39
5 20	10 25	5 35	.Bellefonte.	9 32	4 30	8 49
5 10	10 12	5 25	..Milesburg.	9 47	4 40	9 01
5 02	10 01	5 18	....Curtin	10 01	4 47	9 11
4 55	9 56	5 14	..Mt. Eagle..	10 06	4 55	9 17
4 49	9 48	4 07	...Howard...	10 16	5 02	9 27
4 40	9 37	4 59	..Eagleville.	10 30	5 10	9 40
4 38	9 34	4 56	Bch. Creek.	10 35	5 13	9 45
4 26	9 22	4 46	..Mill Hall...	10 50	5 24	10 01
4 23	9 19	4 43	Flemin'ton.	10 54	5 27	10 05
4 20	9 15	4 40	Lck. Haven	11 00	5 30	10 10
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

TYRONE & CLEARFIELD.

NORTHWARD. EXPRESS.	EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	EVIL.	May 13, 1889.	SOUTHWARD. EXPRESS.	EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Lv. Ar.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
7 25	3 15	8 20		...Tyrone....	6 50	11 45	6 17	
7 32	3 22	8 27		.E. Tyrone.	6 43	11 38	6 10	
7 38	3 27	8 31		.....Vail.....	6 37	11 34	6 04	
7 48	3 36	8 41		.Vanscoyoc.	6 27	11 25	5 55	
7 55	3 42	8 45		..Gardners...	6 25	11 21	5 52	
8 02	3 50	8 55		Mt.Pleasant	6 16	11 12	5 46	
8 10	3 58	9 05		..Summit...	6 09	11 05	5 40	
8 14	4 03	9 10		Sand. Ridge	6 05	11 00	5 34	
8 16	4 05	9 12		...Retort.....	6 03	10 55	5 31	
8 19	4 06	9 15		..Powelton...	6 01	10 52	5 30	
8 25	4 14	9 24		...Osceola...	5 52	10 45	5 20	
8 35	4 20	9 32		..Boynton...	5 46	10 39	5 14	
8 40	4 24	9 37		...Steiners...	5 43	10 35	5 09	
8 42	4 30	9 40		Philipsbu'g	5 41	10 32	5 07	
8 46	4 34	9 44		...Graham...	5 37	10 26	4 59	
8 52	4 40	9 52		..Blue Ball..	5 33	10 22	4 55	
8 58	4 49	9 59		Wallaceton.	5 28	10 15	4 49	
9 05	4 57	10 07		....Bigler.....	5 22	10 07	4 41	
9 12	5 02	10 14		.Woodland..	5 17	10 00	4 36	
9 19	5 08	10 22		...Barrett....	5 12	9 52	4 30	
9 23	5 12	10 27		..Leonard...	5 09	9 48	4 25	
9 30	5 18	10 34		..Clearfield..	5 04	9 40	4 17	
9 38	5 20	10 44		.Riverview.	4 58	9 31	4 10	
9 42	5 26	10 49		Sus. Bridge	4 54	9 26	4 06	
9 50	5 35	10 55		Curwensv'e	4 50	9 20	4 00	
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 10, 1889.

Leave Snow Shoe, except Sunday.....6 45 a. m.
.....4 00 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, except Sunday.....10 25 a. m.
.....8 05 p. m.

BELLEFONTE, NITTANY & LEMONT R. R

To take effect May 13, 1889.

WESTWARD. 111	103	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. 114	112
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
2 05	5 50	.....Montandon.....	9 10	5 45
2 15	6 05	.....Lewisburg.....	9 00	5 35
.....	.....	.....Far Ground.....	.....	.....
2 26	6 15	.....Biehl.....	8 51	5 26
2 32	6 30	.....Vicksburg.....	8 45	5 20
2 43	6 41	.....Mifflinburg.....	8 35	5 08
2 58	6 56	.....Millmont.....	8 22	4 53
3 08	7 05	.....Laurelton.....	8 13	4 43
3 33	7 30	.....Cherry Run.....	7 48	4 16
3 55	7 52	.....Coburn.....	7 27	3 55
4 13	8 10	....Rising Springs.....	7 10	3 35
4 28	8 25	.....Centre Hall.....	6 52	3 20
4 35	8 33	.....Gregg.....	6 43	3 13
4 43	8 42	.....Linden Hall.....	6 36	3 05
4 48	8 48	.....Oak Hall.....	6 30	3 00
4 52	8 52	.....Lemont.....	6 25	2 55
4 57	8 59	.....Dale Summit.....	6 20	2 50
5 06	9 09	.....Pleasant Gap.....	6 10	2 40
5 15	9 20	.....Bellefonte.....	6 00	2 30
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.

Trains No. 111 and 103 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail West; 112 and 114 with Sea Shore Express East.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAIROAD.

WESTWARD.		Upper End.		EASTWARD
Mixed.	Mixed.	Nov. 10, 1889.	Mixed.	Mixed.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
..... 9 51	5 35	....Scotia.....	9 21	4 57 .....
..... 10 21	5 55	..Fairbrook.	9 09	4 37 .....
..... 10 28	6 07	Pa. Furnace	8 56	4 25 .....
..... 10 34	6 14	...Hostler ...	8 50	4 18 .....
..... 10 46	6 20	...Marengo...	8 43	4 11 .....
..... 10 52	6 27	..Loveville ..	8 37	4 05 .....
..... 10 58	6 34	Furnace Rd	8 31	3 59 .....
..... 11 02	6 38	Dungarvin.	8 27	3 56 .....
..... 11 10	6 48	...W. Mark...	8 19	3 48 .....
..... 11 20	6 58	Pennington	8 10	3 40 .....
..... 11 32	7 10	...Stover.....	7 58	3 28 .....
..... 11 40	7 20	...Tyrone.....	7 50	3 20 .....

BELLEFONTE, BUFFALO RUN AND BALD EAGLE RAILROAD.

To take effect Aug. 5, 1889.

EASTWARD. 6	2	STATIONS.	WESTWARD. 1	5
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M
6 20	9 10	Ar....Bellefonte....Lv	6 00	3 15
6 13	9 03	.....Scales.....	6 07	3 23
6 08	8 59	.....Morris.....	6 11	3 27
6 03	8 54	.....Whitmer.....	6 16	3 33
5 59	8 51	.....Linns.....	6 19	3 37
5 57	8 48	.....Hunters	6 22	3 40
5 53	8 44	.....Fillmore.....	6 26	3 44
5 47	8 40	.....Briarly.....	6 32	3 50
5 43	8 36	.....Waddles.....	6 38	3 55
	8 29	.....Matterns.....		4 00
	8 25	.....Stormstown.....		4 06
	8 15	.....Red Bank.....		4 16
5 39	7 39	.....Scotia Crossing...	6 46	4 51
5 24	7 25	.....Krumrine.....	7 00	5 05
5 20	7 20	Lv..State College..Ar	7 04	5 09

Thos. A. Smoemaker, Supt.