

protest, and therefore, it is unjust to deprive them of transportation facilities at any time. We have discussed this phase of the labor question for the purpose of showing the injury which one organized labor element by such power as the case in question illustrates; and while the referred to strike has set many people against organized labor, it is well it occurred just as it did; for in view of this turning of public sentiment, what would have been the result had it been postponed to the time intended by Mr. Powderly, when the whole country would be affected? It is well, we repeat, that the strike was hastened, as it will probably open the eyes of the labor leaders, and the finale of the strike on the Central ought to influence them to abandon the proposed plan of a general tie-up.

By no means are we hostile to organized labor. We are non-concurring with any movement that has a tendency to retard the progress of workingmen toward the good that is in sight. We like to see a man standing upon his own feet—not at the mercy of a few men who lose nothing comparatively if their dictations injure the men who follow them.

Close upon the report that the labor organizations are being strengthened for a consolidated attack, comes the statement that the capitalists of this country, a portion of them at least, are perfecting arrangements whereby they are to organize for protection against strikes, and in this way: When the organized workingmen in any one of the factories connected with the combine strike, all the rest of the factories in the agreement will be shut down until the trouble is adjusted between the strikers and their employer. Thus you will see that should one hundred men strike in a factory connected with an association of capitalists employing say two hundred men, the entire number would be thrown out of employment until the one hundred strikers settled their trouble.

This action would probably diminish strikes, and it would undoubtedly accomplish the main object of labor agitation—to secure legislation that would eventually insure a more harmonious

relation between capital and labor.

To that source labor must look for its reward.

C. D. S.

THE MEASURE OF SUCCESS.

Success in life is the goal toward which man is struggling. But two adjectives describe his progress, successful and unsuccessful. Some have good motives, some have bad ones, and men of both classes are sanguine with the expectation of attaining their objects. It is reasonable to leave out entirely those of the latter class. Although some men have good motives, and are little criticised by the world, yet these may not be a means of attaining to true success. Let us look at this. Surely man was placed on this earth for a purpose; if then he fulfils that purpose, has he not made life a success to its fullest extent? Here then is the key to the whole matter; that is, to find our missions. The measure of our success depends, then, on how fortunate we are in choosing our places, and how well we succeed in filling them.

In the first place, one must cultivate himself to right thinking and right actions, before he can expect to see clearly and choose successfully. Let not your aspirations mislead you. Consider where you can be of the most use to the world and not to yourself. There is where you will find the best success, and not elsewhere. Do not think that riches, pleasure, or fame, are the indications of success; they may be in part only, or not at all. A man may gain enormous wealth, and you say he has been successful. He may have been successful in business, but has he necessarily been a successful man? Unless he has been of use to the world, I say that he has not, but on the contrary he has been a hindrance to progress.

Suppose, at the battle of Gettysburg, each union soldier had looked to his own safety, what would have been the result of that battle?—A wholesale and useless loss of life and property. But they forgot, as it were, their personal safety, and stood firm for the nation, and, by their standing thus,