

crease of \$46,923,303 over the previous year. The final net income for dividends was \$111,058,084, or \$4,907,157 less than the year preceding. The gross amount received from carrying passengers was \$301,491,816; mail \$28,445,053; express matter, \$23,631,394; freight, \$829,053,861. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 593,560,612. The average journey per passenger was 23.97 miles; 745,119,482 tons of freight was carried.

The total number of employees in the service of railways on June 30, 1893, was 873,602, being an increase of 52,187. Of this total of employees, 35,384 are assigned to the work of general administration; 256,212 to maintenance of way and structures, 175,464 to maintenance of equipment, and 397,915 to conducting transportation, the remainder, 8,627, being unclassified by the carriers making report. The number of railway employees killed during the year was 2,727, being greater by 173 than those killed during the previous year. The number of employees injured was 31,729, or an excess of 3,462 over the previous year. The number of passengers killed was 299, being less by 77 than the previous year, and the number injured was 3,229, or 2 in excess of the previous year. Of the total number of deaths to employees on account of railway accidents, 433 were due to coupling and uncoupling cars, 644 to falling from trains and engines, 73 to overhead obstructions, 247 to collisions, and 153 to derailments. One employee was killed to every 320 men employed, and 1 injured for every 28 men employed. The most dangerous service is that of trainmen, and for these the statistics show 1 employee to have been killed for every 115 trainmen, and 1 employee injured for every ten engaged in this service. A similar comparison shows 1 passenger to have been killed for each 1,985, 153 passengers carried, or for each 47,588,966 passenger miles accomplished, and 1 passenger injured for each 183,822 passengers carried, or for each 4,406,659 passenger miles accomplished.

### BEATEN, AND SURRENDER.

It was foreshadowed in the NEWS last evening that Mr. Debs, as head of the American Railway Union, would call off the great strike today. The dispatches now announce that at 9:30 o'clock this (Friday) morning he took the anticipated step, and the first chapter of the struggle inaugurated sixteen days ago may be said to have ended. That the result is a severe defeat to the labor organizations concerned, none can deny; and it is only this surrender when his forces were being driven from the field at every point that has saved Debs's organization from immediate and irretrievable ruin. It is doubtful whether it ever can be brought to the same point of efficiency which it exhibited at the opening of the fight.

Neither Mr. Debs nor Mr. Sovereign can be given credit for saving the strikers' organizations even in their present discomfited position. The former overestimated the power which was behind him and his own ability

to conduct an orderly strike, and perhaps his great blunder may be to some extent excusable on the ground of ignorance of actual conditions. But a colossal blunder it was, nevertheless. He had secured a signal victory over the Northern Pacific in the strike there, and, flushed with triumph, evidently thought he could win in a general fight with the railways, but was mistaken. Mr. Sovereign, however, made an error which no capable leader ever was guilty of; he endeavored to throw his forces to the losing side at a time when the effect could be only to increase the disastrous results to the labor side in the contest. The rank and file of the Knights of Labor saw their chief's mistake and refused to enter the field in the face of certain defeat. It was reserved to Samuel Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, to extricate the other labor leaders out of their difficulty in the most graceful manner possible under the circumstances. In the heated discussions at the meeting of the Federation in Chicago yesterday, he persistently opposed his fiery colleagues, and insisted that the strike should be stopped, if only because of the great damage it was causing to the country. For this reason he urged that the Pullman employees make of Mr. Debs the request which they did, to declare the boycott off, in order that the A. R. U. and K. of L. leaders and their backers might be let down easy. Hence the surrender of more than a hundred thousand strikers today.

It would seem that this last and greatest of strikes would be convincing proof to the labor organizations that there is something seriously at fault in that method of enforcing compliance with their demands. They have inflicted immense loss upon their opponents, it is true. But the loss to the country has been greater still, therefore in effect the strikers have proven themselves a more serious menace to the nation than to the monopolies they claim to be contending against. And of the three great interests concerned, the strikers have suffered most of all, thus showing that they are their own worst enemies in such a conflict. As a tree is best known by its fruit, it is plain that the general strike procedure is a serious evil to the laboring classes, and should be abandoned for more worthy and effective methods. That a change of base will be adopted by the labor organizations after this latest experience seems quite probable. They must institute new methods or go to the wall. That the labor question is as far from being settled as ever, must be admitted; that general strikes and boycotts mean inevitable defeat to those instituting them, is also evident; and that combined labor unions will try a new plan of campaign seems to be clearly indicated in the trend of circumstances developed by the great strike just closed.

### JEWS IN EXALTED POSITIONS.

The Jews have always been noted for financial ability, and everybody is aware of the fact that members of that scattered race at present occupy a controlling influence over the commercial

interests of many countries. But it is less known that Jews are rapidly climbing to the loftiest pinnacles of ecclesiastical dignity in the world. In this country there is at least one bishop, Dr. Schereschewsky, and several Episcopal clergymen, all converted Jews. In the church in England there are four bishops and more than four hundred inferior clergymen, originally Jews. And other denominations have a number of eminent men of Jewish extraction.

According to the current number of *Gospel of Circumcision*, the Austrian emperor has lately created a great sensation by nominating a converted Jew, Dr. Theodore Kohn to the office of prince archbishop of Olmutz, one of the oldest Episcopal sees in Austria. This is all the more remarkable, because that office has never been held by a person not of the nobility. The last incumbent was the Landgrave Frederick of Juerstenburg.

Dr. Kohn is the son of Moravian Jews and was brought up in the faith of his parents. While a student he embraced Christianity and afterwards by his writings on ecclesiastical law attracted the attention of his superiors. He is now the youngest of Austrian archbishops, and as he has by custom a right to the dignity of a cardinal, he will soon wear the red hat and stand a fair chance at some future time to be made the ecclesiastical head of the Catholic world.

The prince archbishop has a body guard of uniformed grenadiers, and on state occasions his place is at the right of the emperor, having precedence over nobility except archdukes in the direct line.

Speaking of Jews in exalted positions, it has been noticed that the present premier of Egypt, Riaz Pasha, belongs to that people and he is perhaps the first one to occupy the position in the country of the Nile since Joseph, the son of Jacob, about seventeen hundred years before Christ, was made the chief counselor of the then ruling pharaoh. The roles of nations sometimes change. Once the descendants of Abraham were oppressed beyond endurance by Egyptians; today the tillers of the soil of Egypt obey a descendant of the once oppressed people, sojourning as strangers in that land.

### HITS FROM THE SHOULDER.

There has been a good deal of agitation in the Indian Territory of late over the efforts now being made to induce the five civilized tribes—the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and Creeks—either to sell their lands, which they now hold in bulk, to the United States, reserving a certain number of acres for each Indian, or to divide the land equally among the natives and let them sell or keep it as they choose. Either of these plans would enable the white men to secure a great amount of the land now held by the Indians. A few of the latter are in favor of the allotment scheme, but the great majority oppose it.

Among those who advocate the Indians retaining their land as at present is Wm. H. Hendricks, a prominent Cherokee who has served