

Unquestionably had doubts about Dreyfus's guilt till the influence of headquarters made him solid with the other generals, since when he bitterly opposed revision.

Speranza Letter—Forged letter sent to Picquart with the object of inspiring official circles with the belief that he was an agent of the Dreyfus syndicate.

Cour de Cassation—Highest French Court of Appeal. The body which decreed the re-trial of Dreyfus.

M. Lemercier Picard, War Office agent and forger of the humbler type. Laid a trap for the Dreyfus party, which failed. He was imprisoned and hanged himself.

General Le Pellieux, also on the French General Staff. Supported Esterhazy and used the Henry forgery in the Zola trial as an "absolute proof" of the guilt of Dreyfus.

Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the German military attache in Paris, to whom the bordereau was sent, and who wrote the petit bleu to Esterhazy.

Major Pannizardi, the Italian military attache, supposed, erroneously, to have had relations with Dreyfus. Sent the telegram to his government on which Henry based his forgery.

Colonel Sandherr, member of the General Staff and a fanatical anti-Semite. Died from brain disease soon after the first trial, at which he played a prominent part.

The Syndicate—A figment of the imagination of the anti-Semites, who came to the conclusion that a number of wealthy persons were financing and "working" the Dreyfus campaign.

M. Paleologue, Foreign Office expert and correct translator of the Pannizardi telegram, which Henry falsified.

M. Bertulus, the magistrate who made the preliminary examination of the Esterhazy case.

Mme. De Boulancy, a relative of Esterhazy and an acquaintance of Colonel Picquart. Esterhazy tried to drag her into the conspiracy hatched against Picquart by suggesting she wrote certain letters. It was absolutely false.

M. Bertrand, representative of the government at Zola's second trial, and violator of the law for the purpose of saving De Clam, the forger.

M. Felix Faure, ex-President of the French Republic, and an unqualified supporter of the General Staff against Dreyfus.

M. Casimir-Perier, President at the time of the Dreyfus trial. Had the courage to speak out to the Court of Cassation and announce that the prisoner was convicted on secret evidence.

Mme. De Pays, the mistress of Esterhazy. M. Gribelin, the keeper of the archives, and an abettor of De Clam.

Captain Lebrun-Renaud, an officer to whom, so it was at one time alleged, Dreyfus made a confession. As a matter of fact he did nothing of the kind; only the War Office, by purposely dis-

torting the captain's report on the circumstances, made it appear that he did.

Veiled Lady was du Paty de Clam disguised, who handed the "document liberateur" to Esterhazy, near the Arc de Triomphe. It was suggested Esterhazy thought the lady was inspired by revenge on Picquart.

THE LABOR TRUST.

Newspapers and magazines have been filled for many months with accounts of the rapid transformation of our industrial life into capitalistic combines or trusts. Very little has been said, however, about the gigantic labor trust that exists and has existed for a number of years in this country. The most completely organized and the most far-reaching and compact trust ever known on earth exists in the federation of the wage workers of the United States. A study of the ways and means employed to secure results desired by labor unions and their walking delegates will reveal a perfect model of the principles upon which the industrial combines of today are working. The strife and loss of time, of profits, and of capital through the unreasonable and uneconomic demands of the labor trust are an inseparable part of the industrial history of this country in the last quarter of a century. When once that history comes to be carefully studied and frankly written it will develop the fact that more intolerant injustice has been practiced by the labor trust than is ever likely to be perpetrated by any or all the capitalistic trusts.

As long as the people are discussing the trust question it is only fair to discuss it on all sides, and the labor trust side is certainly rich in information and instructive suggestion. The labor unions are based on the idea of securing a monopolistic control of each kind of labor. They are organized and directed for the purpose of increasing the wage scale, shortening the hours of labor, and improving the condition of their members in every way known to themselves. The loss inflicted upon the industrial world by their attempts to achieve these ends in the last twenty-five years would probably aggregate a larger total than the entire cost of the Spanish war.

The power of the walking delegate and of the executive committee behind him is greater in some respects than that possessed by President McKinley. His mandate can cause ten thousand hammers to drop to the ground at a moment's notice, can stop the building operations of a great city, and can paralyze the work of the greatest foundries and factories. Why do the members grant this power to their leaders? In order to control the market of the commodity which they have to sell—labor. It is the trust idea pure and simple. They combine for the same object as that for which the industrial companies combine, and their combining

is to no small degree the cause for the present industrial movement. If the commercial trusts should try to force up the prices of their commodities they would be doing nothing more than the labor unions have been doing by the same method for years past. When manufacturers control their output they are doing nothing more than the labor trust has done and is doing every time a lot of union men try to persuade or force non-union men to stay out of the places vacated in a strike. The labor trust should be the last party to find fault with an industrial combine, for both are working on the same principles and are seeking the same end.

THE CONSERVATIVE believes in the value of trade unions and labor organizations. It believes that the men who have nothing to sell but the work and skill of their hands and brains should organize for their protection and mutual benefit. But it also believes that employers have an equal right to combine in like manner, and that the same benefits and the same limitations apply in both cases. If the industrial trusts need supervision and regulation in certain regards, so does the labor trust. If the unwonted power of the new commercial giants needs discussion and investigation, it is also fair that the injustice and damage committed by the labor trust should be brought out, discussed, and legislated against as vigorously as in the case of the capitalistic trust. There are two sides to the question, and common fairness demands that the labor side should be subjected to the same tests as the capitalistic side.

When the newness of the trust movement shall have worn off, as it has in the case of trade unions, the nation will feel no more alarm over the one than over the other. Both are the natural evolutionary outcome from conditions pressing upon the actors. The industrial trust, like the labor trust, exists because it has to exist. Both can attain certain legitimate benefits, and both are capable of abusing their power in certain cases. There are economic checks upon the industrial trusts that will keep them from forcing up prices as the labor trust has been allowed to do. When one considers the political aspects of the two kinds of trusts there remains little room to doubt that the labor union is the one most likely to abuse its powers.

FOR BRYAN. Guy Barton, Nash, Dave Moffit and all the other financially athletic members of the Combine of Silver Smelters and Refiners were in 1896 and will be in 1900 for Bryan. How, then, can proceedings be instituted against the holy conspiracy to raise the price of silver while at the same time trying to raise Bryan into the White House? Standard Oil people have put down oil prices. Punish them by prosecution. The Silver Syndicate has put up the price of silver and "put up" for Bryan. Praise the latter; damn the former.