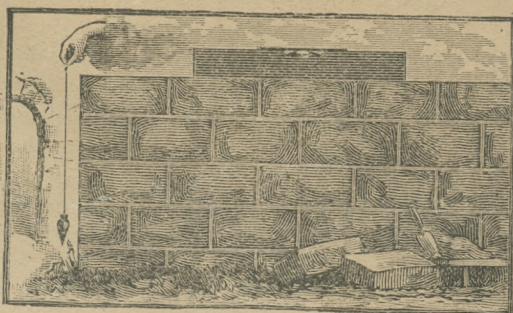
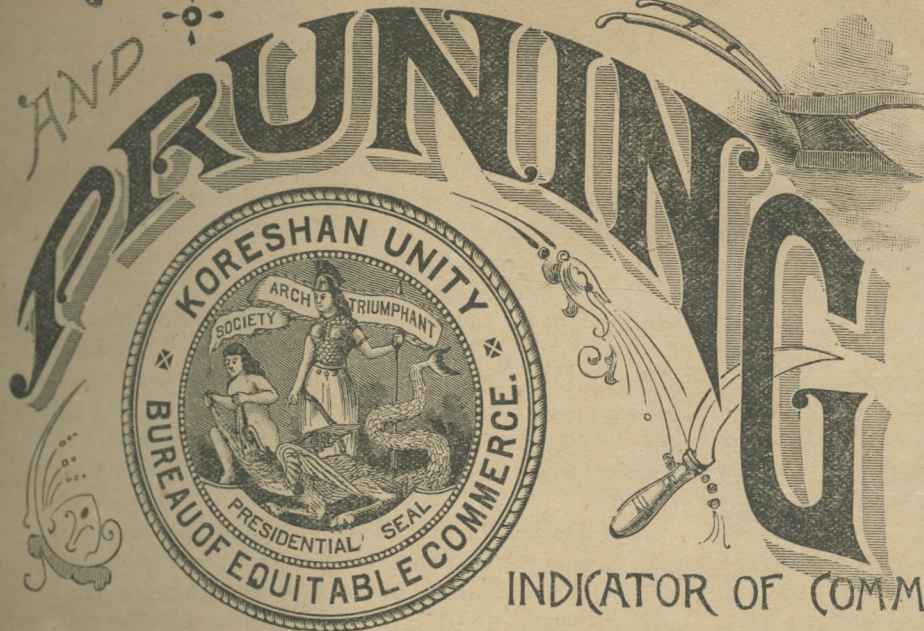


THE PLOWSHARE



INDICATOR OF COMMERCIAL EQUATION.

Vol. 1. No. 6.

San Francisco, Cal., June, 27. 1891.

Five Cents a Copy.

The Plowshare and Pruning Hook.
1891.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY
THE BUREAU OF EQUITABLE COMMERCE.
212 & 214 Front Street, - San Francisco, Cal.

KORESH, - - - - - Founder and Director.
C. J. MACLAUGHLIN, - - - - - Editor.

Address all money orders and communications to

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212 & 214 Front Street,
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One Year in advance, - - - - - 50 cts.
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Sample Copy on Application.

THE GREAT RAILROAD BUBBLE AND HOW TO PRICK IT.

The merchants of the Pacific Coast and those whose lives depend to some extent upon them are getting their eyes open to the fact that they are being devoured by a set of railroad sharks, a combination of merciless cormorants whose rapacious and hungry maws are never satisfied with the last drop, even of the life's blood of their dying dupes. No banditti of highwaymen ever so remorselessly preyed upon their unsuspecting victims, as the railroad monopolists prey upon their degraded slaves and appropriate the stolen booty filched from the blinded and dumb servants of their treachery.

There can be no redress through political parties as they now exist. Political institutions are manipulated by legal cut-throats. Our Congress and state legislatures are made up of the vagabondage of twenty-four thousand years accumulation of political garbage.

The upper crust of our society, and that which determines our political status is the scum of ages of debauchery. *Wales, the type and figurehead.*

The railroad monopoly is a gigantic power but it is not stronger than the people. The power of combined "capital" is an influence of commanding opposition to the interests of the people, but when once it becomes demonstrated, as it will be, that something besides government gold, silver, and paper, can purchase bread and build railroads, then the great railroad curse of the Pacific Coast

may be rated as a third-rate engine of oppression and not, as now, the prime influence of a people's bondage. The nabobs of the railroad combine will be the nobobs of the near future, for their bobbing over the people's degradation will have taken that kind of bail that secures the renegade.

There must be some standard of commercial integrity and to that standard every man must be made to submit. What is this standard of commercial integrity? If it can be defined the people will fall into line.

The perpendicular of geometrical equation is the plumbline. Can we adjust the plumbline to the business transactions of the age and institute equation? If we cannot the crack of doom will soon startle the ears of the deaf to the entreaty of the oppressed. When the Lord went into the temple he drove out the money changers, a figure of the first important step to be taken in this degenerate age. Let us drive the money changers out of the temple and save its further desecration. God's poor comprise the temple, trodden under foot by pagan vandalism. Let the citizens of the commonwealth combine and re-construct the government taking the commercial plumbline as the beginning of their system of integralism.

Commercial righteousness, commercial integrity, commercial uprightness, the commercial pendicular. What is it? What is the plumbline to which we can adjust the commercial level and form the square of human equation and happiness? It is use for use, value for value. Render an equivalent for every act of use, destroy the power of speculation, and through it adjust the level.

Let the people get down to business, inaugurate their own systems of industry and share the benefits. Labor is capital. Let the laborer enjoy the proceeds of his industry.

Combine not upon the basis of competition but rather on the basis of equitable distribution of wealth.—K.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

In Mr. Stewart's reply to Knox the monometallist, he is reported to have said "The silver miners will be satisfied with free coinage. They do not ask the government to buy their silver. They have no more right to do so than the farmer or manufacturer has to demand that the government shall buy the commodity that he produces."

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Country and the world

Commercial

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Country and the world

*destroyed as usual
Commercial*

Silver is comparatively valueless in the market except as money. This the silver miners know, hence their anxiety to monetize it.

A certain amount of silver bullion is worth eighty cents. Place the government stamp upon it and it is worth one hundred cents. Why is it worth eighty cents? Because of its partial monetization. Its use as money has fixed its price. Suppose it should be entirely demonetized, we will say by its displacement with paper, what would it then be worth? Not much! The same with gold, hence the opposition of a powerful combination—the gold and silver—against the original greenback idea. The greenback would be good for the people, but the gold and silver for the money sharks.

Who or what constitutes the government? It was once, the people, it is now the thieves who misrepresent them; it was once "to form a more perfect union; establish justice; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; promote the general welfare; and secure the blessings of liberty," to the people. It is to provide by a conclave of lawyers for the obscuration of all these, through instruments so couched in legal technicalities, that the true ends of justice shall be defeated and that the people may the more easily become a prey to the legal adviser who has transformed their liberties to the automatic *punch* and juda for their amusement while the wire pullers manipulate their treasury.

The silver men don't want much. All they want is for the government to make about twenty cents worth of almost worthless metal, worth one hundred cents to be paid in the blood of the people's martyrdom. They just want the government (?) to place its fiat on all the silver that they can get out of the mines, so that they can pass it for money at an advance of sixty or seventy per cent.

If the people want an honest government why do they not compel themselves to take the stamp off from everything, thus removing the fiction which is nothing less than the watering of stock for the benefit of the rich and murderous speculator?

Remove the fiction from gold and silver and there remains but little foundation for the business of the thieving broker who gormandizes on the blood oozing from the pores of his victims.—K.

The abominable onslaught of one set of drunken, ignorant, foreign vagabonds, upon another set, perhaps equally vicious, is a disgrace to the pretended civilization of this country. The villains, ruffians, who under the influence of an unwarrantable race animosity and poison whiskey assaulted the Italian workingmen at St. Louis should meet a speedy trial and be given the full extent of the law. Italian citizens are entitled to the protection of our laws as much as any other class of people, and so long as our laws of naturalization remain as they are they should be respected. A drunken Irishman or Dutchman is no better than a rabid Italian and when any of these posse's pass from under the supervision of the general police force they should be accompanied by a special protective force.

There ought to be administered some wholesome discipline in which it should be understood that an American of one nationality has as good a right to employment in this country as another. By an American we mean a regularly naturalized citizen according to the laws of the country, as well as the native born, and the administration of this lesson should be so extensive as to include the working organizations using their combined authority as to interfere with the individual laborer who does not happen to belong to a trades union, or labor organization. The matter should be taken in hand promptly, for the time is fast approaching when every workman will be compelled to join that from which his moral and social obligation revolts. Sometimes to be forewarned is to be fore-armed, but this aphorism does not always operate. The prophecy that there shall come a time when no man can buy or sell without the mark of the beast may be nearer a fulfilment than many people imagine. At least it looks as if the drunken rabble is allowed to continue its course that whiskey will rule the world, and especially does it so appear when the good church people vote for "high license."—K.

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OUR MERCILESS MONEY POWER.

How can it be Destroyed?

By O. F. L'AMOREAUX, Ph. D.

In this government professedly of the people, by the people and for the people, in the beginning of the second century of its existence, we find the hands of the masses of the people so completely bound by what are professedly their servants, at the instigation and in the interest of a paltry few who constitute the class of money-changers, that they are utterly defenceless against any exaction, or robbery, which their masters may choose to perpetrate. The enormous evil has grown out of the unambitious and confiding character of the masses who have been deceived in voting the power to put shackles upon themselves into the hands of unprincipled politicians and party bosses. The principal through whom such a result has been possible has been the lawyer, who now, as eighteen hundred years ago, makes it his business, for which now, as he was forbidden to do then, he charges enormous fees, "to bind heavy burdens and place them on men's shoulders.

But how are the masses ever to be able to throw off this oppressive yoke? There are just two ways possible, leaving out revolution and the interposition of a power higher than the ordinary human. One is to educate the masses as to their own rights and to inspire in them a determination to regain and maintain them; the other is to devise some means for overthrowing the present enormous money power that will not antagonize present or possible law.

In the face of the present irresistible power of money to influence newspapers, legislators, office holders, orators, even ministers, as well as voters, and all influences that have any power to change public sentiment, how will it be possible ever to instruct the masses as to their rights? But if success in this were possible what have we gained? The great majority of actual voters of the present are not secure in their possession of the means of prolonging their existence for a twelve-month. Under such circumstances casting an entirely free ballot with them is a matter requiring courage which the mass of them do not, can not under present conditions, command. As at present situated, it is entirely useless to expect to right the grievous wrongs of the people entirely, even mainly, by the educational process. Leaving out then as availing the educational, and as undesirable the revolutionary process of regaining the people's rights, let us consider the practicability of reaching the same end by the use of some private device. This must be so contrived as to act as a substitute for money and yet escape the law against counterfeiting legal money.

From seventy-three to seventy-five per cent of the transfers of commodities are now effected without the use of anything in the shape of legal money. The necessity to procure legal money from bankers and money changers to transfer the comparatively small balance, enables them, by determining the quantity and so fixing the price of the money others must borrow to fix also the price of other peoples' commodities, and the avails of other people's labor and how much of such avails they will take for their services, if they do not themselves take, will entirely destroy by low prices caused by an insufficient supply of money to effect all the exchanges that must be made. All the real value is in the commodities exchanged and all the need of money is a need of something to keep the tally, or record of these exchanges, and if that which does this, does anything more, it does it at the cost of the commodities. A simple receipt or check which shows that the holder has transferred a service or commodity, the avails of which he has not consumed, ought to be sufficient to enable him to buy a similar amount of other services or commodities of which he may be in need. Under some such system, usury and panics, and all misery and pauperism, and drunkenness and crime they engender would be impossible, and the abolition of these would almost enough to turn the hell of the present into a paradise.

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The Louisiana Lottery.

California is one of the States in which the Louisiana Lottery Company is permitted to openly ply its trade. In the Southern States it has a free foot and in some of the Western States, but, be it said to the credit of the Eastern States that they have passed stringent laws to keep out this flagrant form of gambling. It is a disgrace to the people of California that they allow the open sale of lottery tickets and tolerate the advertising of this iniquity in the daily press. This lottery scheme is an incipient form of gambling, but it is potent enough to whet the taste for a more substantial and material form of the vice. We have known persons to invest \$1.00 a month in the Louisiana Lottery for twenty years and not draw a cent. At six per cent interest the amount thus invested would make quite a comfortable sum of money for a poor man beside the salvage of a certain per centage of integrity and dignity; for any form of gambling however slight includes a certain sinkage of these important elements of character.

No person ever invested in any game of chance when taking the initiatory steps of such a practice without feeling a drainage upon his character. As the practice is continued, this loss, of course, is not perceptible because the person so indulging has, to a certain degree, stupefied his innate promptings. The Prince of Wales, for example, being an inveterate gambler, would not feel any more compunctions of conscience by playing at cards for stakes, than he would by quaffing a glass of champagne, or, as a married man, by flirting with some other woman. We are well aware of the fact that these matters are looked upon lightly by a large number of the male as well, indeed, of the female portion of the community, but they none the less alter the credentials of one's claims to true manhood and womanhood. No real lady or gentleman will gamble. Most of the material which passes under these cognomens is bogus, and the claimants can show no genuine title to their professions. There will soon be a readjustment of things so that we can tell without difficulty which is which. The famous German and Italian gambling resorts frequented by titled personages, where immense sums of money are lost and won, are not the rendezvouses of ladies and gentlemen; they are the focalizing centres of the abandoned, the dissolute and the reckless; be they princes or vagabonds. Such persons as naturally seek these dens as does the pig the swill barrel.

Gambling is one of the worst of vices because it primarily means a steal. Under the competitive system money earned by the sweat of the face is hard earned money. The lottery companies would allure the poor into investing their earnings in a concern whereby one may obtain his neighbor's hard earned dollars without physical effort. The scheme had its origin in the brain of some one belonging to that opulent class which seeks by alert mentality to live off of the drudgery of others, and for this reason, if for no other, lottery tickets and lottery companies should be tabooed by self-respecting, honest working people; for this is the class upon whom these sharks depend for the sale of their bonds. If people fancy that they can afford to sink those inherent promptings by the heeding of which the true lady or gentleman is evolved let them do so, but let them also remember there is soon coming a day when

"Sense and worth all o'er the earth
Shall bear the 'gree and a' that,"

when the world *will* admit the truth of that sentiment long since penned by Alexander Pope:

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

The Graduating Season.

Just at this time the colleges, universities, seminaries and high schools are pouring forth their graduates young and old to enter life's arena in the struggle for bread and fame. There are men of forty, being graduated from these institutions, and striplings of twenty-one. Those in the forties have but a short race ahead before reaching the meridian of life when they will have to slack up their eager speed into something like a jog trot. We do not know of anything more foolhardy in these days of intense practi-

calities than for a person, particularly a poor person, to enter our colleges and universities at the age of thirty five or forty, for the purpose of equipping himself for life's incisive battle. At this time of terrific competition it needs the youngest and best blood to even make a fair living without capital, and how such persons, as the foregoing, expect to add anything to their capacity for "hustling"—which quality alone can cause the individual to survive the existing struggle—by a collegiate course, which, in plain parlance "is'nt worth shucks" in the channels of trade, is more than a mind, inured to the requirements of the hour, can conceive.

We have known men to graduate from theological seminaries and colleges of jurisprudence at such an age that they had about time to pronounce, just a little prematurely, their own eulogies, or adjudicate their last wills and testaments. Such deluded creatures are to be pitied; they have greater yearnings for scholarship than practical sense. The quantity of "swelled heads" too,—to use a familiar phrase,—that are turned loose every summer with bachelor degrees to inflict the world with their inordinate mush-room conceit is quite large. It will take the average young man a half dozen years after graduating to reduce his head to a normal size. This desideratum is accomplished by rubbing it against a hard, selfish, indifferent world, which gradual process of filing proves effectual.

This month there have burst upon an already burdened universe, salutations, valedictories, essays, orations and class poems without limit. And graduates have sailed forth expecting soon to electrify the world as orators, statesmen, lawyers, authors or preachers. As for the humbler walks of life, they are entirely ignored by these sky-scrapers; yet, if one looks for these same persons a few years afterwards they will mostly be found filling positions as clerks at small salaries or else stranded upon the shoals of impecuniosity.

The professions are over-crowded and positively cannot support the vast hordes constantly flocking to them. Seventy-five per cent of the young men graduating from our legal and medical schools must inevitably succumb if they expect to gain a livelihood in either of these callings; and as for the pulpit it has become "an excrescence upon the landscape;" the class of minds flocking to this insecure haven is very poor indeed and with the growing apathy of the people churchwise, the future life of the average parson is not a happy one. Dr. Joseph Parker of London recently remarked that if ninety per cent of England's clergymen were never to preach again they would perform an inestimable service to the Britons. But this class of men *must* get a living somehow, and preaching is about the easiest device to which they can resort in order to accomplish that end.

When money is so difficult to earn and the press for positions is so intense there is no accomplishment so valuable to a poor young man as to be skilled in some one of the mechanical arts, and for that reason a school for artisans is the most valuable institution that he can attend. Watchmaking, architectural drawing, engineering, carpentering, printing, and the like, offer an honorable and useful field for youthful activity. The coming man is not the supercilious lawyer nor the quack doctor, but the honest mechanic—let men believe this or not as they please. The hour draweth nigh when the barrister with his high fees and studied delays in litigation will be a superfluity—he is really that now but the people are just awakening to the truth of this fact. The rendering of long delayed justice, transforms it into injustice; hence the courts, the judges and the lawyers must soon take a back seat. As for the medical practice, while it has discarded the system of body leeching it has substituted that of pocket leeching, which, in the end is more harmful to the people. Humbuggery holds a high seat in this domain, and most young men would be better off in other fields of labor.

Jesus of Nazareth was a carpenter and the fact that he followed that vocation, presages the day when the lowly, but honest pursuits shall be exalted, and the high, but ignoble ones, abased. Young man, if you are poor in these days of fierce competition do not go to college! If you are rich and prefer to serve yourself instead of your fellow man it is quite immaterial where you go, for hell holds a mortgage on you, which it is sure to foreclose.

The Louisiana Lottery.

California is one of the States in which the Louisiana Lottery Company is permitted to openly ply its trade. In the Southern States it has a free foot and in some of the Western States, but, be it said to the credit of the Eastern States that they have passed stringent laws to keep out this flagrant form of gambling. It is a disgrace to the people of California that they allow the open sale of lottery tickets and tolerate the advertising of this iniquity in the daily press. This lottery scheme is an incipient form of gambling, but it is potent enough to whet the taste for a more substantial and material form of the vice. We have known persons to invest \$1.00 a month in the Louisiana Lottery for twenty years and not draw a cent. At six per cent interest the amount thus invested would make quite a comfortable sum of money for a poor man beside the salvage of a certain per centage of integrity and dignity; for any form of gambling however slight includes a certain sinkage of these important elements of character.

No person ever invested in any game of chance when taking the initiatory steps of such a practice without feeling a drainage upon his character. As the practice is continued, this loss, of course, is not perceptible because the person so indulging has, to a certain degree, stupefied his innate promptings. The Prince of Wales, for example, being an inveterate gambler, would not feel any more compunctions of conscience by playing at cards for stakes, than he would by quaffing a glass of champagne, or, as a married man, by flirting with some other woman. We are well aware of the fact that these matters are looked upon lightly by a large number of the male as well, indeed, of the female portion of the community, but they none the less alter the credentials of one's claims to true manhood and womanhood. No real lady or gentleman will gamble. Most of the material which passes under these cognomens is bogus, and the claimants can show no genuine title to their professions. There will soon be a readjustment of things so that we can tell without difficulty which is which. The famous German and Italian gambling resorts frequented by titled personages, where immense sums of money are lost and won, are not the rendezvouses of ladies and gentlemen; they are the focalizing centres of the abandoned, the dissolute and the reckless; be they princes or vagabonds. Such persons as naturally seek these dens as does the pig the swill barrel.

Gambling is one of the worst of vices because it primarily means a steal. Under the competitive system money earned by the sweat of the face is hard earned money. The lottery companies would allure the poor into investing their earnings in a concern whereby one may obtain his neighbor's hard earned dollars without physical effort. The scheme had its origin in the brain of some one belonging to that opulent class which seeks by alert mentality to live off of the drudgery of others, and for this reason, if for no other, lottery tickets and lottery companies should be tabooed by self-respecting, honest working people; for this is the class upon whom these sharks depend for the sale of their bonds. If people fancy that they can afford to sink those inherent promptings by the heeding of which the true lady or gentleman is evolved let them do so, but let them also remember there is soon coming a day when

"Sense and worth all o'er the earth
Shall bear the 'gree and a' that,"

when the world *will* admit the truth of that sentiment long since penned by Alexander Pope:

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

The Graduating Season.

Just at this time the colleges, universities, seminaries and high schools are pouring forth their graduates young and old to enter life's arena in the struggle for bread and fame. There are men of forty, being graduated from these institutions, and striplings of twenty-one. Those in the forties have but a short race ahead before reaching the meridian of life when they will have to slack up their eager speed into something like a jog trot. We do not know of anything more foolhardy in these days of intense practi-

calities than for a person, particularly a poor person, to enter our colleges and universities at the age of thirty five or forty, for the purpose of equipping himself for life's incisive battle. At this time of terrific competition it needs the youngest and best blood to even make a fair living without capital, and how such persons, as the foregoing, expect to add anything to their capacity for "hustling"—which quality alone can cause the individual to survive the existing struggle—by a collegiate course, which, in plain parlance "is 'nt worth shucks" in the channels of trade, is more than a mind, inured to the requirements of the hour, can conceive.

We have known men to graduate from theological seminaries and colleges of jurisprudence at such an age that they had about time to pronounce, just a little prematurely, their own eulogies, or adjudicate their last wills and testaments. Such deluded creatures are to be pitied; they have greater yearnings for scholarship than practical sense. The quantity of "swelled heads" too,—to use a familiar phrase,—that are turned loose every summer with bachelor degrees to inflict the world with their inordinate mush-room conceit is quite large. It will take the average young man a half dozen years after graduating to reduce his head to a normal size. This desideratum is accomplished by rubbing it against a hard, selfish, indifferent world, which gradual process of filing proves effectual.

This month there have burst upon an already burdened universe, salutations, valedictories, essays, orations and class poems without limit. And graduates have sailed forth expecting soon to electrify the world as orators, statesmen, lawyers, authors or—preachers. As for the humbler walks of life, they are entirely ignored by these sky-scrapers; yet, if one looks for these same persons a few years afterwards they will mostly be found filling positions as clerks at small salaries or else stranded upon the shoals of impecuniosity.

The professions are over-crowded and positively cannot support the vast hordes constantly flocking to them. Seventy-five per cent of the young men graduating from our legal and medical schools must inevitably succumb if they expect to gain a livelihood in either of these callings; and as for the pulpit it has become "an excrescence upon the landscape;" the class of minds flocking to this insecure haven is very poor indeed and with the growing apathy of the people churchwise, the future life of the average parson is not a happy one. Dr. Joseph Parker of London recently remarked that if ninety per cent of England's clergymen were never to preach again they would perform an inestimable service to the Britons. But this class of men *must* get a living somehow, and preaching is about the easiest device to which they can resort in order to accomplish that end.

When money is so difficult to earn and the press for positions is so intense there is no accomplishment so valuable to a poor young man as to be skilled in some one of the mechanical arts, and for that reason a school for artisans is the most valuable institution that he can attend. Watchmaking, architectural drawing, engineering, carpentering, printing, and the like, offer an honorable and useful field for youthful activity. The coming man is not the supercilious lawyer nor the quack doctor, but the honest mechanic—let men believe this or not as they please. The hour draweth nigh when the barrister with his high fees and studied delays in litigation will be a superfluity—he is really that now but the people are just awakening to the truth of this fact. The rendering of long delayed justice, transforms it into injustice; hence the courts, the judges and the lawyers must soon take a back seat. As for the medical practice, while it has discarded the system of body leeching it has substituted that of pocket leeching, which, in the end is more harmful to the people. Humbuggery holds a high seat in this domain, and most young men would be better off in other fields of labor.

Jesus of Nazareth was a carpenter and the fact that he followed that vocation, presages the day when the lowly, but honest pursuits shall be exalted, and the high, but ignoble ones, abased. Young man, if you are poor in these days of fierce competition do not go to college! If you are rich and prefer to serve yourself instead of your fellow man it is quite immaterial where you go, for hell holds a mortgage on you, which it is sure to foreclose.

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"What are you Going to do About it?"

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On every hand under the competitive system this insolent question confronts the people. Monopoly has mounted the throne of imperialism and will make governments, commerce and people bow to its sway. We make a distinction between governments and people, it will be noticed, for the people now a days have nothing to do with governments; these are in the hands of the politicians to whom they have been sublet by the monopolists. The fight is on and the issue well drawn. Barefaced injustice has arrayed itself against the people and defiantly holds the citadel of power. How long will the people submit to such an arrogant usurpation of their rights?

There is but one kind of government that can ever effectually rid us of these piratical hordes, but to establish it involves the process of beginning all over again. The axe must be laid at the root of the tree. Let competition and its daughter monopoly, retain their dominion, but let the people upon an independent basis of equitable exchange build up their own commercial system and they will thereby undermine the ill-gotten throne of the plutocrats with its gorgeous canopies, which will tumble and be crushed to pieces carrying down with it the whole nest of public robbers, oppressors and their minions, who have occupied the chairs of state and the stools of affluence.

Christian Families and Christian Business Men.

An exchange says that there are probably 400 Christian families in this country with an annual income, over and above expenses averaging half a million dollars apiece; and 8,000 Christian families with an average income above expenses of \$25,000 each, and 100,000 Christian families with an average income of \$10,000 above expenses. Also that a great share of the \$1,400,000,000 added yearly to the capital of the country belongs to Christian business men.

This statement will strike the critical, observant mind in these days of glaring wrongs, as exceedingly grotesque if not decidedly fallacious. To say in such times of want and suffering that there are 8,000 *Christian* families with an average income above expenses of \$25,000 each, and 100,000 similar families with an average income of \$10,000 above expenses sounds somewhat queer. We understand a Christian according to Christ's teachings, to be one who loves his neighbor as himself, and if he has an income of \$25,000 above expenses, which he retains for his own use, when he observes the millions about him in poverty and misery, how can he be fulfilling the requirements that real Christianity exacts from him as regards his neighbor? The person who made this statement either doesn't know what it means to be a Christian according to the biblical interpretation of that term or else has inhaled the effluvium issuing from those pagan temples known as

modern Christian churches which has stupified his senses and made things seem what they are not.

If the fallacies of modern theology were not sufficient to extirpate it, shortly, from the social fabric, the glaring inconsistencies in Church practice would be more than enough to render it a stench in the nostrils of honest, humanity-loving men and women. Walk into our fashionable churches and observe the clear demonstrations of class distinction which obtain there. See that princely merchant for example, at the head of a large wholesale and retail dry goods house and notice also his family. There they are seated in one of the finest pews, which is elegantly carpeted and cushioned. They are dressed in the most fashionable and expensive raiment; bonnets with magnificent ostrich feathers; flowers and ribbons of elegant design and rich color; dresses and wraps of silk and satin bearing the most unique trimmings; and jewelry sparkling with precious gems, profuse in quantity. Then observe the demeanor of these opulent worshippers. It is haughty, unbending, exclusive. "Their eyes stand out with fatness; they have more than heart could wish." Having finished this interesting survey let your eyes wander to the rear of the church and there you will see a poorly clad young woman, shrinking from gaze, who is employed by this merchant in his great store as a saleswoman, and who receives the weekly compensation of \$4.50. She works from 8 in the morning until 6 in the evening, is obliged to stand all day whether waiting on customers or not, and is allowed a half hour for lunch which must be eaten in the basement of the great store where the air is stuffy and the drainage, doubtless, unbearable. She pays \$3.00 a week for board in a third rate house inhabited by vulgar, abandoned young men, and young women of indifferent virtue—shop girls, like herself, who through insufficient wages, resort to fatal expedients to meet the essential demands of their living expenses. After paying her weekly board bill this girl has \$1.50 left for car fare, clothes, laundry, and sundry expenses.

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It was a Democratic senator—Carlisle, of Kentucky—who sent off, with a flea in their ear and something to think upon, in connection with their own wild wanderings in the broad and hazy fields of politics and demagoguery, a delegation of the latest school of reformers to cure every ill of the government in the interest of the "dear people" who called upon him to ascertain his views as to the ownership of all the railroads, telegraph lines, and transportation systems by the government. Senator Carlisle listened patiently to their spokesman. Then he turned interrogator. He asked: "Do you propose to get possession of these properties by confiscation?" They answered: "No; that wouldn't be fair." The senator remarked: "Then you must buy them, and to buy them you must pay for them, and to pay for them you must tax yourselves," and then he presented to them the situation and condition in this form:

"Have you any idea how much it would cost? Our government debt, at the close of the war, was more than \$2,000,000,000, and we have been almost thirty years in paying half of it. The railroads, telegraphs, telephone lines, and steamboats in the country represent about \$10,000,000,000 invested capital; \$4,000,000,000 is bonded indebtedness, which must be paid. Are you ready to tax yourselves to raise this money? Then, after you have got the property, are you ready to tax yourselves to operate it, for the government never yet succeeded in doing business at a profit? Consider another effect: such a plan would add, perhaps, 1,200,000 men and women to the roll of government employees. How would you ever succeed in turning out of power an administration with such resources at its command? The more corrupt it was, the more difficult it would be to displace it."

They had in their convention resolute and declared. They had neglected to think, to ponder the manner of their "reform" procedure and the consequences to themselves and the "dear people" generally. Carlisle's remarks had nonplused and confounded them. They retired, sad but wiser men. But another similar crop will spring from the same soil and grow to rank weed condition before the great campaign of next year. They are as the quacks who are ceaselessly putting off upon the public the kill-or-cure stuffs—no cure, no pay—which they declare to be specifics for every ill that afflicts the body, the panacea for all that mortifies the flesh. Barnum was right—the world likes to be humbugged, and there are always demagogues and empirics and frauds to play upon their credulity, to prey upon and fleece them while they fool them, in politics as in other matters.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

The assertion that the men, as a body, composing the so-called "Peoples Party" are "demagogues and empirics and frauds" is not founded upon a statement of fact; on the contrary to affirm that the majority of men voting the Republican and Democratic tickets are "demagogues and empirics and frauds" is not only founded upon fact but is self evident to observing, thinking people. That a large number of deluded people cling to these two parties no one will gainsay, but the truth of the assertion regarding a majority of the adherents to the Republican and Democratic parties is as well known to the *Argonaut* as to any other able and comprehensive journal. The trouble, however, with such papers is that they are so environed in the social atmosphere containing miasma that their keener sensibilities are stultified and they, therefore, signally fail as human beneficiaries—which every newspaper should be—because they permit themselves to apologize for an existing social economy which when subjected to a critical analysis does not contain a single virtue to recommend it to the continued support and confidence of a too confiding people.

The so-called Peoples Party received its impetus from the strenuous desire of a large portion of the community to ameliorate their impoverished condition; a condition obtaining because the machinery of government is unmistakably in the hands of dishonest men, and the platform of this party is simply a protestation against the insolence of plutocrats. The party is doubtless manipulated by tricksters and demagogues but it was conceived by a moral principle otherwise it never could have had its birth. In this relation it is like the Republican party, which, though it has degenerated into corruption was built upon the potentiality of abolition. The remarks of Senator Carlisle to the delegation from this new political movement were quite practical and pertinent, nevertheless, they did not refute the fact that the wrong which

this new party is ostensibly laboring to remove, does not exist. The Kentucky statesman's words however should be of value in arousing the people to the gravity of the disease inflicting the body politic. As he said, the railroads, telegraphs, telephone lines and steamboats in the country represent about \$10,000,000,000 invested capital while we have been nearly thirty years in paying half of our government debt of \$2,000,000,000; so that it ought to be patent to every practical mind that genuine reform within such a governmental system with its labyrinth of chicanery and wire pulling is not possible and the *Argonaut* knows this full well, nevertheless, it does not indicate either a spirit of broad sympathy or true democracy to ridicule the futile efforts of the people to preserve a rotten governmental institution.

So-called reform parties can formulate and resolute to their hearts content; they can orate about the Star Spangled Banner, Columbia and our illustrious ancestry; but none of this harmless oratory will obliterate the fact that this democracy is hopelessly infected with disease, and must die. Our national banking system permeates every fibre of the existing social structure; the church, the state and the various marts of trade; and the same system controls our railroads and different corporate enterprises, and you could no more remove this nefarious life destroyer from the present governmental system then you could a cancer whose tendrils have spread through a human frame. It has become the government itself. There is but one way out of the dilemma and that is to desert the old hulk and to build anew. Let the people trade among themselves upon a system of checks and certificates as inaugurated by the Bureau of Equitable Commerce, and ignore the present monetary system which is fast going to pieces. The financial crash must soon come; it cannot be much longer delayed. The failure of the Baring Bros. in London was simply the forerunner of the coming storm. Inflated values in stocks and real estate must soon collapse and with them will go the whole commercial raft foisted upon bubbles. It is but an idle dream to talk about saving any part of such a system of social economy, or destroying any part without the whole. To abolish, for example, our national banks, is as practical as to cut off a man's whiskey supply who is deep in the throes of delirium tremens. Our national banking plan is the very blood of the present false methods of political economy and the one will never go until the whole fabric is dismembered.

A new sociology is arising, though now only in its infancy, which when the old one is dissolved, having focalized the best forces of the Commonwealth, will adjust man's relations with man upon a basis of equity and righteousness.

Persecution of the Jews.

A reading of the reports of the expulsion of the Jews from Russia makes it difficult to believe that this is the nineteenth century. These expulsions are no new matter, but the Russian Government is going about the work so boldly and persistently that the matter is forced upon the attention of the world. This driving people away from their homes is hardly less brutal than their wanton slaughter. It takes a good many years to drive out enough to make an impression, but the Cossack's under Chmielnicki's leadership succeeded in destroying 250,000 Polish Jews within ten years. This was more than three hundred years ago, but the fierce pursuit of a people who have no home, no native land goes on in a manner less barbaric but equally ferocious. The experience of Herr Goldberger, which is related to day, shows the despotic character of the war upon the Jewish people. The common ground of the excuse for these expulsions seems to be jealousy of the business success of the Jews in all parts of Russia. They have the upper hand, and while the government itself feels secure against financial troubles that may follow the turning out of Jews and their money, the individual is likely to feel the loss.—*Indianapolis News.*

Breaking Away From Party Lines.

The unmistakable evidences every day presented that party fealty is losing its power among the rank and file of the people, and the fact that with one accord the great common people in all sections of the country are announcing a determination to vote their principles regardless of party lines, does not indicate any change of principles on the part of the people. It is a rebellion against tyranny and oppression, because it is tyranny and oppression for the party "machine" to stifle free thought and speech by prescribing a political platform that must be adopted under penalty of expulsion.—*National Economist, (Farmers Alliance.)*

has dawned when all insincere and hypocritical professions will be exposed, and those who wear the mantle of religious deceit will be branded as whitened sepulchres, full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness. Christ declared the publicans and harlots to be better than such. Even the prostitute is morally superior to those people who call themselves Christians and "oppress the hireling in his wage," for the prostitute attempts no concealment while these do.

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They had in their convention resolutely and declared. They had neglected to think, to ponder the manner of their "reform" procedure and the consequences to themselves and the "dear people" generally. Carlisle's remarks had nonplused and confounded them. They retired, sad but wiser men. But another similar crop will spring from the same soil and grow to rank weed condition before the great campaign of next year. They are as the quacks who are ceaselessly putting off upon the public the kill-or-cure stuffs—no cure, no pay—which they declare to be specifics for every ill that afflicts the body, the panacea for all that mortifies the flesh. Barnum was right—the world likes to be bamboozled, and there are always demagogues and empirics and frauds to play upon their credulity, to prey upon and fleece them while they fool them, in politics as in other matters.—*San Francisco Argonaut*.

The assertion that the men, as a body, composing the so-called "Peoples Party" are "demagogues and empirics and frauds" is not founded upon a statement of fact; on the contrary to affirm that the majority of men voting the Republican and Democratic tickets are "demagogues and empirics and frauds" is not only founded upon fact but is self evident to observing, thinking people. That a large number of deluded people cling to these two parties no one will gainsay, but the truth of the assertion regarding a majority of the adherents to the Republican and Democratic parties is as well known to the *Argonaut* as to any other able and comprehensive journal. The trouble, however, with such papers is that they are so environed in the social atmosphere containing miasma that their keener sensibilities are stultified and they, therefore, signally fail as human beneficiaries—which every newspaper should be—because they permit themselves to apologize for an existing social economy which when subjected to a critical analysis does not contain a single virtue to recommend it to the continued support and confidence of a too confiding people.

The so-called Peoples Party received its impetus from the strenuous desire of a large portion of the community to ameliorate their impoverished condition; a condition obtaining because the machinery of government is unmistakably in the hands of dishonest men, and the platform of this party is simply a protestation against the insolence of plutocrats. The party is doubtless manipulated by tricksters and demagogues but it was conceived by a moral principle otherwise it never could have had its birth. In this relation it is like the Republican party, which, though it has degenerated into corruption was built upon the potentiality of abolition. The remarks of Senator Carlisle to the delegation from this new political movement were quite practical and pertinent, nevertheless, they did not refute the fact that the wrong which

this new party is ostensibly laboring to remove, does not exist. The Kentucky statesman's words however should be of value in arousing the people to the gravity of the disease inflicting the body politic. As he said, the railroads, telegraphs, telephone lines and steamboats in the country represent about \$10,000,000,000 invested capital while we have been nearly thirty years in paying half of our government debt of \$2,000,000,000; so that it ought to be patent to every practical mind that genuine reform within such a governmental system with its labyrinth of chicanery and wire pulling is not possible and the *Argonaut* knows this full well, nevertheless, it does not indicate either a spirit of broad sympathy or true democracy to ridicule the futile efforts of the people to preserve a rotten governmental institution.

So-called reform parties can formulate and resolute to their hearts content; they can orate about the Star Spangled Banner, Columbia and our illustrious ancestry; but none of this harmless oratory will obliterate the fact that this democracy is hopelessly infected with disease, and must die. Our national banking system permeates every fibre of the existing social structure; the church, the state and the various marts of trade; and the same system controls our railroads and different corporate enterprises, and you could no more remove this nefarious life destroyer from the present governmental system then you could a cancer whose tendrils have spread through a human frame. It has become the government itself. There is but one way out of the dilemma and that is to desert the old hulk and to build anew. Let the people trade among themselves upon a system of checks and certificates as inaugurated by the Bureau of Equitable Commerce, and ignore the present monetary system which is fast going to pieces. The financial crash must soon come; it cannot be much longer delayed. The failure of the Baring Bros. in London was simply the forerunner of the coming storm. Inflated values in stocks and real estate must soon collapse and with them will go the whole commercial raft foisted upon bubbles. It is but an idle dream to talk about saving any part of such a system of social economy, or destroying any part without the whole. To abolish, for example, our national banks, is as practical as to cut off a man's whiskey supply who is deep in the throes of delirium tremens. Our national banking plan is the very blood of the present false methods of political economy and the one will never go until the whole fabric is dismembered.

A new sociology is arising, though now only in its infancy, which when the old one is dissolved, having focalized the best forces of the Commonwealth, will adjust man's relations with man upon a basis of equity and righteousness.

Persecution of the Jews.

A reading of the reports of the expulsion of the Jews from Russia makes it difficult to believe that this is the nineteenth century. These expulsions are no new matter, but the Russian Government is going about the work so boldly and persistently that the matter is forced upon the attention of the world. This driving people away from their homes is hardly less brutal than their wanton slaughter. It takes a good many years to drive out enough to make an impression, but the Cossack's under Chmielnicki's leadership succeeded in destroying 250,000 Polish Jews within ten years. This was more than three hundred years ago, but the fierce pursuit of a people who have no home, no native land goes on in a manner less barbaric but equally ferocious. The experience of Herr Goldberger, which is related to day, shows the despotic character of the war upon the Jewish people. The common ground of the excuse for these expulsions seems to be jealousy of the business success of the Jews in all parts of Russia. They have the upper hand, and while the government itself feels secure against financial troubles that may follow the turning out of Jews and their money, the individual is likely to feel the loss.—*Indianapolis News*.

Breaking Away From Party Lines.

The unmistakable evidences every day presented that party fealty is losing its power among the rank and file of the people, and the fact that with one accord the great common people in all sections of the country are announcing a determination to vote their principles regardless of party lines, does not indicate any change of principles on the part of the people. It is a rebellion against tyranny and oppression, because it is tyranny and oppression for the party "machine" to stifle free thought and speech by prescribing a political platform that must be adopted under penalty of expulsion.—*National Economist*, (Farmers Alliance.)

MINE AND THINE.

By J. T. Coan.

Common usage has relegated the evils and significance of competition, to the domain of socialistic, economic province, but it is also one of the fundamental elements composing the general evil, called selfishness. Competition as a motive power is waging war individually, and within, equally with creating strife and confusion, collectively and without. Man is competing much of the time with some evil purpose, some unholy desire, some fallacious tendency against his higher, nobler nature; and the invidiousness and supremacy of the foe is made manifest in the signal failures, the weak descent into the sin of unrighteousness which abound. The French Revolution is a line of demarkation between the reign and supremacy of the sword, and the monarchical imperial sway of the "balance of power" now ruling over economic and financial questions. One turns in dismay and abhorrence from the recital of the carnage and wholesale butchery of those fanatical times; from the contemplation of the barbarity of the feudal ages; the French fanatics in their wild thirst for blood, the robber barons of feudal times, in all their inhumanity and barbarism, fade into insignificance, compared with the iron rule of the despotic potentates who wield their unholy sway over the people en masse in this advanced age, in this land of boasted, (travestied) freedom.

Man turns in mighty aversion from the tales of bloodshed and destruction of past ages; he condemns and denounces and makes many words over the crueller, subtler evils existent to-day, but he ever so earnest in his desires and work for public good, how shall he hope for fruition of justice, for impartial adjudication, while the secret places in his own being, bearing evil fruits of selfishness, of malign competing forces, go unguarded and hence unchecked, dissipating all power of concentration, dissipating all force for good, which a determined, unswerving adherence to the laws of perfectness alone can accomplish.

Seeking, striving, pursuing, perchance catching, ere while faint glimpses of latent possibilities for attainment of exalted standard and ideal realizations, yet anon fainting, dejected, disheartened; a prey to world-weariness, which is ever the penalty of failure; the inevitable punishment awaiting broken faith, unsettled purpose, and transgression in the smallest degree of this same "Law of Perfectness." How familiar these experiences to those who *do* sometimes look within! What then shall be the outcome? ultimate failure and despair; despoliation of fair gifts, a wrecking of highest life purposes? Nay; "but a return from tomorrow, for, behold it is to-day." A renewed aspiration at least to consummate perfection; a rigid determination to eliminate the selfish competitive system reigning within, that we may become factors for the work of its extermination in the nation and the government, in whose cause we would gladly, cheerfully *die*, but for which, we find it much more difficult, to live consistent, unselfish, holy lives.

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But the very mixture of nationalities contains an element of safety. When 30,000 Hungarians, 50,000 Russians, 80,000 Italians and 150,000 Germans land here in a single year they have to find some way of communicating with each other. The Russian will not learn German nor the Hungarian Italian. The easiest thing for all to do is to acquire the speech of the 60,000,000 Americans among whom they have dropped like waterspouts in the sea. When they have done that, they are on the road to good citizenship. If we can contrive to keep out the incapable, the diseased and the vicious of each race we can manage to assimilate the rest.—*San Francisco Examiner*.

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OVERCROWDING THE CITIES.

The Chicago Graphic.

The growth of the urban population is one of the most surprising features of the recent census, and presents the most serious difficulty in the solution of the labor problem. While multitudes in the great cities are trying to get work there never was a greater dearth of farm laborers. This is the cry from all the New England states, and from states in sections other than New England. Farmers pay from \$16 to \$25 per month and board, yet, while the cities are filled with an army of unemployed, men cannot be induced to go to the country, where labor is needed. It is a sign of the times worth more than a passing notice, because it throws a hint on the industrial problem altogether too little considered. One explanation given for this strange condition of things is that city workmen are not physically suited to the exhausting labor of the fields; but there is a truer reason in the fact that country isolation does not satisfy their social instincts and animal propensities. Hence, thousands of able-bodied men to whom farm work is no hardship, are steadily flocking to the cities, there to engage in an unwholesome struggle, to the detriment of fellow-workmen already crowded, and leaving behind them health, independence and the prospect of acquiring a competence. Another cause of discontent among farm laborers grows out of the eight-hour agitation. The agricultural classes find it necessary to work about sixteen hours a day during a large part of the year. They are usually up at four o'clock in the morning, and it is generally dark before they have finished their "chores". The eight-hour day cannot benefit the farm hands, and they resent the idea of putting in double time when they might strike an easy job in the town. Workers of the other sex are no wiser. They are employed as many hours as the men, and are ever impatient to escape the drudgery of country service. The country girl is fascinated with the glitter of the city shops, or prefers the factory to domestic service on the farm. Thus the same stress under which the farmer finds himself in the endeavor to get sufficient help to plant the fields, is experienced by the farmer's wife in securing assistance in the home. The agricultural and industrial classes have heretofore been nearly equally divided. So long as the progress of the cities was not made at the expense of the rural districts, it was a matter of gratulation, but since it has come to devour the best and strongest of the agricultural population, with absolutely no movement in the opposite direction, it is a migration which may well be looked upon with anxiety. It is a movement against reason and common sense, the injurious effects of which it is impossible to forecast. Any serious industrial dislocation would breed confusion and disaster, which will tax the wisdom of the ablest and strongest government to ameliorate. No scheme of benevolence could be more timely than one which should be able to change the tide of migration from city to country and transfer the surplus and idle population from the unwholesome slums and alleys to the paradise of the farm.

COMING TOO FAST.

The great debate that has been going on over the immigration question ever since the citizens of New Orleans lynched the eleven members of the Mafia still continues. It has been stimulated by the large and almost unprecedented influx of foreigners that has been going on during the past four months.

The result has been to strengthen vastly the demand for a more stringent exclusion of the undesirable elements among the immigrants to this country. There are few journals that have not voiced such a demand. The only difference of opinion seems to be in regard to the extent of the restriction that is necessary.

It is an undoubted fact that the average quality of the immigrants of today is considerably inferior to that of the immigrants who came to this country some years ago. The movement of population from Western and Northwestern Europe is declining, while that from Southern Europe, Hungary, Russia and Poland is rapidly increasing. Furthermore, it was formerly the most intelligent part of the population that sought our shores, led by a knowledge of the advantages America offered to men who wished to benefit themselves. Today it is largely the most ignorant and debased that are turning to this country. In part this is due to the cupidity of the steamship companies who send their agents over Europe arousing the ignorant by tales of the fabulous riches to be obtained by any one that will cross the ocean. The steamship companies wish only the passage money, and leave their dupes to join the turbulent and discontented class that is so rapidly increasing in this country.

The coal barons and the cheap labor contractors of all kinds are likewise active in importing a class of labor that can be depended on to press down wages. The foreign governments are also assisting to swell our population by shipping criminals and paupers to be supported here in spite of the laws that forbid them admittance.

There is a strong and growing opinion that the shutting out of the Mafia and the class of men who created the recent riots in Pennsylvania is not the only thing to be sought. There is a rising demand that the interests of labor in America should be protected. The men who have been driven out of the mines of Pennsylvania by the cheap labor imported to cut down wages are an example of what has been going on in many occupations. Their demand that a flood of cheap labor that takes bread out of their mouths should not be admitted is likely to grow in strength with the continued and increasing influx. While there is so large a body of idle workmen in the United States as we have had for the last few years the demand that a stricter choice be exercised over immigrants has reason in it. It is a great thing to be the refuge of nations and the home of the oppressed, but the philanthropy that begins at home and looks to feeding and clothing the people we have here before calling for everybody to come in and help himself is a good deal more practical.—*The San Francisco Examiner.*

BEER AND HEALTH

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OVERCROWDING THE CITIES.

The Chicago Graphic.

The growth of the urban population is one of the most surprising features of the recent census, and presents the most serious difficulty in the solution of the labor problem. While multitudes in the great cities are trying to get work there never was a greater dearth of farm laborers. This is the cry from all the New England states, and from states in sections other than New England. Farmers pay from \$16 to \$25 per month and board, yet, while the cities are filled with an army of unemployed, men cannot be induced to go to the country, where labor is needed. It is a sign of the times worth more than a passing notice, because it throws a hint on the industrial problem altogether too little considered. One explanation given for this strange condition of things is that city workmen are not physically suited to the exhausting labor of the fields; but there is a truer reason in the fact that country isolation does not satisfy their social instincts and animal propensities. Hence, thousands of able-bodied men to whom farm work is no hardship, are steadily flocking to the cities, there to engage in an unwholesome struggle, to the detriment of fellow-workmen already crowded, and leaving behind them health, independence and the prospect of acquiring a competence. Another cause of discontent among farm laborers grows out of the eight-hour agitation. The agricultural classes find it necessary to work about sixteen hours a day during a large part of the year. They are usually up at four o'clock in the morning, and it is generally dark before they have finished their "chores". The eight-hour day cannot benefit the farm hands, and they resent the idea of putting in double time when they might strike an easy job in the town. Workers of the other sex are no wiser. They are employed as many hours as the men, and are ever impatient to escape the drudgery of country service. The country girl is fascinated with the glitter of the city shops, or prefers the factory to domestic service on the farm. Thus the same stress under which the farmer finds himself in the endeavor to get sufficient help to plant the fields, is experienced by the farmer's wife in securing assistance in the home. The agricultural and industrial classes have heretofore been nearly equally divided. So long as the progress of the cities was not made at the expense of the rural districts, it was a matter of gratulation, but since it has come to devour the best and strongest of the agricultural population, with absolutely no movement in the opposite direction, it is a migration which may well be looked upon with anxiety. It is a movement against reason and common sense, the injurious effects of which it is impossible to forecast. Any serious industrial dislocation would breed confusion and disaster, which will tax the wisdom of the ablest and strongest government to ameliorate. No scheme of benevolence could be more timely than one which should be able to change the tide of migration from city to country and transfer the surplus and idle population from the unwholesome slums and alleys to the paradise of the farm.

COMING TOO FAST.

The great debate that has been going on over the immigration question ever since the citizens of New Orleans lynched the eleven members of the Mafia still continues. It has been stimulated by the large and almost unprecedented influx of foreigners that has been going on during the past four months.

The result has been to strengthen vastly the demand for a more stringent exclusion of the undesirable elements among the immigrants to this country. There are few journals that have not voiced such a demand. The only difference of opinion seems to be in regard to the extent of the restriction that is necessary.

It is an undoubted fact that the average quality of the immigrants of today is considerably inferior to that of the immigrants who came to this country some years ago. The movement of population from Western and Northwestern Europe is declining, while that from Southern Europe, Hungary, Russia and Poland is rapidly increasing. Furthermore, it was formerly the most intelligent part of the population that sought our shores, led by a knowledge of the advantages America offered to men who wished to benefit themselves. Today it is largely the most ignorant and debased that are turning to this country. In part this is due to the cupidity of the steamship companies who send their agents over Europe arousing the ignorant by tales of the fabulous riches to be obtained by any one that will cross the ocean. The steamship companies wish only the passage money, and leave their dupes to join the turbulent and discontented class that is so rapidly increasing in this country.

The coal barons and the cheap labor contractors of all kinds are likewise active in importing a class of labor that can be depended on to press down wages. The foreign governments are also assisting to swell our population by shipping criminals and paupers to be supported here in spite of the laws that forbid them admittance.

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