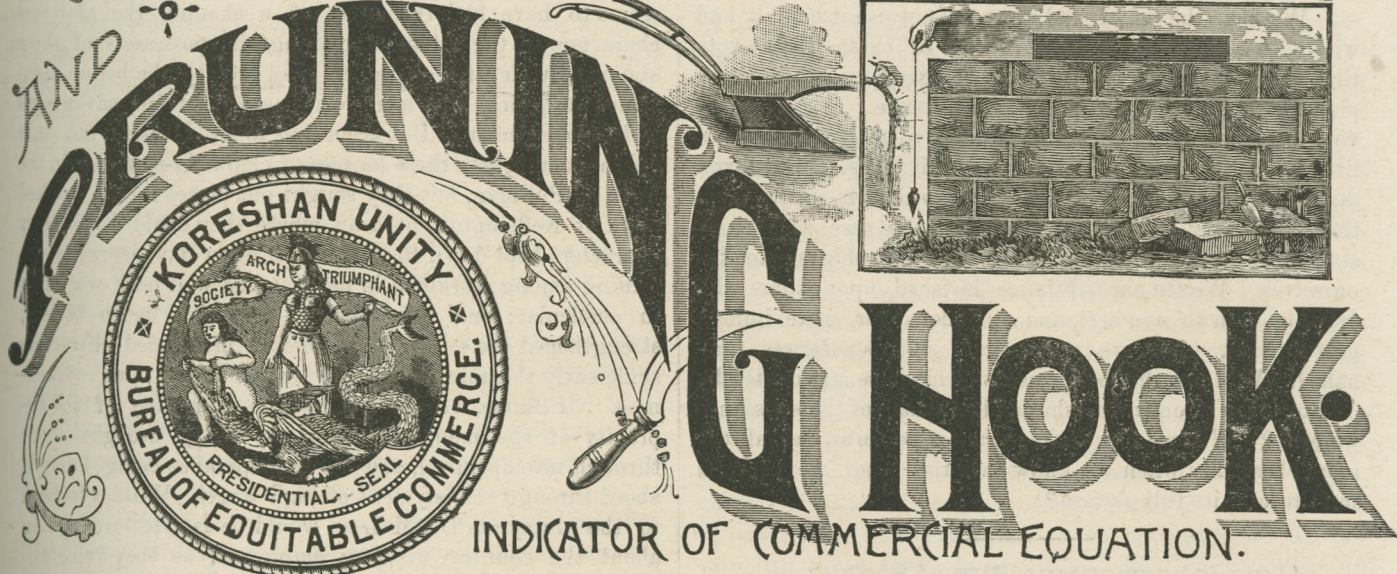


# THE PLOWSHARE



Vol. II. No. 11. CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 15, 1894. \$1.00 per Year.

THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK is issued every Saturday by the Guiding Star Publishing House, Washington Heights, Chicago, Ill. Subscription rates payable in advance, \$1.00 per year; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents. Sample copy free. Discount to clubs. Send us the names of those who would be interested in the views herein expressed, and we will mail to each a sample copy, which will be an invitation to subscribe. The date on the wrapper denotes when subscription expires. If same is not renewed, your name will be dropped from the list unless otherwise notified. Remit subscription by money order, bank draft, or express order, made payable to the GUIDING STAR PUBLISHING HOUSE, Washington Heights, Chicago, Ill.

If you wish the destruction of monopoly and the competitive system, and desire the plumb-line of integrity applied to human relations, subscribe for the most radical reform paper published on this continent.

THE UNCOMPROMISING CHAMPION OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Make all MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE at CHICAGO, ILL.

ENTERED AT THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

KORESH, FOUNDER AND EDITOR.

"Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just;  
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,  
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF VICTORIA GRATIA.

Industry Must Constitute the Only Claim to Products.

Commerce is the interchange of the products of nature and industry for the uses of life. True commerce must have true money, and *must* be equitable. Equitable commerce must include the true relationship of natural production and artificial means related to natural resource, with an adjusted industry. Man has a right only to that for which he performs use. Honesty is the true basis of the guard or criterion of the just relationship of use or industry.

False commerce must have false money. Unequitable commerce must include the false relationship of natural and artificial production to an unadjusted industry. Dishonesty is the basis of this false money, and therefore false guard or criterion of commercial interchange and use.

TRUE MONEY.

Genuine or true money is the protective sphere of the commercial act in every domain. Wealth of estate and wealth of industry conjointly comprise the substance of inter-

change. Nothing can be representative of this but the substance of it. If a man has been industrious, the product of his industry must contain and exhibit the amount of expenditure of mental and physical energy, and this is added to, and becomes a part of, the wealth of estate. Wealth of estate—on the basis of love to the neighbor—is the commonwealth.

False money is something which, having little or no value, is made to represent much value. Hence a man, on the basis of competition, who has some value, may seem to possess two or three times more than his real possessions, because that which is fictitious counts for as much as that which is real. That which is fictitious must be destroyed. This involves every false representation or appearance of uses, in every domain. It is therefore concluded from the foregoing considerations, that every representation of wealth, or that which is falsely called money, must be destroyed as the first step in the true adjustment of human affairs.

THE COMMONWEALTH IS OURS.

In other words, we—the people—own the wealth of the country. We ask, what shall we do with it? We think the solution of this problem easy enough. Shall we feed, clothe, warm, and shelter ourselves as a people? or shall we bestow our goods upon a few selfish aristocrats, and we go destitute? We can—in a peaceable way—so change the administration of public affairs as to provide for all. This involves two very simple considerations:—The first is the *right* to demand the substance of life. This right must obtain by virtue of an equivalent, rendered in service alone, for the substance demanded. The second is the supply, which includes the means of its distribution.

We cannot discuss the plans of distributing our substance equitably till we have settled ourselves in the conviction of our ownership of the great natural resources of our country. We must cease to talk of "capital" as if it belonged to the few who have in their possession what they call capital. If the so called capitalist really owns what he calls wealth, and we acknowledge this title, then we can admit a controversy between capital and labor. Otherwise, the fight is between those who have been trampled upon in their rights, and the few who have robbed them.

The rich (so called) are moneyed tyrants who have stolen the people's liberties, in which they bind them hand and foot, then rob them of their substance. The poor resent



# THE PLOWSHARE



Vol. II. No. 11. CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 13, 1894. \$1.00 per Year.

THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK is issued every Saturday by the Guiding Star Publishing House, Washington Heights, Chicago, Ill. Subscription rates payable in advance, \$1.00 per year; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents. Sample copy free. Discount to clubs. Send us the names of those who would be interested in the views herein expressed, and we will mail to each a sample copy, which will be an invitation to subscribe. The date on the wrapper denotes when subscription expires. If same is not renewed, your name will be dropped from the list unless otherwise notified. Remit subscription by money order, bank draft, or express order, made payable to the GUIDING STAR PUBLISHING HOUSE, Washington Heights, Chicago, Ill.

If you wish the destruction of monopoly and the competitive system, and desire the plumb-line of integrity applied to human relations, subscribe for the most radical reform paper published on this continent.

THE UNCOMPROMISING CHAMPION OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Make all MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE at CHICAGO, ILL.

ENTERED AT THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

KORESH, - - - FOUNDER AND EDITOR.

"Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just;  
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,  
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF VICTORIA GRATIA.

Industry Must Constitute the Only Claim to Products.

Commerce is the interchange of the products of nature and industry for the uses of life. True commerce must have true money, and must be equitable. Equitable commerce must include the true relationship of natural production and artificial means related to natural resource, with an adjusted industry. Man has a right only to that for which he performs use. Honesty is the true basis of the guard or criterion of the just relationship of use or industry.

False commerce must have false money. Unequitable commerce must include the false relationship of natural and artificial production to an unadjusted industry. Dishonesty is the basis of this false money, and therefore false guard or criterion of commercial interchange and use.

TRUE MONEY.

Genuine or true money is the protective sphere of the commercial act in every domain. Wealth of estate and wealth of industry conjointly comprise the substance of inter-

change. Nothing can be representative of this but the substance of it. If a man has been industrious, the product of his industry must contain and exhibit the amount of expenditure of mental and physical energy, and this is added to, and becomes a part of, the wealth of estate. Wealth of estate—on the basis of love to the neighbor—is the commonwealth.

False money is something which, having little or no value, is made to represent much value. Hence a man, on the basis of competition, who has some value, may seem to possess two or three times more than his real possessions, because that which is fictitious counts for as much as that which is real. That which is fictitious must be destroyed. This involves every false representation or appearance of uses, in every domain. It is therefore concluded from the foregoing considerations, that every representation of wealth, or that which is falsely called money, must be destroyed as the first step in the true adjustment of human affairs.

THE COMMONWEALTH IS OURS.

In other words, we—the people—own the wealth of the country. We ask, what shall we do with it? We think the solution of this problem easy enough. Shall we feed, clothe, warm, and shelter ourselves as a people? or shall we bestow our goods upon a few selfish aristocrats, and we go destitute? We can—in a peaceable way—so change the administration of public affairs as to provide for all. This involves two very simple considerations:—The first is the right to demand the substance of life. This right must obtain by virtue of an equivalent, rendered in service alone, for the substance demanded. The second is the supply, which includes the means of its distribution.

We cannot discuss the plans of distributing our substance equitably till we have settled ourselves in the conviction of our ownership of the great natural resources of our country. We must cease to talk of "capital" as if it belonged to the few who have in their possession what they call capital. If the so called capitalist really owns what he calls wealth, and we acknowledge this title, then we can admit a controversy between capital and labor. Otherwise, the fight is between those who have been trampled upon in their rights, and the few who have robbed them.

The rich (so called) are moneyed tyrants who have stolen the people's liberties, in which they bind them hand and foot, then rob them of their substance. The poor resent



the injury and would destroy the rich, and if possible, take their place. We would save both rich and poor by the destruction of the bone of contention—false money, as the foundation of the competitive system.

We have the ballot, and if we do not use it quickly and wisely, to our good, we will be robbed of that. Let us vote that which is called money out of existence, then let us plan for the distribution of our substance. Our right to vote becomes a valuable inheritance to us so soon as a little education awakens us to our privileges. "But," you say, "the people now work for pay; take that incentive from them and they will not work." In the case as it now stands, we work unreasonable hours for our robbers—not for ourselves. We see our substance lavished upon those who grind us with an iron heel, and squandered for mere human gratification, while we go hungry, cold, shelterless, and naked. Will not the inducements to labor be augmented by knowledge of our ownership and our share of the substance we earn? Will we not work, or rather perform uses, all the more cheerfully when we know that the labor we perform shall receive its full reward?

### Two Inharmonious Bits of Sophistry.

In his testimony before the commission appointed by Grover Cleveland to investigate the recent labor troubles, Dr. McLean, a physician in the employ of the Pullman Company, said:

"I think many of the men drink to excess. Beer wagons deliver beer at all hours and in any quantity. At night the men go to Kensington where there are many saloons. The purchase of liquor from the wagons is a prominent feature. I have seen ten beer wagons on the street at one time. I think almost all labor troubles are due to the intemperance of the workmen. Especially is this the case where high wages are paid. High wages promote intemperance, and intemperance provokes strikes."

Mr. Kernan:—"Do you think intemperance one cause of the Pullman strike?"

Dr. McLean:—"Yes; I think all labor troubles indirectly due to this cause. However, I am not a Prohibitionist. I would take a glass of whisky right now if I felt like it."

Mr. Pullman wrote a letter to a prominent resident of Chicago in answer to one concerning the Pullman strike. A copy of Mr. Pullman's letter was given by himself to the New York *Sun* for publication. It is also published in a pamphlet entitled, "The Strike at Pullman. Published Statements of the Company During Its Continuance," a copy of which is presented to every visitor to Pullman. In this letter Mr. Pullman said:

"I notice that you lay much stress on the fact that there has been no violence or destruction of property at Pullman. I should be sorry to think that such things could in any event be the outcome of all that has been done there since the establishment of the town, thirteen years ago, the welfare of which in every aspect, has always been, as I think you know, the most constant object of my solicitude as President of this Company. If the fact you note is really to be deemed remarkable, may not, perhaps, some credit be given to the administration of the Company, which prohibits drinking saloons, and provides various sources of elevation of character? I regret very much that the employees of the Company have permitted themselves, under the instigation of persons almost unknown to them, to be subjected to the distress and loss of wages which have occurred."

There is a slight lack of harmony between the testimony of Dr. McLean and the statement of Mr. Pullman. According to the former, the men are intemperate, the more skilled the more intemperate, as the higher wages paid the skilled workmen promotes intemperance. According to the latter, the men do not commit acts of violence during the progress of a strike into which they are led by designing men—just as the good little boy in the Sunday-school book is led into mischief by the bad rough boy who never goes to Sunday-school—because they are temperate, no saloons being allowed in the town; and furthermore, because various

sources of elevation of character have been provided by him as President of the company, to which sources we are led to infer the men resorted in great numbers and proceeded to have their characters elevated, which process of elevation seems to have had the effect of weakening the aforesaid characters to the extent of making the possessors of these abnormally elevated characters easy prey to the before mentioned designing bad men, who never had the advantages of life in Pullman. But according to Dr. McLean, not only did the men ignore these sources of character-elevation in the town of Pullman, but they sought out places in the wicked town of Kensington, hard by, where they could have their characters kept down to the level of every-day depravity obtaining among workmen in general, and well paid workmen in particular; and this process, he leads us to believe, strengthened the several times before mentioned characters sufficiently to cause the men to strike of their own wickedness. Of course, a strike is simply an expression of the depravity of the men, this depravity being brought about through intemperance, and the intemperance being brought about through the payment of high wages. What a fortune to the plutocrats Dr. McLean would be as a lecturer, going about the country warning employers, as they value the moral welfare of their workmen, to refuse to pay high wages, and warning workmen, as they value their own moral welfare, to refuse to accept high wages!

And yet Dr. McLean is not a prohibitionist, and would "take a glass of whisky right now if he felt like it." It may fairly be supposed from this that he would take two glasses, or half a dozen glasses, if his feelings so prompted him, as he evidently considers his feelings reliable guides to conduct. And without doubt it is all right for Dr. McLean to take a glass of whisky because he feels like it, and if a workman should take a glass of whisky for the same reason, it would presumably be all right; but, according to Dr. McLean, workmen drink whisky, not because they "feel like it," but because they get high wages, and that is not a legitimate reason for drinking whisky. Or perhaps we wrong the Doctor. Perhaps he does not mean to imply this. Perhaps he means to have us infer that the feelings of a Dr. McLean are not to be ignored, and can always be trusted to guide to correct action, while, if workmen have any feelings at all, which is extremely doubtful, they are certain guides to incorrect action, and cannot be trusted. Therefore, if the workman would save himself from the pernicious influence of his own feelings, which really have no right to exist at all, he must look to the feelings of his superiors (God spare the mark!) for guidance; and if his employer, who is his superior if any one is, "feels like it," the workman must submit to be worked like a machine—but without the care given a machine, also to receive starvation wages; for the feelings of such gentlemen as employers are to be trusted, just like Dr. McLean's feelings are. All which furnishes a further proof of Dr. McLean's fitness to become the apostle of progress toward the ideal heaven of the plutocrats.

Oh, the sophistry to which in these days we are forced to listen from men of the McLean and Pullman stripe! That intemperance is lamentably rife in this country is a self-evident fact, but it is no more prevalent among the laboring class than among the capitalistic class, and its prevalence in both classes is owing to one and the same cause—the unbalanced state of society and of the vidual under the competitive system. The enforced muscular activity of the workman, together with the constant anxiety of mind fostered by the uncertain conditions environing him, creates the demand for stimulus in the form of drink; and the overwrought mental activity of the scheming capitalist creates a demand on his part for the same stimulus. The quantity of intoxicants consumed annually in this country is almost incredible. Under an equitable commercial system, the conditions which cause this abnormal consumption of stimu-



the injury and would destroy the rich, and if possible, take their place. We would save both rich and poor by the destruction of the bone of contention—false money, as the foundation of the competitive system.

We have the ballot, and if we do not use it quickly and wisely, to our good, we will be robbed of that. Let us vote that which is called money out of existence, then let us plan for the distribution of our substance. Our right to vote becomes a valuable inheritance to us so soon as a little education awakens us to our privileges. "But," you say, "the people now work for pay; take that incentive from them and they will not work." In the case as it now stands, we work unreasonable hours for our robbers—not for ourselves. We see our substance lavished upon those who grind us with an iron heel, and squandered for mere human gratification, while we go hungry, cold, shelterless, and naked. Will not the inducements to labor be augmented by

knowledge of our ownership and our share of the substance we earn? Will we not work, or rather perform uses, all the more cheerfully when we know that the labor we perform shall receive its full reward?

### Two Inharmonious Bits of Sophistry.

In his testimony before the commission appointed by Grover Cleveland to investigate the recent labor troubles, Dr. McLean, a physician in the employ of the Pullman Company, said:

"I think many of the men drink to excess. Beer wagons deliver beer at all hours and in any quantity. At night the men go to Kensington where there are many saloons. The purchase of liquor from the wagons is a prominent feature. I have seen ten beer wagons on the street at one time. I think almost all labor troubles are due to the intemperance of the workmen. Especially is this the case where high wages are paid. High wages promote intemperance, and intemperance provokes strikes."

Mr. Kernan:—"Do you think intemperance one cause of the Pullman strike?"

Dr. McLean:—"Yes; I think all labor troubles indirectly due to this cause. However, I am not a Prohibitionist. I would take a glass of whisky right now if I felt like it."

Mr. Pullman wrote a letter to a prominent resident of Chicago in answer to one concerning the Pullman strike. A copy of Mr. Pullman's letter was given by himself to the New York Sun for publication. It is also published in a pamphlet entitled, "The Strike at Pullman. Published Statements of the Company During Its Continuance," a copy of which is presented to every visitor to Pullman. In this letter Mr. Pullman said:

"I notice that you lay much stress on the fact that there has been no violence or destruction of property at Pullman. I should be sorry to think that such things could in any event be the outcome of all that has been done there since the establishment of the town, thirteen years ago, the welfare of which in every aspect, has always been, as I think you know, the most constant object of my solicitude as President of this Company. If the fact you note is really to be deemed remarkable, may not, perhaps, some credit be given to the administration of the Company, which prohibits drinking saloons, and provides various sources of elevation of character? I regret very much that the employees of the Company have permitted themselves, under the instigation of persons almost unknown to them, to be subjected to the distress and loss of wages which have occurred."

There is a slight lack of harmony between the testimony of Dr. McLean and the statement of Mr. Pullman. According to the former, the men are intemperate, the more skilled the more intemperate, as the higher wages paid the skilled workmen promotes intemperance. According to the latter, the men do not commit acts of violence during the progress of a strike into which they are led by designing men—just as the good little boy in the Sunday-school book is led into mischief by the bad rough boy who never goes to Sunday-school—because they are temperate, no saloons being allowed in the town; and furthermore, because various

sources of elevation of character have been provided by him as President of the company, to which sources we are led to infer the men resorted in great numbers and proceeded to have their characters elevated, which process of elevation seems to have had the effect of weakening the aforesaid characters to the extent of making the possessors of these abnormally elevated characters easy prey to the before mentioned designing bad men, who never had the advantages of life in Pullman. But according to Dr. McLean, not only did the men ignore these sources of character-elevation in the town of Pullman, but they sought out places in the wicked town of Kensington, hard by, where they could have their characters kept down to the level of every-day depravity obtaining among workmen in general, and well paid workmen in particular; and this process, he leads us to believe, strengthened the several times before mentioned characters sufficiently to cause the men to strike of their own wickedness. Of course, a strike is simply an expression of the depravity of the men, this depravity being brought about through intemperance, and the intemperance being brought about through the payment of high wages. What a fortune to the plutocrats Dr. McLean would be as a lecturer, going about the country warning employers, as they value the moral welfare of their workmen, to refuse to pay high wages, and warning workmen, as they value their own moral welfare, to refuse to accept high wages!

And yet Dr. McLean is not a prohibitionist, and would "take a glass of whisky right now if he felt like it." It may fairly be supposed from this that he would take two glasses, or half a dozen glasses, if his feelings so prompted him, as he evidently considers his feelings reliable guides to conduct. And without doubt it is all right for Dr. McLean to take a glass of whisky because he feels like it, and if a workman should take a glass of whisky for the same reason, it would presumably be all right; but, according to Dr. McLean, workmen drink whisky, not because they "feel like it," but because they get high wages, and that is not a legitimate reason for drinking whisky. Or perhaps we wrong the Doctor. Perhaps he does not mean to imply this. Perhaps he means to have us infer that the feelings of a Dr. McLean are not to be ignored, and can always be trusted to guide to correct action, while, if workmen have any feelings at all, which is extremely doubtful, they are certain guides to incorrect action, and cannot be trusted. Therefore, if the workman would save himself from the pernicious influence of his own feelings, which really have no right to exist at all, he must look to the feelings of his superiors (God spare the mark!) for guidance; and if his employer, who is his superior if any one is, "feels like it," the workman must submit to be worked like a machine—but without the care given a machine, also to receive starvation wages; for the feelings of such gentlemen as employers are to be trusted, just like Dr. McLean's feelings are. All which furnishes a further proof of Dr. McLean's fitness to become the apostle of progress toward the ideal heaven of the plutocrats.

Oh, the sophistry to which in these days we are forced to listen from men of the McLean and Pullman stripe! That intemperance is lamentably rife in this country is a self-evident fact, but it is no more prevalent among the laboring class than among the capitalistic class, and its prevalence in both classes is owing to one and the same cause—the unbalanced state of society and of the vidual under the competitive system. The enforced muscular activity of the workman, together with the constant anxiety of mind fostered by the uncertain conditions environing him, creates the demand for stimulus in the form of drink; and the overwrought mental activity of the scheming capitalist creates a demand on his part for the same stimulus. The quantity of intoxicants consumed annually in this country is almost incredible. Under an equitable commercial system, the conditions which cause this abnormal consumption of stimu-



lants would no longer obtain. The brains and bodies of humanity would revert to their normal state, which is a state of rest. Rest does not necessarily imply inactivity, any more than the performance of use necessarily implies activity to the point of exhaustion. When an equilibrium is established between wealth and labor, the drink question will settle itself, and such an equilibrium is soon to be brought about through the System of Equitable Commerce.—*Ella M. Castle.*

### One of the Needs of the People.

Some of the commentators on the benefits resulting from the recent strikes said that though the strikes were a failure so far as gaining what they started out for, they gave the people time and opportunity to *think*. This is one of the things that the people need to do,—think on their conditions, think broadly, think back into the past as to what produced their conditions, think into the future as to what they desire them to be, and above all to think intensely, in the present, as to ways and means of transforming them through rational and peaceful means.

The reign of brute force is, or should be, over, considering the state of intelligence at which humanity has arrived. When mechanical ingenuity and skill have reached the point that instruments of slaughter are so wonderful—both in construction and in death-dealing power—that nations fear to go to war (lest the enemy annihilate them with a later invention of warfare than they possess), we should judge that the reign of muscular and mechanical force in governments was about ended, and would look for *signs* of the advent of a reign of reason and peace. We cannot have a reign of reason unless the people begin to think and so exercise and develop their rational faculties. Mind grows like anything else—by exercise and nourishment. If strikes give the people time to think, and bring the pressing issues of the times into their personal consideration, strikes are a good thing, on the whole, though we would advocate an easier and better plan of setting the people to thinking, and give them besides a correct view of the situation from all standpoints.

In short, we believe in the education of people, any people, all people, in the principles of true political economy. True political economy is not taught by any of the schools and colleges of this great country, strange as it may seem. Why? Because their treatment of the subject must necessarily be based upon, and conform to, the commercial system of competition, which is universal at present. If this system is wrong, and when we see how poorly it serves the universal interests of humanity we must call it far from perfect, then the teachings and works on the political economy of such a system must be wrong also.

As instance of the intolerance of any but "orthodox" views of political economy, witness the present arraignment of Prof. Ely of the Wisconsin University, for giving text-books and lectures that would seem to indicate that the mass of people should possess more rights, and the privileged class not so many privileges. Ely's books, they fear, tend to engender discontent with the present system of economics sustained by the Government, and are dangerous to the present law and order. We do not particularly advocate Ely's books or views, because we have broader and more sound and comprehensive views of our own. But we do believe in a radical change from the present system of competitive interchange and the present administration of governmental economy (?) based on that system. We do believe in a revolution, a mighty, peaceable revolution, that shall uproot and cast out the present system of iniquity and establish equity and justice throughout the world!

The people need—more than anything else—education in the line of absolute human rights and justice. They not

only need *time* to think, but they need, as well, wise direction to their thought, if they are to reach correct conclusions as a sure foundation on which to build their future. The sure evidence that they are not thinking correctly and wisely now, is shown in their many disjointed and diverse organizations. If they could think wisely enough and *will* wisely enough, they would form one solid organization, united on one universal principle or platform. Nothing could then withstand them.

The Bureau of Equitable Commerce aims to establish, as rapidly as possible, schools or clubs for the education of the people in the principles of equitable dealing, man to man, and through these teachings to educate people to think alike on one thing, and bring them together, on this line, into one great organization, moved and directed from one center. This may seem to be a great undertaking, and a slow process by which to hope to revolutionize the system of competition. Yet the ideas of this system of equity have been going forth for some years, and are silently making their way into the minds of the people. After a while they will begin to bear their fruit. The time is not far distant when the people—as they grow more and more restless under the bond of the oppressor, and find that their strikes and boycotts do not establish more tolerable conditions—will begin to wake up and seek a more rational method of attaining their desires. Then the Equitable System will appeal to their reason. Meanwhile its work of education goes silently on, attracting the few whose present mental and moral growth has been in similar directions, and whose foremost desire is to see equity established in the earth.—*Alice Fox Miller.*

### Gold and Silver.

#### Fictitious Valuation From Government Fiat.

Nothing could more thoroughly disabuse the mind of the notion that silver in the guise of money passes at its normal value, than to reside for a series of years in a state where silver mining is the leading industry. The congressmen of such states base nomination and election on their troth-plight with silver. Wm. M. Stewart, J. P. Jones, and J. G. Fair owe their senatorial honors (?) (and the two latter their immense private fortunes as well,) to the existence of him who delves with pick and shovel. No fisher's wife watches with more anxious interest for the home-driven sail when the heavens lower and the hurricane brews, than do these miners' wives the trend of proceeding when Congress is in the throes of monometallism versus bimetallism. Among those wives are educated women; but such are not more alive to the fact that the demonetization of silver will set them packing, than is Mrs. Bridget O'Grady, who doesn't know a from izzard. Her mind, though not troubling itself with the intricacies of cause, correctly sums the effect to mean the closing at once of all the second and third class mines, the discharge of a small army of workmen, and the ruinous reduction of the wage of those retained. Upon this hinges the discomfiture of all dependent trade, whether of use or abuse; tenants move out and none move in; weeds grow in the streets, and humble cottage and palatial residence grow window-shattered, wall-discolored structures.

The same thermometer of valuation is applicable to gold, notwithstanding the fact that the gold bug, being in the ascendancy, prevents similar schools of experience from being set up wherever the yellow metal is unearthed. The assertion that gold and silver can be used as money and retain their relative value as compared with other commodities, may safely be assigned to the authorship of ignorance or knavery.—*A. T. Potter.*

The kind of protection that does not protect the interests of the masses, is just the kind the masses do *not* require.



lants would no longer obtain. The brains and bodies of humanity would revert to their normal state, which is a state of rest. Rest does not necessarily imply inactivity, any more than the performance of use necessarily implies activity to the point of exhaustion. When an equilibrium is established between wealth and labor, the drink question will settle itself, and such an equilibrium is soon to be brought about through the System of Equitable Commerce.—*Ella M. Castle.*

### One of the Needs of the People.

Some of the commentators on the benefits resulting from the recent strikes said that though the strikes were a failure so far as gaining what they started out for, they gave the people time and opportunity to *think*. This is one of the things that the people need to do,—think on their conditions, think broadly, think back into the past as to what produced their conditions, think into the future as to what they desire them to be, and above all to think intensely, in the present, as to ways and means of transforming them through rational and peaceful means.

The reign of brute force is, or should be, over, considering the state of intelligence at which humanity has arrived. When mechanical ingenuity and skill have reached the point that instruments of slaughter are so wonderful—both in construction and in death-dealing power—that nations fear to go to war (lest the enemy annihilate them with a later invention of warfare than they possess), we should judge that the reign of muscular and mechanical force in governments was about ended, and would look for *signs* of the advent of a reign of reason and peace. We cannot have a reign of reason unless the people begin to think and so exercise and develop their rational faculties. Mind grows like anything else—by exercise and nourishment. If strikes give the people time to think, and bring the pressing issues of the times into their personal consideration, strikes are a good thing, on the whole, though we would advocate an easier and better plan of setting the people to thinking, and give them besides a correct view of the situation from all stand-points.

In short, we believe in the education of people, any people, all people, in the principles of true political economy. True political economy is not taught by any of the schools and colleges of this great country, strange as it may seem. Why? Because their treatment of the subject must necessarily be based upon, and conform to, the commercial system of competition, which is universal at present. If this system is wrong, and when we see how poorly it serves the universal interests of humanity we must call it far from perfect, then the teachings and works on the political economy of such a system must be wrong also.

As instance of the intolerance of any but "orthodox" views of political economy, witness the present arraignment of Prof. Ely of the Wisconsin University, for giving text-books and lectures that would seem to indicate that the mass of people should possess more rights, and the privileged class not so many privileges. Ely's books, they fear, tend to engender discontent with the present system of economics sustained by the Government, and are dangerous to the present law and order. We do not particularly advocate Ely's books or views, because we have broader and more sound and comprehensive views of our own. But we do believe in a radical change from the present system of competitive interchange and the present administration of governmental economy (?) based on that system. We do believe in a revolution, a mighty, peaceable revolution, that shall uproot and cast out the present system of iniquity and establish equity and justice throughout the world!

The people need—more than anything else—education in the line of absolute human rights and justice. They not

only need *time* to think, but they need, as well, wise direction to their thought, if they are to reach correct conclusions as a sure foundation on which to build their future. The sure evidence that they are not thinking correctly and wisely now, is shown in their many disjointed and diverse organizations. If they could think wisely enough and *will* wisely enough, they would form one solid organization, united on one universal principle or platform. Nothing could then withstand them.

The Bureau of Equitable Commerce aims to establish, as rapidly as possible, schools or clubs for the education of the people in the principles of equitable dealing, man to man, and through these teachings to educate people to think alike on one thing, and bring them together, on this line, into one great organization, moved and directed from one center. This may seem to be a great undertaking, and a slow process by which to hope to revolutionize the system of competition. Yet the ideas of this system of equity have been going forth for some years, and are silently making their way into the minds of the people. After a while they will begin to bear their fruit. The time is not far distant when the people—as they grow more and more restless under the bond of the oppressor, and find that their strikes and boycotts do not establish more tolerable conditions—will begin to wake up and seek a more rational method of attaining their desires. Then the Equitable System will appeal to their reason. Meanwhile its work of education goes silently on, attracting the few whose present mental and moral growth has been in similar directions, and whose foremost desire is to see equity established in the earth.—*Alice Fox Miller.*

### Gold and Silver.

#### Fictitious Valuation From Government Fiat.

Nothing could more thoroughly disabuse the mind of the notion that silver in the guise of money passes at its normal value, than to reside for a series of years in a state where silver mining is the leading industry. The congressmen of such states base nomination and election on their troth-plight with silver. Wm. M. Stewart, J. P. Jones, and J. G. Fair owe their senatorial honors (?) (and the two latter their immense private fortunes as well,) to the existence of him who delves with pick and shovel. No fisher's wife watches with more anxious interest for the home-driven sail when the heavens lower and the hurricane brews, than do these miners' wives the trend of proceeding when Congress is in the throes of monometallism versus bimetallism. Among those wives are educated women; but such are not more alive to the fact that the demonetization of silver will set them packing, than is Mrs. Bridget O'Grady, who doesn't know a from izzard. Her mind, though not troubling itself with the intricacies of cause, correctly sums the effect to mean the closing at once of all the second and third class mines, the discharge of a small army of workmen, and the ruinous reduction of the wage of those retained. Upon this hinges the discomfiture of all dependent trade, whether of use or abuse; tenants move out and none move in; weeds grow in the streets, and humble cottage and palatial residence grow window-shattered, wall-discolored structures.

The same thermometer of valuation is applicable to gold, notwithstanding the fact that the gold bug, being in the ascendency, prevents similar schools of experience from being set up wherever the yellow metal is unearthed. The assertion that gold and silver can be used as money and retain their relative value as compared with other commodities, may safely be assigned to the authorship of ignorance or knavery.—*A. T. Potter.*

The kind of protection that does not protect the interests of the masses, is just the kind the masses do *not* require.



## Starve Them Out!

"We'll starve them out!" Such was the phrase used by a wealthy stockholder in one of the large mills in the vicinity of Pittsburg, when speaking to a friend of the Homestead strike. He was a prosperous, happy man, having a beautiful home and charming family. As he talked of the strike at Homestead, and of strikes generally, he was driving a pair of handsome horses through beautiful Schenly Park, Pittsburg. He impressed one as a tender-hearted, kindly man, who would rebuke his little ones for torturing a fly or teasing a kit, yet reference to that enemy—self-asserting labor—aroused in him the spirit of cruelty and oppression, and forced the utterance of the words, "We'll starve them out!"

The rapidly approaching winter will swell and intensify the cries of destitution. The great armies of the unemployed, no longer able to warm themselves in the summer sun, and tramp the highways for the odd jobs the country offers in mild weather, will begin again to make their presence felt as they swarm into the cities, empty-handed, poor, and needy. The philanthropic, rich in zeal but poor in knowledge, will enlarge their soup and lodging houses. They will hold meetings, and pray to those who have preyed and created the poor, for some of their gold god, their cast-off rags and garbage, that the wherewithal may be had to house, clothe, and feed "the poor, dear people who suffer so!" If all those who really have the welfare of the masses at heart would quietly quit prolonging the dying agonies of that poor old man of sin, the competitive system, and close for one winter all their soup houses, 'ole clo' wardrobes, and lodging barracks, they might see some intense agony, short and sharp, but they would surely see a great and very general awakening to *many vital facts*. Men are asleep, they do not begin to realize what is going on that ought to be stopped, and stopped by themselves, "Cut short in righteousness." They may know a few of the present alarming facts as one knows his experiences in the land of dreams, but the facts do not take hold of them to command their energies. The upholders of our present iniquitous system need to be seized with an awe-inspiring, realizing sense of the rottenness of the foundation of this system. They need to realize that their tottering, crumbling walls may *entomb themselves*, when they suddenly fall by their own weight of weakness.

Since the so called Reformation there has been no power strong enough to hold society together, in even a semblance of true organic unity. Previous to the Reformation, the Papal church power, in adultery with the pagan monarchical state power, held things together in the bondage of sin, for Satan was then bound in humanity; but now universal disintegration or the immanent death of all order threatens the nations with the reign of chaos. This chaos is essential to the formation of a new order. Every one is hoping for, yet dreading, the crisis, as one hopes for yet dreads the crisis of a fever. We know that there is no possibility of recuperation until the crisis. Judging from President Cleveland's horoscope, published in the September *Arena*, as well as by the facts appealing to our common sense, the crisis cannot be very far away; 1895 and 1896 will, according to Professor Ericson, furnish crisis enough to suit most people. This same Professor records the indications as pointing "to an entirely new party, the formations of new principles, new men, new ideas, which will lead the Democratic Party" (and it is to be hoped the Republican Party also) "to the black forest of oblivion." We trust the new party will possess the essentials of power to bring true organic unity out of chaos, and to give us a divine order, something new, truly refreshing. For a party to have power to bring organic unity out of chaos necessitates that it be itself an organic unity of the most perfect kind.

If it is the prevailing sentiment of capital, that aggressive labor will have to be starved into the conviction that half a loaf is better than no loaf, we trust the philanthropists will not hinder instruction in so important a lesson. If the instruction is given, unhindered and frequently, with the enthusiasm and bayonet emphasis used at Pullman, too many soup houses and other charities might hinder a great and good work. It is just possible that starvation diet and shivering bones might starve so many out of the competitive system, that a vast army of enthusiasts would be formed to proclaim the benefits and beauties of the Koreshan System of Equitable Commerce. The fruitless efforts to reach Washington, in the hope of Equity, might be supplanted by fruitful efforts to reach the waiting land of promise. Here the power of organic unity, based upon the law of love to the neighbor, might establish a communistic system, embodying all the great principles of government, imperial, republican, and regal, which have been so long perverted in their adultery with competition and its iniquitous usurious money systems.

There are those who think the work of our Pilgrim Fathers could hardly be improved upon. Doubtless they did their level best, and the best that could be done in their day and generation; nevertheless their children's children have been eating the fruits of their sins of omission and commission, and they are all doubled up and distorted with colic in consequence. They are in sore need of something to straighten them out, to restore their digestion and circulation to a normal condition, by removing a great deal of congestion. Blood money has gone to the heads, and paralyzed the hearts of many leading competitors, and cold comfort is left for the feet of many a penniless tramp. A new race of pilgrim fathers is needed to drive out the red men—red with the blood of wage slaves. Drive them out by a national Fatherhood great enough to take them in as a lot of time-worn prodigals, dressed in the filthy rags of gold bonds and national bank bills! The new pilgrim fathers will furnish all who desire them, with clean robes of labor certificates, giving evidence that they have become honored servants of the public. They will have no need to fear that they will be starved out, for Equitable Commerce gives every man the full proceeds of his own industry.

It is in order for every man who would be a savior to this nation in its hour of sorest need, to become a member of Gideon's band to sustain the organization known as the Bureau of Equitable Commerce, whose foundation principle is value for value. The building up of this Bureau is the only true charitable work possible from now on. Its universal success will do away with all almsgiving, and all necessity for it. The establishment of its industrial educational system, means the insurance of every child's life for the inheritance of all that a rational being could desire in personal environment. The labor certificates of the Bureau of Equitable Commerce, the evidence of honest industry for the common good, will be as fig leaves to hide the nakedness and shame of an adulterous church and state, whose children of sin in the rags of poverty have made this glorious earth of ours a hell, where the sound of weeping and wailing has never ceased, and where the flames of every lust have burned the worm of life into the starving bodies, souls, and spirits of the throngs who wait to be delivered by men who believe that the law of love in their hearts, and its science in their minds, will enable them to establish Equity, and starve out the Devil—the double evil, competition and lust.—*Bertha S. Boomer.*

True socialism will be as radically distinct from the present system of competition as light is distinct from darkness, not only in the science of it, but in the spirit of its actuation and its methods of arrangement.



## Starve Them Out!

"We'll starve them out!" Such was the phrase used by a wealthy stockholder in one of the large mills in the vicinity of Pittsburg, when speaking to a friend of the Homestead strike. He was a prosperous, happy man, having a beautiful home and charming family. As he talked of the strike at Homestead, and of strikes generally, he was driving a pair of handsome horses through beautiful Schenly Park, Pittsburg. He impressed one as a tender-hearted, kindly man, who would rebuke his little ones for torturing a fly or teasing a kit, yet reference to that enemy—self-asserting labor—aroused in him the spirit of cruelty and oppression, and forced the utterance of the words, "We'll starve them out!"

The rapidly approaching winter will swell and intensify the cries of destitution. The great armies of the unemployed, no longer able to warm themselves in the summer sun, and tramp the highways for the odd jobs the country offers in mild weather, will begin again to make their presence felt as they swarm into the cities, empty-handed, poor, and needy. The philanthropic, rich in zeal but poor in knowledge, will enlarge their soup and lodging houses. They will hold meetings, and pray to those who have preyed and created the poor, for some of their gold god, their cast-off rags and garbage, that the wherewithal may be had to house, clothe, and feed "the poor, dear people who suffer so!" If all those who really have the welfare of the masses at heart would quietly quit prolonging the dying agonies of that poor old man of sin, the competitive system, and close for one winter all their soup houses, 'ole clo' wardrobes, and lodging barracks, they might see some intense agony, short and sharp, but they would surely see a great and very general awakening to many vital facts. Men are asleep, they do not begin to realize what is going on that ought to be stopped, and stopped by themselves, "Cut short in righteousness." They may know a few of the present alarming facts as one knows his experiences in the land of dreams, but the facts do not take hold of them to command their energies. The upholders of our present iniquitous system need to be seized with an awe-inspiring, realizing sense of the rottenness of the foundation of this system. They need to realize that their tottering, crumbling walls may entomb themselves, when they suddenly fall by their own weight of weakness.

Since the so called Reformation there has been no power strong enough to hold society together, in even a semblance of true organic unity. Previous to the Reformation, the Papal church power, in adultery with the pagan monarchical state power, held things together in the bondage of sin, for Satan was then bound in humanity; but now universal disintegration or the immanent death of all order threatens the nations with the reign of chaos. This chaos is essential to the formation of a new order. Every one is hoping for, yet dreading, the crisis, as one hopes for yet dreads the crisis of a fever. We know that there is no possibility of recuperation until the crisis. Judging from President Cleveland's horoscope, published in the September *Arena*, as well as by the facts appealing to our common sense, the crisis cannot be very far away; 1895 and 1896 will, according to Professor Ericson, furnish crisis enough to suit most people. This same Professor records the indications as pointing "to an entirely new party, the formations of new principles, new men, new ideas, which will lead the Democratic Party" (and it is to be hoped the Republican Party also) "to the black forest of oblivion." We trust the new party will possess the essentials of power to bring true organic unity out of chaos, and to give us a divine order, something new, truly refreshing. For a party to have power to bring organic unity out of chaos necessitates that it be itself an organic unity of the most perfect kind.

If it is the prevailing sentiment of capital, that aggressive labor will have to be starved into the conviction that half a loaf is better than no loaf, we trust the philanthropists will not hinder instruction in so important a lesson. If the instruction is given, unhindered and frequently, with the enthusiasm and bayonet emphasis used at Pullman, too many soup houses and other charities might hinder a great and good work. It is just possible that starvation diet and shivering bones might starve so many out of the competitive system, that a vast army of enthusiasts would be formed to proclaim the benefits and beauties of the Koreshan System of Equitable Commerce. The fruitless efforts to reach Washington, in the hope of Equity, might be supplanted by fruitful efforts to reach the waiting land of promise. Here the power of organic unity, based upon the law of love to the neighbor, might establish a communistic system, embodying all the great principles of government, imperial, republican, and regal, which have been so long perverted in their adultery with competition and its iniquitous usurious money systems.

There are those who think the work of our Pilgrim Fathers could hardly be improved upon. Doubtless they did their level best, and the best that could be done in their day and generation; nevertheless their children's children have been eating the fruits of their sins of omission and commission, and they are all doubled up and distorted with colic in consequence. They are in sore need of something to straighten them out, to restore their digestion and circulation to a normal condition, by removing a great deal of congestion. Blood money has gone to the heads, and paralyzed the hearts of many leading competitors, and cold comfort is left for the feet of many a penniless tramp. A new race of pilgrim fathers is needed to drive out the red men—red with the blood of wage slaves. Drive them out by a national Fatherhood great enough to take them in as a lot of time-worn prodigals, dressed in the filthy rags of gold bonds and national bank bills! The new pilgrim fathers will furnish all who desire them, with clean robes of labor certificates, giving evidence that they have become honored servants of the public. They will have no need to fear that they will be starved out, for Equitable Commerce gives every man the full proceeds of his own industry.

It is in order for every man who would be a savior to this nation in its hour of sorest need, to become a member of Gideon's band to sustain the organization known as the Bureau of Equitable Commerce, whose foundation principle is value for value. The building up of this Bureau is the only true charitable work possible from now on. Its universal success will do away with all almsgiving, and all necessity for it. The establishment of its industrial educational system, means the insurance of every child's life for the inheritance of all that a rational being could desire in personal environment. The labor certificates of the Bureau of Equitable Commerce, the evidence of honest industry for the common good, will be as fig leaves to hide the nakedness and shame of an adulterous church and state, whose children of sin in the rags of poverty have made this glorious earth of ours a hell, where the sound of weeping and wailing has never ceased, and where the flames of every lust have burned the worm of life into the starving bodies, souls, and spirits of the throngs who wait to be delivered by men who believe that the law of love in their hearts, and its science in their minds, will enable them to establish Equity, and starve out the Devil—the double evil, competition and lust.—*Bertha S. Boomer.*

True socialism will be as radically distinct from the present system of competition as light is distinct from darkness, not only in the science of it, but in the spirit of its actuation and its methods of arrangement.



### What Kind of Servants the People Choose, and How They Are Served.

The *personnel* of the Illinois State Board of Equalization of Taxes, now in session, will suffice to illustrate both of the above propositions. The business of the Board is transacted behind doors closed to the people whose interests are greatly affected by what is being done inside. So far as the general interests of the people are concerned the important committees are two in number,—the committee on assessment of railroad property and the one on assessment of capital stock of corporations. Naturally, these are the committees that enjoy railroad favors. They number in their membership more than two thirds of the whole body, so that any arrangements they may make to favor the railroads and other corporations in secret committee, they can easily confirm by vote of the body. It is freely charged that some of these men who have been for a dozen years or more on this board at a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars a year, have grown immensely rich out of it. Judge Scott, chairman of the railroad committee, has been a member for eighteen years; it is said that he is in the employ of the Alton Railroad, doing nothing else during the sessions of the Illinois Legislature except to lobby for that road. To help on his nefarious work, he is said to carry a book of passes in blank, with full permission to fill them out for whomsoever he pleases, and no one of the people's professed servants ever asked for one in vain. The same committee has among its old members Jos. C. Glenn, said to be special agent and local attorney for that soulless monopoly and cruel engine of foreign greed, the Illinois Central Railroad. Another member of this same committee is Charles A. Works, said to be an attorney and agent of the Northwestern Railroad. No doubt the membership of the other committee would show similar relationship of its members to the corporations.

At his last re-election, Judge Scott, who it is freely, perhaps falsely, said carries the board in his pocket, and writes its decisions for it, met with heavy opposition in the Democratic convention which nominated him, and finally secured the nomination by his railroad buying the whole delegation of one of the counties, after the eight hundredth ballot had been taken. As samples of the work of a committee of such men so chosen, we find the poor man who has only a small homestead, taxed—as the *Times* writer from whom the facts of this article were gleaned, declares—on one half to one fourth its value, while last year the Pullman Palace Car Company paid taxes on two million dollars, about four per cent of its total value. The Alton Railroad, whose gross earnings in the state last year were \$6,799,329, and total net income \$3,444,913, paid taxes on an assessed valuation of \$6,060,817; the Northwestern, whose whole capitalization—including oceans of watered stock—is \$181,410,991, paid taxes on an assessed valuation of \$5,511,050. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was taxed on an assessment of but little over \$800,000, although its holdings in Chicago alone are worth many times that sum. Although these soulless, monopolistic corporations thus violate the law by their shameless, perjured statements of valuation of their property, and by their purchase and bribery of public officials, when outraged humanity—goaded to desperation by their oppressions—seeks to throw off the yoke, they, as though themselves were innocent and law-abiding, invoke the protection of the state and the people (whose interests and authority they habitually disregard), which usually the Government hastens to give, even where the need is not very apparent, and the right to give it clearly doubtful,—and the patient public pays the heavy bill!

Taxation—even when impartially levied—is wrong in principle and oppressive in action; but when there is scarcely even a pretense of equity, it becomes a great and unrighteous

abomination that calls for a speedy correction and removal, and the condign punishment of the recreant public officials through whose crimes its abuses became possible.—O. F. L.

### He Is of Their Ilk.

“My ideal for the republican candidate is John Sherman, for he is undoubtedly the most accomplished man from his long experience in the public service. He understands finance thoroughly, as evidenced by his labors while Secretary of the Treasury, and his long service in the Senate.”—*Joseph Manly, in Chicago Record.*

Mr. Manly continues with the statement that Mr. Sherman's seventy-two years place him outside the pale of eligibility. We should be devoutly thankful for this interposition, only that in absence of it there would rise plentiful others; since in the providence of the interposing heavens we are to be protected from the rapacity of men whose understanding of the present system of finances is perfect, but who are so hand-and-glove with the prevailing powers of oppression as to make the result of their nomination for the presidency a success in the existing political field! Let us hear of a man, who, comprehending the subtleties of our financial scheme, and beholding the attendant desolation has cried, “OUT AND AWAY WITH THE WHOLE ROTTEN SYSTEM!” and so has made himself of no reputation with the men at present exploring the wilderness of human corruption for presidential timber.—A. T. Potter.

### The Curse of Land Speculation.

In this Southland, it is hard to tell which has done more to make it a wilderness, as it is today (with but one or two settlers between this place, Fort Myers, our county seat, and our new home on Estero Creek, seventeen weary miles away),—the land speculator, or the mosquito. Both have evidently wrought wonders of desolation, and both must disappear before the rising, irrepressible tide of a higher, more merciful, more humanizing, more Christian civilization. Whether the former can lay claim to be counted among the plagues of Egypt or not, the latter can be, and are, properly so classed; both must, and will, be driven away by the same power by which at the earnest prayer of the Egyptians, addressed to Moses, the lawgiver and deliverer, those former plagues were stayed.

We are the Egyptians, come down to the end of the Christian age, and at our earnest prayer, Moses, the deliverer of the new age, will drive out these with the rest of the unutterable plagues of the present. The mission of these plagues has not been wholly evil. They have kept virgin soil unpolluted by the occupancy of corrupt, vile, and mercenary hordes of people who have no aspirations above present gratification and greed. When the present desolation and chaos shall be reduced to order, God will not have to sweep off the face of the earth masses of people of whom he can make no use in his new order of creation, to make room for his own people, as he did in the occupancy of the literal Canaan, and in the end of the Jewish age. That He will disposses these greedy dogs in the manger, who sedulously guard (against his suffering poor) the entrance ways to all natural resources, especially the land—which he gave, not to the avaricious few, but to all men—does not admit of doubt.

In the majestic sweep of the ages, we have come to the times of restitution of all things for which the world has so long waited and prayed. The *death grip* of the mortgage will not hold much longer; that “bloated spider,” the usurer, will soon have to retire from the scene he has so long marred and disgraced by his hateful presence; a new and revived world will soon spring to life out of the charnel house of desolation, over whose mouth his cunning art has so long spread its deadly toils,—“And there shall be no more curse.”—O. F. L.



# What Kind of Servants the People Choose, and How They Are Served.

The *personnel* of the Illinois State Board of Equalization of Taxes, now in session, will suffice to illustrate both of the above propositions. The business of the Board is transacted behind doors closed to the people whose interests are greatly affected by what is being done inside. So far as the general interests of the people are concerned the important committees are two in number,—the committee on assessment of railroad property and the one on assessment of capital stock of corporations. Naturally, these are the committees that enjoy railroad favors. They number in their membership more than two thirds of the whole body, so that any arrangements they may make to favor the railroads and other corporations in secret committee, they can easily confirm by vote of the body. It is freely charged that some of these men who have been for a dozen years or more on this board at a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars a year, have grown immensely rich out of it. Judge Scott, chairman of the railroad committee, has been a member for eighteen years; it is said that he is in the employ of the Alton Railroad, doing nothing else during the sessions of the Illinois Legislature except to lobby for that road. To help on his nefarious work, he is said to carry a book of passes in blank, with full permission to fill them out for whomsoever he pleases, and no one of the people's professed servants ever asked for one in vain. The same committee has among its old members Jos. C. Glenn, said to be special agent and local attorney for that soulless monopoly and cruel engine of foreign greed, the Illinois Central Railroad. Another member of this same committee is Charles A. Works, said to be an attorney and agent of the Northwestern Railroad. No doubt the membership of the other committee would show similar relationship of its members to the corporations.

At his last re-election, Judge Scott, who it is freely, perhaps falsely, said carries the board in his pocket, and writes its decisions for it, met with heavy opposition in the Democratic convention which nominated him, and finally secured the nomination by his railroad buying the whole delegation of one of the counties, after the eight hundredth ballot had been taken. As samples of the work of a committee of such men so chosen, we find the poor man who has only a small homestead, taxed—as the *Times* writer from whom the facts of this article were gleaned, declares—on one half to one fourth its value, while last year the Pullman Palace Car Company paid taxes on two million dollars, about four per cent of its total value. The Alton Railroad, whose gross earnings in the state last year were \$6,799,329, and total net income \$3,444,913, paid taxes on an assessed valuation of \$6,060,817; the Northwestern, whose whole capitalization—including oceans of watered stock—is \$181,410,991, paid taxes on an assessed valuation of \$5,511,050. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was taxed on an assessment of but little over \$800,000, although its holdings in Chicago alone are worth many times that sum. Although these soulless, monopolistic corporations thus violate the law by their shameless, perjured statements of valuation of their property, and by their purchase and bribery of public officials, when outraged humanity—goaded to desperation by their oppressions—seeks to throw off the yoke, they, as though themselves were innocent and law-abiding, invoke the protection of the state and the people (whose interests and authority they habitually disregard), which usually the Government hastens to give, even where the need is not very apparent, and the right to give it clearly doubtful,—and the patient public pays the heavy bill!

Taxation—even when impartially levied—is wrong in principle and oppressive in action; but when there is scarcely even a pretense of equity, it becomes a great and unrighteous

abomination that calls for a speedy correction and removal, and the condign punishment of the recreant public officials through whose crimes its abuses became possible.—O. F. L.

## He Is of Their Ilk.

“My ideal for the republican candidate is John Sherman, for he is undoubtedly the most accomplished man from his long experience in the public service. He understands finance thoroughly, as evidenced by his labors while Secretary of the Treasury, and his long service in the Senate.”—*Joseph Manly, in Chicago Record.*

Mr. Manly continues with the statement that Mr. Sherman's seventy-two years place him outside the pale of eligibility. We should be devoutly thankful for this interposition, only that in absence of it there would rise plentiful others; since in the providence of the interposing heavens we are to be protected from the rapacity of men whose understanding of the present system of finances is perfect, but who are so hand-and-glove with the prevailing powers of oppression as to make the result of their nomination for the presidency a success in the existing political field! Let us hear of a man, who, comprehending the subtleties of our financial scheme, and beholding the attendant desolation has cried, “OUT AND AWAY WITH THE WHOLE ROTTEN SYSTEM!” and so has made himself of no reputation with the men at present exploring the wilderness of human corruption for presidential timber.—A. T. Potter.

## The Curse of Land Speculation.

In this Southland, it is hard to tell which has done more to make it a wilderness, as it is today (with but one or two settlers between this place, Fort Myers, our county seat, and our new home on Estero Creek, seventeen weary miles away),—the land speculator, or the mosquito. Both have evidently wrought wonders of desolation, and both must disappear before the rising, irrepressible tide of a higher, more merciful, more humanizing, more Christian civilization. Whether the former can lay claim to be counted among the plagues of Egypt or not, the latter can be, and are, properly so classed; both must, and will, be driven away by the same power by which at the earnest prayer of the Egyptians, addressed to Moses, the lawgiver and deliverer, those former plagues were stayed.

We are the Egyptians, come down to the end of the Christian age, and at our earnest prayer, Moses, the deliverer of the new age, will drive out these with the rest of the unutterable plagues of the present. The mission of these plagues has not been wholly evil. They have kept virgin soil unpolluted by the occupancy of corrupt, vile, and mercenary hordes of people who have no aspirations above present gratification and greed. When the present desolation and chaos shall be reduced to order, God will not have to sweep off the face of the earth masses of people of whom he can make no use in his new order of creation, to make room for his own people, as he did in the occupancy of the literal Canaan, and in the end of the Jewish age. That He will disposses these greedy dogs in the manger, who sedulously guard (against his suffering poor) the entrance ways to all natural resources, especially the land—which he gave, not to the avaricious few, but to all men—does not admit of doubt.

In the majestic sweep of the ages, we have come to the times of restitution of all things for which the world has so long waited and prayed. The *death grip* of the mortgage will not hold much longer; that “bloated spider,” the usurer, will soon have to retire from the scene he has so long marred and disgraced by his hateful presence; a new and revived world will soon spring to life out of the charnel house of desolation, over whose mouth his cunning art has so long spread its deadly toils,—“And there shall be no more curse.”—O. F. L.



## True Wealth.

That which may be possessed through the application of the law of production, distribution, exchange, and accumulation is wealth. The genuine and only true wealth is that which makes *all* mankind happy. That which enriches one class at the expense of another must finally be destructive to both classes, and cannot be called wealth. That only is wealth which is permanent.

## We May Well Ask, Why?

The banks that receive deposits and exact interest on promises to pay are legalized swindles,—the whole boodle of them,—and the sooner the public finds it out, the better it will be for all their dupes. Why should a corporation of men called a bank,—which produces nothing but promises,—heap up riches faster than the industrious mechanic or farmer who produces a needed something? Simply because of class legislation; because injustice is framed into a law, and iniquity is practiced within the lines of legislative enactment. The rates of interest should be so changed that a man could not grow rich faster and surer by loaning money than by honest industry, which is the creator of all the wealth that money represents.—*A. G. H.*

## Another Columbus Wanted.

Now that our country has become a second Europe, and all the hopes of our liberty-loving forefathers have been frustrated by capitalistic treason, it is time for a second Columbus to come forth and lead the way to some continent that is not yet owned and ruled and ruined by a handful of crowned and uncrowned kings. Vast as this continent is, its land and mineral wealth are already beyond the reach of the poor; and the rapidly decreasing wages of the worker is rendering it less and less the possibility of a home. This country is large, but it cannot give each working man a house and lot; this country is rich, but it cannot prevent the unemployed from starving; this country is young, but today it exhibits all the decrepitude of age.

It is only three hundred years since the first American city was founded, and yet already every city in the Union is controlled by a handful of scoundrels. America may well boast of her smartness and speed, for never in the history of the world did a country go to the Devil so fast. The nation believes in the doctrine of "push," and it can hustle hellward to beat any nation that was ever born. Talk about Russia! Cleveland and the Senate could give the Czar points and beat him at his own game. No other land is so completely tyrannized by the almighty dollar.

A second Columbus is needed, because a writ of ejection may at any time be served upon the American people by the few capitalists who own everything. If the working people begin to be unmanageable and disobedient, they may find themselves evicted from the continent, and the whole land turned into a cattle ranch. All those workingmen who believe in the divine right of private property would, of course, be bound to leave. It is, therefore, to be hoped that flying machines will be invented, so that we may send colonies to Mars and the moon. It would also be handy, and save burial expense, to turn all the unemployed off into space.

One thing is certain: before long American workingmen will be compelled to do one of two things—claim this continent or find another. This whole planet is too small for private capital and labor to live together in peace. The avarice of the capitalist and the intelligence of the worker are both increasing, and they cannot exist together.

The Columbus that workingmen need is one who shall lead the way across the new ocean of Independent Political Action to that new continent of Socialism that waits upon the other side.—*Herbert N. Casson, in The People, New York.*

In a true socialism there is no money,—simply a department of record denoting the equitable standing of every person in the Commonwealth.

## GRAINS OF WHEAT.

The Constitution gives Congress power over the currency, but Congress has turned that power over to the banks.—*Union Signal.*

Do not make the mistake of imagining that a republic is necessarily a free country. Rome was a republic long after she had lost her liberties.—*Kansas Commoner.*

One advantage of government ownership of the railroads would be that the people would not have to pay dividends on over four billion dollars of watered stock.—*Chicago Express.*

The war extended the nominal area of freedom so as to include the black man, but it did not make him free, nor will he or his white brothers ever be free until both he and they can retain in their pockets the wealth which they create.—*Wendell Phillips.*

National ownership of railroads is the only remedy for strikes and inhuman treatment of railroad employees. When the people own the roads, then will stock jobbing, watered stock, interest on bonds, bribery lobbies, and kindred crimes, cease to exist for an incentive.—*Coming Nation.*

As a rule, men never think of God, Christ, Heaven, or the future till they get deadly sick. And as a rule men will not study their political interests till financial death stares them in the face. The fellow who will not wake up now is too dull to run at large.—*Farmer, Bloomington, Iowa.*

If the Government would purchase every railroad in the United States at actual cost of construction, it could save enough, at present railroad rates, in fifteen years to pay for every one of them, and then the cost could be reduced to about one half of what it now is.—*Union Signal.*

When Andrew Jackson crushed the existence out of the body of the old United States bank, Senator Benton warned the nation to be ever watchful. Said he, "The tigress is only wounded. She will return again and bring her whelps with her." And she did, and the whelps now number more than thirty-seven hundred!—*Nonconformist.*

Socialism is a great bugbear to some people who imagine they are very much opposed to it. But in reality they are not. They are simply opposed to some vagary which exists only in their imagination, and which has taken root there from reading plutocratic falsehoods. Socialism means simply the greatest good for the greatest number.—*Paterson People.*

Nine children born into the world today have to be producers to keep the tenth child in luxury, because the parents of the nine are too ignorant to read anything except what the parents of the one tell them is all right. Kings, nobles, and tyrants, in all ages, in all countries, and in all climes, have been supported by the same ignorance for the same cause.—*Young Populist, Paris, Texas.*

Without the Pullman strike there would have been no Pullman investigation, and the truth about the oppression of labor in this case might have been kept hidden for years. Now that the search light of public scrutiny is turned on the case, the people are learning facts that move them to a deeper sense of justice and wake them to the danger of the times. The lives and destinies of workingmen must be taken out of the hands of corporations and placed in their own keeping.—*Western Laborer.*

Read this from the *Journal and Messenger*, one of the official and influential organs of the church:

"We treat this sort of strikers too gingerly. Instead of firing on them when the troops are out, and stamping out the conspiracy as we would a nest of rattlesnakes, we are afraid that some cowardly assassin will get hurt. The A. R. U. is at war against society; it is a war of their own waging; and they and not society are the persons who should suffer. Society must simply hunt down and shoot or hang these miscreants."

Isn't that sweetly Christian and touchingly humane? Is it any wonder that an old-time labor agitator, a carpenter called Jesus, was moved to say of such religious teachers as the writer of the above: "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" Why do not the masses attend church, indeed?—*Cincinnati.*

Never in all the history of the ages has the inventive ingenuity of diabolism racked itself to perfect the instruments of death, as in the present times; yet we are told that all this is done simply to frighten men into the pursuit of the arts of peace.



## True Wealth.

That which may be possessed through the application of the law of production, distribution, exchange, and accumulation is wealth. The genuine and only true wealth is that which makes *all* mankind happy. That which enriches one class at the expense of another must finally be destructive to both classes, and cannot be called wealth. That only is wealth which is permanent.

## We May Well Ask, Why?

The banks that receive deposits and exact interest on promises to pay are legalized swindles,—the whole boodle of them,—and the sooner the public finds it out, the better it will be for all their dupes. Why should a corporation of men called a bank,—which produces nothing but promises,—heap up riches faster than the industrious mechanic or farmer who produces a needed something? Simply because of class legislation; because injustice is framed into a law, and iniquity is practiced within the lines of legislative enactment. The rates of interest should be so changed that a man could not grow rich faster and surer by loaning money than by honest industry, which is the creator of all the wealth that money represents.—*A. G. H.*

## Another Columbus Wanted.

Now that our country has become a second Europe, and all the hopes of our liberty-loving forefathers have been frustrated by capitalistic treason, it is time for a second Columbus to come forth and lead the way to some continent that is not yet owned and ruled and ruined by a handful of crowned and uncrowned kings. Vast as this continent is, its land and mineral wealth are already beyond the reach of the poor; and the rapidly decreasing wages of the worker is rendering it less and less the possibility of a home. This country is large, but it cannot give each working man a house and lot; this country is rich, but it cannot prevent the unemployed from starving; this country is young, but to-day it exhibits all the decrepitude of age.

It is only three hundred years since the first American city was founded, and yet already every city in the Union is controlled by a handful of scoundrels. America may well boast of her smartness and speed, for never in the history of the world did a country go to the Devil so fast. The nation believes in the doctrine of "push," and it can hustle hellward to beat any nation that was ever born. Talk about Russia! Cleveland and the Senate could give the Czar points and beat him at his own game. No other land is so completely tyrannized by the almighty dollar.

A second Columbus is needed, because a writ of ejection may at any time be served upon the American people by the few capitalists who own everything. If the working people begin to be unmanageable and disobedient, they may find themselves evicted from the continent, and the whole land turned into a cattle ranch. All those workingmen who believe in the divine right of private property would, of course, be bound to leave. It is, therefore, to be hoped that flying machines will be invented, so that we may send colonies to Mars and the moon. It would also be handy, and save burial expense, to turn all the unemployed off into space.

One thing is certain: before long American workingmen will be compelled to do one of two things—claim this continent or find another. This whole planet is too small for private capital and labor to live together in peace. The avarice of the capitalist and the intelligence of the worker are both increasing, and they cannot exist together.

The Columbus that workingmen need is one who shall lead the way across the new ocean of Independent Political Action to that new continent of Socialism that waits upon the other side.—*Herbert N. Casson, in The People, New York.*

In a true socialism there is no money,—simply a department of record denoting the equitable standing of every person in the Commonwealth.

## GRAINS OF WHEAT.

The Constitution gives Congress power over the currency, but Congress has turned that power over to the banks.—*Union Signal.*

Do not make the mistake of imagining that a republic is necessarily a free country. Rome was a republic long after she had lost her liberties.—*Kansas Commoner.*

One advantage of government ownership of the railroads would be that the people would not have to pay dividends on over four billion dollars of watered stock.—*Chicago Express.*

The war extended the nominal area of freedom so as to include the black man, but it did not make him free, nor will he or his white brothers ever be free until both he and they can retain in their pockets the wealth which they create.—*Wendell Phillips.*

National ownership of railroads is the only remedy for strikes and inhuman treatment of railroad employees. When the people own the roads, then will stock jobbing, watered stock, interest on bonds, bribery lobbies, and kindred crimes, cease to exist for an incentive.—*Coming Nation.*

As a rule, men never think of God, Christ, Heaven, or the future till they get deadly sick. And as a rule men will not study their political interests till financial death stares them in the face. The fellow who will not wake up now is too dull to run at large.—*Farmer, Bloomington, Iowa.*

If the Government would purchase every railroad in the United States at actual cost of construction, it could save enough, at present railroad rates, in fifteen years to pay for every one of them, and then the cost could be reduced to about one half of what it now is.—*Union Signal.*

When Andrew Jackson crushed the existence out of the body of the old United States bank, Senator Benton warned the nation to be ever watchful. Said he, "The tigress is only wounded. She will return again and bring her whelps with her." And she did, and the whelps now number more than thirty-seven hundred!—*Nonconformist.*

Socialism is a great bugbear to some people who imagine they are very much opposed to it. But in reality they are not. They are simply opposed to some vagary which exists only in their imagination, and which has taken root there from reading plutocratic falsehoods. Socialism means simply the greatest good for the greatest number.—*Paterson People.*

Nine children born into the world today have to be producers to keep the tenth child in luxury, because the parents of the nine are too ignorant to read anything except what the parents of the one tell them is all right. Kings, nobles, and tyrants, in all ages, in all countries, and in all climes, have been supported by the same ignorance for the same cause.—*Young Populist, Paris, Texas.*

Without the Pullman strike there would have been no Pullman investigation, and the truth about the oppression of labor in this case might have been kept hidden for years. Now that the search light of public scrutiny is turned on the case, the people are learning facts that move them to a deeper sense of justice and wake them to the danger of the times. The lives and destinies of workingmen must be taken out of the hands of corporations and placed in their own keeping.—*Western Laborer.*

Read this from the *Journal and Messenger*, one of the official and influential organs of the church:

"We treat this sort of strikers too gingerly. Instead of firing on them when the troops are out, and stamping out the conspiracy as we would a nest of rattlesnakes, we are afraid that some cowardly assassin will get hurt. The A. R. U. is at war against society; it is a war of their own waging; and they and not society are the persons who should suffer. Society must simply hunt down and shoot or hang these miscreants."

Isn't that sweetly Christian and touchingly humane? Is it any wonder that an old-time labor agitator, a carpenter called Jesus, was moved to say of such religious teachers as the writer of the above: "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" Why do not the masses attend church, indeed?—*Cincinnati.*

Never in all the history of the ages has the inventive ingenuity of diabolism racked itself to perfect the instruments of death, as in the present times; yet we are told that all this is done simply to frighten men into the pursuit of the arts of peace.



## THE CLIMAX NEAR.

Evidence that this Government is rapidly gravitating toward a point of decay and final dissolution is overwhelming. In every avocation in life, save that of stock jobbery and thievery, the wanton hand of "business depression," accompanied by all its blighting influences, has left visible traces of its unsolicited and unappreciated visit.

In support of the claim that the nation reels like a drunken man upon the very verge of a threatening and bloody revolution, and that oblivion yawns for the greatest republic in all Christendom, we have only to refer to the vacated farms, the closed workshops, the shut down manufactories, the bankrupt mercantile establishments, the "busted" bankers, the millions of unemployed and unfed, the millions of the broad and fertile acres of the public domain owned by foreigners, the scarcity of money, the low prices of farm products, and the persistence of the national Congress in pursuing the spiteful policy that has reduced the people from the "most independent" to the "most dependent" of any nationality under the sun, natural resources and the rights of suffrage being considered.

Surrounded by the environments that fetter us to the system that forced the Revolution, led to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, scored a victory for freedom, resulted in the federation of the states into a Union where the rights of the individual citizen were respected,—the future of the people of this once glorious country is portentous of a dark and stormy career.

To the student of industrial progress and economic development, clearly and unmistakably is manifest the trying ordeal to which the people of the country must be subjected, and through which, if successfully passed, and the glorious splendors of a freeman's government realized,—ideal as were the dreams of our patriotic sires of the futurity of the natural and legitimate offspring of their efforts,—the rudder of the grand old Ship of State must be manned and supported by the millions of the brave and courageous. He realizes with a vivid clearness that is simply startling, that the momentum with which our Government is rushing heedlessly on to this dreadful crisis is almost irresistible. The downward tendency is so great that it will be next to impossible to resist it.

There are no less than fourteen states in a condition of insurrection now, the regularly organized militia "lying on arms" to protect the "vested" rights of millionaire corporations!

This is only a surface indication of what the interior contains. Who can tell when the great volcanic outburst will come? Who may dare make a prophecy, for fear of its fulfillment?

The future destiny of this country depends upon the immediate action of the great common people. This class in all ages of the world has been the only true support that governments have ever found, no matter whether monarchical or republican in form. If the Government is saved from death, and the rights of the people restored to them, this same class will have it to do in this case.

It has been a long cherished hope of the advance thinkers and writers upon economics that the difference between labor and capital could be amicably and peaceably adjusted at the ballot-box, but at this time there seems to be a preponderance of evidence supporting the theory that the settlement will be made by the bayonet. Would to God that blood-letting could be averted, but humanity is reeling under the intolerable burden of oppression; her fetters must be broken and her utmost freedom secured, peaceably, if we can, forcibly, if we must. The sooner this can be accomplished, the smaller the loss that will be sustained.—*The Comrade*.

There is no law to prevent three or more men from combining to do that which one man has a legal and recognized right to do. A walk-out is just as legal as a lock-out. A boycott is not more unfair than a black-list. Organized money capital has no more right of holiness and legality than organized labor capital. No fair and sensible unionist favors lawlessness any more than those reveling temporarily in the wealth of money capital. Judges in the exercise of "brief" authority may uphold the aggressive tyranny of the money power, but when labor awakens to a realization of its power, with the ballot, to make and unmake presidents, congress, and courts, and to withhold its patronage from hired organs disseminating doctrines incendiary to the progress of labor economics, there will be a change for the better. Even with late disasters, organized labor is stronger than ever before.—*Typographical Journal*.

## A Suppressed Prayer.

The Brockton (Mass.) *Diamond* has unearthed the suppressed prayer uttered by the Chaplain in the House of Representatives on the morning of March 27, 1886, which was not printed in the *Congressional Record* on the ground that it was "incendiary." It reads as follows:

"Give ear, O God of Jacob, and awaken us to see the danger which threatens the civilized world,—a revolution more tremendous than any which history records, in which the scenes of a reign of terror may be enacted in every capital of Europe and America! For a long time a few have mastered the many because they understood the open secret to them, the tools that can use them; but now the many have learned the secret of organization, drill, and dynamite. Arouse the rich of the world to understand that the time has come for grinding, selfish monopoly to cease; that corporations may get in them with justice, honor, conscience, and human kindness.

"Teach the rich men of this country that great fortunes are lent them by Thee for other purposes than to build and decorate palaces, to found private collections of art, to stock wine cellars, to keep racing studs and yachts, and to find better company than hostlers, grooms and jockeys, pool-sellers and book-makers. Teach them, O God, that it is Thee who has given them power to get these fortunes; that it is to prove them, to know what is in their hearts, whether they will keep thy commandments or no; and that those commandments are:—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself; that if the rich men of our land keep these commandments the poor will follow the example, and we at least will be saved from the days of tribulation that are fast coming on all the world. Help us, O God, and save us!"—*Cleveland Citizen*.

## The Great Problems.

Some people are always trying to solve problems when there are no problems to solve. The invention of problems is a steady business of the human mind. We have on hand the negro problem, the tax problem, the financial problem, the capital and labor problem, and so on. There is no more problem in either of these cases than there is in eating one's dinner when it is ready; and the only reason that people think or profess to think that they are problems is because they want to keep them in a condition that is unsettled. All there is to the negro problem is to enforce the laws. That is all. The solution of the tax problem is to assess property at a fair valuation and collect the taxes. Nothing insurmountably difficult in that. The financial problem will be solved whenever common sense and justice take the place of self-interest and greed, and that is easy of accomplishment if men will only do it.

The capital and labor problem finds a solution in the adoption of the golden rule. If a ten-year-old schoolboy never had harder problems than these to solve, he would be a happy boy and school would be a place of unalloyed pleasure. But full-grown men, gray-headed men, statesmen, philosophers, editors, preachers, and everybody else, are wearing themselves out in the endeavor to find a solution to these problems. Congress talks by the month and the yard over them; newspapers have columns about them; political parties manage campaigns on suggested solutions, and now and then there is a locking of horns between capital and labor in consequence of them.

In all the confusion of effort to settle these questions, every fellow is at work for his own selfish interests, utterly regardless of the plain principle involved. If men would get rid of the habit of working for themselves and strike out for the good of humanity, our puzzling problems would solve themselves. It was no problem for the leper to cure himself by going into the Jordan. But he thought it was a big one, and fumed and fussed over it like a bee in a fight; and that is the way men do now over little things. They make mountains out of mole hills simply because they want to. They go ten miles around when it is only one mile across. They make easy things hard. More of a deep-seated love for mankind, more of the spirit of loving the neighbor as the self, and more of a determination to do right and be right, regardless of consequences, would be of immense benefit to society and to every individual.—*Farmers' Voice*.

Let the people restore to themselves their landed estates by law,—not through anarchy or disorder. Use the ballot; it is the sure instrument. Violent methods are destructive to all concerned. Legal processes are the legitimate means of warfare. Lift the curse by restoring the land (the wealth) to its rightful owners—the people—and thus abrogate the curse of labor.



## THE CLIMAX NEAR.

Evidence that this Government is rapidly gravitating toward a point of decay and final dissolution is overwhelming. In every avocation in life, save that of stock jobbery and thievery, the wanton hand of "business depression," accompanied by all its blighting influences, has left visible traces of its unsolicited and unappreciated visit.

In support of the claim that the nation reels like a drunken man upon the very verge of a threatening and bloody revolution, and that oblivion yawns for the greatest republic in all Christendom, we have only to refer to the vacated farms, the closed workshops, the shut down manufactories, the bankrupt mercantile establishments, the "busted" bankers, the millions of unemployed and unfed, the millions of the broad and fertile acres of the public domain owned by foreigners, the scarcity of money, the low prices of farm products, and the persistence of the national Congress in pursuing the spiteful policy that has reduced the people from the "most independent" to the "most dependent" of any nationality under the sun, natural resources and the rights of suffrage being considered.

Surrounded by the environments that fetter us to the system that forced the Revolution, led to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, scored a victory for freedom, resulted in the federation of the states into a Union where the rights of the individual citizen were respected,—the future of the people of this once glorious country is portentous of a dark and stormy career.

To the student of industrial progress and economic development, clearly and unmistakably is manifest the trying ordeal to which the people of the country must be subjected, and through which, if successfully passed, and the glorious splendors of a freeman's government realized,—ideal as were the dreams of our patriotic sires of the futurity of the natural and legitimate offspring of their efforts,—the rudder of the grand old Ship of State must be manned and supported by the millions of the brave and courageous. He realizes with a vivid clearness that is simply startling, that the momentum with which our Government is rushing heedlessly on to this dreadful crisis is almost irresistible. The downward tendency is so great that it will be next to impossible to resist it.

There are no less than fourteen states in a condition of insurrection now, the regularly organized militia "lying on arms" to protect the "vested" rights of millionaire corporations!

This is only a surface indication of what the interior contains. Who can tell when the great volcanic outburst will come? Who may dare make a prophecy, for fear of its fulfillment?

The future destiny of this country depends upon the immediate action of the great common people. This class in all ages of the world has been the only true support that governments have ever found, no matter whether monarchical or republican in form. If the Government is saved from death, and the rights of the people restored to them, this same class will have it to do in this case.

It has been a long cherished hope of the advance thinkers and writers upon economics that the difference between labor and capital could be amicably and peaceably adjusted at the ballot-box, but at this time there seems to be a preponderance of evidence supporting the theory that the settlement will be made by the bayonet. Would to God that blood-letting could be averted, but humanity is reeling under the intolerable burden of oppression; her fetters must be broken and her utmost freedom secured, peaceably, if we can, forcibly, if we must. The sooner this can be accomplished, the smaller the loss that will be sustained.—*The Comrade*.

There is no law to prevent three or more men from combining to do that which one man has a legal and recognized right to do. A walk-out is just as legal as a lock-out. A boycott is not more unfair than a black-list. Organized money capital has no more right of holiness and legality than organized labor capital. No fair and sensible unionist favors lawlessness any more than those reveling temporarily in the wealth of money capital. Judges in the exercise of "brief" authority may uphold the aggressive tyranny of the money power, but when labor awakens to a realization of its power, with the ballot, to make and unmake presidents, congress, and courts, and to withhold its patronage from hired organs disseminating doctrines incendiary to the progress of labor economics, there will be a change for the better. Even with late disasters, organized labor is stronger than ever before.—*Typographical Journal*.

## A Suppressed Prayer.

The Brockton (Mass.) *Diamond* has unearthed the suppressed prayer uttered by the Chaplain in the House of Representatives on the morning of March 27, 1886, which was not printed in the *Congressional Record* on the ground that it was "incendiary." It reads as follows:

"Give ear, O God of Jacob, and awaken us to see the danger which threatens the civilized world,—a revolution more tremendous than any which history records, in which the scenes of a reign of terror may be enacted in every capital of Europe and America! For a long time a few have mastered the many because they understood the open secret to them, the tools that can use them; but now the many have learned the secret of organization, drill, and dynamite. Arouse the rich of the world to understand that the time has come for grinding, selfish monopoly to cease; that corporations may get in them with justice, honor, conscience, and human kindness.

"Teach the rich men of this country that great fortunes are lent them by Thee for other purposes than to build and decorate palaces, to found private collections of art, to stock wine cellars, to keep racing studs and yachts, and to find better company than hostlers, grooms and jockeys, pool-sellers and book-makers. Teach them, O God, that it is Thee who has given them power to get these fortunes; that it is to prove them, to know what is in their hearts, whether they will keep thy commandments or no; and that those commandments are:—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself; that if the rich men of our land keep these commandments the poor will follow the example, and we at least will be saved from the days of tribulation that are fast coming on all the world. Help us, O God, and save us!"—*Cleveland Citizen*.

## The Great Problems.

Some people are always trying to solve problems when there are no problems to solve. The invention of problems is a steady business of the human mind. We have on hand the negro problem, the tax problem, the financial problem, the capital and labor problem, and so on. There is no more problem in either of these cases than there is in eating one's dinner when it is ready; and the only reason that people think or profess to think that they are problems is because they want to keep them in a condition that is unsettled. All there is to the negro problem is to enforce the laws. That is all. The solution of the tax problem is to assess property at a fair valuation and collect the taxes. Nothing insurmountably difficult in that. The financial problem will be solved whenever common sense and justice take the place of self-interest and greed, and that is easy of accomplishment if men will only do it.

The capital and labor problem finds a solution in the adoption of the golden rule. If a ten-year-old schoolboy never had harder problems than these to solve, he would be a happy boy and school would be a place of unalloyed pleasure. But full-grown men, gray-headed men, statesmen, philosophers, editors, preachers, and everybody else, are wearing themselves out in the endeavor to find a solution to these problems. Congress talks by the month and the yard over them; newspapers have columns about them; political parties manage campaigns on suggested solutions, and now and then there is a locking of horns between capital and labor in consequence of them.

In all the confusion of effort to settle these questions, every fellow is at work for his own selfish interests, utterly regardless of the plain principle involved. If men would get rid of the habit of working for themselves and strike out for the good of humanity, our puzzling problems would solve themselves. It was no problem for the leper to cure himself by going into the Jordan. But he thought it was a big one, and fumed and fussed over it like a bee in a fight; and that is the way men do now over little things. They make mountains out of mole hills simply because they want to. They go ten miles around when it is only one mile across. They make easy things hard. More of a deep-seated love for mankind, more of the spirit of loving the neighbor as the self, and more of a determination to do right and be right, regardless of consequences, would be of immense benefit to society and to every individual.—*Farmers' Voice*.

Let the people restore to themselves their landed estates by law,—not through anarchy or disorder. Use the ballot; it is the sure instrument. Violent methods are destructive to all concerned. Legal processes are the legitimate means of warfare. Lift the curse by restoring the land (the wealth) to its rightful owners—the people—and thus abrogate the curse of labor.



**A**STROLOGY—Accurate descriptions, important changes, and advice free; send date and hour of birth, with stamp. No callers.

P. TOMLINSON,  
67 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

## PATERSON LABOR STANDARD, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

Issued Saturdays. 10,000 Circulation.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

Official Organ of the Labor Movement in the State of New Jersey. Official Organ of the State. Circulates chiefly in Paterson, Newark, Jersey City, Bloomington, Trenton, and Camden.

GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

## Books that Make Votes for the Cause of the People.

By special arrangement with Charles H. Kerr & Company, of Chicago, the well-known publishers of reform literature, we are enabled to supply our readers with all the publications of that house, including the following timely books of fact and fiction:—

### Washington Brown, Farmer.

A new novel, by Le Roy Armstrong, which exposes vividly and bravely the iniquities of gambling in food products, and points out the way for farmers to overthrow the system. Paper, 50 cents.

### The Russian Refugee.

A story of absorbing interest, by H. R. Wilson, which points toward an international union of the friends of liberty. The scene is laid in America, not in Russia. Paper, 618 pages, 50 cents.

### The Coming Climax.

Lester C. Hubbard's famous arraignment of America's Triumphant Plutocracy, and his appeal to the great middle class to act before it is too late. Paper, 480 pages, 50 cents.

### An Ounce of Prevention.

Augustus Jacobson's argument for a succession tax to break up great fortunes, and a manual training school system to make efficient workers out of the next generation. Paper, 50 cents.

### People's Party Shot and Shell.

By Dr. T. A. Bland. Our whole case in a nutshell. Give it away and make converts. 82 large pages, with cover, 10 cents; 15 copies for a dollar.

Address

Guiding Star Publishing House,  
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,  
CHICAGO, - - - ILLINOIS.

## SUBSCRIBE FOR THE FLAMING SWORD,

A Radical, Rational Reform Paper,  
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

The expositor of Koreshanity—primitive Christianity revived—the bitter foe of every form of social abuse in church and state, the promulgator of an equitable system of exchange which is destined to revolutionize commercial methods and CRUSH THE INIQUITOUS MONEY POWER.

Subscription \$1.00 a year, or we will send THE FLAMING SWORD and THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK for \$1.50 per year. Sample copy free.

THE GUIDING STAR PUBLISHING HOUSE,  
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,  
CHICAGO, - - - ILLINOIS.

## A SPLENDID CHANCE.

\$2,500 Spot Cash

Will buy a good paying

Grocery Business.

consisting of stock, fixtures, good will, a ten-room brick house and store, and lot of ground. Good location, near to Copper Plant.

Address  
E. BROOK, P. O. Box 1702,  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

## THE DEADWOOD INDEPENDENT.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

FREEMAN KNOWLES, EDITOR.

The only Populist Daily in South Dakota.

DEADWOOD, S. DAKOTA.

## AGENTS

FOR THE

## PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK,

ARE PAID 25 PER CENT

On all Cash Subscriptions.

## KORESHAN LITERATURE.

Our books and pamphlets contain a brief exposition of Koreshan Science, which uncovers the mysteries of the ages. Modern thought has failed to discover the laws, forms, and relations of Being and Existence.

Koreshanity is a genuine interpretation of phenomena and form as expressed in the universe. It is a true index to the character of God and man, and their relations. All intelligent people should read this literature, and move in advance of the tidal wave of progress.

The most radical subjects are ably, freely, and fearlessly discussed therein.

### KORESHAN SCIENCE,

By KORESH, - - - Price 10 Cents  
Reincarnation or Resurrection of the Dead,

By KORESH, - - - Price 10 Cents  
Identification of Israel,

By A. W. K. ANDREWS, M. D., Price 10 Cents  
Emanuel Swedenborg; His Mission,

By KORESH, - - - Price 10 Cents  
The Shepherd from Joseph,

By KORESH, - - - Price 10 Cents  
Woman's Restoration to Her Rightful Dominion,

By ANNIE G. ORDWAY, - - - Price 5 Cents

### Traacts and Pamphlets of the Woman's Mission, K. U.

No. 1. Proclamation,

By KORESH, - - - - -

No. 2. Cardinal Points of Koreshanity,

By KORESH, - - - - -

No. 3. Celibacy,

COMPILED FROM THE WRITINGS OF KORESH. -

No. 4. Judgment,

By KORESH, - - - - - Price 5 Cents

No. 5. Where Is the Lord?

By KORESH, - - - - -

ENTIRE SERIES 50 CENTS.

Guiding Star Publishing House,  
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,  
CHICAGO, - - - ILL.

## THE VOICE OF LABOR.

Under the Auspices of the A. R. U.

Devoted to the Interests of Labor Organizations.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Trades Union B'd'g, 1159 Mission St.,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year; 6 mo. 50c.

## The PROGRESSIVE AGE.

A Weekly Journal of Social Reform.

Independent in Everything. Neutral  
in Nothing.

The Representative Social Reform Paper in the  
Middle and Northwestern States.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 Per Year.

WM. R. DOBBYN, PH. D., Editor and  
Publisher.

Rooms 911, 912, 913 Wright Block,  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## The Trades Unionist

Published Every Saturday

BY

THE TRADES UNIONIST PUBLISHING CO.,  
BALTIMORE.

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year; 6 Months  
50c; 3 Months, 25c.

## Miscellaneous Notes and Queries.

A Monthly Journal of History, Folk-Lore, Art, Science, Literature, Masonry, Mysticism, Mathematics, Metaphysics, Theosophy, etc. This magazine contains a large number of the odds and ends in all departments of literature "from many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore." Commenced July, 1882. Volume XII began with 1894. Each volume fully indexed. \$1.00 a year in advance. Its motto is "Many people know many things, no one everything." Circulates in all parts of the world.

Address S. C. & L. M. GOULD, (Printers, Publishers and Booksellers,) Manchester, N. H.

## National Suicide and Its Prevention.

A scholarly review of the social condition of our country, an able dissertation on and exposure of the existing money system of the government, with the evil which it has entailed. Should be in the hands of every student of sociology and finance.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Guiding Star Publishing House,  
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,  
CHICAGO, - - - ILLINOIS.

## CHAMPION OF PROGRESS

Is a clear literary and reform paper which handles all the great living issues of the day. Temperance, Equal Suffrage, Finance, Taxation, Political Economy, and many kindred questions are discussed in its columns; and yet it is a paper that women and children read with great interest. Sample copies sent free on application. Subscription price, to new subscribers, \$1.00 a year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents. Address *Champion of Progress*, Sioux City, Iowa.



**A**STROLOGY—Accurate descriptions, important changes, and advice free; send date and hour of birth, with stamp. No callers.

P. TOMLINSON,  
67 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

**PATERSON LABOR STANDARD,**  
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

Issued Saturdays. 10,000 Circulation.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

Official Organ of the Labor Movement in the State of New Jersey. Official Organ of the State. Circulates chiefly in Paterson, Newark, Jersey City, Bloomington, Trenton, and Camden.

GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

### Books that Make Votes for the Cause of the People.

By special arrangement with Charles H. Kerr & Company, of Chicago, the well-known publishers of reform literature, we are enabled to supply our readers with all the publications of that house, including the following timely books of fact and fiction:—

#### Washington Brown, Farmer.

A new novel, by Le Roy Armstrong, which exposes vividly and bravely the iniquities of gambling in food products, and points out the way for farmers to overthrow the system. Paper, 50 cents.

#### The Russian Refugee.

A story of absorbing interest, by H. R. Wilson, which points toward an international union of the friends of liberty. The scene is laid in America, not in Russia. Paper, 618 pages, 50 cents.

#### The Coming Climax.

Lester C. Hubbard's famous arraignment of America's Triumphant Plutocracy, and his appeal to the great middle class to act before it is too late. Paper, 480 pages, 50 cents.

#### An Ounce of Prevention.

Augustus Jacobson's argument for a succession tax to break up great fortunes, and a manual training school system to make efficient workers out of the next generation. Paper, 50 cents.

#### People's Party Shot and Shell.

By Dr. T. A. Bland. Our whole case in a nutshell. Give it away and make converts. 32 large pages, with cover, 10 cents; 15 copies for a dollar.

Address

Guiding Star Publishing House,  
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,  
CHICAGO, - - - ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

### THE FLAMING SWORD,

A Radical, Rational Reform Paper,  
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

The expositor of Koreshanity—primitive Christianity revived—the bitter foe of every form of social abuse in church and state, the promulgator of an equitable system of exchange which is destined to revolutionize commercial methods and CRUSH THE INIQUITOUS MONEY POWER.

Subscription \$1.00 a year, or we will send THE FLAMING SWORD and THE PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK for \$1.50 per year. Sample copy free.

THE GUIDING STAR PUBLISHING HOUSE,  
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,  
CHICAGO, - - - ILLINOIS.

### A SPLENDID CHANCE.

\$2,500 Spot Cash

Will buy a good paying

Grocery Business.

consisting of stock, fixtures, good will, a ten-room brick house and store, and lot of ground. Good location, near to Copper Plant.

Address  
E. BROOK, P. O. Box 1702,  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

### THE DEADWOOD INDEPENDENT.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

FREEMAN KNOWLES, EDITOR.

The only Populist Daily in South Dakota.

DEADWOOD, S. DAKOTA.

### AGENTS

FOR THE

### PLOWSHARE AND PRUNING HOOK,

ARE PAID 25 PER CENT

On all Cash Subscriptions.

### KORESHAN LITERATURE.

Our books and pamphlets contain a brief exposition of Koreshan Science, which uncovers the mysteries of the ages. Modern thought has failed to discover the laws, forms, and relations of Being and Existence.

Koreshanity is a genuine interpretation of phenomena and form as expressed in the universe. It is a true index to the character of God and man, and their relations. All intelligent people should read this literature, and move in advance of the tidal wave of progress.

The most radical subjects are ably, freely, and fearlessly discussed therein.

#### KORESHAN SCIENCE,

By KORESH, - - - Price 10 Cents

Reincarnation or Resurrection of the Dead,

By KORESH, - - - Price 10 Cents

Identification of Israel,

By A. W. K. ANDREWS, M. D., Price 10 Cents

Emanuel Swedenborg; His Mission,

By KORESH, - - - Price 10 Cents

The Shepherd from Joseph,

By KORESH, - - - Price 10 Cents

Woman's Restoration to Her Rightful

Dominion,

By ANNIE G. ORDWAY, - - - Price 5 Cents

#### Traacts and Pamphlets of the Woman's Mission, K. U.

No. 1. Proclamation,

By KORESH, - - -

No. 2. Cardinal Points of Koreshanity,

By KORESH, - - -

No. 3. Celibacy,

COMPILED FROM THE WRITINGS OF KORESH. -

No. 4. Judgment,

By KORESH, - - - Price 5 Cents

No. 5. Where Is the Lord?

By KORESH, - - -

ENTIRE SERIES 50 CENTS.

Guiding Star Publishing House,  
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,  
CHICAGO, - - - ILL.

### THE VOICE OF LABOR.

Under the Auspices of the A. R. U.

Devoted to the Interests of Labor Organizations.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Trades Union B'd'g, 1159 Mission St.,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year; 6 mo. 50c.

### The PROGRESSIVE AGE.

A Weekly Journal of Social Reform.

Independent in Everything. Neutral  
in Nothing.

The Representative Social Reform Paper in the  
Middle and Northwestern States.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 Per Year.

WM. R. DOBBYN, PH. D., Editor and  
Publisher.

Rooms 911, 912, 913 Wright Block,  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

### The Trades Unionist

Published Every Saturday

BY

THE TRADES UNIONIST PUBLISHING CO.,

BALTIMORE.

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year; 6 Months  
50c; 3 Months, 25c.

### Miscellaneous Notes and Queries.

A Monthly Journal of History, Folk-Lore, Art, Science, Literature, Masonry, Mysticism, Mathematics, Metaphysics, Theosophy, etc. This magazine contains a large number of the odds and ends in all departments of literature "from many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore." Commenced July, 1882. Volume XII began with 1894. Each volume fully indexed. \$1.00 a year in advance. Its motto is "Many people know many things, no one everything." Circulates in all parts of the world.

Address S. C. & L. M. GOULD, (Printers, Publishers and Booksellers,) Manchester, N. H.

### National Suicide and Its Prevention.

A scholarly review of the social condition of our country, an able dissertation on and exposure of the existing money system of the government, with the evil which it has entailed. Should be in the hands of every student of sociology and finance.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Guiding Star Publishing House,  
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,  
CHICAGO, - - - ILLINOIS.

### CHAMPION OF PROGRESS

Is a clear literary and reform paper which handles all the great living issues of the day. Temperance, Equal Suffrage, Finance, Taxation, Political Economy, and many kindred questions are discussed in its columns; and yet it is a paper that women and children read with great interest. Sample copies sent free on application. Subscription price, to new subscribers, \$1.00 a year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents. Address Champion of Progress, Sioux City, Iowa.