On Picket Duty.

According to reports of Maine newspapers, some parts of that State are remarkable for a high degree of popular intelligence. It is stated that in those parts farm work is regularly carried on seven days of the week without reference to the day of rest appointed by religion and legality. A wealthy and pious New Yorker has sent a minister of the gospel to that region to labor with the heretics, and the minister will no doubt hasten to call in the policeman.

Those who have caused the insurrection "He Never Held or Sought Public Office" to be put upon the statute books in Maine have, as a result, been made better than they knew and have unwittingly proclaimed an important truth,—that men of refinement, self-respect, and culture are beginning to despise politics and to boycott official service. It is absolutely and literally true that no man can be a successful politician who entertains the least regard for truth or honesty.

The United States commission on emigration, having visited every European centre of population, are satisfied that the American people would eagerly cooperate with this government to prevent the emigration of persons liable to military duty at home. Could this remarkable discovery have been made without help to every European centre of population and a double system of inspection, official and unofficial? Some visionary and bookish theorists might think they could arrive at the conclusion by purely deductive reasoning; but our government knows the value of facts and wisely sends commissioners to collect them.

I am surprised and gratified to find the following significant hint in Philadelphia. "Justice," the single-tax organ: "Restricting the issue of money to the powers that be can never solve the financial question. Freedom, there as in other things, is the mother of prosperity and civilization." This indicates that the Philadelphia single-taxers are beginning to appreciate free banking and to perceive the fallacies of Greenbackism and other schemes of governmental finance. They are to be congratulated. I think I could give the name of the propagandist to whom intelligent and quiet work we are indebted for this remarkable conversion. But what will Henry George say?

Referring to the statement of a public speaker that over nine hundred train hands have been killed and over nine thousand wounded on the railroads of this country in the last ten years, Mr. Bellamy shaves the sideburns to the effort to secure legislation compelling the railroads to adopt safety appliances. "In the light of history," he says, "one cannot be over-benevolent about the results of any remedial measures which Congress may adopt in the way of hedging about the railroads and corporations." Considering that Mr. Bellamy wishes the government to own and operate the railroads, it is rash in him to allude to the light of history, which makes the impracticability of his own plan patent to everybody not hopelessly blinded.

A certain class of literatrices are raising their voices against the "degradation of literature" which they see in the advertisement by the newspaper of "Mr. Howell's 8½½ novel." The question occurs to me if it suffers no degradation from Mr. Horace Greeley's $10,000 for the right to publish his now or can it be injured by the announce- me .

A writer in the London "National Review" says: "In these days when the prefix 'free' seems to be the glib term for all that is good, it is curious how little credit is given to the men who sought it. Herbert Spencer is not to be sure, an embryonic Colenso atheist for notoriety, but he has long advocated "free law." His "Justice" contains some vigorous pages devoted to this subject. Lyndsay Spooner favored the free administration of justice in a book published as far back as 1850.

It appears that the girls of the London Gaity Company have sung "He Never Held or Sought Public Office" and conquered the young men of every English theatre, and congregated the effete citizens of every English city. The "leading and best ladies" of the city, beaten in a fair field, determined to banish the fortunate possessors of beautiful forms, and asked the council to prohibit the performances of the company. But the council refused to interfere, and the jealous and neglected ladies were compelled to content themselves with declaring a boycott upon the young men. They also armed themselves with pitchforks and sashes and formed the company's bills from the boards, but the young men don't seem to mind the destruction of the theatre as long as they can enjoy the natural spectacle. The ladies will have their revenge, however; they will elect, some of their own sex members of the city council and compel the young men to protect, consume, and (if possible) to desert the theatre. This is the one way the ladies cannot do—they cannot prevent emigration.

Mr. Bellamy admits the truth of the contention of the defenders of competition who are reconciled to trusts that vast combinations of capital make it possible to furnish an article to the public at very low rates. But he points out that the season of low rates is short. "Low retail prices," he says, "under trusts is not a permanent condition. The function of low prices under trusts is to precipitate bankruptcy upon all rivals,—that is, to kill competition. When this is accomplished, the conspiracy continues to increase and prices go up." In their turn, the defenders of free competition will readily admit the truth of Mr. Bellamy's account of the second phase of the movement described. But while Mr. Bellamy, ignorant of the meaning of free competition, is ready for State interference, the defenders of free competition proceed to make it plain that the trusts would be utterly deprived of their power for evil if banking and trade were free.

Failure of the "American Idea." (Today.)

President Eliot, of Harvard, thinks that the "American idea" of government shows at least advantage in the sphere of municipal government. The affairs of our cities, he says truly, are notoriously mismanaged, revelations of corruption and inefficiency being too frequent to cause surprise. Ring rule is supreme, and the interests of the tax-payers are systematically subordinated to the interests of the real rulers, the political chieftains. The truth is that municipal government is but slightly worse than State and national governments. It is because the problems with which municipal governments deal are comparatively simple, and municipal interests narrow, and the consequences of mischievous rule obvious and direct, that so many people realize the hopeless failure of the American idea under this concrete exemplification.

The problems of State and national governments become more and more acute. The question of corruption legislation being less direct, and the evils resulting from inefficiency and knavery being less clearly traceable to their real cause, ordinary voters and even college professors are blissfully ignorant of the terrible amount of mischief done. It is easy to convict a city father of venality; but a McKinley can pose as the champion of American labor without risk of exposure. When the streets are dirty, the voters see it, and raise their voices in loud protest; but when financial and industrial monopolies are created and supported by legislation, the people are not aware of the fact, while those who are aware find it uphill work to get even college presidents to realize the reality and enormity of the injustice, and protest, and press for legislation which will make the monopoly a relic of the past.
Liberty.

Issued Weekly at One Dollar a Year; Single Copies Three Cents.

BENJ. B. TUCKER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
VICTOR YARRIS, -- ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Office of Publication, 224 Tremont Street.
Post Office Address: Liberty, F. O. Box 300, Boston, Mass.
Entered as Second Class Mail Matter.

BOSTON, MASS., NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

"In abolishing rent and interest, the last vestiges of old-time slavery, the Revolution establishes at once the sword of the executioners, the seal of the wretchcord, the claw of the policeman, the power of the despotic and tyrannical State, and all those insignia of Politics, which purely Liberty grinds beneath her heel." - Thoreau.

"If the appearance in the editorial columns of articles on the above names, or their editorials, the editor agrees that he approves their central purpose and general tenor, though he may differ as to the manner in which they are expressed, then he is false to his character, if they express an opinion that is true, as well as to his principles, if they are false, or, in either case, to his professions. But the appearance in other parts of the paper of articles by the same or other writers by no means indicates that he approves them in any respect, such disposition of them being governed largely by motives of convenience."

"New Book--Gives Away VOTES EACH RENEWAL--Payment of subscriptions and of moneys is required to revoke the same. The name of the subscriber is inserted herein within three weeks after expiration of subscription, should it be renewed, or removed from the list. But to every subscriber who sends his renewal for the next year, immediately, in Boston, N. Y., and elsewhere, the publisher not later than two weeks after it is due, will be sent, gratis, postpaid, a copy of the present number, and the subscriber may select, provided that its retail price does not exceed $1.00, the number of copies, to the extent of 25 cents for any publisher by any other publisher. This is a permanent offer, and to each subscriber who does not wish to get a new book each year free of cost. But only one book will be given at a time, no matter how low the price of the book selected."

Machiavellianism and Government.

That governments can do no wrong to their own subjects is a dogma in which men of ordinary intelligence would dare to uphold in face of the scoundrels, corruption, insolvency, and ignorance of which governments are every day openly accused and convicted. Some years ago an English political said, "We are all sociologists," and the statement might be said that we are all Anarchists now. Not that compulsion and invasive legislation are going out of fashion; on the contrary, never was authoritarian Socialism more rampant, more confident, and more popular than today. Yet, while everybody is conspiring against the government, nobody doubts that the government can be compelled, by any amount of legislation, at any rate of legislation, at any amount of force, at any rate of force, that the government is subject to the laws it makes, to the laws it enforces, to the laws it compels. Nobody believes the official with intention or capacity to re-enter useful service to the people who reward him handsomely for his perpetual scheming in his own behalf. Governments exist; few can imagine a world without them; everyone assumes that normal civilized society, which our ancestors, without any help from us, without any help from any other source, erected for us, as we, in our own time, without any help from the community, are erecting the community.

Plumb-Line Pointers.

It goes without saying that the Anarchist-outlier will experience a feeling of relief when the political pot begins to cool down temporarily after the November voting match. It may then be possible to find a non-aggressive, non-regular run of newspapers. To be sure, you can extract an almost unlimited amount of disgusting amusement from the titles of campaign literature flowing in upon him, but when tons of printed matter are capable of exciting one or two out of every hundred persons in only a very short time, and the game is played, the short time when the victim becomes utterly tired out and smiles placidly at the prospect of early entrance into Nirvana. Two or three a day; two tariffs on the guiltlessness of the voter because the moral effort from the pressure of the commodity, contrary to all professed theories and arguments, induces a smile of contemptuous amusement, but when the two or three are multiplied by thousands and thousands of the amiss electorates, and we angrily wonder if there are in this world some dangerous and even hopeless incapable of judges, as to be influenced in favor of a profitable tarifl by such transparent charlatanism. The politicians must think there are things among these uncouth, tired, and smart business, but we would not work the game so amicably. There is the "governorship" trick, of course. Both the Republican and Democratic machines will fix the boundaries of legislative and Congressional districts so as to advance their own interests, so far as they desire, but the spokesmen of the Democratic machine, that has so long been a cut-and-dried machine, the talk-men of the Republican machine are fearfuly shocked when the Democrats can a job of redistricting. This is natural, but why so much canting? Politics is a game of force and fraud combined, as all know each party will take all it can get, and the voters have no objection to swallowing a bare hook. As an instance of the rank demagoguery of the whole business take the present Republican hue and cry

S. V. V.
about the alleged tarrying of Italian immigration in "Michiganan" Ohio and Iowa it is the opportunity afforded. I have not seen a congressional map of Michigan since the Democrats stripped their hands at dreary lilies to suit themselves, but certainly they did not find it possible to eclipse the Republican performance in Iowa when that State was restricted. That big war chief of the Republicans, Col. Henderson, of Jay Hubbell assessment, has been happy in Congress to put that so "tardy boy" gerrymander. "The arsonous, the heavy Democratic majority in Dubuque, his district, the Third, was going in a thin line half way across the State, taking in the interior Republican rural districts and such a thing as the faith at Western Cedar Falls. No wonder the Republican benefactors of power in the State were apprehensive of what the Democrats would do should they succeed in getting a majority of the legislature and in electing Governor Boies.

It is gratifying to find now and then a clergyman exculpating the gift of common sense when speaking of the World's Fair. The Ohio "Bebe" reports Rev. Mackay, of All Saints' Episcopal Church of that city, as expressing himself to the point, as follows:

I have no sympathy for the men who are trying to close the World's Fair on Sunday. It is a step backward in our Christian march of liberty and will tend to widen the breach that already exists in the church and the working classes. The only valid argument so far advanced in favor of its closing is the extra labor developing on the employees and those who desire to remove this objection. For the closing of the fair on Sundays means the exclusion of thousands of poor men. Do the men who are working at such a pace realize that there are hundreds of thousands of people who cannot afford to lose a day's pay during the week, and that every visit to the fair made by such people means a curtailing of the necessities of life?

The protest against the opening of the fair reminds one of what Macaulay's "Machiavelli" says: "that the best battle-hat not because of the pain it gave the hour, but because of the pleasure it gave the spectators." Keep the Sabbath away from the fair on Sundays. Let them give the poor people a fair to see the sights of their day. Let the rich go to church on that day in Chicago, but the man whose object was to see the fair, let him not be disappointed.

But is Mr. Mackay conscious of the richness of the expression, "our Christian march of liberty"? Who, for instance, are the active workers in the movement for the closing of the Fair on Sunday? Christians, all; ... they not?

Rev. Lanier of Omaha is of the opinion that the legal bungling of Natl, the lynching of Smith, and other tragedies in that city can be traced to their source in "Sabbath breaking," that they are the outgrowth of "Sunday the creation of God" and that our words and deeds equally symptomatic with the crusade against the nude in art. He says: "I believe that the young man who draped a chair through that picture at the art exhibition last fall but acted out the impulse that has filled the hearts of 10,000 people in this city as they have felt themselves protesting against the daily exhibition of spectacular nudity by play pictures in public places. In the name of God's law which required woman since the fall to appear in the presence of society in proper apparel, the name of our wives and daughters I lift up my voice and call for the enforcement of the law against the exhibition of obscene pictures in public places." The indecency of Mr. Lanier's fancy is shown by his characterization of painting of the human nude as abnormal and socially obscene. But I am pleased to observe that men of Mr. Lanier's kind are not popular in Omaha. In the same sermon the disgruntled preacher said:

There seems to be a widespread contempt for God's house and services. A pestilence from church services is a dominant thrill of this town. Even the most ardent believers in the free press for the most part, by house to house visitations, by all these and many other ways, the churches invite the people to forsake them. I believe we are not talking of wide circle when I say that these same churches, at great personal self-sacrifice, would gladly give a day or two of their money and every evidence that the people desired to attend God's house.

Omaha is driving away her preachers. She is driving them away by neglect. There is nothing more destructive to a pastorate than the failure of a half year. Every pastor in this city many of your best ministers have gone. We cannot get a hearing for our Savior, and we feel that on the way we found that the college pay, that there would be more expensive and systematic. The "Post-Dispatch" has started an agitation against the entire business and the educational journals of the country are joining in the exposure and dissertation. It is pointed out that the detective is bound to find a sufficient number of his pay, however, that no matter how much false swearing he may have to do. But I have not seen anywhere that the school board at any time expressed a desire to have the male teachers watched, so it is fair to presume that the latter are deemed incapable of participating in illicit sex associations, or it may be that it is not thought that the schools would be injured by such irregularities of men teachers. Be this as it may, there is a still more important omission in the discussion, so far as the discretion of the local school authorities is stated, as it should have been in the most distinct and unmistakable terms, that teachers are hired to instruct pupils in certain scientific branches, and that in imparting this instruction only certain faculties are required and used. So long as teachers are in the power of instructing in the branches by the law, and while they fulfill the school duties required of them by the regulations governing the coeduct of teachers and pupils, they are doing all that the board can expect of them in the way of services and conformity. When the profession is so detailed in the teacher's contract, they are no longer and no further amenable to the control of the board, and when the latter puts its step to discover what use they make of their sex and function is, it offers them the discretion of the local school authorities and commits upon them a dastardly and inexcusable outrage, an unprompted and treacherous crime.

Recently I said something concerning the inhibiting of married women teachers in Oakland. Think it may have suggested itself whether the promoters of the movement have taken into account all the probable consequences of the scheme, should it be adopted widely and become a permanent feature of the school system. There can be no doubt that nearly all, if not all, who are pushers in the institution of marriage and of the family as they are to-day. What will be the effect upon marriage of shutting married women out of the school? So debarred, will not women of education and aptitude for teaching be compelled to leave the field of education? They would be if married women were not excluded from the privilege of teaching in the public schools? will a young woman of spirit prefer the certain pay and the independence of the teacher to the uncertain pay and the subjection of the housewife to the wish of the man? Are not the people who are attempting to emphasize and perpetuate the dependence of the wife by forbidding the employment of married women as teachers working in a way sure to lessen the number of women who are disposed to marry and the number of children of those who do marry? Besides, the action of the proscrinationists must have the effect of increasing the number of lovers relations outside of marriage, for, to the credit of humanity it be said, it cannot be expected that women forced by law to choose between marriage and an independent vocation, that women of the whole hearted latter, by the forced choice of life, and the family that they have in the way of devotions and resolutions, that the former have their respect for conventional rules strengthened in the least degree. On the contrary, their allegiance to Mather Grundy must be weakened. So, upon the whole, we are justified in concluding and rejecting that the action of the proscrinationists be not only wrong on moral ground, but that it will prove to be a disastrous counter-measure upon the part of the pseudo-moralists. In this connection it might be asked whether the reason that excludes married women from the public schools would not also be true of married women in the factories? We have, as teachers, because they have husbands to support, and so have greater claims than the bachelors, according to the logic of the extremists.

E. C. Walker.
WHAT'S THAT?
I met a little person on my land,
A-blowing in the wind, the wind;
He seemed a man, ye could not understand
Things that to most men very simple seem.
"Get out of the way!" said I.
"You are in my land, you know!"
"You don't own it!" said he.
"You own the land, and I own the sky!"
Reprinted by permission from the book "The People's Poetry" by H.G. Wells.

LIBERTY'S LIBRARY.
For any of the following Works, address:
BENJ. R. TUCKER, Box 3206, Boston, Mass.

GOD AND THE STATE.
"One of the most eloquent pieces for liberty ever written. Talbot's "Age of Reason." The absolute necessity of an open and free press for liberty and the rights of man."

CO-OPERATIVE HOMES.
An essay showing how the individual and the industrial worker can assist the great movement of the State by cooperating with the Family and all its allies in the common interests of society and the State. By C.T. Fowler. Containing a portrait of Louise Michel. Price, 6 cents.

CO-OPERATION: ITS LAWS AND PRINCIPLES.
An essay showing the laws and principles of cooperation as the only present conditions of cooperation, and the variations of these laws and principles in different industries. By C.T. Fowler. Containing a portrait of Louise Michel. Price, 6 cents.

THE RADICAL REVIEW.
Vol. I, handsomely bound in cloth, and containing over sixty Essays, Poems, Translations, and Reviews, by leading writers and thinkers, industrial, financial, social, literary, scientific, philosophical, ethical, and political, in the leading world journals, from 1845 to 1875. Price, 50 cents.

THE WORKS AND THE WHIRLWIND.
From a worthy life in every man's library, especially the books of the best and the better of the best. By William Hazlitt. 100 pages. Price, 1 dollar.

THE FALLACIES IN "PROGRESS AND POVERTY".

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE.
An essay showing that the idea of cooperation should be the basis of all political discussion. By C.T. Fowler. Price, 6 cents.

LAW TENURE.
An essay showing the governmental basis of land monopoly, the futility of governmental regulation, and the natural and peaceful way of settling out landlords. By C.T. Fowler. Containing a portrait of Robert Owen. Price, 10 cents.

ANARCHIST ON ANARCHY.
An eloquent and comprehensive defense of the government, as an institution in science as in art. By Elisee Reclus. Published as a memorial of the victims of the Anarchic Revolutions of 1871. Price, 10 cents.

CORPORATIONS.
An essay showing how the monopoly of capital and the control of the government, and how the monopoly of the government and the control of the capital, can be abolished without the intervention of the State. By C.T. Fowler. Containing a portrait of Washington. Price, 20 cents.

THE RAILWAY KINGS AND THE INN.

FREE POLITICAL BANKING:

PROTRUSION.
An essay on the relation of government to tenantry, showing that prohibition cannot prosper, and would be powerless if it could. By C.T. Fowler. Price, 20 cents.

INVOLUNTARY IDLENESS.

INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS.

THE WORKING WOMAN.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.
Its relation to the social and economic conditions of the great body of the people. By Alfred R. Westrap. 30 pages.

MUTUAL BANKING.
Showing the Radical Side of the existing Circulating Medium, and how Interest is Jointly Created and how the Credit System is Abolished. By Alfred R. Westrap. Price, 10 cents.

CAPTAIN ROLAND'S PURSE:

CITIZEN'S MONEY:

SOCIALISTS IN SIGHT OF HAVEN.
A letter to the man of the people, written by a man of the people. By Henry George. Price, 10 cents.

SOCIALISTIC, COMMUNIST, MUTUALLIST, etc.
Price, 50 cents.

ANARCHISTS MARCH.
Tune: Bjornbergs rnarsons Marsh (French War Song).
Words by J.W. Lloyd.
Price, 10 cents.

ANARCHISTS!
A thrilling sketch of the character and adventures of a typical Anarchist hero. By Stephen, author of "Anarchist." Price, 10 cents.

IN VOLUNTARY IDLENESS.
By Hugo Bilgram.
An exposition of the "crime of the disparity existing between the supply of and the demand for labor and its products."

HEROES OF THE REVOLUTION OF 71.
A souvenir picture of the Paris Commune.
Presenting FIFTY-ONE PORTRAITS of the men whose names are now most prominently connected with that great uprising of the people, and whose names are known throughout the world, as a part of the national movement for freedom and liberty. By Anthony Hart. Price, 10 cents.

Price, in Cloth, One Dollar.
Address: BENJ. R. TUCKER, Box 3206, Boston, Mass.

OVER FIFTY PORTRAITS FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Address: BENJ. R. TUCKER, Box 3206, Boston, Mass.