LITERARY BANKING—Show how interest on money can be abolished by free competition. Sixpence. By Wm. B. Greene. Price 6 cents.


A NEW MONETARY SYSTEM—Is it now true that the banks are increasing the money supply?—The people are borrowing. Price 5 cents.

END OF THE DAY—The true way to make money. Price 5 cents.

MAY MEETINGS.

The Second Annual Convention of the American Labor Reform League will be held in New York city, Sunday and Monday, May 5th and 6th, in Cooper Institute, 74 Fifth Avenue, at 10 o'clock a.m., and 3 and 7 p.m., in Room No. 19, Monday the 6th, and 7th, at 10 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m., in Room No. 21, Monday the 6th, and in Room No. 24, Monday the 7th.

JOHN ORVIS, Mrs. J. C. Woodhull, J. K. Ingalls, E. H. Heywood, Miss Kate Stanton, Mrs. L. Matheken, Mrs. R. K. Daniels, Geo. B. Drayton, Albert Bruce, and other prominent exponents of industrial and social reform.

LAW OF LABOR—50 cents annually, payable in advance; 5 copies, $2.00; 10 copies, $4.00; 20 copies, $6.00, 50 copies, $25.00; 100 copies, $50.00.

Address THE WORD, Princeton, Mass.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

Some years ago effort was made, in Worcester, Mass., to bring into the presence of each other, representative employers and employees, and provide a means of adjustment of the labor question, independent from the exclusive control of class interests on either side. The result was the founding of the New England Labor Reform League. Under its auspices conventions were held in many of the leading cities and towns of the Eastern States, resulting in a three days gathering in New York city. In May, 1871, when the American Labor Reform League was organized, with Wm. B. Greene as President, and J. K. Ingalls, Mrs. Hanson, and E. H. Heywood Secretaries. We shall not attempt a detailed report of these meetings, but only indicate the drift of opinion and the principles and purposes of this phase of the labor movement. Launching out in quest of truth, intending to follow wherever it might lead, this voyage of discovery has landed us on a basis of action quite removed from what many expected at first. In regard to the HOURS OF LABOR.

VOL. I. PRINCETON, MASS., MAY, 1872.

Complete NO. 1.

May 1872.

It is not a common fault, except under compulsory circumstances—the operative being quite as willing to work six hours, instead of eleven, provided he could get for it as much, or greatly less than as much, as the capitalist, who rides to his office at nine and goes home at three—it was evident that the cause of poverty must be looked into. Indefiniteness, indeterminacy, vagrancy, the claim to property, of the laboring classes, by those who apparently have no interest or desire to settle this question on the basis of fundamental equity, were soon discovered to be out of order and impertinent in the discussion; for those voices, though small and enough to be heard, and those that do not, and those who do, with the question of justice in issue, and are much more prevalent in the property class than in the laboring class, do not pretend to be ignorant or dependent, but is pushed that way by adverse conditions; especially those doomed to be always in want, that always pay, if they reason at all, will ask why the wealth which they create is enjoyed by the class whose business is to get a living without work. They cannot upon.

The Tenant of Property.

It is a universally admitted principle that labor is the source of wealth. Hence the equitable basis of claims to the services of a tenant or a laborer, though not to the claim to property, except one receives it as the free gift of another who earned it. Land, mines, forests, water, air, and heat, and, rent free, impregnation, being invested by no human agency can rightfully be appropriated by none to the exclusion of owners. To presume to own these or sell them, or build houses or other valuable located thereon, for more than cost, or, in other words, for more than an equivalent for the labor that has actually and usefully expended upon them, is a contradiction of the fundamental principle that labor is the source of wealth. The capitalist may receive back what he puts out; if he gets more in gain than is not in his power, and has defrauded the true owner to that extent.

LABOR AND CAPITAL MONOPOLY.

Workmen, taking a leaf from the common principles of capitalist and labor monopolies, are more and more bent on the strategy to get the most for the things they have to sell, and to sell them to the fullest extent of their power. They do not desire to be poor, but they do in fact control the market in which their labor is offered for sale. Traders, therefore, on this, their usual basis, are an attempted monopoly of knowledge, which, if successful, would put a stop to human progress: through the natural outgrowth from the force, and among the poor, to do, not to follow the lead of Impartiality and essential rights regardless of whether it won favor from either side or brought upon us the curses or both. Believing in opportunities, and reciprocity, in the true right of workmen and all nations to create and exchange commodities, unrestricted by local class interests.

OUR PURPOSE.

To usher in this century, the culture of speculative labor and the products of the world into the hands of those who created it. Concerning the right of one to hold and expend property to the extent or
PROTECTIVE TAFFETS, in effect, are like carrying a man up four stories and flinging him out of the Garrett window.—John W. Warren.

The Woman Suffrage.

The subject of women's has been a prominent topic in the debates of the Labor Reform League from the outset; opinion among its members seems to be pretty nearly unanimous. Women have a voice in framing laws they are compelled to obey. One of our most efficient co-adjutors, however, Col. Wm. Greene, objects strongly to the way in which the woman suffrage agitation is conducted. We take the liberty of private letters the following explanation of his position:

1st. It goes on the ground that the majority has a right to govern the minority; that sovereignty naturally and rightfully belongs to the majority, which it does. The woman suffrage talk sounds to me like black republicanism run into the ground. Mrs. Livermore tells me, from the platform, that she wants the ballot so that she may be able to stop my wine and tobacco, by legislation, and force me to be virtuous according to her pattern—which is not encouraging to me. I find the majority of the American legal voters too poor and unwilling to increase its numbers, power or prestige.

2d. I go for minority representation and for checks whereby the minority may offer sufficient resistance to the majority. The Democrats of Massachusetts ought to have one-third of the State representation, and so, for all, they threw one-third of the vote. The present unjust legislation in Washington would be the same if the Democrats and other minor parties could get their full and just proportional representation. As soon as we have proportional representation it is our duty to see that the governments, both national and municipal, are on such a basis that the minority can enter and not be put down. It is our duty to see that the minority enters the government, and not be satisfied with what we have got. I am not willing to increase its numbers, power or prestige.

The American Labor Reform League, with its auxiliary societies, presents the only free platform where capitalists and laborers are equally welcome. It is designed to start movements in new localities and promote discussion in every direction. To do this we need money. Those wishing to aid can write to L. K. Joslin, Treasurer, Providence, R. I., or J. R. Lucas, Secretary, No. 5 Worth St., New York City.

Princeton as a Summer Resort.

Our friends at a distance will appreciate with increased interest that our present season is a favorite resort of people from the cities, seeking clear air and cool breezes. The Wachusett House, kept by P. A. Beaman and Son; the Prospect House, kept by L. F. Thompson; the Mountain House, kept by M. H. Ballard, and many other estates, are pleasantly situated on the Jockey Hollow, and are usually filled to overflowing during the hot season. Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia and even St. Louis and New Orleans send their annually increasing delegations. Noting this fact, Peter Pierce, a New York capitalist, has recently bought the Isaac Thompson farm, the Waite farm, the tract of land opposite the new depot, and in company with Henry Blake, Esq., seems likely to own the west end of the town. We hope that he is a good labor reformer and intends to improve these lands into buildings hereafter and sell them just as cost. At any rate we are glad he is investing money here, and will do our best to convert him, if he turns out to be a speculator.

FUTURE LAWS. “If a man die shall he live again?” Those interested (and who is not?) in this question will find abundant facts and phenomena in the Banner of Light, advertised in another column. It is the oldest, oldest, and most widely circulating exponent of Spiritualism in the world. WM. White & Co., Boston. All newsdealers have it.

Fanny Hyde, a young lady operative, recently shot her employer, Geo. W. T. Brown, a wealthy manufacturer of N. Y.
THE INTERNATIONAL.

For the first time in the history of the world the sentiment of human brotherhood looks towards a positive fact. Jesus, Buddha, Zoroaster, Confucius and other founders of the great religions, failed to discover the idea; but no church of any faith has power to restrain the "brethren" from slaughtering each other at the bidding of government when the lines of martial strife or nationality run through its associated worshippers. Existing governments are but the servile creatures of the money power which incites the common people to destroy each other in order that it may realize profits out of the sanguinary strife. But the International Workingmen's Association, proclaiming a law higher than any recognized at Washington, London, or Berlin, that human beings have an inalienable right to life, to land and the fruits of their industry—holds the idle property class in the wake of their late relatives, the slave-holding class. The new gospel may be inferred from these words printed on the back of each card of international membership in English, French and German:

"The emancipation of the working classes must be accomplished by the working classes themselves, the struggle for their existence is therefore the struggle of all mankind for freedom. It is not the immediate aim of the working class to obtain for itself merely more or better profits, but to earn, not its own, but the whole community's industry. The emancipation of the working class is therefore the great end to which every political movement ought to be subordinate as a means. All efforts aiming at that great end have hitherto failed from the want of a solidarity between the manifold divisions of labor in each country, and from the absence of a fraternal bond of union between the working classes of different countries. The emancipation of labor is neither local nor national, but a social problem, affecting all nations in which modern society exists and depending on the relations of the several nations to one another. The international character of the question is therefore practical and theoretical of all the most advanced countries."

The declarations of its Congresses at Geneva, Lausanne, Brussels and Basel, indicate the following programme:

1. The total abolition of all class rule and all class privileges.
2. Complete political and social equality for both sexes.
3. Nationalization of the land and all the instruments of production.
4. A reduction of the hours of labor, so as to allow more time for industry and recreation.
5. Education to be undertaken by the State—be it obligatory, gratuitous, or merely the privilege to be recognized.
6. The adoption of a direct system of taxation based upon property, instead of the present system of laying taxation upon industry; the taxation to be progressive.
7. The abolition of the standing army, as being a projective to war.
8. The adoption of the principle of associative production, with a view to the complete supersession of the present system of capitalism.

Not having leisure now to discuss its methods and theories, we are glad to note its tendency to obliterate national lines and abolish that most stupid and barbarous of virtues, patriotism. But it is not pleasant to see Dr. Marx and other leaders of this great and growing fraternity lean so strongly towards compulsory policies. Let us be governed by the laws of nature until we can make better. If the International would succeed it must be true to its bottom lines—voluntary association in behalf of our common humanity. If they would strike a telling blow they should—1st, resist passively military drafts and conscriptions in all countries; 2. declare for the immediate and unconditional repudiation of all war debts. It is strange our English cousins have not laid their vast war debts behind them a thousand times over. As Bonnitz by continuing to collect interest for our saddles stealer than any other American, so the Chancellor of the Exchequer is the biggest thief in England.

THE ETHICS OF SWINDLING.

Wm. Hanson, a clear-headed thinker and a direct, entertaining and forcible speaker, thus writes to Woodfall & Cloquet of New York:

"Why is it, wrong to steal? Because the thief takes what property clandestinely for which he gives no equivalent. The Law says, "This is not my property." No. It is not his, but takes money from the loser for which he also gives no equivalent. The only difference, then, in these two cases is that in the one the loss is inflicted by stealth; in the second the case is taken by consent. The immorality, therefore, of stealing is not in the fact of taking, but in giving no equivalent. But suppose property taken by consent to be taken without giving no equivalent, is it not equally immoral? Here is a case: I sell you a horse on credit for a suit of clothes, at a profit of 20 per cent. My service in this case amounts to a writing of a letter to a firm in Philadelphia: the opening of an express package; the time spent in winding up the body and handing it to my customer. The amount of labor spent in the transaction would not be one hour's service, for which I receive $25, while the merchant who bought must give eight and one third days labor, at three dollars a day, to balance one for that suit of clothes. Is this theft? If it is, less to be envied. Suppose I had charged $20 for one hour's service in repairing his watch, could it be considered well-earned money? If I could get another equivalent, rather, be counted as an equivalent or as a small scale? The profit system, then, as a system, is a very bad thing, because there is no equivalent, by which to establish a price. The game is, after all, you can get all. Add to the thieves' own system this principle: to obtain, interest, profit and dividends, and we have the cause of the world's troubles. What is the result of the law of competition? It is, that all legitimate profits in the product of labor, labor only should be recovered. Therefore, he who obtains so much more than he gives, is acting in an economical, and an absolutely immoral, and an absolutely antinomian, and an absolutely anti-Christian, and an absolutely anti-truth, and therefore needs no demonstration."

CONSENT NOTES.

Reform conventions are the highest tribunal of collective conscience. Whether it be the church, the legislature, the supreme court and army; the Church with its clergy, creeds and Bible; the State with its laws and constitutions; the individual with his morals. All of them, in fact, to what the enlightenment moral sense of "vagabond reformers" ascendant is right. Of the many noteworthy incidents of the public meetings of the Labor Reform League we have space to give only very brief extracts from some of many letters received.

"Those who write letters hereon, as those who were personally present and speak, are not to understand the indirecting the views of the League unless they say so.

Senator Spring: "The remedy for general debt must look to restoration in whole. Let nature have command and become the true physician. Your work and the disease is to remove artificial obstructions to nature's free process to war."

In the case of a young man in a small town, ultimate and complete payment of all debts.

Mrs. E. C. Stanton: "I think I am willing to give the balance of my life's good use. Would it not rather be counted a gigantic wrong to give your time to such a cause as its urging?"


Mr. J. O. White, Boston. "The World. I am glad it is to be printed. I didn't ask for it to be printed, but I don't dislike its being printed."

Mr. F. T. Allin, Tulon, Cleveland, Ohio. Thanks for drafts duly received. Your observations on the loving kindness of men will appear.

Mr. C. D. Mitchell, an abolitionist who survived Garrison's fall in 79, and did not get the best of it, but his spirit and his heart is no doubt as its is meaning.

Mr. J. R. Allen, Providence, R. I. Shall be glad of your letters.

Ms. E. H. Bowne, New York City. Hope to see you in the office in a week or two.

Ms. L. M. Patterson, Alleghany City, Pa. "I have been so impressed with the injustice of our national financial system."

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. E. L. TAYLOR, New York City. "The name of poor paper gives me great pleasure, for its significance. I am willing to give the balance of my life's good use."


Mr. J. O. White, Boston. "The World. I am glad it is to be printed. I didn't ask for it to be printed, but I don't dislike its being printed."

Mr. C. D. Mitchell, an abolitionist who survived Garrison's fall in 79, and did not get the best of it, but his spirit and his heart is no doubt as its is meaning.

Ms. E. H. Bowne, New York City. Hope to see you in the office in a week or two.

Ms. L. M. Patterson, Alleghany City, Pa. "I have been so impressed with the injustice of our national financial system."

RECEIVED.

THE FICTITIOUS TAX PAYER. Published by the Free Trade League, 6 Union Street, New York.


THE EVADEUR. By Wm. E. Peters, New York City.

THE SABRITH. By Parker Hillyard, London.

THE GOLDSMITH. By Theodore Titus, New York City.

THE LADY BRIGHT. By Harry Linton, New York City.

THE VIRTUE. What it is and what it is not. By Rev. E. S. Titus, New York.

By H. S. Spencer, New York.


THE COMING FAIR. By K. S. Bond, University of Pennsylvania.


THE VIRTUE. What it is and what it is not. By Rev. E. S. Titus, New York.

NEW YORK. By H. S. Spencer, New York.


THE VIRTUE. What it is and what it is not. By Rev. E. S. Titus, New York.


THE EVADEUR. By Wm. E. Peters, New York City.

THE SABRITH. By Parker Hillyard, London.

THE GOLDSMITH. By Theodore Titus, New York City.

THE LADY BRIGHT. By Harry Linton, New York City.

THE VIRTUE. What it is and what it is not. By Rev. E. S. Titus, New York.

NEW YORK. By H. S. Spencer, New York.


THE VIRTUE. What it is and what it is not. By Rev. E. S. Titus, New York.


THE EVADEUR. By Wm. E. Peters, New York City.

THE SABRITH. By Parker Hillyard, London.

THE GOLDSMITH. By Theodore Titus, New York City.

THE LADY BRIGHT. By Harry Linton, New York City.

THE VIRTUE. What it is and what it is not. By Rev. E. S. Titus, New York.
LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

So many grave questions of human welfare are up for settlemen, it seems almost trifling to devote any printed space to mere literature. Our readers will therefore excuse us from trying to amuse them with anything otiose, which consists in paying attention to what people think, and what events think of the facts and duties of the hour. Looking into the married life of the world we suppose that love was one of the “lost arts”; listening to the farmer’s wife, we are apt to think that we shall probably never hear of the possession of love being talked about in a household. We are told that women are more or less moved on their own resources, when they mingle with the world, and that there is a certain amount of witheredness in their condition, of which they are themselves the authors. Is it not possible that we have come to think of marriage as a form of existence, which is not destined to last, but which may be altered at any time by the parents? Is it not possible that we have come to realize that marriage is a service, which is not destined to perform the functions of the world, but which may be altered at any time by the child? Is it not possible that we have come to realize that marriage is a service, which is not destined to perform the functions of the world, but which may be altered at any time by the parents?

FINANCIAL SALVATION.

Mr. Sherman (late of the Pullman car) called up the bill to prohibit intoxication and gambling, and declared that it was a matter of extreme importance, and that the bill, though of great importance, was not so important as the bill of rights. Mr. Sherman said that he had always been a strong advocate of prohibition, and that he would be glad to see the bill of rights adopted in every state. Mr. Sherman said that the bill had been adopted in two, and that it was probable that it would be adopted in three more states. Mr. Sherman said that he would be glad to see the bill adopted in all the states, and that he would be glad to see the bill of rights adopted in all the states.

It is startling evidence of the complete submission of the people to the money power that such a bill as the above could pass the Federal Senate without a word of objection, and that no one newspaper in the land has rebuked this fugitive slave scheme. Did not the Pope accuse Lais of “settling up” a church “without any authority or power”? James Otis, Samuel Adams, and George Washington feebly “set up” a government without asking leave of mother England. Garrison, with his traitorous set, pulled down our cars the chariot bound system, irreversibly attached the “bastard” and “hostile” government to the “hostile” states. Is it the irrefragable right of citizens, individually or collectively, to “set up” banking if they can furnish money for themselves or to others cheaper than the “authorized” bank rates. Statistics of business in Boston and New York show that the cost of money is less than one or even one-half per cent. Yet the monopoly of interest here is 7 or 10, while west and south, money ranges from 10 to 20 per cent. Is it strange that business men in those parts are impressed by their Northeastern masters? Senator Sherman, the Republican party, and that of the tobacco smoke that called the President, are supple tools of a system which subjects the whole producing interest of the nation to the plundering instincts of the stock exchange. What we want, and what we will have, is Free Money, which needs no “authority or security,” but the creative intelligence, power and integrity of industrial enterprise. We know the money power has mercilessly endeavored to render escape from its grasp impossible. It has made less efficient by its decision a penal offence by national statute and state law, and keeps in its employ many willing hounds like Sherman to chase its flying victims. But we hope these southern “railroad companies” will not retreat, but harden their nature and act in unison with the planters, manufacturers and merchants of their quarter, to furnish their own money at cost, may be seen from a book entitled “Marital Banking,” advertised in another column. We expect that they will not only continue to assert their natural rights without “the authority” of Jay Cooke and John Morrissey, but second the efforts of the Labor Reform League, to abolish the pittings usurpations of money and property, and make them loyal servants of honest enterprise.

Who Rules in the White House?

One of the best caricaturists of the day has begun to touch up Grant’s dipping proclivities. As Harper’s Weekly is so indecently scandalous in its lampoons on anti-Administration men, it is no more than that its salient feature of Grant’s character should be advertised. And the fact that the Leader of Frank Leslie’s Budget of Fun represents Mrs. Grant, with her back planted firmly against the “whisky cupboard,” of the White House has been known to the President, and his bull pups. Grant is represented as just drunk enough to want more, and to be determined to try to see what it looks like to get drunk properly. He will have to resist the President’s efforts to get drunk properly and to get drunk properly. He will have to resist the President’s efforts to get drunk properly.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, IN ADVANCE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per Year</th>
<th>3.00</th>
<th>6.00</th>
<th>13.00</th>
<th>25.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three Months</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In remitting by mail, a Post Office Order or draft on Boston or any other city, with the address of the person to whom the book is to be sent, should the order be for more than half the total price. We cannot be responsible for the loss of such orders by mail.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

NEW ENGLAND NEWS COMPANY, 34 Court Street, Boston.
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, 131 Nassau Street, New York.
WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 9 Court Street, Boston.

HANFORD & WHITE, BOSTON, MASS.

HANFORD, PARLOR, 87 HAND STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WILLIAM WHITE & CO.

MOUNTAIN HOME.

A newly fitted House, with Large Air Rooms, commanding a wide prospect. Those seeking a quiet, healthy summer ressort, can Address

ANGELA T.HEYWOOD,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PATENT STOCKING SUPPORTER AND LADIES’ PROTECTOR.

NO MORE COLD FEET—NO MORE DEFROCKED LIMBS.

MRS. DANIELS takes pleasure in referring the public to her above article, which will be sent by mail on application.

The trade supplied at a discount, at

227 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

BY MRS. C. A. GAYNOR,
234 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BANNER OF LIGHT:

AN EXponent OF THE SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

At No. 108 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

LUTHER COOLEY.... E. H. TOBEY.

LAWRENCE E. WILDEN, EDITOR.

Aided by a large corps of able writers.

THE BANNER OF LIGHT is a first-class eight-page family Newspaper, especially designed for Colored and Instructional Readers. It is published weekly, and contains contributions from various sources, both domestic and foreign, and is devoted to the advancement of Education, Science, and Literature.

REVIEW OF SPIRITUAL LECTURES: By able Trance and Spiritualist Authors.

ORIGINAL ESSAYS: Upon Spiritual, Philosophical and Scientific Subjects.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT:—Subjects of General Interest, the Philosophy of Trance, and Present Day Scientific Discoveries. The Mysterious Noted of New Philanthropists, the Western Opinions of Correspondents, and the Misses of the World.

Wholesale Department:—Supplied at a discount to agents.

Published by W. P. LEE, 227 Washington Street, Boston.

This Paper is published weekly for the benefit of the most talented writers in the world.

All which names should be sent to the editor of this journal a popular Family Paper, and at the same time the subscriber to the Banner of Light Scientific Register.

WILLIAM WHITE & CO.

MAY 18TH, 1871.