

THE WORLD.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF REFORM.

VOL. 1.

PRINCETON, MASS., FEBRUARY, 1873.

NO. 10.

The Word

Favors the abolition of speculative income, of woman's slavery and war government; regards all claims to property, not founded on a labor title, as morally void, and asserts the free use of land to be the inalienable privilege of every human being—one having the right to own or sell only his service impressed upon it. Not by restrictive methods, but through freedom and reciprocity, the Word seeks the extinction of interest, rent, dividends, and profit, except as they represent work done; the abolition of railway, telegraphic, banking, trades-union and other corporations charging more than actual cost for values furnished, and the repudiation of all so-called debts, the principal whereof has been paid, in the form of interest.

E. H. Heywood, EDITOR.

Contributors, correspondents, and those from whose works extracts may be printed are responsible only for their own opinions; the editor must not be understood to approve or reject any views, not editorial, unless he says so.

TERMS: 50 cents annually, payable in advance; 5 copies, \$2.00; 10 copies, \$3.50; 20 copies, \$6.00; 50 copies, \$12.50; 100 copies, \$20.00. Single copies, 5 cents. Address

THE WORD, PRINCETON, MASS.

LABOR, FINANCE, LAND, GOVERNMENT.

MUTUAL BANKING.—Showing how interest on money can be abolished by free competition. Sixth thousand. By Wm. B. Greene. Price 25 cents.
YOURS OR MINE.—An Essay to show the True Basis of Property and the causes of its unequal distribution. Twentieth thousand. By E. H. Heywood. Also, by the same.
UNCIVIL LIBERTY.—Revealing the injustice and impolicy of Ruling Woman without her consent. Sixtieth thousand. Price 15 cents.
TRUE CIVILIZATION.—A subject of vital and serious interest to all people: but most immediately to the men and women of labor and sorrow. By Josiah Warren. Price 50 cents.
NO TREASON.—The Constitution of no authority.—A Startling exposure of the frauds, usurpations and Tyrannies practiced on the people through our present Federal, State and Municipal governments. By Alexander Spooner. Price 25 cents.
A NEW MONETARY SYSTEM.—By Edward Kellogg: Being the original statement and an elaborate exposition of the financial principles now proclaimed by the National Labor Union. Price in cloth, \$1.25, in paper, 75 cents.
LAND AND LABOR.—Their relations in nature—How violated by monopoly. By J. K. Ingalls. Price 10 cents.
USURY.—The Giant Sin of the Age.—The source of Poverty and Degradation: A Sermon. By Edward Palmer.
THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.—An exhaustive Argument in favor of Emancipation of Woman from the bondage of unjust marriage legislation. By C. L. James.
Also, Part Second of the same: THE FUTURE RELATIONS OF THE SEXES. Price of both, 25 cents.

Any or all of these books sent post-paid on receipt of price. Liberal deductions when ordered by wholesale.
Address. Co-operative Publishing Co., Princeton, Mass.

The nation that complains is always in the right.—*Mirabeau.*

Man selects his sphere and then coolly marks out and fixes by law that of woman, which, if the true one, would not require laws to keep her in it. Women owning whole streets of houses, have no voice in deciding what the sidewalk shall be that is laid before their doors: but the drunken sot who lies in the gutter can decide for them with his vote.—*Mrs. M. W. Campbell*

LAND REFORM.

Views of John Stuart Mill, and other Englishmen: The State should avoid what we think the error of parting absolutely with the ownership of the soil. But grants of land to individuals need not be interpreted as waiving the right to take hereafter by taxation for the necessities of the State, a part of the increase of value which lands rapidly acquire. This increase of value, as far as it does not result from the proprietor's own labor and outlay, but from the general prosperity produced by the labor and outlay of the entire community, we consider as rightfully belonging not to the individual but to the public, though we would carefully avoid exercising this right to an extent or in a manner which would impair the confidence of individuals in being allowed to enjoy whatever additional value may be given to their lands by their own exertions or expenditures. No advanced liberal organization now rejects our chief proposition, "The Nationalization of the Land." We maintain that land, in justice to mankind in successive generations, cannot rightly be private property, and hence private ownership is condemned by us, and neither grants nor leases in perpetuity are countenanced, but simple tenure under the State, and that, too, contemporaneously with its proper cultivation and use, and forfeiture by misuser or nonuser. We hold that land should neither be sold nor granted forever, and look forward to the time when social and scientific advancement will have so far progressed that every nation shall be highly productive in its manufactures and agriculture; that in proportion as applied science supercedes labor in the world, the now doomed life-long toilers among us and other people will be relieved from overwrought work, and will be enabled to enjoy, without anxiety, a life of comfort, happiness, mental and moral elevation, in a state of society based upon the nationalization of the land, as the natural and inalienable right of man throughout all ages.

J. K. Ingalls, in behalf of the N. Y. Land Reformers replies: Private Property in land rests, precisely, as all other private property, upon the ground that "it is the product of one's labor." It is economically as well as morally wrong to bar access to the raw material, which needs the application of effort to convert it into wealth. Opportunity has justly no price; but, as referring to the land, should be shared by all according to the capacity and desire to cultivate and improve it. During the employment of one's labor, and the reaping of the fruit, the right to private property; in the soil, is as sacred as in any other thing; for, since labor can effect matter by moving it, and in no other way, the soil, which one's labor has moved (in the direction of production) is as veritably his own, as the gold he has dug from the mountain, the fish he has taken from

the sea, or the game he has captured in the forest. We are unable to foresee any danger, from the civil acknowledgment of this right, to the principle of "eminent domain," or "right to tax," in the State; but on the contrary, judge them more secure as well as less liable to abuse, when the soil is under the control of its honest cultivator, than it could possibly be under any system of allotment by lease from the Government, which method could hardly fail to induce corruption, by the opportunities it would afford for favoritism.

The enormous increase in the price of land, near our business centres, will be found to arise from the unjust power to hold lands in unlimited quantities, and from the ability of the classes, living by the privileges it confers, and the speculative trade it fosters, to pay immense sums for the monopoly it creates, and not through any normal progress in wealth and population. This increase is an appreciation in the trade price merely, and not in any value or ability in the land, to yield a more bountiful return to labor, or greater facilities to industry or social intercourse; and represents neither private nor public outlay of labor, but only the power to bar the industrious poor from the passive elements of production. All price, other than that which represents so much labor performed, but unrequited, and which it is urged should be reclaimed by society, is the result of pure monopoly; which should be destroyed rather than sanctioned, by making the State a partner in the imposition. We have already a precedent in our State Legislation, where the issue on this question has to be met, limiting the amount of realty which religious and other corporations may acquire; and the only thing really necessary to be done, is to apply the same principle to acquisition by the individual.

Hardly ten per cent. of the revenues goes for the arts of peace. Men are exhausting themselves in their financial relations all for the sake of maintaining forces for war. When every part of men's nature shall be opened up alike and in common, it will be impossible to make nations go to war.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Stealing is the great, the crying wrong of the age. Almost everybody is endeavoring to steal in some way. Stealing does not consist only of those cases where a hand is thrust into a pocket, relieving it of a purse; but of all those cases where, by a sharp trade, one person obtains from another more than for which he renders an equivalent. In the strict sense of the term theft, all people who have valuable things in their possession produced by other persons, for which they have not rendered an equivalent, are morally and in equity thieves.

To illustrate: if a person employ a hundred people, and pay them a hundred dollars for a

certain labor, selling the result of that labor for two hundred dollars, he has robbed either the laborers or the purchaser of one hundred dollars, less an equitable charge for his time consumed in making the exchange. Or if a person purchase an article from another for ten dollars and sell to a third party for twenty, he robs one of the two of ten dollars, less an equitable price for effecting the exchange; and, if it be the latter, the result to him is precisely the same as if the seller had sold the article for ten dollars and stole the other ten from his pocket. The law provides certain penalties for the last case; of which sort there are few, while it utterly ignores the first which exists on all sides. So it is not the theft, *per se*, that is made punishable by law, but certain kinds of theft. The law virtually says to the people, Steal all that you can from your neighbor, only be careful that you steal legally.—Victoria C. Woodhull.

The Word.

PRINCETON, MASS. FEBRUARY, 1873.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION of the N. E. LABOR REFORM LEAGUE will be held Sunday and Monday Feb. 23rd and 24th in Hall No. 4, JOHN A. ANDREW BUILDING, Cor. Essex and Chauncey Sts. Boston, at 10 1-2, 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock each day. All interested in the great industrial and social problems demanding a solution are cordially invited to attend. A strong corps of speakers will be announced in our next.

LAND STEALING.

Since land, like air and sunlight, is a natural resource, uncreated by human effort, no human being can rightfully own it. The soil one is buried in even, is not his, or his relatives', or property of the state; for, in dying, he but returns to earth the dust nature loaned him for his brief sojourn here. The views of both Mr. Mill and my esteemed friend Ingalls seem untenable, because the real interests of society or of individuals cannot be promoted by recognizing as valid a claim which, in itself, is fundamentally false. To grant the right to own one square foot of earth, leaves the land reformer as destitute of a principle, or of an effective policy, as conceding the right of a pale face to own one black man would have done the abolitionist. Advising working people to get land recalls the old southern effort to reopen the slave trade so that every poor white could own a "nigger". If one has driven a stake, plowed a field, or built a house, he may sell his *improvements* for the cost, but no more. When land tenure, by individuals or

the state, and all other ownership not based on service is abolished, as it surely will be, farmers and other honest laborers, wishing to make improvements, will begin to have a fair chance. But land stealing is now very popular, especially with the party that abolished man stealing.

Grant-Republican Caldwell of Kansas bribed his way to the U. S. Senate at an expense of \$60,000. He bought Gov. Carney for \$15,000, and Kansas legislators like so many fat bullocks, for their market price per head. Such is a specimen of the party in whose service Lucy Stone and Mrs. Stanton condescended to eat dirt for a "respectful consideration".

THE LABOR BUREAU.

Governor Washburn's reported assertion that "the questions presented by the relations of labor and capital are among the most vital of the time; that they cannot be thrust aside, will be heard, and justly insist upon a practical answer," followed by his proposition, to the Legislature, to so modify as to practically abolish the Bureau of Labor Statistics, recalls the memorable words of Webster, in Niblo's Garden, impressively affirming that the anti-slavery conscience of the North could not safely be trifled with, followed by his suicidal 7th of March advocacy of the Fugitive Slave Bill. In this move the Governor undoubtedly represents his political supporters, for the republican party is more thoroughly the capitalist's party, than was the old democracy a slaveholder's party. He has probably given Gen. Butler an effective weapon with which to strike him

CLASS MONEY LAWS.

We claim that, if money were free, its price, like that of other commodities, would be regulated by the cost of production. Below is a specimen of the class legislation by which lenders assess interest as an arbitrary tax upon borrowers, and make productive enterprise, everywhere, the victim of speculative monopoly.

General statutes of Massachusetts Chap. 162 Sec. 18 "Whoever issues or passes any note, bill, order or check, other than foreign bills of exchange, the notes or bills of some bank incorporated by the laws of this state, or by the United States, or by laws of either of the British Provinces in North America, with the intent that the same shall circulate as currency, shall forfeit fifty dollars for each offence.

Sec. 19. Whoever issues or passes any note, bill, order, or check other than the notes or bills of a bank incorporated under the authority of this state, or some (other) one of the United States for a sum less than five dollars, or whereon a sum less than five dollars is due at the time of such issuing or passing thereof, with the intent that the same shall be circulated as currency shall forfeit fifty dollars for each offence.

Sec. 20. Whoever receives or puts in circulation as currency a bank note or bill which is, or a part of which is, for any fractional part of a dollar shall be punished by fine of twenty-five dollars."

Since money is essentially exchangeable debt, no valid reason can be given, why Bills of exchange, in land and foreign, Due Bills, Promissory Notes, and other paper, backed by reliable credit, should not be issued and circulated as currency among

PETITION FOR FREE MONEY.

We, the undersigned, Citizens of _____ respectfully request You, our accredited Servants, to repeal all laws (within your competency to make or repeal) which secure a monopoly of currency, for the interest and emolument of privileged parties, and enact instead a General Free Banking Law which will enable Individuals or Associations, on their own responsibility, to issue and circulate money, based on property—whether in the form of labor, merchandise, specie, credit in account, or other exchangeable values.

down, next year, but the brawls inside of that bear garden are of little account to me. The inequitable and despotic methods of the Bureau, for solving the labor problem, are ludicrously inadequate to the grave issues involved: that so much time and money could be spent, and so many pages printed without finding out that interest on money, and profit in all other forms are essentially fraudulent indicate serious demerit in its managers; but the facts gathered have circulated widely, stimulated investigation and helped towards the ultimate solution. The well put protest of Mr. Hinckley, in *The Commonwealth*, fairly expresses the indignant feeling of all shades of labor reform in this matter. The fact that the *Daily Advertiser* and a profit thieving Governor propose the abolition of the Bureau is a sufficient reason why it should be retained for more intelligent and decisive service.

It would be interesting to know what new departure, in business or pleasure, Theodore Tilton contemplated when, two years ago, he advocated licensing prostitution.

E. D. Linton, John Orvis, F. A. Hinckley and others have instituted a "Societal Reconstruction Association" in Boston.

Friends of Free Thought should respond to the appeal for aid to erect a PAINE MEMORIAL HALL in Boston, printed elsewhere. It is high time that Truth had a Temple in that Christ-cursed city. No better custodians of funds devoted to that purpose can be found than Messrs Mendum and Seaver.

those who are willing to receive and use them as such—though to make any medium of exchange, whether coin or paper, legal tender is a species of intrusion and fraud, that strictly free people will not enforce, or tolerate. Since the statistics of well-managed banks show the cost of money to be less than one half, or one per cent, and since business men, by pledging property to secure the redemption of currency issued against it, can provide their own money at cost, we hold, that their doing so, would promote individual interests, and tend to abolish one of the greatest obstacles to human progress, usury. Those who prefer to pay the price demanded for the use of national bank notes, or specie, have a perfect right to do so; but we assert the equal right of others to do better if they can, and think government should not only not forbid, but should encourage Free Competition in money, knowing that, as in other kinds of business, the best article, at the lowest price, will be most generally in demand, and eventually supersede all others. We are aware that existing laws against Free Banking have professedly in view the protection of the people against fraud; but under the delusive idea that we are protected by law, we are thrown off our guard, and exposed, without redress, to incessant imposture from corporations entrenched behind statutes devised by themselves. If existing legislation against fraud in the formation and fulfillment of contracts is insufficient to protect free trade in money, it can be easily made so; but the best protection we can have is that enlightened self interest which respects the individual right of all to transact their own business, at their own cost.

Seeking no special privilege but simply the abolition of an unjust monopoly which infringes upon the natural liberty of the great mass of business men, and defrauds labor universally we have put in circulation this

The relentless persecution of Mrs. Woodhull continues; she, with Claflin and Blood, was imprisoned Jan. 9th and released the 11th. The famous Trinity were again siezed Jan 21st, but rescued the 22nd. There seems to be no intention to bring her to trial, for it is evident that no case can be made out against her in any court with a ray of common sense. Not the pious puppy, Comstock, but Beecher's money, influence and desperation inspire this vindictive proceedure. But evidence accumulates to show that he is surely doomed. Mrs. Stanton denies that she ever denied, and Tilton's late letter reveals a desperate effort to say nothing about facts which heartless double-dealing and skulking cowardice cannot much longer conceal. Mrs. W's Weekly continues to be issued. See notice in another column.

The Clinton (Mass.) *Courant*, like Saul has taken to persecuting the saints, A. Briggs Davis being its shining mark. Its patrons, the Jews, have wealth and respectability, but Truth will win against them nevertheless. *The Courant*, will yet—when it pays—zealously proclaim the ideas it now maligns, and insist that it always believed in them.

In order to quicken thought upon the many vital issues involved in the Social Question it is proposed to start AN INDEPENDENT TRACT SOCIETY to consist of persons contributing a 25 cents membership fee annually, and the sum of \$5.00 to constitute persons members during life. The Society will also receive for its general objects any sum from any person favorable to the cause. Authors will be solely responsible for the ideas and sentiments in their several Tracts. Matter for publication is solicited from able persons known to be in sympathy with our objects, but the Society will not pledge itself to pay for manuscripts received. Of the tracts pledged, the following will soon be issued; 1.—Open letters to Lucy Stone and Mrs. Livermore. 2.—Christian Idolatry. 3.—Not Reform, but Revolution. 4.—American Civilization, Ripe and Rotten. 5.—The Chaos of Creeds. 6.—Spartan Womanhood; Past and Present. Friends of reform are invited to co-operate actively in this effort to carry the Gospel of Social Salvation to perishing millions. Address A. BRIGGS DAVIS, Box 144, Clinton, Mass.

One can get drunk on Liberty, as readily as on liquor.—Mrs. J. M. Tilton.

If labor is the source of all wealth it must be the source of the increase of the property classes.—James Harvey.

Correspondence.

B. R. TUCKER, 59 Temple St. Boston: "Have you seen Abbot's articles in the *Index* on 'Free Religion and Social Reform?' How shallow they are! His remedy is compulsory education. He does not seem to see that this is a violation of the principle of Liberty. When Justice is done to Labor, every parent will see to it that his children are educated, and all compulsory methods will be at a discount. Education will follow Justice as naturally as the plant arises from the seed. When will our philosophers learn that the material welfare of the masses forms the only sure foundation of a well-established social system?"

Mrs. DORCAS R. HOAR, Princeton, Mass: "When Labor Reform ideas come in fashion, I shall be one of the first women of Society."

OLIVE N. ROBINSON, Reed's Ferry, N. H. "Speculative income, interests, rents, dividends, and all other profit, over and above the payment for useful labor and service, like chattel slavery, must and will be abandoned as unworthy of humanity. Time, labor, sacrifice, physical or mental, should be the only things subject to price. There is no more sense in monopolizing land and speculating in the same, than there would be in bottling up the sunshine or atmosphere, and no more justice in ownership of land, except for useful occupation and culture, than there would be in giving a 'title' to a human being.

Science will some day recognise the equality of the race: basing the recognition upon natural laws. The same physical laws obtain in the beggar, as in the king; he must have food, clothing and shelter, or perish. They both must have proper surroundings and culture or the soul cannot express itself, making noble men and women, and useful members of society. The uplifting of the masses, regardless of sex, giving justice to both, securing to the laborer the full benefit of his services, instead of its going to enrich the capitalist, as at present, is the great work of the present age."

JOHN GRIFFIN, Princeton, Mass: You are not gone long to dinner? "Well, I have no prayers to say."

O. F. SHEPARD, Princeton, Mass. "Critics denounce Mr. Beecher's hypocrisy—in preaching one thing and practicing another, but overlook the more aggravated hypocrisy of his dealings with Mr. Tilton. But the crime at which woman stands appalled, is the denial of his own flesh and blood in the child, as seen by his attempt to get Mrs. Tilton to forswear its fatherhood also. No man or woman can honorably enter new love relations, until they have fulfilled the obligations incurred in the previous one. Love rejoices in motherhood as its chief and crowning glory: Lust deems it a misfortune which is to be averted by all possible means. Love only asks privacy in its expression: Lust claims secrecy as its right."

E. G. CURBERLY, O. "The labor equivalent basis gives us a free, easy and definite way of exchanging services without speculative profits."

MADOX of Maine, 42 John St. N. Y. City: "Democracy is a fraud in this country, because the representative is clothed with power to make, and execute the laws; thus putting the representative into the hands of selfish, scheming parties, who tempt him until he yields, or is placed in a hopeless minority. There is no

safety in a popular government, while the representative makes and executes the laws, and there can be none until all propositions of law are submitted to the sovereign people, for their endorsement, or rejection. In other words the referendum."

Woodhull Claflin & Co. have exposed the rottenness of the aristocracy of wealthy social life, and the rottenness of the aristocratic wealthy Churches, and for such expose the government consents to be the tool, in the hands of the Church, and the rich, to persecute them into silence—An awkward way to cover their shame."

WM. K. COWING, Lisbon Falls, Me: "If the crime of Woodhull and Claflin is so great, in publishing the social practices of evangelical and exemplary men, what must be the crime of editors, who publish the acts of the (so called) lower class of individuals? Can you give me the quotient?"

MARTIN HADLEY, Princeton, Mass: (Of the Village Store man) "Have you got any good tobacco, Frank?" "Yes." "Keep the damned stuff then."

F. H. WIDSTRAND, Monticello, Minn. "Disabled men and women should be appointed to all offices they can fill, provided that women wear the neuter dress. What they generally wear is indecent. That there is no all-mighty wise and good being to regulate things is proved by the earthquakes, thunder storms, tornadoes and fires, which torment us. Men may in their folly ignore the fact of unity; but a great joy or sorrow forces them to acknowledge it. I am glad to see that Proudhon is read. Progressive taxation and women's rights I advocated in 1849."

J. S. ANDREWS, Calais, Me: Cash received. We are out of Dr. Tialls work but will forward a copy soon.

E. B. HAZZEN, Raymond, N. H. "Tell Mr. Warren that I am a firm believer in the great principles for whose discovery the whole world should give him thanks. Must Victoria Woodhull suffer martyrdom?"

W. WALSH, Ottawa, Kansas. Cash received. Books and papers sent by mail.

Publishers Boston Herald. Your Prospectus in our next.

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY, an Independent Journal open to the absolutely free discussion of all subjects in which human welfare is involved, and which is especially the organ of social reform, is published by Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin (Woodhull and Claflin,) at No. 48 Broad street, N. Y., upon the following terms:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| One copy one year, | \$3 00 |
| Five copies one year, | 12 00 |
| Ten copies one year, | 22 00 |
| Twenty copies one year, | 40 00 |
| Six months, half these rates. | |

The terms of THE WORD are cash in advance and the paper will stop on the expiration of subscriptions. As subscribers are not yet so numerous that we can afford to lose any, we hope existing patrons will not only continue but enlist others also.

California, by state law, has forbidden School Committees paying women less than men for the same work. Gov. Perham of Maine urges the same just action; but Massachusetts continues to defraud a majority of our teachers because they are women.

DRESS REFORM.

By OLIVIA F. SHEPARD.

It was long ago seen by those who urged woman's claim to an equal chance in life with man, that the style of dress bequeathed her by the past, was unsuited to conditions which should ensure for her the greatest freedom and widest usefulness. While I fully appreciate the noble efforts of the early Woman Suffragists in this direction, and from my own seven year's experience in wearing a "Reform Dress" can somewhat understand the ostracism which compelled them to drop that part of their work, and to be content with giving their efforts to secure the elective franchise only, I believe they would have been nearer that goal to-day, if they had not faltered in their attempts to promote Dress Reform. Any one reform can be successfully carried forward only in proportion as it is sustained by other closely related ones—and the time has come when this dropped and broken thread must again be taken up and woven into its important place. Every where thinking men and women are getting impatient for the work to begin. While visiting one of the Departments at Washington last winter a lady assistant beckoned me one side and said, "How long have we got to wait for a general movement towards freedom in this matter of dress? Every morning when I come down to the Department, through snow, or mud, or dust, as the case may be, every night when I go home, every time I climb the stairs, I say to myself, how long *must* we be enslaved to skirts? I for one am getting impatient, and feel hot rebellion stirring in all my veins."

One of the greatest and most disagreeable of the difficulties encountered by those who attempt to liberate themselves, is the constant notice and criticism to which they are subjected. One can be the most extreme heretic in all other matters and pass unnoticed through the crowd; but the moment we rebel against fashion we unavoidably advertise the heresy and must cultivate character equal to the occasion—make up our minds what is right for us to do in the matter and then—do it.

The more purely physiological objections to woman's dress have been so often stated and are so generally understood, that it seems not worth while to write them down here. A highly educated physician said to me last spring "people justly deplore the carnage of the battle field but 'tis not half so terrible, because not so universal, as that going on in our homes among our daughters by their destructive dressing," and yet intelligent people insist that on account of its beauty, it should be retained—a widespread and most fatal mistake. The possibility of supposing that to be beautiful which we know to be harmful, can only be reached by a long course of false training as to what beauty is. Gail Hamilton says "Better a woman should be unhealthily than unbecomingly dressed"; which is unjust to the Creative Power, since it supposes it capable of demanding that one part of our being shall be sacrificed in order to secure happiness to another part! It is also a misconception of true Art, which is essentially in harmony with Nature. Believing Nature to be an infinitely greater artist than the Parisian Modiste, I hold that the costume which adapts itself to the form and reveals its lines and curves, far excels in beauty the most cur-

ning designs which at best but torture and misrepresent them. Drapery which is becoming when worn so as to disclose rather than conceal the outline of the form, being adapted to repose or the more quiet movements, is clearly out of place where ease and rapidity of motion are desired, as in walking, working &c: For these purposes Jacket Vest and Pants make a most appropriate costume; allowing entire freedom to every organ and muscle of the body, covering its surface equally, and representing the natural beauty of the form.

The love of ornamentation is equally strong in girls and boys, and there seems to be no good reason why it should be so excessively cultivated in one, and allowed no gratification in the other.

The objection sometimes urged against the Free Dress, that sex would not be so easily recognized as now, is really a strong argument in its favor, since the constant and conspicuous advertising of it which society requires is essentially vulgar. The possible or probable presence of both sexes in all public places would do much to check vulgarity, and inspire mutual deference and respect. If, however, it were true that the public safety requires skirts to be worn as badge of sex, let them be worn by men, rather than by women.

GRADUATED TAX. The graduated tax is a coal from off the altar of God. It does not mean that you shall bring all men down to one level. It means that the vast accumulations of money belong to the people. I prophesy that it will be the key-note of a psalm of deliverance that shall sweep through the land. Instead of leveling down it will level up towards God. It will arouse the working people to such a pitch of excitement, as they have not reached in a long while, and be a principal means of freeing them.—*Mrs. E. L. Daniels.*

WM. HANSON of New York City has a lecture on "The Philosophy of Strikes—their usefulness in the Evolution of society." Lyceum Committees who wish to treat their audiences to an intelligent discussion of the Labor Question should employ him.

Rev. W. B. Wright, who has taken a contract to keep Orthodox sinners of Boston out of hell, on condition that they keep him out of the poorhouse recently stated that the object of trades-unions is to "stir up strife and keep men in idleness". A Manchester N. H. operative, in the *Lawrence Journal* replied:

My life experience gives the lie to this assertion. I am now turned three score years of age. Before I had entered my tenth year I was set to work in a cotton mill, where I labored thirteen hours per day, that I might aid a widowed mother in winning livelihood for myself and three sisters, the eldest of whom was but eight years. My Father a few months previous had been caught in a large unprotected belt, was whirled round a shaft, and then thrown with great force upon the floor. Life was not extinct, he still breathed, but he lived only to lay for weeks on a bed of agony till

God in his love and mercy took him to himself. The wealthy factory owner in whose service he lost his life had my father buried as a pauper. Since then I have raised a family of five children, the highest wages I ever received were \$8 per week, while I have been employed at very laborious and unhealthy work. During times of commercial prosperity I and my family have just been able to live on our income, except when sickness entered our home. I and my children have labored hard for a living and I have always been a temperate man, and to-day I have not \$5 more than will pay my debts. In times of commercial depression I have walked the streets ragged and hungry in search of employment, and after a day of hardship I have gone supperless to a wretched bed rather than take the crusts which duty charity had thrown to my wife and children. Yet Mr. Wright says "there is no excuse for strife," and he expresses an abhorrence of strikes. Reduce the income of our Revs. to eight dollars per week, tell them they must take their little children from school and set them to work in woollen, cotton and flax mills, and our pulpits would be vacated in a week; the ministers from Beecher down to Wright would be on a strike."

A keen trades unionist also said in the *Boston Herald*:—

"Bosses cannot afford to give this or that to their workmen, yet can drive fast teams, grinding down their workmen and caring well for their fancy horses, dogs—and pockets. Equality before law is a humbug. Capital sways justice, and this republic seems to be drifting fast into a despotic empire. American workingmen shed their blood freely to abolish slavery among the blacks, but fixed it firmer on the whites, and now they are told that they desire to be "supported in idleness." Dark would be the day for America if all her laboring men were stricken with enforced idleness as were the horses; where then would industrious preachers be?"

CIRCULAR TO THE LIBERAL PUBLIC.

We propose to purchase or erect in the city of Boston a building to be known as the PAINE MEMORIAL HALL, as a testimonial to the great services of THOMAS PAINE in the struggle for American Independence, and for Universal Mental Freedom. Said building to be suitable for stores, business offices, a Hall for Free Discussion, Lectures, Amusements, and finally, an office for the business purposes of the BOSTON INVESTIGATOR. To accomplish this, we need the assistance and contributions of all the friends of PAINE and of the INVESTIGATOR, and believing our readers and other Liberals to be of the number on whom we may rely, we ask their aid and assistance by contributing liberally themselves, and inducing others to do so. Subscriptions will be acknowledged in the columns of the INVESTIGATOR. We have labored under many disadvantages during our connection with the INVESTIGATOR, in providing suitable accommodations for our business, and in securing a Hall for our Paine Celebration, and we appeal now to the Liberal public to come forward and help us to secure a permanent place for business and for holding our meetings.

Friends, Brothers, Sisters, the hour will come when we must cease from our labor. The cause that the Proprietor and Editor of the BOSTON INVESTIGATOR have expended their lives in, is in itself an earnest voucher that not for SELF alone, but for HUMANITY, they have worn away a life-time. And we invite all our friends to zealous and prompt action, as advancing age indicates that time waits for none. We are feel solicitous that our Works may live after we retire; and that our advocates of Freedom, our sturdy old INVESTIGATOR, may still, for coming generations, sound our rallying cry—"For all Peoples, and over all lands, forever Liberty."

J. P. MENDUM, HORACE SEAYER, T. L. SAVAGE, M. ALTMAN, D. R. BURT, Trustees. Address J. P. MENDUM, 84 Washington St. Boston.

THE VOICE OF PEACE

IS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNIVERSAL PEACE
UNION.

The most Radical peace principles will find expression through its columns. It advocates the settlement of all disputes whether between Individuals or Nations by peaceable means. Arbitration, *always*, instead of war.

Specimen Copies sent free to any address on receipt of stamp.

J & Z. C. WHIPPLE Publishers
Mystic, Conn.

J. V. MANSFIELD, TEST MEDIUM answers sealed letters, at 361 Sixth av., New York. Terms, \$5 and four 3-cent stamps, Register all letters.

Favor of woman regards a labor free use of every own or Not by r dom and tion except a tion of union an than act repudiat whereof

E. H. Contri whose v sponsible or must any view TERM vance; A copies, \$20.00.

LABOR, MUTUAL B abolished Greens. YOURS OR and the e UNCLE L Rolling W 15 cents. TRUE CIVIL all people bor and s NO TREASO exposi on the pe pal govern A NEW MO original s principles in cloth; LAND AND monopoly. USURY—"The Degradation THE LAW O of Emanci age legisla Also, Part SE THE SEXES.

Any or a Liberal ded Address.

PROPER a return i right of p that whic for excha nothing, e to be disti It is evi tion is on ard impro pivot is th