

The Word

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THE WORD,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF REFORM.
Regarding the subjection of Labor, of Woman and the prevalence of Wars as unnatural evils, induced by false claims to obedience and service; favors the Abolition of the State, of Property in Land and its kindred resources, of Speculative Income and all other means whereby Intrusion acquires wealth and power at the expense of Useful People. Since Labor is the Source of Wealth, and creates all values equitably vendible, Tax Work, (not by restrictive methods, but through Liberation and Reciprocity), seeks the extinction of interest, rent, dividends, and profit, except as they represent work done; the abolition of railway, telegraphic, banking, trade-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.
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THE WORD,
PRINCETON, MASS.

The Opposition.

THE CAUSE AND THE REMEDY.

In the discussion of the money question, upon the determination of which depends in a great measure the prosperity and happiness of the wealth-producing classes and perpetuity of Republican institutions, there are a few fundamental principles that must be kept prominently before the mind, among which are the sources of wealth, the purposes to which it is applied, and the means by which it is distributed. 1st. All wealth is the product of physical and intellectual labor. 2nd. There are but two purposes to which the products of industry and enterprise can be applied. One is the payment of the price can be applied. One is the payment of the rent or interest on the capital employed, and the other is the payment of labor. 3rd. The rate of interest on money determines what proportion of these products shall be awarded to capital for its use, and what to the laborer for his productions. 4th. All interest paid for the use of money, whether on public securities or private obligations, must in the end be borne by labor, and is as much a charge upon it as the taxes paid for the support of the government.

When the average rate exceeds the aggregate rate of increase of the wealth of the nation, the inevitable result is the centralization of wealth or property in the possession of comparatively few non-producers, and the impoverishment of the wealth-producing element. All beyond such distribution of the products of industry and enterprise between capital and labor; for the government is morally bound to institute money, so that it will distribute products to producers and capital in strict accordance with the labor or service performed in their production. Now it is demonstrable that the aggregate rate of increase in the wealth of the nation has not in the past exceeded three-and-a-third per cent., while the rate of interest on money has averaged as much as nine per cent. annum, and the consequent unfair distribution of property and products, between capital and labor, is the main source of the wrongs and oppressions which are afflicting the industrial classes. It is absurd to assume that our manufacturers can pay nine to twelve per cent. on the capital employed in their business, and compete with goods and wares manufactured with capital at three-and-a-half per cent.—the rates in Europe. So long as the rate of interest on money remains so greatly above the rate of increase on the national wealth, capital, when it co-operates with labor, will be sure to gather up the surplus earnings of their combined production, and compel the laborers to toil for a mere subsistence.

To control the usurpations of money, to reduce the usurious and ruinous rates of interest to a parity with the rates of production of labor is an essential attribute of sovereignty, and one of the most important functions of government. Right here the remedy must be applied. Money, which is the standard of distribution to capital and labor, must be instituted so that it shall distribute products to producers and capitalists equitably, according to the labor or service performed in their production—the servant, and not, as now, the master and oppressor of labor. The people's, or labor reform party's, system, which contemplates the withdrawal of the notes of the banks and the issue of a Government currency to the people, made a ment currency the payment of all debts, public and private; declared the lawful money of the

United States, and convertible at the pleasure of the holder into Government bonds, bearing three per cent., the bonds likewise convertible into lawful money, at the option of the holder. This system will furnish a currency of uniform volume and value, with the necessary flexibility to adapt it to the exigencies of trade, and under the control of the people who produce and distribute the values to be represented and exchanged. It will be self-adjusting, for should the rate of interest in business transactions rise materially above that paid on Government bonds, the bonds would be exchanged for money; on the contrary, should money become too abundant, and the rate fall below that paid on the bonds, the money would be converted into bonds.

The adoption of this system will not only save the forty-eight millions of dollars to be wrung from the hard earnings of labor, and handed over to the national banks under their system, but it will so regulate and reduce the rate of interest in all business as to save to the producing classes over five hundred million dollars annually. Thus it will do more to emancipate labor and encourage the development of our resources than all the Free Trade and Protective Tariff laws that ever have or can be enacted. We have thus endeavored to give the real issues involved in the present political contest. On the one side are arrayed all who live by speculation and the accumulation of interest, and on the other should be all those employed in production and legitimate commerce, as well as in the useful callings and professions. Those who believe that the government should be administered wholly in the interest of capital, and for the benefit of those who live by speculation without regard to the rights or interests of those who produce and distribute the wealth and pay the taxes, should prove their fealty to these principles by sending a delegate to the National Greenback Convention about to be held, at which steps will doubtless be taken to form a national party through which these principles will be presented to the American people for ratification or rejection.—Chicago Workman's Advocate.

THE GRANGER'S MORTGAGE BANK.

Farmers should imitate the French by the establishment of a Credit Foncier. The Credit Foncier has already borrowed two hundred millions of dollars. The French farmer pays now five and six-tenths per cent. interest a year. Our government bonds are giving six per cent. The Granger's Mortgage Bank could offer seven per cent. clear of expenses. Our farmers now paying from ten to twenty-four per cent., can afford to pay and average seven and one-half, eight, or eight and one-half per cent. But our farmers would not take wrong steps in their cry for "more money," steps which would not only attack the interests of the people at large, but also disgrace the American name and dishonor the originators. The capitalist has every reason not to invest his confidence in paper money; and farmers seek to be mutually divided into bullionists and inflationists. Let the bullionist farmers form the basis of Granger's Mortgage Bank, and let their share of four hundred millions of dollars that are lying idle in the banks of the country. It is the farmer's fault that he has to pay such a high rate of interest on mortgages on real estate. Bankers are not appointed to favor agriculture and industry. This depends upon the energy of the people, and the farmers have thus neglected their own interest by not establishing a Mortgage Bank to draw the stream of capital to the tillers of the soil. Farmers are, at present, considered by capitalists as repudiators.

When a few millions of our securities are taken in the United States, then we can commence operations abroad. The German citizen will learn from the statements how much money he can take on what security, his cousin in Iowa, near Muscatine bought capital. The French rentier will learn, in 1875, the amount of capital already invested in the property of his nephew, in a parish of Louisiana. The Holland capitalist has a chance to see that his old countryman, in rural districts of Michigan, are already debtors of the bank. English, Scotch, and Irish investors will observe many old friends among the list of mortgage holders, and enhanced confidence in the bank will be given, and a substantial confidence in the bank will be given to our indebted country. No doubt within two, three, or four years, a leading bank of the United States will be established in New York, with branches throughout the Union. The leading banks of Europe are no political machines. The American farmers and planters are, as merchants, many times obliged to sell their products at any price, as no great bank in the United States is in existence which would lend them money on corn, wheat, or cotton. The Holland and English merchant can mortgage his corn, wheat, cotton, coffee, tin, iron, and other articles to the leading bank, and the payment of a small interest enables him to wait for better prices.

The east is frightened by the Indiana platform. The greatest banker of the world has declared to the American government his inability to take the balance of the loan. Rothschild has failed, although he continues business. The cause of this failure is the retired position taken by the

small investor, which is the chief financial power in the world. Capital is cosmopolitan. It has no fixed residence; it goes where it can find the best employment. Capital has become conservative; it is frightened by bubble companies and the mysteriousness surrounding financial institutions. The object of the Granger's Mortgage Bank is, therefore, to borrow capital—chiefly in Europe, and to lend it for first mortgage on improved farms in the United States to the amount of fifty per cent. of their actual value.—The Financial Reformer.

—Dullness and depression have ruled the hour for many months past. Why? Not because there is anywhere scarcity of food, fuel, materials for clothing or for dwellings; but, on the contrary the erif of the day, if evil it is to be called, is the evil of abundance. Whatever men's opinions may be in regard to the currency, it cannot be doubted that the conviction of the public is that there will be no more inflation of the currency, and whether they like it or do not like it there will be steady, firm, and positive measures for the restoration of an honest specie standard. We are depressed to-day by the abundance of the things that men need for subsistence, because the tool with which they are exchanged is unfit for its purpose and the wheels of commerce are rendered as difficult to move as would be the wheel of a locomotive if the engineer failed to give it the fit oil to make its revolution easy.—Boston Journal.

—Some sixty gentlemen showed how foolish they were by meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., recently, for the avowed purpose of forming a new national party, on the basis of a paper currency and no national banks. They had better be at home earning their own living and contributing to the prosperity of the country by labor, rather than talk.—Worcester Press.

—The country is torn from one end to the other by the very simple inquiry, What is good money? Every householder in the land is vexed by the monstrous and unavoidable evils of a depreciated paper currency.—N. Y. Evening Post.

PROFIT, ROBBERY.

(Continued from December Word.)

The taking of "usury," which in the Bible is any interest, or of "increase," which is any profit, is wholly forbidden. All interest and profit being forbidden, of course the only traffic possible was at cost. In their essence interest and profit are the taking of something for nothing. A man loans out a hundred dollars, and receives a hundred and seven dollars in return. That seven dollars is something taken for which nothing was given. A man loans two bushels of wheat in the spring to his neighbor to sow, and receives back three bushels in the fall. He takes one bushel for which he gave nothing. This taking of something for nothing is called "making gain of one's neighbor." It is using one's wit to live without work upon the toil of others, while making no return to them for the living received. This is essential injustice and unrighteousness. All interest and profit are the taking of something for nothing. Manifestly this never could be done except by violence or craft. God, by the pen of Ezekiel, calls every such act "Exortion." It is in its very nature a violation of Love. "Love worketh no ill to its neighbor;" but taking something for nothing necessarily does. The only exchange which Love can permit is equal exchange.

The kingdom of heaven is that human society, whose structure is formed after the pattern of the structure of the angelic society in the heavenly world. When Jesus said, "How hardly shall those having riches enter into the Kingdom of Heaven," he directly applied his previous teaching to property holders as a class. "Having riches," and having property, are practically synonymous phrases; as is evident from the fact that when, in response to his startling declaration, his disciples said, "Lo, we have left all, and followed thee," he praised them in the strongest terms, as having acted upon the principle he had announced. Jesus Christ when on earth, required his disciples to give all their property away, and work all their lives, as he did, for others, "without money and without price." The

Mosaic system gave an imperfect expression to the fundamental ideas of communism. The Pentecostal Church was the perfected Mosaic commune. THERE IS NO CAPITAL BUT LABOR. PERSONS ONLY CAN HAVE A RIGHT TO PRODUCTS. CAPITAL IS DEAD. THINGS (PROPERTY) CAN HAVE NO RIGHTS. Hence no things can ever be rightfully made the ground of a claim against labor. Capital will become extinct as a factor in the problem of the distribution of the products of labor. All rent, interest, profit, wages, salaries, fees, perquisites, stocks and dividends thereon, notes, mortgages, yea, every form of bond and taxation, by which some persons now make other persons toil for nothing, will be utterly and forever abolished. Persons are the only elements in the right distribution of the products of labor.

We accept God's command forbidding all profit and interest; and will never knowingly break it; nor will ever take rent. David puts the one who takes interest and profit along with the judge who takes bribes against the innocent. For a judge to do thus has been rightly counted one of the worst of crimes. Ezekiel classes him with a man who defiles his neighbor's wife. The absolute right for the individual is the law of the interior state of heart. The absolute right for the community is that set of laws which determine the right structure of society, and the right relations of men therein. In the absolute right of society must we find, if at all, the eternal reason for this terrible condemnation of interest and profit. There is a two-fold law—the law of justice and the law of mercy. The first requires that each one should receive what he merits, and that exchanges should be of equivalents. This is the law of equity. The other requires that each one should receive what he needs, and that he who has more should supply him who has less. This is the law of charity. Of these two, the latter is higher, broader, and nobler than the other. But any interest and any profit utterly violate the lesser, and how much more the greater, law. Interest and profit are essentially the taking of something for nothing.

—Extracts from The Bible Plan for the Abolition of Poverty, and the New Political Economy Involved therein, by Jesse H. Jones.

THE SOCIAL OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

Daily the rich become richer and the poor become poorer. The sinking in wages implies a sinking in the scale of humanity. While Parliament debates whether England shall annex Fiji, these cities are filled with Fijians; and while the nation goes wild with excitement over the question what cut of vestment the priest shall wear at the altar, it has no time to reflect whether large numbers of its population shall have any vesture at all. The remark of the writer in the Builder, that to the irritability and ill temper of laborers' wives is in a large part due the misery of their homes, is true and significant. It is hardly conducive to good temper to be the chief drudge of a wretched hut and have to bear a swarm of children, and then feed and clothe them on the pittance which a husband spares from his gin. But if in the poor man's hut the woman is crazed by her wretchedness and slavery, if she does not share that but she is apt to be an outcast and a danger.

I have several times recently had occasion to allude to the multiplication of women in this country as compared with men; the fact that they now outnumber the men by eight-hundred thousand is one which has not failed to be represented in a vast growth of prostitution. Men do not yet see how closely their welfare is wrapped up with that of women, and the latter are still driven out of honest means of employment. The census of

THE WORD. PRINCETON, JANUARY, 1875.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABOR REFORM LEAGUE will be held in Boston Sunday and Monday Jan. 24th. and 25th. 1875.

1871 represents a terribly small number of occupations open to women, and a correspondingly large increase of pauperism among them; and this pauperism is kept from being even larger only by prostitution. In fact, the prospect of English society is any thing but encouraging. There are too many people here. The struggle for existence brings out every bad passion. Nearly every thing is adulterated. And those who might be expected to grapple with these evils are, apparently, settling down into a dull despair before the fearful proportions of the evil. One looks in vain now for any successors to such men as Robert Owen, Ebenezer Elliot, Isaac Ironsides, and other radical reformers, who, if they did not achieve a practical victory over poverty and pain, at least kept alive effort in that direction.

Instead of their old conventions and socialistic reforms, we now have the spirit-rapping conferences, dealing with the delinquent aborigines or great men grown fatuous beyond the grave, or we have missionary societies trying to make proselytes of living aborigines, and shape them to the ideal of this delectable English civilization. What makes all of this worse is, that there is money enough expended in merely idle ways, every year, to relieve all the actual suffering in the country, and to raise the people a full degree in the scale of humanity. How is this money spent? The other day, a solemn group proceeded to the basement of a church in Pengo, near Crystal palace, and there dusted an old coffin. It was the coffin of one Mary Wrapp who loved neatness. When she died, she left a bequest of 10s 6d to have her coffin dusted, one guinea to the clergyman on the occasion and two guineas to procure a dinner for her coffin-dusters. The sum is small, but I refer to the solemn continuance of this ceremony simply because it is the last instance I have noted of how hundreds of thousands of pounds in this country are now annually distributed by the hands of mouldy skeletons for nothing at all. Most of our great endowments go for purposes about as serviceable as the dusting of old coffins—the coffins being the relics of some silly old Crusus's creed about God, and himself, (these appearing to have been the Alpha and Omega to most of the pious old simpletons who have contrived to make the past a burden on the present).—M. D. Conway, London Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial.

—To reduce the rate of interest from ten per cent. to three would be good, but is not interest itself the great public robber, and if three per cent. be better for labor; than ten; would not currency without interest be better still? If the natural rate of increase be a little over three per cent., and three per cent. be allowed as interest on capital, how much will remain as the share of labor? Interest is low in England; but are not the working class there subject to the same despotisms and disabilities as here? Are there not millionaires and beggars? When we begin to stir up this question of interest, it is hard to tell where to stop. Who shall say that twenty or ten per cent. is too much or too little? Shall the lender or the borrower determine the rate? Suppose we abolish interest altogether what then? Will it not relieve every productive element in the nation of an immense burden? If ten per cent. be robbery and wrong, is three per cent. anything else, only on a less scale? The ultimate of this labor agitation will inevitably be, a compromise between labor and capital, with a partnership between the two, and an equitable division of the profits, or an absorption of the interest and profit classes into the wages class.—J. F. Bray in Workingman's Advocate.

—The real price of everything, what everything really costs to the man who wants to acquire it, is the toil and trouble of acquiring it.—Adam Smith. —Until we make our cause such that we shall be glorious in defeat we shall not be worthy of victory.—Parker Pillsbury. —According to the astrologers Brigham Young should have died Dec. 10th. 1874; but Brigham is a contrary cuss.—Boston Post.

“ORGANIZE!!” “If you but organize an immediate and inestimable benefit will be yours” is the tune to which many would be leaders, in the labor struggle, invite us to march. Well refuted by the German phrase, “You must not must a man,” the imperative mood of such “leaders” overlooks the fact that the tendency to differ is a natural, essential, ever-present and beneficent element in social economy. No co-operative or communistic scheme yet presented, differs, essentially, from banking, railway or other clanish devices to plunder the many for the benefit of a few. Until your “leader” respects equity and liberty the more he herds people together, the greater nuisance he becomes, and the more withering will be the curses which his innocent victims will shower upon his inevitable failure. Seven years ago in Worcester Mass., the Labor Reform League indicated the basis on which associative enterprises can succeed viz.: Guaranteed power to withdraw, and Equitable exchange. The “Grangers” and “Sovereigns of Industry” are a reappearance of old mushroom which spring up in a night, only to wither in the morning dawn of inevitable facts. But as experiments they indicate the beneficent and irresistible force which reformers will herald who first intelligently utilize the associative impulses and interests. Now, industrial-social tendencies are controlled to bring grist to the speculative pirate’s mill. Can they be so administered as to enable people to readily earn their own living without defrauding fellow workers? We will consider the matter further in our next.

“THE CAUSE AND THE REMEDY,” is the title of an elaborate exposition, on our first page, of the Western idea of government currency. If originated some 30 years ago, in the brain of Edward Kellogg of Brooklyn N. Y., and lately has found its ablest exponent in Alexander Campbell of Lasalle Illinois, lately elected to Congress. A convention to put this creed formally before the people is to held sometime in March. Our readers need not be told that the scheme is logically absurd, and a complete surrender of labor to capital before the battle commences. If the net increase of wealth is but 3 1/3 per cent. per annum, on what principle of equity does Mr. Campbell propose to give to capital 3.65 per cent. interest, that is more than all the earnings of labor? It, as he has asserted, “interest steals” how can a government monopoly of interest then distribute the productions of labor “equitably” to consumers? We tell our Western friends plainly that Labor Reformers in the East will not submit to the atrocious compromise, Not until they walk up to THE WORD’s platform that Interest is Robbery can they expect the support of honest people.

THE GRANGER’S MORTGAGE BANK, explained in our “opposition” is a well planned scheme to enable usury loafers in Europe and elsewhere to live on the earnings of American farmers. The writer’s fears of municipal and national repudiation are well grounded; but he is mistaken in supposing that money is more than temporarily safer when loaned for interest, to private citizens. Since usury is robbery, in the good time coming, juries will not only not convict, but will acquit and applaud one who repudiates a debt the principal whereof has been paid in the form of interest. Jurymen will not always be the willing hounds they now are to hunt down fugitives from usury.

—Charles Bullard one of the “Boylston Bank Robbers” has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, four days solitary. This Mr. Bullard is not the President of the bank but another gentleman who has stolen much less money. —Our thanks are due A. B. Westrup of Mich. for 27 new subscribers. A few more such efficient coadjutors would enable us soon to make THE WORD a weekly.

—We are glad to see that Mr. Morse’s criticism of the restrictive management of the Free Religious Association, has taken effect. Mr. Abbot says:—

“We must in candor admit, as our private opinion merely, that the Free Religious Association would gain in public influence, and do a vastly more useful work—though it would unquestionably be more fiercely assailed and more maliciously vituperated,—were it to make itself in very earnest an Anti-Slavery Society, bear without over-sensitiveness the odium that free public debate would inevitably bring upon it, and sling itself into the thick of the fight regardless of knocks, careless of reputation, and resolute to compel public attention to the monstrous unreason of the popular religion.” Mr. Frothingham adds:—“In spite of the endeavor of the managers of the Anti-Slavery Conventions, their public meetings were frittered away by irrelevancy. Yet their issue was a distinct one, their aim was perfectly comprehended. Ours is not; and until it is the profit of free discussion may be less than its entertainment.”

If our friends will condescend to step into the Labor Reform League Conventions, which are the true successors of the Anti-Slavery gatherings, they can see that a free platform, (which discourages set speeches but welcomes spontaneity and guarantees opponents a hearing), develops a “distinct issue” and makes meetings lively. The last thing to interest an audience is the set, scholarly, “cultured” speech the Free Religious managers “entertain” themselves with. Truth ever refuses to be “cut and dried.” Ideas and the occasion speak, only when managers, leaving themselves outside the door, defer to Invisible Intelligence. This being so over-nice as to studiously cease to be wise makes more perverts that converts. Since Mr. Abbot came East he has said little which stirs the people so profoundly as did his utterances from Toledo. We hope the benighted fog of Boston, which masquerades in the garb of “Radicalism,” will not be the death of him. But his carefulness to say that the above criticism of an Association is his “private opinion merely,” is unpleasant evidence of how far he already “belongs” to that Church, rather than to himself or Truth.

—We regret to learn that the “Equity” newspaper is liable to suspend for want of adequate support. In appealing to religious people for aid Mr. Jones the Editor, asks,—

“Is it well that men of wealth should be found who will furnish what is needed to sustain the Word, which tramples Christianity under its feet, but none shall be found who will sustain the only distinctively Christian Labor paper on this continent?”

The only donations THE WORD has received, except odd change now and then chipped in, were from a few friendly working people, the whole amounting to only 18 dollars. We have what might be called “men of wealth,” on our subscription list but none of them have come “down with the dust,” in the way Mr. Jones indicates. He calls us “infidel”; but, had we so little faith in truth and reason as Equity shows, THE WORD would not experience that hope of continued and enlarged life in which we now rejoice.

—Friend Blanchard will see, from what our Chicago correspondent says, that the “Spirits” are drumming up subscribers for THE CITIZEN as well as for THE WORD! If there are any Labor Reformers, on the other side of Jordan, it is time they showed their hands in this work! As the Christians don’t seem to back Bro. Jones we hope the Spirits will give Equity a lift also. We suppose that our devout friend Seaver would not object to having the subscription list of THE INVESTIGATOR “lifted,” by Spirits “out of the form,” if the cash came “always in advance.”

—Orson S. Murray of Ohio publishes in the Cincinnati Commercial a vigorous arraignment of President Grant for his share in the “salary steal” which he still clings to. This “Christian Statesman” is generally supposed to have stolen the \$100,000.00 legally, but Murray shows Grant to be an unconstitutional thief.

—The Boston Labor Council are after the “Christian statesmen” who bribed, with the people’s money, some hundreds of workingmen into the Charlestown Navy Yard to vote for Gooch. It cost the government a round sum, but they say, the villains voted for Banks!

There is said to be a birth every five minutes in London, and a death every eight minutes.

THE CITIZEN, I. G. Blanchard Editor, Blanchard Brothers, Publishers; 376 Broadway Boston. This is a well-printed weekly devoted to the popular welfare, in its truest sense, giving especial attention to the Money Question. Formerly Editor of the Evening Voice Mr. Blanchard has had much experience with newspapers and wields an intelligent and powerful pen in behalf of labor. The people of Boston, and labor-reformers everywhere should see that his paper has prompt and generous support. Terms \$1.00 per year.

COLBY AND RICH, 9 Montgomery Place, Boston have our thanks for an “EXPOSITION OF SOCIAL FREEDOM,” by the Author of “Vital Magnetic Cure” and “Nature’s Laws in Human Life.” The writer advocates liberal divorce laws, but thinks liberty in love demoralizing and dangerous. Though he is unnecessarily frightened and will find that free love is the advent of reason, and continence, not of dissoluteness in domestic life, his book shows intelligent and conscientious thought upon a grave question.

EATING FOR STRENGTH, By M. L. Holbrook M. D. Editor of the “Herald of Health” New York; Wood & Holbrook, 13 Laight St. This handsome book of 152 pages explains the Science of eating, gives Receipts for preparing wholesome Food & Drinks, and answers many questions relating thereto. Full of valuable information on important subjects, it should be in every kitchen and library.

THE IRON MOLDER’S JOURNAL is a monthly of marked ability devoted to the interests of its craft, but also taking a vigorous hand in the general question of labor reform. Its subscription price, \$1.00 per year, will be money well invested by all in search of knowledge. Address Wm. Saffin Editor, Lock Box 1045, Cincinnati Ohio.

—“Organize or die,” is the French phrase of our friend Drury to coax people into the Sovereigns of Industry fold. Josiah Warren would reply, that, until they have an idea of equity and liberty, to “organize” people is simply to “string them like dead herrings on a stick.” We thought Mr Drury’s head too clear to emit such nonsense.

—Rev. Dr. Sunderland, the divine dead-beat, whom Grant, without authority of law and at many thousand dollars expense to the people, sent abroad as “inspector of consulates,” has attempted to smuggle \$30,000 worth of goods through the N. Y. Custom House. Let us pray.

A. B. DAVIS’ NEW POEM advertised on 3rd page is in his best vein. Racy, trenchant, suggestive, it will help people to a knowledge of the truth in the Beecher Scandal, and more sensible views regarding love and marriage.

—The “Spirits” are reported to say of a certain reformer: “He is on two paths instead of one; his mind takes in two ideas, Materialism and Spiritism. Hence he is in luck so far as things are laid down in natural Law.”

—Robt. Dale Owen, Vice President Wilson and other venerable men were badly taken in by the Philadelphia “Katie King” who proves to be a fraud. They are not the first old gents outwitted by a young lady, fair.

A LEVEL-HEADED “SPIRIT.” In the light of Eternity, the U. S. government is politically, rotten from the chief to the pound-keeper.—Chief Justice Chase.

—During the late dry season the water in Lake Champlain was so low that people complained of the dust kicked up by the steamers.

—The Charlestown Advertiser has an interesting notice of the life work of E. D. Linton, written by E. R. Place.

—Annie Dodd, a resolute English woman, has been imprisoned for resisting the tax collector.

—The Church, destitute alike of positive knowledge and living faith, is a many steeped perhaps.

—The true and natural foundations of society are the wants and fears of individuals.—Blackstone

—Benj. R. Tucker returned from Europe the 14th ult.

—Government is coercion.—Wm. B. Greene.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MARION TODD, Port Huron, Mich.: "What are the laboring people of America dreaming of by endorsing a gold basis? By so doing they are encouraging a species of despotism which strikes at the foundation of their liberty, and which with a centre of usury (which means robbery) raised continually. Is it not necessary that the medium of exchange be equal to the wealth of the country? Now certainly there is not gold enough in this land to even pay its debt. So long as we have a gold basis insufficient to pay its debt how can we expect anything but fluctuation in rise and fall, shortages, runs of banks and hoards? It gives a certain fall to all the change in the world to manipulate this servile medium at the expense of the suffering masses. Of course we would be afflicted more or less in this manner, gold basis or not, since carriers can be made of any product whatever; yet one of the greatest incentives would disappear if by the people any impoverished or more properly speaking, paupered.

Whether gold is locked up or not it is so severed that government cannot obtain sufficient to run itself. We would have little buying and selling if all paper money was destroyed. The first few who would come could dispose of their products and return home with gold but a majority might as well remain at home, since there would be no medium of exchange in which to pay for their products unless more debt is incurred by borrowing gold from abroad. We are told that paper money is not as good as gold, but how much better is gold after a few have gathered it home? There would be just as much wealth in the country and all there would be lacking would be a medium of exchange adequate to its wealth. Now is not a medium which is insufficient to supply the country, too expensive a medium for any people to use?

Specific usury keeps the masses in a vise. It is the most inconsistent principle a republican form of government can adopt—it is at war with the very name republic, worse than kings and divine right. If it become necessary that we have a product of labor for a standard of value corn, potatoes, wheat, or any other product would be more fitting than gold. If we would free ourselves from bondage let us free ourselves from usury in every respect."

FROR. GEO. W. WARREN JR., Boston Mass.: "I was gratified at the coincidence that two of the speeches (at Colman Hall), those of Vice President Wilson and of A. Bronson Alcott, insisted on the very point which I had pleaded for, viz., agreeing to differ in silence on minor topics, for the sake of co-operating on major ones. I purchased your essay on currency, to all of whose ideas I assent except the secondary one that we should try to press. I am interested to ask what, or you avoid receiving or paying interest yourself. Most of the ideas in the essay I have for some time held; one was new to me, which seems surprising, considering that my father was a banker, viz., the injustice of legally prohibiting open competition in emitting bank bills. Your point is clear and plain. I also obtained a copy of 'The Word' the first I had seen. I notice that you are undertaking in it three crusades at once: against capital, against the churches, and against marriage.

Now a person may privately advocate as many causes as he chooses, and his acquaintances will have the help of their personal knowledge of him to bear with him even if he advocates the views which his subscribers to a newspaper do not wish to help to prevent a prejudice of the head from becoming one of the heart. Hence is not Pres. Lincoln's motto of "One War at a Time" as important to the success of a paper as that of a nation? My personal feeling is that I abhor infidelity too radically to care any more for a sentimental declaration of a faith that is not lived, than for a courageous denial of a faith that one is not ready to begin to practice. And I feel sure that my friend will be willing to treat civilly the enemies of churches if you will treat them (the churches), civilly; and by civilly I mean a great deal; I mean a practical recognition of the fact that hearts are fashioned alike, that if we had been born and brought up Turks or Romanists, we should be as Turks or Romanists, that equity requires that we should do to our neighbors as we would have them do to us if we possessed their prejudices and habits."

Hartford Conn.: "The money which comes in January you can get when due and have the use of it until I call for it. I may be obliged to pay you for taking care of it, for property should pay for its keeping. The stronger should help the weaker, or at least not plunder them (the borrowers) because they are in so dependent a condition as to be obliged to use other people's property. If however borrowers return money when lenders need to use it the lenders are the party in debt. Is it not funny for me to be so well off as to be able to make a revolution in lending money! But as I suppose you would say that it is only declining to steal, I don't see as I am likely to get much glory out of it."

A. B. WESTRUP Pontiac Mich.: "In England as far back as 1836 J. F. Bray, wrote a work called 'Labour's Wrongs & Labour's Remedy or the age of Might and the age of Right.' Size 12 mo., & 216 pages. In this book he advocates government and national currency, and cost the limit of price; also the abolition of interest. The work is an able argument in defense of labor's rights."

MRS. ELIZABETH HUGHES, San Francisco Cal.: "I like your WORD very much. It is full of vim and very suggestive. Shall I describe as soon as able, but am doing nothing to bring in money, and this is the worst country in the world to be poor in, (for all except the climate)."

ANNIE LORCH CHAMBERLIN, Chicago Ill.: "One of my Spirit Guides, Rev. J. C. Fulton, desired me, last eve, to send a year's subscription to THE WORD and THE CITIZEN; so I will not longer delay."

Mrs. E. J. CROSSMAN, Boston, Mass.: "Three of my most trusted Spirit Guides, wished me to write and bid you God speed in the cause of Humanity."

RECEIVED.

THE FINANCIAL REFORMER, organ of the Granger's Mortgage Bank. Edw. J. Nieuwland Editor, 44 Broad St. New York City. SECOND OPEN LETTER TO GRANGERS. By Edw. J. Nieuwland. THE SUMMERLAND MESSSENGER. T. P. James, (Dickens Madison), Editor. \$1.00 per year. Monthly. Address Lock Box 47 Brattleboro Vt. CHRISTIANITY, ITS INFLUENCE ON CIVILIZATION AND ITS RELATION TO NATURE'S RELIGION. By Dr. C. S. Weeks, 270 4th Av. N. Y. City. REFORMATION OF PRISONERS. Read before the American Social Science Association. By Z. R. Brockway. A DISQUISITION UPON LOVE. By Samuel Keese Great Neck L. I. N. Y. THE CAUSE AND CURE OF PANIC OF THE REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES. By Benj. Skinner. Acton Mass. Price 15 Cents. CRITICAL COMMENTS upon certain Special Passages in the Introductory Portion of Dr. Edward H. Clarke's Book on "Sex in Education." By Wm. B. Greene. SPIRITUALISM AS AN AID AND METHOD OF HUMAN PROGRESS. By J. J. Morse, London. J. Burns Progressive Library and Spiritual Institution, 15 Southampton Row, W. C. Also By the same Author & Publisher, CONCERNING THE SPIRITUAL DEAD. Third Thousand. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 12th Convention of the Iron Molders Union of North America. Cincinnati, Ohio. Robert Clarke & Co. CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, How Made More Effective. An Address by Amasa Walker before the Sovereigns of Industry of North Brookfield, Mass. SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY BULLETIN. W. H. Earle Editor, Worcester, Mass. LETTER TO NATURAL LABOR COUNCIL, on Public Lands and Finance. By John Magwire. Also an Address of R. F. Wingate, on American Finance its Evils and their Remedy. Daly & Co. St. Louis Mo.

CASH RECEIPTS.

H. A. Robinson \$1.55; A. M. J. M. Page .15; William Wallace \$1.10, Wallace Gaines .70; C. S. Weeks .75; Geo. S. Foster \$1.00; Wm. A. Stedman .70; F. O. Harrington .50; John Ginning .70; B. Franklin Clark .23; W. G. Markland \$1.66; Cohoes Democrat .70; J. B. Husted \$2.88; John Pigott .70; Geo. L. Bliss .75; Mary W. Barr .50; W. H. Allen .78; Harvey Riddle .58; Annie Lord Chamberlin .75; P. L. Sherman \$1.68; C. A. Hazlett \$1.78; Frank M. Reed .40; Maud L. Brainerd .75; M. H. Holcomb .50; A. P. Ware \$1.00; N. Bailey .70; Peter C. Woods .15; W. E. Lukens \$1.00; A. B. Westrup \$11.50; also by Mr. Westrup the following twenty-five subscribers, (Wm. B. Greene .75; J. W. Crebs .75; A. W. Johnson .75; John P. Travers .75; Wm. Robertson .75; Albert S. White .75; Theodore Earle .75; S. W. Ransom .75; P. Sherman .75; S. Simpson .75; W. H. Clarke & Co., .75; Hobart H. Chipman .75; W. H. Van Leenwen .75; Simon Hunt .75; Wm. Greene .75; Geo. W. Burr .75; John S. Peck .75; D. S. Hopkins .75; Taggart, Simonds & Fletcher .75; J. Frederic Barr .75; Wm. A. McConnell .75; W. C. Palmer .75; S. Bartlett .75; Edward Ansojre Jr. .75; Standish Fuller .75; by Benj. Skinner, James W. Fiske .75; Frank M. Lund .75; John Howes .75; P. A. Collins .75; C. F. Fitz .75; Henry Rust .50.

—Mr. W. F. Jamieson is making earnest objections to the religion of Jesus. Will he allow us to say, that he is unnecessarily troubling himself, since Jesus never professed to have any religion? The beautiful, truthful, doctrines of nature, referred to constantly by Jesus, are one thing, whilst the religious of the day are distinctively another, for which Jesus is in no way responsible. If he ever used or referred to the word religion, will Jamieson please point out the chapter and verse?—Kingdom of Heaven.

—The first telegrams from Fall River, Massachusetts, about the burning of the Granite Mills, gave two lines to the number of people who lost their lives, and eight lines to the money losses by the company that owned the mill, and the insurance companies. This is about the proportion in which human life is held when competing with capital: Iron Molders Journal.

IN THIS COUNTRY there are 63,000 churches and 43,874 clergymen.—Index.

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"JUST A FEW WORDS ABOUT ADAM."
This is the title of a half-essay, half-talk, by Gail Hamilton in the Christian Union. She does not like Adam much, and we doubt not Adam would not have liked her. She says: "He had no temptation to speak of." We ourselves have always thought better of Adam than Gail does. He ate the apple because Eve was in for it any way, and he felt bound to see the old woman through.—Brooklyn Argus.

—In this city alone it is estimated there are 75,000 persons now idle, with no money on hand. What are the poor creatures to do? We have yet to learn many secrets of political economy, and the true science of society, a system that will equally prevent the production of millionaires and paupers, and afford employment and due compensation to all.—N. York Truth Seeker.

—The following appeared in the Worcester Weekly Spy of Dec. 25th 1874:—Notice is hereby given that I gave 48 my Son Francis W. Davis his time April 6th, 1874, and shall collect some of his wages and pay no debts of his contracting from that date. (Signed) CHARLES DAVIS, Princeton, Mass., Dec 19, 1874.

—When a boy goes out to service he should remember two things: 1st. To work for the interest of his employer; 2ndly. To keep on the right side of the women.—Charles Davis.

—No opinion can be heretical but that which is not true.—Prof. Sedgwick.

THE SUN.

WEEKLY AND DAILY FOR 1875

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly. The Weekly Sun has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its utility is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but improve and add to its variety and power. The Weekly Sun will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner. It is our aim to make the Weekly Sun the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and lightly printed. The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the Weekly Sun, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the Weekly Sun is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of quakers, and seeks no favors from their supporters. The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns. The price of the Weekly Sun is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages and fifty-six columns. As the subscriber pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under no circumstances will we require payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the Weekly Sun at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, post-paid for a year. We have no traveling agents.

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—The ground on which Northumberland House at ends in London was bought for the purpose of opening up a new street. The price paid was \$2,489,500, a check for which immense sum was handed over to the late owner.

—The Governor of Maine has appointed several women Justices of the Peace, and they have married people. The Supreme Court decides that they were all ineligible; and now there is a pretty mess.—Boston Daily News.

Why, what hath Fatehood in the world to do But lie to live, then die to prove the True? —Gerald Massey, to Theodore Tilton.

—Byron says History "Lies like truth, and yet most truly lies."

