

*Written for this Paper.*

## THE FUTURE FARMS.

V.

NOTE 1.—It is a historic fact that farmers and other producing parts of commonwealths in the past could not protect themselves in their equal rights as citizens, nor extricate themselves from imposed despotism, but were driven to the wall by the consuming class into political disability and degradation, and into poverty and serfdom; reverberating through millenniums in floods of blood and tears, by the fall and ruin of almost all nations hitherto known in history.

The question now is, "Shall this downfall, through Caesarism, again be repeated in the republic of the United States of America, or shall it lead all mankind in the victory of brotherhood over tyranny?"

Whenever a republic rises up, it is, next to Providence, done by the producing class of the people in order to maintain equal rights for all members of the commonwealth. The consumers never build up republics; in their very instincts they are and represent anti-republicanism. But whenever the consuming class became strong enough to successfully muster its rapacious legions, it would destroy the republic and give way to the rule of despotism.

In a republican commonwealth, where its constitution and laws are yet founded and faithfully executed according to the golden rule of our great Master, despotism and tyranny, with their dark and horrible rule, must give way for the day-dawn of brotherhood. If brotherhood and equal rights shall rule our republic, it will stand; if not, it will fall, like its predecessors.

Therefore, as we have reason to believe, all conspiracies to the contrary notwithstanding, our grand Republic will stand. Division of labor, and its fruits, founded on the equality of the "golden rule," will give shape to "the future farm." The tiller of the soil shall be the owner thereof, making an honest living in the sweat of his brow and by the work of his own hands.

NOTE 2.—The mischief causing our national financial trouble amongst the farmers (as well as other parts of the people) lies in the unequal division of the fruits of labor. The decree in Holy writ, that "the idler shall not eat the bread of the laborer," is trampled under foot; and the penalty is that the idler, after having been fed by the bread of the laborer, turns around and enslaves the latter.

This is one of the main parts of the world's present sad and gloomy history in a nutshell.

The necessary surveillance by the people over the idler should consist in timely training and education of the citizens in making an honest living by the work of their own hands. If this education be neglected, history teaches us that the idler will conspire against the welfare of the state, and establish Caesarism. The Grecian ostracism was established to guard against this oft-repeated mischief. Caesarism is diametrically opposed to "the golden rule." Caesarism is a social, political and ethic religious deformity, spreading ruin in its path wherever it goes. The program of Caesarism is as it always has been: get possession of the fruits of labor by any

means, withdraw advancement and independence from the producer; impoverish, degrade, subdue and disfranchise the laborer, mainly the tillers of the soil; unfit him for citizenship in the republic, and then proclaim the monarchy.

In the above are contained some of the forces which, as shown up in history, have caused untold sufferings and bloodshed, revolution and war, under which nations have groaned and gone to ruin, never to rise any more, because the teachings and discipline of our great Master were overridden and rejected.

General Cincinnatus was taken from the plow and placed as commander in chief over the Roman armies. But he had slaves (prisoners of war), which in his case was an institution to create and accommodate aristocracy, and which, if tolerated in a republic, will prove anti-republican.

The future farmer, in order to maintain necessary political and social power, must rise to a high grade of efficiency in his most noble industry; he must be an apt student and a scholar, a scientific farmer, and know how to take full advantage of the opportunities in nature's productions, as well as his social and political positions. He should be an ideal citizen of the republic, possessing equal aptitude with all branches of society, in the acquirements of advanced citizenship. It should be familiar to him to fill his place in the professor's studio, as well as with the plow, and in all places on his farm, as well as when called to do public duties to the republic.

It must absolutely be the farmer's duty and ambition, as a citizen of this great republic, to see to it, as far as his power and influence may reach, that labor must be honored; if not, he knows it is a charge against the stability of the republic. The traditional and of-long-standing deformity of aristocracy in any shape or form, feudal tenantry, serfdom or otherwise, must be swept away and kept out of the republic. As soon as inequality (political, etc.) takes the upper hand, society will wane into lord and serf, monarchy, despotism and degradation.

Without high social and industrial efficiency the farmer can not sustain himself on equal footing with the citizen in general. He can not educate his children up to this common standard of a republican citizen. His position must be equal with any part of the people, and follow in the footsteps of his fathers of the republic. In fact, a republic can not obtain or be stable without advanced farmers, industrialists and producers. Yes, it is an absolute necessity for the endurance of our Republic.

Therefore, the future farmer must enjoy the fruits of his own labor in order to fully sustain the Republic; and the farmer can not afford to be under any obligation to feed and nourish an aristocracy or a monarchy. If he does he will not alone be enslaved, but the Republic will be obliterated.

NOTE 3.—In analyzing the division of the fruits of labor we find that it is not at present in a state of harmony with the constitution; but "while the fittest" are scrambling for the upper hand in the commonwealth's fruit of labor—division, the less fortunate, must subsist on the leavings."

National labor division, and the division of the fruits of that labor, to say the least, are promiscuous. So far the Republic is sinking. The ideal state is yet in the future. The present waste of labor, through unnecessary frictions of many kinds, are enormous and incalculable. And to save this waste—where is the model state to go by, in order to approach the ideal commonwealth? How is the "deal" of labor to be made? All kinds of man's communism have failed. If the statesman was found who could say or know "how," then where is the power, authority or influence that can execute it?

The ideal commonwealth could not be expected to grow out of the present conditions altogether; but through a continued reform after an improved pattern. If aristocracy or despotism at present puts on ever so moderate, conservative and liberal aprons, if its cunning surpasses all that money can buy, and bought intelligence can invent, in order to hide greedy and wicked schemes lurking beneath, it is nevertheless in opposition to "the golden rule," and, if tolerated, will accept, favor and hasten our national ruin.

But, touching the present, how did it come to pass that those monstrous inequalities of labor and division of fruits of labor, which are now prevalent in our Republic, could be tolerated by the people? How did it come to pass that those perpetrators dare do it in the open sight of the nation? How is it that this freebootery has gained such an amazing power within the last thirty years particularly, and that those crimes are committed unpunished?

Is it because the people did not know much about national financeering, and its wide scope for fraud. And because those who did know, had their hands in the spoils? But as the people now are receiving financial education, it may be expected that intrusions of the past on the equal rights of the people will meet with necessary remedial legislation.

Through analyzing the conditions of the people, it is easily found that in the division of labor, and the division of the fruits thereof, we are a long way from an ideal community, or from submission to the golden rule; but that financial distress, poverty and suffering, on the above account, are rampant in our Republic, enough to move the philanthropist to speedy and effective action.

The application of the healing remedy should not be delayed. It should be remembered that when through almost unendurable sufferings an outraged people are moved to madness, retribution may make speedy execution. And when it begins to run over its obstructions, it will spread ruin in its way. Despotism while in power is necessarily and always shortsighted in regard to its own position before the people. It does not appear to see the breakers ahead or the clouds gathering. It blindly confides in a power it has not got, and does not realize the precipice towards which it is steadily hastening.

In this connection is significant the utterance of a certain money-king when some opinions of the people against him were presented to his majesty of gigantic steals: he answered "the people be d—d." This is characteristic of the fictitious heights of imaginary power the treacherous moloch can induce people to ascend to.

NOTE 4.—If economy ruled the divi-