

thing was an aristocracy, the demous might laugh.

We can to some extent sympathize with those statesmen because they can see that authority, or a sufficiently controlling power is wanting, and foreshadows anarchy in all its dreaded, horrible features; but they do not know that an overruling Providence holds this power in reserve, ready at any time when willfulness to accept it is made manifest.

Note C—Has it not for a long time become a state necessity for the governmental power to regulate and establish commercial equity in the exchanges of our industrial productions?

The salutary efforts already made in that direction against a few of the trusts are indications of the awakened apprehension of such a state necessity. But the manifest weakness in the execution thereof most likely originates in the opposition it meets by the manipulators of monopoly.

Equitable commercial proportions of values, or prices on productions will, of course, be upheld under the pretense that the so-called "law of supply and demand" regulates those values. And most likely many of the trusts, avowedly arranged to command the prices, will be the main adherents to such logic.

When in 1873, by demonetization of silver, the purchasing power of money was raised between 40 and 50 per cent, was that caused through the law of supply and demand? No! It was done by fraud.

When the purchasing power of the farmer's labor was lowered at least 50 percent, was that caused by the law of supply and demand? No! It was done to satisfy the greedy molochs of Wall street, to enslave labor, and to put down democracy.

And when the value of the farmer's production was constantly lowered, since 1873, at least 40 per cent, was that caused by "the law of supply and demand?" No! It was caused by demonetization of silver, raising the value of money 40 per cent.

Eight millions of farmers, and as many of the rest of industrial workers of our republic, now demand governmental interference in order to establish commercial equity, in the exchange of our industrial productions.

Note D—Capital without labor, becomes valueless. Therefore, the modern way for capital to make labor its dependent, is through the mortgage and tenant systems. This is the two main factors through which capital invades the domains of industry and labor.

In the first instance, under the mortgage system, the farmer regulates his own work, for the purpose of next to his own sustenance, to supply "his master" the mortgagee, with subsistence. In the second instance "the master himself" supervises the labor of the tenant; and is generally found engaged by corporations and syndicates. In both instances of mortgage and tenant, capital arranges for from 25 to 50 per cent benefits, which capital dictates, and goes as near to the floodmarks of danger as it can so as not to choke their serfs.

What is the outcome of such dependency? Will it not have the same

tendency now as in former times? Will it not gradually incapacitate men for citizenship in our republic? Is it not a conspiracy against our commonwealth? What horrible visions caused Lycurgus to make that renowned and unpracticable division of property? What part did slavery have in the overthrow of ancient republics? And what was it that did create slavery in those republics? Was it not the same as now?

Is endurance of republics possible without the practice of the "golden rule" to make them permanent? Masters and leaders under that rule become fathers and teachers; and under those heads there would be no enslaving tendencies, incapacitating the laborer for citizenship.

If strikes could be forbidden, which, outside of arbitration, now is the last resource left in the hands of the laborer and he be compelled to come to his master's terms, that would be a sure step towards freedom in an anti-republican spirit. But it proves conclusively that state-manship has failed to do its duty.

Note E—We propose to point out, if we cannot entirely prove, what is still in the bosom of the future and destiny of "the future farm" in regard to increased productivity of the soil, through science and rational farming improvements.

And we also propose to point out how the present nets, snares, traps and legislation set out and bought by money monopoly—how those benefits of improved farming would almost entirely be grabbed by this common national enemy, the intended, destined and planned future aristocracy and nobility of a ruined and fallen republic, if it was not checked by some kind of Lycurgian evolution.

Is it not an incontrovertible fact (as only one instance in the cause of decline of our republic) that through the congressional financial jugglery of 1873 the purchasing power of money, in the hands of the "barons," was increased 45 per cent? This Himalayan monstrosity of injustice! It lowered the value of farm labor and production at least 45 per cent. And all industries dependent on this 45 per cent increase in money value, and which provided the farmer with his wants, increased his prices at the same ratio. It lowered the value of the farm to that amount; decreased the possibility of paying the farmer's outlay and debts the same amount; at the same time trusts were organized and incorporated everywhere, fastening on him this 45 per cent in increased prices on mostly all what the farmer used to buy.

What was the outcome of this moloch worship in Wall street? People did not hardly know what was the matter; but the slimy coil of the serpent gradually tightened around them; and the impoverished farmer had to flee to the serpent's nest for deliverance, in the shape of billions of dollars in mortgages. We may imagine we see the demons grin, having gained the victory over the shortsighted poor humans, the greedy money-harons to commit this monstrous fraud, in taking such inhuman advantage of his brother!

When the great man Moses saw his tenant-erf-brother so cruelly abused,

was it any wonder that it raised his ire and zeal? (He struck too hard, we admit.) But Moses raised in the esteem of God and man for punishing the tyrant.

Now for an illustration: Suppose that within the next twenty years the average increase of value in the productivity of the soil would be 20 per cent, and the increase of labor value would be in proportion. Supposing also that during those twenty years the money barons retained their present power to fill or drain the money market and command the prices of money. Supposing also that to farmers, in order to sustain and execute the above planned improvements, a few billions in capital were needed within the United States. According to the present catechism of Wall street, the money barons would want the lion's share of that 20 per cent.

But now, that 20 per cent to be gained by mentioned improvements, was conditioned that the interest of the capital needed should not exceed 3 per cent (and let it here be remembered that very seldom farming improvement is worth any more than 3 per cent, if the tiller shall have any part of the benefits of the capital.) The question according to set rules in Wall street conclaves, would not be: what can we let them have this money for? No! but it would be: how much of that 20 per cent can we get? We will put our market-price-jumping-jack on the mysterious curtain, and proclaim liberal terms. But we will take all the benefits of farming improvements. Only we will leave enough for the farmer, so as not to choke him in his faithful efforts as our bounden servant.

Knowing this financial tyranny to be prevailing, would it be any willingly to submit all national progress to the tune of Wall street's money leader?

Therefore, while "the future farm" proposes in the near future through scientific and rational improvements to increase farming-labor value 25 per cent, we at the same time should have our eyes open to the necessary preparations, in order that these future improvements shall not, still more, sink our nation in the grasp of modern feudalism.

The farmers throughout our glorious republic must unite and organize as a financial and commercial body for self-protection and progress.

As farmers in the United States make up a powerful majority, we should have and hold a majority representation in legislative and executive bodies, before farmers can consider themselves properly secured in their constitutional rights.

When haughty and self-sufficient money power sits in its high chair and presumes to send out its imagined irresistible mandates, let them learn that there be powers greater than money, and that a kind Providence is silently watching the welfare of the people, and to those who use unrighteous dominion over their fellow-men it is proclaimed in holy writ they shall fall.

Note F—Nature yields its treasures in abundance to the intelligent and rural husbandman, without stint, contention or strife, and trains his soul to a peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of