

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

ALLIANCE NOTES.

Eight thousand troops at Buffalo, N. Y., are protecting scab labor that has taken the place of organized labor. Carnegie, Frick and others of the steel trust make \$10,000 a day. It is a pity a good healthy income tax is not in vogue. We do not wish capital to be robbed of any of its just rights, but we object to labor being robbed of any of its just rights. In Lawrence county, Ark., there are only three democrats and one republican, the rest being people's party men.—Great West. The miners of Tennessee and the switchmen of New York are harvesting the crop they planted by voting for the democratic and republican parties.—Lamar (Mo.) Industrial Union. In free trade England the same complaint comes from labor that we are confronting in highly protected America, and when a man says free trade or protection are at the bottom in either country he is either a stupid ass or a liar.—New Forum. If miners and switchmen would exercise a little common sense in voting they would serve their interests in a much better way than they can do by striking and destroying property and getting themselves butchered by Shylock's army.—Lamar (Mo.) Industrial Union. The Atchison Champion, speaking of the present labor troubles, asks: "Where will it end?" It will never end.

AN UNEQUAL FIGHT.

The Executive Arm of the state and the Nation is bled to strike Down Convict Labor.

It would seem from the following Associated Press dispatches that the whole military force of the United States is at the service of the capitalistic monopolists, to assist in crushing out organized union labor. General Counsel A. S. Colyar, of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., said at the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York in regard to the convict labor troubles and the company's state lease: "One thing is certain, that when the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. once gives up its lease it will never again employ convict labor. One of the chief reasons which first induced the company to take up the system was the great chance which it seemed to present for overcoming strikes. For some years after we began the convict labor system we found that we were right in calculating that the free laborers would be loth to enter upon strikes when they saw that the company was amply provided with convict labor, and, as I am one that does not approve of the convict system, I don't mind saying that for many years the company found this an effective club to be held over the heads of the free laborers. But the clamorings of the people for the past few years, combined with the recent disgraceful events, have disgusted the company with the whole business, and we shall all be glad when we are well out of it." "The officers of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. and the board of prison inspectors met in Nashville, Tenn., to consider the answer of the

HOW SHALL WE VOTE?

If a Man Wishes to Vote For His Own Interests the Question is Easily Answered.

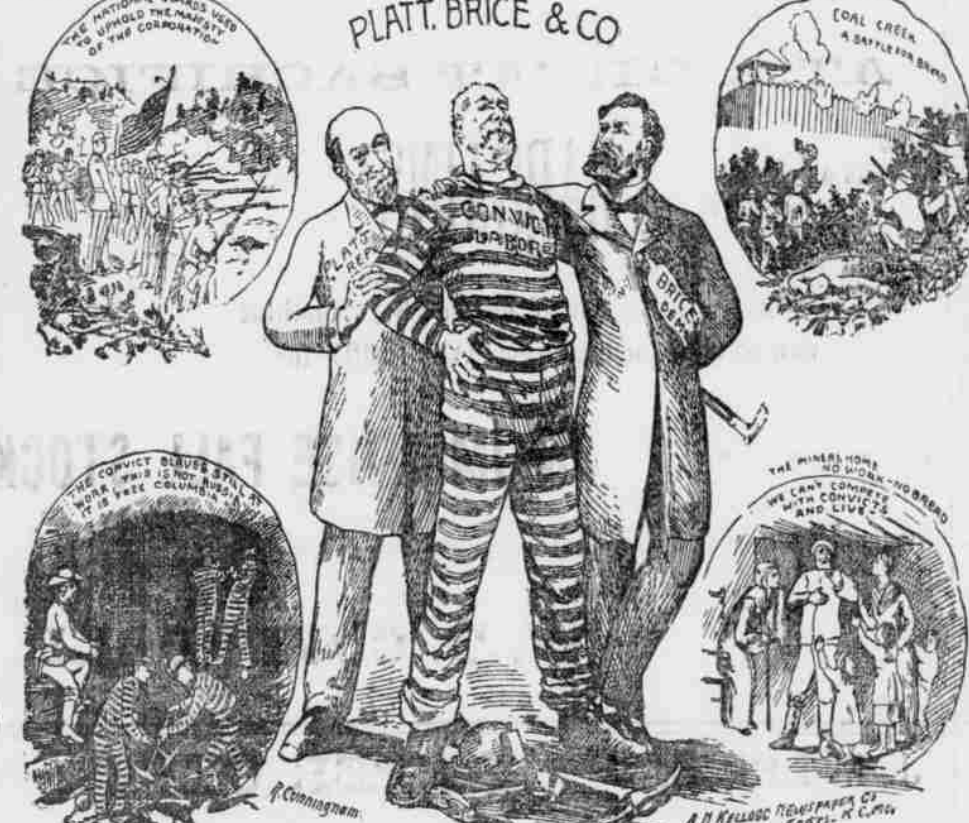
This is a question that greatly concerns us at the present time, especially the farmers and laboring classes, for we are in a great deal worse condition than we have any idea of, and we may never have another chance to vote ourselves free from the money power; and under the present management of the government, and with the present monetary system, the national bank system that we have in operation in this country in a few more years the common people will have nothing left, and will be servants and slaves to the money lords. The national banks are taking all the profits of labor out of the hands of the laboring classes and putting it into the hands of the money class and will eventually dispossess every farmer and small property holder in this nation without a change. And with the national, state, municipal and individual indebtedness standing against us that labor must pay and no money scarcely to pay it with, there won't be any of us who own farms now that will have a home left for ourselves and children at the end of twenty years, because the debt is so large, and the amount of money with which to pay it is so small that we can never get money enough to pay it, and it will take all the land owned by the common people to pay the debts. Joseph H. Walker, a wealthy congressman and a strong opponent of free silver, says that the whole indebtedness of the American people is \$21,488,000,000, and that the interest alone on that sum would amount to \$188,920,000 while the amount of gold or debt paying money is only three per cent. of the indebtedness, or three dollars to every hundred. That is, that we only have three dollars in money to pay a hundred dollars in debts. Now how many times will we have to turn that three dollars to make it pay the hundred dollar debt, or can we pay it at all without stripping us of all we possess, and if we let the debts run and pay only the interest will we not still be slaves to the money kings? Now, Mr. Walker seems to be a calamity howler, but he is telling the truth and is only stealing a little Alliance or people's party thunder when he says we have not money enough to pay the debts of the country. If he or any of the rest of the old party men think that we ought to have more money why don't they give us more. Why did they vote against free silver. But they don't want to give us more money and only talk that way to deceive the people. They will talk one way and do another way, and are not to be trusted, and we, as farmers and laborers, should vote for the men who represent our interests, it matters not what party we find them in. But we will not find many in the old parties that will work for our interest even if they be Alliance men. For we elected about forty Alliance democrats and republicans to congress last year and they have done no good because they are bound to party and have to obey the will of the money power who control the parties. The nine men who were elected on the Alliance platform have done more for the people than the whole forty, and all the men in the old parties, besides, because they worked for the interest of the people instead of working for the party. And now I want to say that every farmer and laboring man can vote as he pleases, but as for myself, I am going for the people's party ticket clear through because I have the best of reasons to believe that the men on that ticket, if elected, will represent the great labor interest of this country, and beside I believe that the time is near at hand when we will either have to vote for homes or fight for them. And the great question before the American people to-day is, not the tariff but the money question. The doing away with the national banks that is robbing the people and the government to issue and control the money. It is said that in twenty years after the national bank was organized in England that all the land passed out of the hands of the common people into the hands of the money class, and it will do the same here. They already have three-fifths of the wealth now, and in twenty years more they will have all our homes and we will become tenants and slaves to them. So let us vote for the labor party, the party that demands the abolition of the national banks. The government control of railroads, the free coinage of both silver and gold, tariff reduction and the issuing of more money to the people.—Cor., St. Louis Monitor.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES.

Why Should Not the Letter Postage Principle Be Applied to the Transportation of Freight?

What is transportation on the postal system? It is forwarding freight any distance at an average cost for such service. Where do we find the most reliable data on which to base an average charge? In the inter-state commerce reports. Where do they get their information on which to make their reports? From sworn statements of the railroads of the United States. In the fifth annual report for the year 1891, on page seven, the average distance of haul is shown to be a fraction less than one hundred and twenty miles. The average receipt for carrying one ton of freight one mile is nine and forty one hundredths mills. Multiplying the average distance of haul by average gross revenue we find that one dollar and thirteen cents per ton, or less than six cents per hundred pounds was all the roads received on the average for all tonnage of freight they moved during the year covered by that report. In other words, if the shipping public had bought of the railroads a freight stamp of five and three-quarters cents for every hundred or fraction of a hundred pounds shipped any distance, regardless of classification, the roads would have received the same gross revenue they did receive; they would have had the same income with which to pay interest on bonds, dividends on stock, operating expenses, betterment of roads, disbursements legitimate and illegitimate as they did receive and the public would have been treated exactly alike as they are now in cost of postage and postal service. Let me quote a late editorial of the Omaha Bee, which will serve to show the average business intelligence and honesty of the corporation subsidized press and how closely related to the classless family many of the so-called "smart" (?) men are who suppose they shape public opinion. In order to show how crazy we independents are the Bee's man says: "A campaign orator of the people's party in Georgia is reported as saying that the time will come when a poor man can stick a postage stamp on a mule and ship it from Georgia to Texas." When that time does come there will be fine facilities for the colonization of voters by the people's party. The people of the country have heard a great deal about Iowa local freight rates being ruinously low. We know there is some power building up certain localities and tearing down others; we realize there must be a screw loose somewhere in freight transit, but it is hard for us who are not expert machinists in science of railroading by tariffs to discover where it is. When we get a grand round-up of statistics laid before us, even though those facts have nothing but the oath of a railroad manager to support them, and when we learn that one dollar and thirteen cents per ton per haul is all they charge on the average, we are led to believe that railroading if administered to all alike makes very reasonable charges for its service. Let us look at the practical fact as applied to us in the west on our level prairies and take the so-called low rates of Iowa as a basis. Let us ship a ton of groceries (not otherwise specified) for a distance of sixty miles under Iowa rates and the charge is four dollars and sixteen cents. If it is shipped one hundred and twenty miles the average distance of a haul for the whole country it is four dollars and forty-five cents (\$4.45) Iowa rates against an average gross charge of one dollar and thirteen cents. To a man who rides on a pass at the expense of his neighbor this may look like no partiality was used against us. Groceries are luxuries and of course we ought to stand a large expense to get them. The fact is that Iowa local rates are fifty per cent. too high if we continue to base reasonable charges on a ton per mile rate. Under the Iowa rates sixteen of her roads have increased their local tonnage almost two millions of tons during the past year (see page 11 Iowa reports of '91) and her receipts have increased from over thirty-seven millions dollars in '89 to over forty-three million dollars in 1891, (see page 9 Iowa reports '91). The truthful (?) James of Iowa, who manage railroads, swore under solemn oath and in virtuous indignation that the business men's demands for rates which were put into force by the Iowa legislature would ruin them! If Ananias and Sapphira, the Bible characters noted for careless handling of the truth, had been fubred and all their progeny treated on the same scientific principle down to the present time to develop the highest genius in thoroughbred lying the net result would not produce an equal to some of these traffic manipulators who claim Iowa rates are ruinously low. Fourth-class goods, Omaha to Kearney, are eight dollars a ton. First-class goods twelve dollars, and yet the railroads make such rates to more favored localities and classes that the average haul is but one dollar and thirteen cents. In the face of this we have a majority of the state board of transportation, consisting of "clean" men who are renominated on the republican ticket, who have the power to reduce our local rates to the Iowa basis and yet they do not do it. Kearney, Neb. A. J. GUSTIN. Have Rights. We hear a great deal of talk about "rights," etc. These questions have been harped upon by the plutocratic press for years. The people ought to understand them pretty well by this time. We suggest, for a change, that the question of the rights of men and women be taken up now and discussed. We insist that men and women have rights as well as property and the signs of the times indicate that it is high time they were being considered.—New Forum. The Difference. When Carnegie's workmen were arrested they were confined in jail until bail was furnished, but when Carnegie's arrogant officials were arrested they were permitted to send attorneys to represent them and furnish bail. Justice may be blind, but in Pittsburgh she knows a capitalist from a workingman.—Rocky Mountain News.

PLATT, BRICE & CO



AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE—THE CAUSE AND ITS EFFECTS.

The patriotic rebels who at Bunker Hill laid down their lives that the republic might live have ever been enshrined in the grateful hearts of a free people. The Tennessee miners have bled and died in defense of human rights. Future historians will ascribe to them a bright page in the annals of liberty. It may be true, as the plutocratic press states to be the fact, that the free miners in Tennessee are in armed rebellion against the law, but they certainly have justice and equity on their side. The nation called the United States is the outcome of an armed rebellion against law, but in the name of liberty and human rights. If the convict criminals are to be farmed out by the state at nominal wages, with the result of driving honest labor out of employment and to starvation, it is time that labor was taking steps to defend itself. If men can coin money out of the blood and groans of convicts and the tears of the wives of unemployed honest men and yet remain prominent and trusted leaders in political parties, it is time labor set its vote so as wipe out of existence the parties that countenance such a travesty upon justice and political wisdom.—Geo. C. WARD.

until plutocracy takes a back seat in this republic and labor receives full justice. Chalk that down where you can look at it occasionally.—Topeka Advocate. When a government becomes a means of oppression and a defender of the oppressor; when it legalizes robbery of the workmen; when it makes laws for the rich and against the poor; then it is time for the workingman to take a hand in the fight and cry halt!—Kansas City (Kan.) Sun. Government loans to the people: "Why should the government mingle its credit (paper money) with that of the banks when the superior credit of the government could be extended directly to the community to the mutual benefit of both the government and the community."—John C. Calhoun. Within the past two months the entire militia forces of the states of Pennsylvania, Idaho, New York and Tennessee have been called into the field on account of labor troubles. This in free America! Is it a condition or a theory we are confronting? Is there not something radically wrong?—New Forum. The labor troubles that are just now disturbing the peace of the militiamen of New York, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, are becoming matters of grave significance. If anybody thinks there is no politics in the case he will learn better before long. This labor question is the essence of politics.—Advocate. The issue is now fairly presented between government ownership of the railroads or railroad ownership of the government. The people, if not this year, soon will have, must have the courage to sign their verdict upon this question, and when signed it will be a righteous one.—Minnesota Stock Farm and Home. Last Monday night two hundred representatives of the labor unions of Denver, met and organized Loyal Labor League No. 1, meaning, "Loyal to truth, principle, ourselves and country." After careful deliberation they adopted the platform of the people's party in toto, without a dissenting voice.—Clay Center (Kan.) Graphic. Organized labor was never so stirred up as now. In fact, even unorganized labor begins to see that it must do something to be saved. There's a revolution on. On with the "campaign of education" that the people may be enabled to vote intelligently; vote right that the revolution may be a bloodless one.—Chicago Press Press.

lessee to the orders recently made by the inspectors. The board decided to accept the proposition of the lessee and ordered that the convicts be returned to the branch prisons from which they were removed at the earliest practicable moment. This means that the state will guard and protect the lessees against violence from mobs and that the mines will be re-opened and the convicts put at work. The latest from Coal Creek is that quiet prevails and that squads of miners are still being arrested and examined. All the saloons at this place have been closed and no one is allowed in the streets after 11 p. m. The saloon keepers are strong sympathizers of the miners and their places have been closed to prevent secret meetings of the union. The Poorman and Tigers mines are worked by union men who tendered support to those who were locked out. To break up the union Gen. Curtis ordered a shut down in both mines and will not allow union men to be employed at any point in the county. In order to hold the troops here and guard

the 300 honest, toiling railroad workmen. The great central state of Tennessee has concentrated all its militia strength in the Coal Creek district of east Tennessee, and from its headquarters has issued orders to kill every miner; to take no prisoners. "The miners were guilty of the crime of objecting to work with convicts and in competition with convicts. These miners are Americans—every man of them. They appealed to the legislature year after year to have the odium of working with convicts, and the injustice of competing with them removed, but Tom Platt, of New York, who owns the mines, and the convicts, also owns the legislature, and their appeal was unheeded. At last they rose in unorganized rebellion against the infamy of being classed with criminals, and lo! the army of Tennessee has been turned loose on them, and Gen. Carnes, commander-in-chief of Tom Platt's butchers, has given orders to take no prisoners but to shoot the miners at sight. "But it is in Wyoming where this carnival of military force is most lurid and damnable. The millionaire cattlemen not only got out the state militia to shoot down, murder, plunder and burn the ranchers, but to the ineffable disgrace of republicanism, got Ben Harrison to order out United States soldiers to aid in the hideous carnage. "Thus we have four states overrun with moss-troopers—to do what? Yes—what? Four states widely sundered, with diverse industries, but a homogeneous people, echoing to the tread of battalions. And why? Distant and dissimilar as are these states the cause bell is the same in all. It is capitalism against labor. It is plutocracy against the people. The plutarchs have inaugurated an era of terrorism and blood. The people are arousing from a dreadful dream. They have fondly believed this is a republic and are now beginning to realize that it is a plutarchy. The plutarchs will not let go, and now, men and brethren, they invoke the struggle by letting hell loose. —In confirmation of the downward tendency of prices we quote from the United States department of agriculture, the following astounding report: "The national wheat crop for 1889 was greater than that of 1888, by 74,000,000 bushels; but owing to a fall of prices, sold for less money by \$42,750,000." —The masses must rise against the classes at the polls.

