

NEWS BY FREIGHT.

An Item That the Great Dailies Have Not Heard Of.

PARIS, March 11.—At the session of the chamber of deputies on the 8th instant, our comrade, Professor Jean Jaures, demanded leave to interpellate the government upon the relations that seem to exist between the anarchists on the one hand, and people high in the financial world and among the clergy on the other, neither of whom had in any way been disturbed by the government.

It is now an established fact—a fact admitted by the official journal of the government, by the Temps, and by the Petite Gironde, which is the special journal of Cabinet Minister Reynal—that the Tournade family and other anarchists of the same stripe are on the best of terms with this and that Rothschild, and with a certain Duches d'Uzes, none of whom hesitate to subsidize and otherwise to give aid and comfort to the lovely apostles of the so-called "propaganda of deed."

How comes it that while the government is every day making dozens and hundreds of arrests, that while it institutes so many domiciliary searches, it still leaves untouched these prominent and patent promoters of anarchy? How comes it that the government which affects to keep a determined surveillance upon anarchist propaganda, which pretends to be bent on discovering all these associations of felons together with all their branches, has never yet thought of sending a few of its policemen to search the house of such noblemen as Cornelius Herz and others of the anarchistic fraternity?

These are the questions that Jaures was to propound in the name of the socialist deputies.

But this question was so embarrassing to Cabinet Minister Reynal that he requested the matter be laid over for one month, a request which the reactionary majority gladly granted. Nevertheless, in opposing the government motion to lay over, Comrade Jaures ably unmasked the manoeuvres of both Reynal and Premier Casimir Perier. Jaures said:

"GENTLEMEN:—I call your attention to the declaration made by Premier Casimir Perier. He said he had no knowledge whatever of the facts upon which our interpellation is to be based. Nevertheless, gentlemen, it is a notorious fact, first, that it is barely six weeks since the satchel of an anarchist, who had been in Carmaux, was seized containing an appeal to the striking miners of that place to blow up the property of the company; and secondly, that during the last week, the best informed journals, such as the Temps, the Gironde, which is the property and mouth piece of Cabinet Minister Reynal—[Interruptions; applause from the extreme left.] that during this last week these journals have contained detailed and accurate dispatches announcing that proofs of a correspondence with very wealthy people and even high dignitaries of the church were found in the houses of this and other militant anarchists, showing that the latter had received funds from the former. Now, then, at this time when the vital question is put on all sides 'whence cometh that money?' [Applause from the extreme left.] the government coolly declares it has heard nothing!

"Very well; we are thus enabled to let the country know with what wonderful vigilance public security is guarded by this government. [Renewed applause from the extreme left.]

"But I insist in demanding that the matter be taken up now on the spot. I do so for two reasons:

"The first is a reason of equity. It is

quite clear to everyone that if such grave suspicions as now rest upon a portion of the capitalist class and certain clergymen were drawn upon a workingman, or any socialist organization, or upon any labor union, you would not have waited until some one had risen in this chamber to demand an investigation. You are redoubling your searches and investigations; but there is one side into which you do not seem to care to look—and that is the side from which the funds proceed, and from which, perhaps, also proceeds the primary inspiration to anarchist felony. [Applause from the extreme left.]

"The second reason is that during all that time that the government continues to 'know nothing,' during all that time that it keeps its eyes shut, during all that time that it keeps in suspense the exercise of its essential functions; the persons who are involved receive warning from the government papers themselves, and thus time is afforded them to cover the traces of their complicity." [Applause from the extreme left.]

The request of the government for a month's delay was granted by 257 votes against 233.

When the vote was announced, the socialist deputy, Jules Guesde, justly shouted to the ministry: "During that month the government will have to bear the responsibility of all the bombs that may explode!" With equal justice Charpentier said: "This vote is a shield for capitalist dynamiters."

It is worth while analyzing the vote. The 223 cast by the opposition in favor of an immediate investigation came, with the exception of five or six, from the right, entirely from the republicans and socialists. The 257 votes for the government include 100 votes from the clericals and the monarchists. The government's majority was made up by the Schneiders, the Henry Cochins, Princes, such as the Arenbergs, the Aillieres, Counts, such as the Elvas, barons, such as the Mackaus, and such other worthies and shaky friends. The republican majority pronounced itself against the ministry; thus, the existing ministry governs only with the support of the right; accordingly, the ministry has not only receded to the right, it has betrayed the republic.

Perier's downfall is inevitable and at hand.—S. N., in The People, April 1.

PROFIT IN COLORADO FARMS.

Attractive Openings in Small Farming, Market Gardening, Dairying and Poultry Raising.

On account of the fertility of the soil, the superiority of the climate and the great advantages of irrigation, Colorado is peculiarly adapted for the successful operation of small and medium sized farms, if conducted by men of intelligence, experience and enterprise, and there is perhaps no greater opportunity for this class of farming in any state in the union than at present exists in Colorado. Over \$5,000,000 is annually sent from Colorado to other states for the purchase of small farm products which this state could and should produce.

A GOOD HOME MARKET.

One-half the population of Colorado lives in cities and towns of the plains, more than one-fourth in mining districts, furnishing a good home market for the products of the less than one-fourth living in rural districts. As a matter of fact, Colorado is annually sending to other states about \$1,000,000 for dairy products, \$1,500,000 for pork supplies, over \$1,000,000 for poultry produce and considerably over \$1,000,000 for fruits, all of which ought to be raised at home. There is a growing public sentiment

on the part of the citizens of Colorado to give the preference in their purchases to Colorado products, not only to encourage home industries but because of their superior quality.

DAIRYING.

While dairying is annually growing in importance, the creameries and cheese factories throughout the state have often more local orders than they can supply. The fact is there is not nearly enough milk cows in the state to supply the home market for dairy products. While some of the dairymen are conducting the business on the most improved methods and consequently making money; others, who sell milk to the creameries, keep cows which do not yield above eight quarts per day and do not milk some of their stock to exceed three months in the year, in fact, they are simply range stock producing calves and some milk. The creameries pay an average price the year round of 85 cents per 100 pounds for fresh milk, and keep only the separated cream. The cheese factories pay about 8 cents per 100 pounds more than the creameries and return the whey to the farmers. The average annual wholesale price of Colorado creamery butter is 28 cents a pound. There is a state law against oleo and a state dairy commission to see to its enforcement. If more cows were kept in Colorado and more butter and cheese made, the by-products would result in a greater number of hogs being raised and fattened, and Colorado would no longer, as now, send \$750,000 per annum to other states for live hogs and an additional \$750,000 for hog products.

FRUIT RAISING AND MARKET GARDENING.

Colorado does not yet produce more than 20 per cent. of the fruit it consumes, and notwithstanding the great increase during recent years of the area planted to fruit, principally orchards, it is not at all likely that the supply will equal the home demand for many years to come. Taking the averages of crops and prices actually obtained during 1893, as reported by the Denver Fruit Grower's association, the following were the money yields to the acre for small fruits and vegetables: Strawberries \$350, blackberries \$600, raspberries \$400, currants \$500, onions \$200, celery \$450, cabbage \$100. The establishment of more fruit preserving factories will increase the demand for small fruits. As to tomatoes, the average yield to the acre is ten tons and the canning factories pay 50 cents per 100 pounds or \$100 an acre, but as a matter of fact, the great bulk of the crop is sold at much higher prices in the retail markets and only the surplus taken to the canning factories which, however, put up annually considerably over 1,000 tons, besides large quantities of peas, beans, pumpkins, etc., while the pickle factories put up hundreds of tons of cucumbers, cauliflower, onions and the like. A factory recently paid \$1,500 to one grower for three acres of pickling onions. Similar interesting particulars could be given, did space permit, of the returns, ranging from \$200 to \$1,000 an acre, from orchards, according to age.

POULTRY FARMING.

As an adjunct to a small Colorado farm, there is no industry that will yield a more profitable return on the capital invested than poultry. Colorado is now sending other states over \$1,000,000 a year for eggs and table poultry, but the people of the state are steadily awaking to the fact that it is really cheaper to pay a higher price for home-raised eggs and fowls than for inferior imported eggs and poultry. Near the cities, poultry farmers get from private customers as high as 25 cents a dozen the

year round, and from 10 to 15 cents more than the average store price for fowl.

PRICE OF LAND.

From the foregoing it will be seen that small farms, say of about forty acres, thoroughly cultivated, devoted to dairying, hogs, poultry, fruit and market gardening, have a home market for their products. The present Colorado farms usually run in size from eighty to 320, or even a greater number of acres, and many are now ready for subdivision, but small farms can frequently be purchased, leased or rented. The price varies according to proximity to city or railroad, ranging from over \$200 down to \$20 per acre, including water rights. *

Our Police System.

It is a fact, and can be proven, that the police of this city are the most brutal in existence. In no other city in the world are the police endowed with such complete authority as here; in Russia, they but obey higher officials; they cannot without orders arrest and club as they please, being responsible to no one. Here, if they have masters, they are not always officials above them, and all of their pay does not come from the city. As far as can be seen, they do not seem answerable for anything they do. As our reporter has seen, they arrest innocent people and use their clubs freely if there is the least resistance, and the victim, though he may escape without further "punishment" has no redress, no compensation for his sufferings. Such a man cannot feel any too well toward law and order. Is it safe to turn loose so many embittered and misused men? What can be better calculated to create rebels than this treatment? The cases of brutality on the streets towards innocent people or small offenders has become so common as to create little attention when mentioned. But it is none the less horrible, none the less an outrage on individual liberty; when every one realizes it, something will be done. But besides these open outrages, there are hidden abuses which do not so often come to light. It is presumed that the inquisition belongs to the past; but who that has heard of the "sweat-box" does not know that the methods of the inquisition are used to-day? Racks, fagots, whips, thumbcrews may be out of date, but none the less are helpless victims tortured and terrified. The detectives, hounded on by the press, to "catch somebody" when a crime is committed, pounce upon the poorest, most friendless man they can find, shut him up in the sweat box, and in three or four days have a marvelous "confession" from him. Why shouldn't they? If four days is not enough, five may be, and they can take all the time they wish to accomplish their purpose. Higgins' story of his life is a plain picture of an unfortunate boy hounded to the gallows by the police—arrested, clubbed, tortured, kicked about, whenever the officers had nothing else to do. What chance was ever left the poor wretch to become an honest citizen? The business of the police makes brutal scoundrels of men; the business of the detective makes despicable traitors out of human beings; and the system makes all kinds of cruelties possible.

The "sweat-box" and freedom! The policeman's club and equal rights! Torture and glorious independence! They do not go well together anywhere, but especially in a country founded upon the Declaration of Independence.—Up To Date, March 31.

You ought to read the new book "The Dogs and the Fleas." See premium list.