

prominent member of 'Change, has offered to wager \$5,000 that in this social tilt his uncle is bound to win.

INDUSTRIAL JUSTICE.

1. Go to, now, ye rich men; weep and howl, for your miseries that shall come upon you.

4. Behold the hire of the laborers, who have reaped down your fields, which is kept back by fraud, crieth, and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord.

Gel. Ep. James v. 1-4.

THE AMERICAN LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

The third annual convention of the American Labor Reform League met Sunday, May 4th, at the Masonic Hall, on Thirteenth street, near Third avenue. At the morning session, the meeting was called to order by E. H. Heywood, Secretary, who introduced L. K. Joslin, Vice President, from Rhode Island. At the afternoon session, a paper was read by Louis Masquiner, of Brooklyn, on "Labor Reform," and the subsequent discussion was taken part in by Dr. C. S. Weeks, John H. Kiser, Dr. Shevlin, M. D. Bucklin and Dr. Sheppard. They held that beyond the necessities of life the accumulation of property is a wrong, and a man who gathers wealth robs his fellow-men. Mr. Bucklin said that when a man is worth \$20,000,000 it is better for the community for him to be in State Prison than out of it.

At the evening session letters were read from J. F. Bray of Pontiac, Mich.; Emma M. Beckwith of Hudson, N. Y.; William Ben. Wright of Boston, Mass.; Benj. R. Tucker of Boston, Mass.; Elizabeth Kimball of Oxford, N. H., and Lemuel Parmely of Hammond, La.

The meeting was then addressed by William Hansom, who said that there was no standard of measurement for labor as there was for cloth and liquids. He was then followed by Col. Henry Beeny, who spoke upon the right of the laborer who tills the land to own it.

SECOND DAY.

The day sessions were principally occupied by the American Anti-Usury Society.

In the evening Stephen Pearl Andrews gave a long exposition of his peculiar views on everything under the sun. He started by a ready solution of the whole banking troubles, passed through the proper distribution of all industries through government warehouses, gave his ideas of God and Christianity, and spoke of the present government at Washington as a dead carcass. Out of this muck-heap a new mode of ruling would shortly arise, but it will without revolution. After answering any and all questions the audience thought fit to put Mr. Andrews closed.

The following permanent officers of the league were elected: President—Wm. R. Greene of Massachusetts. Vice-Presidents—J. R. Ingalls, New York; S. F. Bray, Michigan;

resented by all true friends of progress.

Resolved, That renewing our demand for the immediate enfranchisement of woman—her political and social equality with man—we urge school committees to cease discriminating against her in the salaries of teachers, and entreat all people to aid in putting an end to the ineffably mean and dishonest practice of paying girls and women less than boys and men for the same work.

L. K. Joslin offered this:

Resolved, That the people need land for homes in our large cities quite as much as for parks and pleasure-grounds, and the city should appropriate the lands of the city, now held at extortionate and speculative prices, to the families for homes, and pay for the same by general taxation.

Several letters were also read which we should be glad to present, especially one from William Ben. Wright and Benj. R. Tucker, of Boston, but space forbids.

SESSION ON ANTI-USURY.

Mr Edwin Palmer, the chairman, submitted the following propositions:

1. That money should in no case be regarded as a commodity. It is a token and measure of values, to facilitate the exchange of commodities; a counter or certificate of service; a convenient agent in the distribution of the products of labor.

2. That there is really no conflict between labor and capital, the aggregate product of labor; but there is an irrepressible conflict between labor and usury, modernly called interest; a delusive and morally blinding device, by which a privileged class are enabled to avoid labor and obtain the continual service and unremitting toil of the laboring class without rendering any adequate service in return.

3. That labor or the product thereof is the only equivalent for labor or its product. Therefore every cent taken for usury or interest is so much unjustly taken from the hard earnings of the laboring people.

4. That in view of the countless millions thus taken continually, it is evident that poverty and degradation must inevitably be the lot of the laboring class so long as usury or the interest-paying system is continued; which in its various forms takes all the net product of labor from laboring people to double continually the capital of capitalists.

5. That the effort to render iniquity respectable, by legalizing the requirement of a certain per cent. and calling it "interest," will prove unavailing; whether called usury or interest, either term will ere long be understood to be synonymous with robbery.

6. That moral corruption may reasonably be expected to increase and abound in every department, while the interest-paying system is allowed to subvert moral principle, and thus undermine the moral foundation of society.

7. That this unjust, oppressive and demoralizing system which has come down to us from the past, and which we have had no hand or voice in making, now permeates and controls human affairs, so that we are all more or less involved in it, and can be freed from it only by abolishing the entire system, which we are morally bound to do, as the only way possible to establish justice, secure the rights of labor, or have honest dealing between man and man.

THE LAW OF MOSES.

The question of usury, said Mr. Heywood of Massachusetts, lies at the basis of the whole labor movement. There has

first shot came at Woodhull, she sent them for her bombshell and disgust, so Tilton's true statement he published. When parting from Mr. Tilton he asked me in a careless, off-hand manner how the town talked about the scandal. I told him this: "Every man I had met that morning, among them several prominent members of Plymouth Church, believed it now, while they never did before, and gave as their opinion that Mr. Beecher must come down from his pulpit."

It is difficult to get at the feeling of the church, but I may remark in conclusion that a nephew of H. C. Bowen, a prominent member of 'Change, has offered to wager \$5,000 that in this social tilt his uncle is bound to win.

INDUSTRIAL JUSTICE.

1. Go to, now, ye rich men; weep and howl, for your miseries that shall come upon you.
4. Behold the hire of the laborers, who have reaped down your fields, which is kept back by fraud, crieth, and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord.

Gel. Ep. James v. 1-4.

THE AMERICAN LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

The third annual convention of the American Labor Reform League met Sunday, May 4th, at the Masonic Hall, on Thirteenth street, near Third avenue. At the morning session, the meeting was called to order by E. H. Heywood, Secretary, who introduced L. K. Joslin, Vice President, from Rhode Island. At the afternoon session, a paper was read by Louis Masquiner, of Brooklyn, on "Labor Reform," and the subsequent discussion was taken part in by Dr. C. S. Weeks, John H. Kiser, Dr. Shevlin, M. D. Bucklin and Dr. Sheppard. They held that beyond the necessities of life the accumulation of property is a wrong, and a man who gathers wealth robs his fellow-men. Mr. Bucklin said that when a man is worth \$20,000,000 it is better for the community for him to be in State Prison than out of it.

At the evening session letters were read from J. F. Bray of Pontiac, Mich.; Emma M. Beckwith of Hudson, N. Y.; William Ben. Wright of Boston, Mass.; Benj. R. Tucker of Boston, Mass.; Elizabeth Kimball of Oxford, N. H., and Lemuel Parmely of Hammond, La.

The meeting was then addressed by William Hansom, who said that there was no standard of measurement for labor as there was for cloth and liquids. He was then followed by Col. Henry Beeny, who spoke upon the right of the laborer who tills the land to own it.

SECOND DAY.

The day sessions were principally occupied by the American Anti-Usury Society.

In the evening Stephen Pearl Andrews gave a long exposition of his peculiar views on everything under the sun. He started by a ready solution of the whole banking troubles, passed through the proper distribution of all industries through government warehouses, gave his ideas of God and Christianity, and spoke of the present government at Washington as a dead carcass. Out of this muck-heap a new mode of ruling would shortly arise, but it will without revolution. After answering any and all questions the audience thought fit to put Mr. Andrews closed.

The following permanent officers of the league were elected: President—Wm. R. Greene of Massachusetts. Vice-Presidents—J. R. Ingalls, New York; S. F. Bray, Michigan;

restrictions upon the manufacture and issue of currency, Governor Dix does not, in any honest sense, favor free trade in money, but sides with the National Bank monopoly to heap new burdens upon productive enterprise.

Resolved, That the Credit Mobilier frauds and "salary steal" of Congress, the high-toned perverseness of Republican legislation at Albany and Boston, the "Religious Amendment" movement, the Methodist Book Concern, and the "obscenity" idiosyncrasy of the Young Men's Christian Association and Plymouth Church, are sufficient evidence that extant governments and religions are a compound of stupidity and scoundrelism which intelligent people should not longer support or tolerate.

Resolved, That the attempt to suppress WOODHULL & CLAPLIN'S WEEKLY and the imprisonment of Geo. Francis Train are efforts to limit freedom of speech and the press by ecclesiastical and political authorities, determined to stifle investigation of industrial and social evils, which should be resented by all true friends of progress.

Resolved, That renewing our demand for the immediate enfranchisement of woman—her political and social equality with man—we urge school committees to cease discriminating against her in the salaries of teachers, and entreat all people to aid in putting an end to the ineffably mean and dishonest practice of paying girls and women less than boys and men for the same work.

L. K. Joslin offered this:

Resolved, That the people need land for homes in our large cities quite as much as for parks and pleasure-grounds, and the city should appropriate the lands of the city, now held at extortionate and speculative prices, to the families for homes, and pay for the same by general taxation.

Several letters were also read which we should be glad to present, especially one from William Ben. Wright and Benj. R. Tucker, of Boston, but space forbids.

SESSION ON ANTI-USURY.

Mr Edwin Palmer, the chairman, submitted the following propositions:

1. That money should in no case be regarded as a commodity. It is a token and measure of values, to facilitate the exchange of commodities; a counter or certificate of service; a convenient agent in the distribution of the products of labor.

2. That there is really no conflict between labor and capital, the aggregate product of labor; but there is an irrepressible conflict between labor and usury, modernly called interest; a delusive and morally blinding device, by which a privileged class are enabled to avoid labor and obtain the continual service and unremitting toil of the laboring class without rendering any adequate service in return.

3. That labor or the product thereof is the only equivalent for labor or its product. Therefore every cent taken for usury or interest is so much unjustly taken from the hard earnings of the laboring people.

4. That in view of the countless millions thus taken continually, it is evident that poverty and degradation must inevitably be the lot of the laboring class so long as usury or the interest-paying system is continued; which in its various forms takes all the net product of labor from laboring people to double continually the capital of capitalists.

5. That the effort to render iniquity respectable by legalizing the requirement of a certain per cent. and calling it "interest," will prove unavailing; whether called usury or interest, either term will ere long be understood to be synonymous with robbery.

6. That moral corruption may reasonably be expected to increase and abound in every department, while the interest-paying system is allowed to subvert moral principle, and thus undermine the moral foundation of society.

7. That this unjust, oppressive and demoralizing system which has come down to us from the past, and which we have had no hand or voice in making, now permeates and controls human affairs, so that we are all more or less involved in it, and can be freed from it only by abolishing the entire system, which we are morally bound to do, as the only way possible to establish justice, secure the rights of labor, or have honest dealing between man and man.

THE LAW OF MOSES.

The question of usury, said Mr. Heywood of Massachusetts, lies at the basis of the whole labor movement. There has

interest in the *Union*, the situation, therefore, of this thorough-bared attempt of shame of the dead wife with be well to mention here a fact the incarceration of Woodhull rect Jail, where they were visited, a gentleman from Western k, ex-minister and ex-lawyer, perator, also called upon them once he went to Tilton and in read him the statement now *bold* previously read to me, reading by the recital of upon the person of a celebrated he name of Proctor, dressing dramatic colors. This is the from Tilton to Bowen, lately sness of the rape was concealed W—k, himself, is my author-at Tilton told him that upon Mr. Bowen, Tilton called upon if she had told Bowen of the e had, and immediately swooned. her consciousness he promptly communicated the intelligence ing, and she answered verbally. o-day that he had such an inter- d W—k of his interview with rect questions about the lady, y was exaggerated. All this time streets, Tilton carrying the *Re*. He sought the most frequented churches were dismissing their n no way to be annoyed by his ed pleasantly, and several times e paper said about him, inti- s "true story" was put together he pilfering memories of those statement. He said the original e story" was in the custody of e remark was confirmed by Mr. k also says in his paper that he, s satisfactorily where he got the hen parting from Mr. Tilton he off-hand manner how the town I told him this: "Every man I ng them several prominent mem- believed it now, while they never in opinion that Mr. Beecher must feeling of the church, but I may a nephew of H. C. Bowen, a nge, has offered to wager \$5,000 ecle is bound to win.

Stephen Pearl Andrews, New York; Wm. K. Cowing, Maine; Mrs. S. L. M. Patterson, Pennsylvania; John Orvis, Massachusetts; Lemuel Parmely, Louisiana; M. D. Bucklin, New York; A. B. Brown, New Hampshire; John Greble, Kansas; Mrs. L. M. Tilton, Massachusetts; Mrs. J. H. Brooks, Iowa; Mrs. L. M. R. Poole, Ohio; Mrs. Mary E. Tillotson, New Jersey. Secretaries—Mrs. Olive H. F. Ingalls, New York; Mrs. E. H. Heywood, Massachusetts. Treasurer—L. K. Joslin, Rhode Island. Executive Committee—J. R. Ingalls, Wm. B. Greene, L. K. Joslin, E. H. Heywood, Wm. Houston, Edward Palmer.

Mr. E. H. Heywood, in the closing remarks, charged every bond-holder as an unchristian robber, since all the sum originally loaned the government had been paid back to the bondholder, and hence any further exaction was theft. The land reformers had been working at their particular point, and yet, under republican rule, there were one hundred acres of land stolen where one was taken by any other party. He denied that there could be any ownership in land, which was the gift of God to the whole people. There is a happy time coming, within a very brief period, when Wm. B. Astor instead of selling a corner lot for \$100,000 will be locked up in the Tombs if he take \$1 for it. A long, rambling letter from the veteran reformer Eliphalet Kimball, of New Hampshire, was read on the abolition of both capital and labor, natural government without laws, and other equally comprehensible themes.

E. H. Heywood offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That since ownership in values which are not the product of human effort takes the earnings of labor without equivalent return, property in land, mines, forests or other natural resources is robbery; and the only value which government can equitably recognize is the cost of improvements.

Resolved, That since present laws of property are relics of the savage instincts of past periods, favor speculative accumulation at the expense of honest production, and tend to make the leisure class rich and the industrial class poor, no adequate solution of the labor problem is possible without a redistribution of existing wealth.

Resolved, That in recommending abolition of the Usury Law without also urging the removal of State and Federal restrictions upon the manufacture and issue of currency, Governor Dix does not, in any honest sense, favor free trade in money, but sides with the National Bank monopoly to heap new burdens upon productive enterprise.

Resolved, That the Credit Mobilier frauds and "salary steal" of Congress, the high-toned perverseness of Republican legislation at Albany and Boston, the "Religious Amendment" movement, the Methodist Book Concern, and the "obscenity" idiocy of the Young Men's Christian Association and Plymouth Church, are sufficient evidence that extant governments and religions are a compound of stupidity and scoundrelism which intelligent people should not longer support or tolerate.

Resolved, That the attempt to suppress WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY and the imprisonment of Geo. Francis Train are efforts to limit freedom of speech and the press by ecclesiastical and political authorities, determined to stifle investigation of industrial and social evils, which should be resented by all true friends of progress.

Resolved, That renewing our demand for the immediate enfranchisement of woman—her political and social equality with man—we urge school committees to cease discriminating against her in the salaries of teachers, and entreat all people to aid in putting an end to the ineffably mean and dishonest practice of paying girls and women less than boys

was satisfactorily where he got the
When parting from Mr. Tilton he
off-hand manner how the town
I told him this: "Every man I
among them several prominent mem-
believed it now, while they never
their opinion that Mr. Beecher must
t.

the feeling of the church, but I may
t a nephew of H. C. Bowen, a
ange, has offered to wager \$5,000
uncle is bound to win.

TRIAL JUSTICE.

deep and howl, for your miseries that shall
rers who have reaped down your fields,
rieth, and the cries of them which have
s of the Lord.

Gal. Ep. James v. 1-4.

LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

tion of the American Labor Re-
May 4th, at the Masonic Hall, on
third avenue. At the morning ses-
sion to order by E. H. Heywood,
and L. K. Joslin, Vice President, from
afternoon session, a paper was read
Brooklyn, on "Labor Reform," and
was taken part in by Dr. C. S.
r. Shevlin, M. D. Bucklin and Dr.
it beyond the necessities of life the
is a wrong, and a man who gathers
in. Mr. Bucklin said that when a
it is better for the community for
than out of it.

letters were read from J. F. Bray of
1. Beckwith of Hudson, N. Y.; Wil-
ton, Mass.; Benj. R. Tucker of Bos-
mball of Oxford, N. H., and Lemuel
at.

addressed by William Hansom, who
standard of measurement for labor as
liquids. He was then followed by
spoke upon the right of the laborer
it.

SECOND DAY.

principally occupied by the Ameri-

n Pearl Andrews gave a long exposi-
s on everything under the sun. He
ion of the whole banking troubles.
pper distribution of all industries
rehouses, gave his ideas of God and
of the present government at Wash-

Out of this muck-heap a new mode
arise, but it will without revolution.
All questions the audience thought
closed.

ent officers of the league were elect-
R. Greene of Massachusetts, Vice-
s, New York; S. F. Bray, Michigan;

Amendment" movement, the Methodist Book Concern, and
the "obscenity" idiosyncrasy of the Young Men's Christian Asso-
ciation and Plymouth Church, are sufficient evidence that
extant governments and religions are a compound of stu-
pidity and scoundrelism which intelligent people should not
longer support or tolerate.

Resolved, That the attempt to suppress **WOODHULL &
CLARIN'S WEEKLY** and the imprisonment of Geo. Francis
Train are efforts to limit freedom of speech and the press by
ecclesiastical and political authorities, determined to stifle
investigation of industrial and social evils, which should be
resented by all true friends of progress.

Resolved, That renewing our demand for the immediate
enfranchisement of woman—her political and social equality
with man—we urge school committees to cease discriminat-
ing against her in the salaries of teachers, and entreat all
people to aid in putting an end to the ineffably mean and
dishonest practice of paying girls and women less than boys
and men for the same work.

L. K. Joslin offered this:

Resolved, That the people need land for homes in our large
cities quite as much as for parks and pleasure-grounds, and
the city should appropriate the lands of the city, now held at
extortionate and speculative prices, to the families for
homes, and pay for the same by general taxation.

Several letters were also read which we should be glad to
present, especially one from William Ben. Wright and Benj.
R. Tucker, of Boston, but space forbids.

SESSION ON ANTI-USURY.

Mr Edwin Palmer, the chairman, submitted the following
propositions:

1. That money should in no case be regarded as a com-
modity. It is a token and measure of values, to facilitate
the exchange of commodities; a counter or certificate of
service; a convenient agent in the distribution of the pro-
ducts of labor.

2. That there is really no conflict between labor and capi-
tal, the aggregate product of labor; but there is an irrepres-
sible conflict between labor and usury, modernly called in-
terest; a delusive and morally blinding device, by which
a privileged class are enabled to avoid labor and obtain the
continual service and unremitting toil of the laboring class
without rendering any adequate service in return.

3. That labor or the product thereof is the only equivalent
for labor or its product. Therefore every cent taken for
usury or interest is so much unjustly taken from the hard
earnings of the laboring people.

4. That in view of the countless millions thus taken con-
tinually, it is evident that poverty and degradation must
inevitably be the lot of the laboring class so long as usury or
the interest-paying system is continued; which in its vari-
ous forms takes all the net product of labor from laboring
people to double continually the capital of capitalists.

5. That the effort to render iniquity respectable by legal-
izing the requirement of a certain per cent. and calling it
"interest," will prove unavailing; whether called usury or
interest, either term will ere long be understood to be sy-
nonymous with robbery.

6. That moral corruption may reasonably be expected to
increase and abound in every department, while the interest-
paying system is allowed to subvert moral principle, and
thus undermine the moral foundation of society.

7. That this unjust, oppressive and demoralizing system
which has come down to us from the past, and which we
have had no hand or voice in making, now permeates and
controls human affairs, so that we are all more or less in-
volved in it, and can be freed from it only by abolishing the
entire system, which we are morally bound to do, as the
only way possible to establish justice, secure the rights of
labor, or have honest dealing between man and man.

THE LAW OF MOSES.

The question of usury, said Mr. Heywood of Massachusetts,
lies at the basis of the whole labor movement. There has

at now, while they never
that Mr. Beecher must
of the church, but I may
ew of H. C. Bowen, a
ffered to wager \$5,000
und to win.

JUSTICE.

el, for your miseries that shall
have reaped down your fields,
he cries of them which have
Gel. Ep. James v. 1-4.

REFORM LEAGUE.

the American Labor Re-
at the Masonic Hall, on
ue. At the morning ses-
sider by E. H. Heywood,
slin, Vice President, from
session, a paper was read
n "Labor Reform," and
en part in by Dr. C. S.
, M. D. Bucklin and Dr.
the necessities of life the
g, and a man who gathers
Bucklin said that when a
r for the community for
of it.
re read from J. F. Bray of
th of Hudson, N. Y.; Wil-
; Benj. R. Tucker of Bos-
xford, N. H., and Lemuel
by William Hansom, who
measurement for labor as
fe was then followed by
on the right of the laborer

AY.
y occupied by the Ameri-
adrews gave a long exposi-
ything under the sun. He
e whole banking troubles.
tribution of all industries
gave his ideas of God and
sent government at Wash-
his muck-heap a new mode
it will without revolution.
ions the audience thought
s of the league were elect-
of Massachusetts. Vice-
rk; S. F. Bray, Michigan;

longer support of tolerance.
Resolved, That the attempt to suppress **WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY** and the imprisonment of **Geo. Francis Train** are efforts to limit freedom of speech and the press by ecclesiastical and political authorities, determined to stifle investigation of industrial and social evils, which should be resented by all true friends of progress.

Resolved, That renewing our demand for the immediate enfranchisement of woman—her political and social equality with man—we urge school committees to cease discriminating against her in the salaries of teachers, and entreat all people to aid in putting an end to the ineffably mean and dishonest practice of paying girls and women less than boys and men for the same work.

L. K. Joslin offered this:

Resolved, That the people need land for homes in our large cities quite as much as for parks and pleasure-grounds, and the city should appropriate the lands of the city, now held at extortionate and speculative prices, to the families for homes, and pay for the same by general taxation.

Several letters were also read which we should be glad to present, especially one from William Ben. Wright and Benj. R. Tucker, of Boston, but space forbids.

SESSION ON ANTI-USURY.

Mr Edwin Palmer, the chairman, submitted the following propositions:

1. That money should in no case be regarded as a commodity. It is a token and measure of values, to facilitate the exchange of commodities; a counter or certificate of service; a convenient agent in the distribution of the products of labor.

2. That there is really no conflict between labor and capital, the aggregate product of labor; but there is an irrepressible conflict between labor and usury, modernly called interest; a delusive and morally blinding device, by which a privileged class are enabled to avoid labor and obtain the continual service and unremitting toil of the laboring class without rendering any adequate service in return.

3. That labor or the product thereof is the only equivalent for labor or its product. Therefore every cent taken for usury or interest is so much unjustly taken from the hard earnings of the laboring people.

4. That in view of the countless millions thus taken continually, it is evident that poverty and degradation must inevitably be the lot of the laboring class so long as usury or the interest-paying system is continued; which in its various forms takes all the net product of labor from laboring people to double continually the capital of capitalists.

5. That the effort to render iniquity respectable by legalizing the requirement of a certain per cent. and calling it "interest," will prove unavailing; whether called usury or interest, either term will ere long be understood to be synonymous with robbery.

6. That moral corruption may reasonably be expected to increase and abound in every department, while the interest-paying system is allowed to subvert moral principle, and thus undermine the moral foundation of society.

7. That this unjust, oppressive and demoralizing system which has come down to us from the past, and which we have had no hand or voice in making, now permeates and controls human affairs, so that we are all more or less involved in it, and can be freed from it only by abolishing the entire system, which we are morally bound to do, as the only way possible to establish justice, secure the rights of labor, or have honest dealing between man and man.

THE LAW OF MOSES.

The question of usury, said Mr. Heywood of Massachusetts, lies at the basis of the whole labor movement. There has

only be answered as he would be if he had bought a negro. By what right does he call the land his property? Banking is the only kind of business which gets both its security and profit in advance. The money question is simple. It has been befogged in the attempt to justify profits. The business men take the whole risk. The bank takes all the profit. The whole cost of running the largest bank in New England for the last ten years has been less than one-half of one per cent. If the cost of money is less than one-half of one per cent., the price will in the long run come to the same. If the business men furnish the security, the business men might as well run their own banks. All that is necessary is to have our usury laws repealed. Who are these bankers that they should be exempt from competition? Who are these property holders? The trades unions are asking this. The question is simply a question of costs.

ANTONIO TO SHYLOCK.

Mr. Ingalls of New York addressed the meeting. He said the money fallacy was punctured in the question of Antonio to Shylock: "Is thy money then ewes and rams?" Shylock answered: "I know not; but it breeds as well." Revolution is inevitable, necessary—our only escape. Under the governments of Europe there is no way out but through blood. Here we have the ballot, by which we should take hold of government and restrict the power of capital.

Dr. Weeks, of New York, said: I have times of discouragement when I think what has been called human cussedness is pretty thick—almost unendurable—but after all it is the pioneer worker in clearing the way for reform. It works effectively while the moral convictions lack the courage to do so. Puritan piety and morals ran away from persecution, but Puritan selfishness when taxed gave fight and broke its power. So through all human history. The devil is the great working reformer—this devil. The new and more vital selfishness of our age, when the oppression of capital gets a little work, will grapple with it for defense, and necessity will force us then to revolutionize prevailing systems of governments, and destroy all class privileges and monopolies and the laws which support them. We will then make punice of all our law libraries, saving only a copy of such volume for an antediluvian museum. Then, with only general laws of universal natural principle of equity, one volume which may be carried in one's pocket will be sufficient for a law library. There can be no real liberty till laws are brought to this. We are now in the barbarous stage of the industrial epoch, just as the early historic period, was in the barbarous stage of the military epoch. As things now are, the squandering of the rich, producing gout among themselves, is the only pecuniary salvation of the poor. Matters will grow worse till they explode into revolution as did the slavery system. This is the way all great reforms have come, and when the prospect is the darkest the revolution is nearest at hand.

Messrs. Joslin and Buckland addressed the meeting, and the Convention adjourned.

THE WORD—A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF REFORM.

Favors the abolition of speculative income, of woman's slavery and war government; regards all claims to property, not founded on a labor title, as morally void, and asserts the free use of land to be the inalienable privilege of every human being—one having the right to own or sell only his service impressed on it, not by restrictive methods, but through freedom and reciprocity. The Word seeks the extinction of

but fewer, I am certain, who can boast victorious. At all events, your victories and the humbled capitalist retaliates with it whenever the favorable time arrives.

How many have been brought to beggary by the pernicious effects of strikes? And ties have been created between man and man and those who have broken faith with you by the will of the despot capitalist; some slavish motives; others, and the greatest, the stern law of necessity!

I do not mean here, craven like, to cry against those who have been engaged in them, for they are sometimes necessary, although more so by the insatiable appetite of the system. Every war to that system which necessitates which too often makes the laborer the victim of a system which compels the honest laborer of the earth to give him labor to that system which allows the deepest poverty beside a spoiling abundance. War to that system which makes the laborer a mere machine in the hands of a grasping, chievious, profit-monger. War to that system which swarms our streets with unwilling idlers, millions of acres of waste land, much of it uncultivated, and capable of giving employment to a "surplus population" as the unemployed are called, and of yielding them abundance of the comforts of life. War—war to death and destruction, just, most atrocious and tyrannical system ever graced a nation:

"For I will teach, if possible, the
To rise against earth's tyrants."

The men of London propose a grand Trades Union, one solid bond of brotherhood of all the men of these realms, not for the purpose of striking capital—of laboring to check the stream of wealth—but with the wise intent of going to the head, by destroying that system which exists at the expense of the laborer being paid three-fourths of the product of his skill and labor.

Trades' Unions have hitherto been justified by that system which made them a necessity to the attention of the people from the real cause of all their wrongs—by keeping them in the effect, while the cause is left in full view to gather strength every day.

Is it not a monstrous system where the laborer depends for his daily bread on the whim and caprice of a lord who, very probably, never earned a penny of his industry during his whole life? Yet such is the system under which we live; and such is the way it breaks up of its own rottenness) while a class, and especially if that class be a union.

This system you have allowed to go on for every year, as a natural sequence, simulating a mire of misery and dependance; while, in the meantime, wealth is gathering a giant's strength, and is able to keep you at its mercy.

Working men of all grades, respond to the London Trades, if you would rise to your feet; it is your only chance—your only hope; such a union can you ever hope to free you from the galling yoke of capital and class rule.