THE SLAVE POWER.

THE WORLD IN THE GRIP OF THE ROTHSCHILD SYNDICATE.

Gigantic Schemes, Past, Present and Future, of the Ambitious Money Lords. The People of the United States the Last Refuge of Freedom.

Following is the concluding portion of an able article by Senator William M. Stewart in The Arena for May. Senator Stewart traces the workings of the great syndicate from the time of the French revolution and then continues:

The Crimean war, the war of the rebellion and the German, Austrian and French wars involved vast expenditures, excited private enterprise in the building of railroads and the like, and thus created enormous bonded obligations payable in gold and silver, the money then current in the civilized world. The United States emerged from four years of a gigantic conflict, which shook the civilized world from center to circumference, a reunited, invincible, independent and conquering power. The disaster of the Franco-German war culminated in re-establishing a republic in France. Everything seemed pointing to the overthrow of the satanic power of the Anglo-Rothschild syndicate, which was levying tribute upon the commerce of the world and holding in abject bondage more than 300,000,000 of the red men of the east. The United States was the greatest military power on earth. Her armies were invincible, and she possessed the only navy in the world worthy of the name.

To overpower the United States, hold the republic of France in check and continue the prosecution of the design for the establishment of financial slavery of the world was the new problem presented to the genius of the Rothschild combination. The keen eye of the almost omniscient financiers soon discovered politicians in power in the great republic as pliable and as blind to the sufferings of their fellow men as those whom they found left in power after the great Napoleonic struggle. The plan which had formed the foundation of the great wealth of the Rothschild combination in 1816 by converting paper debts worth 40 cents on the dollar into gold obligations was secretly and clandestinely repeated in the United States and continental Europe in 1873 by demonetizing silver and thus in less than 25 years doubling the purchasing power of gold and increasing the burden of all contracts more than 50 per cent. The United States by that means was deprived of her bounteous supply of money metal and compelled to look to the great financial syndicate of England to furnish money for this government and all the vast enterprises of our great country when it was the duty of congress under the constitution to furnish the people with a circulating medium. The financial dependence upon England secured by this infamous transaction through the treachery of our public men has robbed the great republic of its proud position.

The hands of the United States being thus bound, the Rothschild combination has proceeded in the last 20 years with marvelous rapidity to enslave the human race. The chains of feudal slavery have been riveted and fastened upon India, and 350,000,000 of human beings are now suffering a more degraded and abject slavery than ever existed or ever was supposed to exist by the abolitionists themselves in any part of America. The inhabitants of the land of the Nile are now suffering from the British lash upon their naked backs to make them contribute in taxes to Rothschild's greed $7 an acre annually for every acre of land cultivated in bleeding Egypt. Japan rose from semibarbarism and astonished the world by assuming the importance of a first rate power through the advantages of cheap silver and the difference of exchange which it produced. In the spring of 1896 Japan realized the source of her progress and attributed her marvelous success in war, in commerce and in the acquisition of wealth generally to the use of silver as money, while the western world was suffering from falling prices, bankruptcy and decay by adhering to the shrinking volume of gold. Unfortunately for Japan, Shermans and Clevelands were found in that country also, who in the fall of 1896 betrayed her and by false reasoning and what other means the world may never know induced her to adopt the gold standard and plunge into bankruptcy. She is now a bankrupt appendage of the British empire and will sink back into the miserable condition from which she so recently emerged. The Chinese, although they have been made cowardly and unpatriotic by the misgovernment of the mandarins, are a most marvelous race in trade and finance. They could not be induced to follow Japan and voluntarily commit financial harakiri, as the gallant but vain Japanese were induced to do. Consequently the great Rothschild syndicate which now commands all Europe has undertaken the gigantic enterprise of dividing up among the western powers the ancient and populous empire of China. When that shall have been accomplished, China will be taxed, impoverished and enslaved after the manner of British slavery in Egypt and India.

The accomplishment of these gigantic schemes and the final subjection of Europe, Asia and Africa to the rule of the [illegible] power depend upon concentrating wealth, building up aristocracy and destroying democracy, particularly in the United States. * * * * * * The only fear which this wicked combination of men who are now controlling the destinies of Europe and Africa and building up Asia have is that the American people may yet be arouse[illegible] themselves by the use of the ballot and thereby regain the financial independence of the United States, which would be a deathblow to the scheme of universal slavery.

MONARCHISM IN INDUSTRY.

The Question of Government Ownership of Railways Is Vital.

In a letter on "Industrial Sovereignty and Privilege," delivered before the Christian Workingmen's club of New York, Josiah Collins Pumpelly said:

"Spain has come to judgment, for our American people are united in the determination to punish her despotism of centuries, to put down the monster breed in oppressed Cuba and to vindicate the sanctity of justice and humanity. As our battleships are today voicing the truth, and as we unite today to destroy a sovereignty of wrong in Cuba, so when the time comes we, as true citizens, must mass our forces to put down in America an industrial sovereignty equally baneful. We are in for the war. It is also for reconstruction and liberation, but not by fire and sword.

"Lincoln said at the close of the civil war with keen prophetic vision: 'It has been indeed a trying hour for the republic, but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of our country. Corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxious for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war.'

"Led by his counsel and warning, we are against monarchism in industry, and we believe the Master is in his own way making our people ready for a new and strong demonstration of the principles of the republic of the New Testament. We can note already the coming of the dawn of a new era.

"Wherever rent and interest are being absorbed under public control for public purposes, wherever the collective organization of the commonwealth is being employed in places of individual effort, wherever in the public interest the free use of private land or capital is being further restrained, there is one more step toward the complete realization of the ideal being taken.

"And these principles properly applied demand, among other things, the national ownership of the railroads. So all powerful have they become that the question of their control in the future is one vital to the people's interests.

"The railroads bring us in the United States to a turning point in civilization, at which there must be a new assertion of the people's power or a fatal loss of liberty. With us public control without public ownership is an impossibility. Ownership must precede control, and ere long, too, or those who own the railroads will own the government. We have over 230,000 miles of railroad, controlling $400,000,000 of property and $900,000,000 gross revenue, and having a power and influence over legislatures and over business interests truly gigantic.

"The railroad companies work with other monopolies. The 'Big Four,' a Chicago combination of Armour and three other firms, control the whole meat and cattle trade of the country, dictating the freight rates on land and sea, controlling markets, freezing out small holders and middlemen and providing an unhealthy and abnormal condition in the grain as well as cattle and dressed meat trade. Such a condition of things could not have existed in other countries where public control is the rule.

"The interstate commerce commission has done something to better these conditions, but its success has only been partial. It has been embarrassed by too little power, and power difficult to use."

The advantages of government ownership, Mr. Pumpelly held, are many. "It would," he said, "give the deathblow to the greatest lobby that ever existed. There would be no more strikes, no more cut downs. It would give employment to 1,500,000 men in addition to the 750,000 now employed. It would treat all alike, as in our postoffices. It would save the lives of many now sacrificed every year for the want of a more humane system of supervision. It would take the roads out of politics, with their corrupting and debauching methods. It would transport freight at one-fourth the present charges. As the express business would also go into the hands of the nation with the railroads it would save $5,000,000 or more yearly in that.

"In New Zealand and Australia, as our friend, the Hon. Hugh Lusk informs me, the system of state ownership of the railroads works more smoothly and satisfactorily by far than the capitalistic system in this country, while the comfort and convenience of the public appear to be in nearly every way better provided for there than here."

Growth of Trusts.

A $10,000,000 stove trust is being organized. A peanut trust to control 25 concerns is in process of formation. All the independent spirits manufacturing plants are combining and will be finally absorbed by the trust. The $2,000,000 hard rubber trust is practically assured. The Standard Oil trust is investing some $6,000,000 of its pin money in the brick business and has gobbled up 14 of the 17 plants in New York state.

Thirty manufacturers of mattresses in the central west recently got together to "regulate prices" and "reduce harsh competition." Simultaneously with this announcement there also appeared in the daily papers an account of an edge tool combination and a whisky distillery combination, all for the avowed purpose of "killing competition."

Cheap Teleponing.

In Switzerland one can telephone to any part of the country for 5 cents. The government owns the 'phones. Municipalities of Basel, Zurich and St. Gall own and operate electric street railways, and Bern and Lausanne will soon acquire these monopolies.

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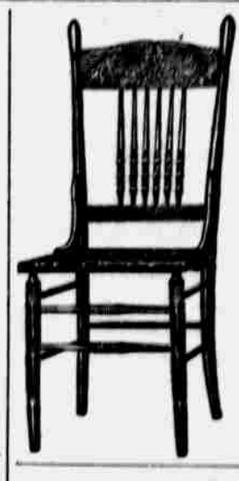

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The Housekeeper's Corner.

Making Rag Carpets

Carpet weavers say they have never had so much work before in one season as they have this spring. Many housekeepers who intended to buy ingrain carpet to put down after the spring house cleaning, found they would cost more than they could afford to pay for them, so they have made useful and handsome floor coverings out of what would otherwise been put in the rag bag or left to cumber the attic or closets. Rag carpets are durable as well as economical. One need not be afraid to let the sun shine on them, nor shudder if some one steps on them with muddy feet. In fact it is the most suitable carpet one can have in the dining room or sitting room where there are several children in the family.

The first carpet I shall describe took the premium at the county fair three years ago, and is very handsome. The wide stripes were made of dark rags sewed hit or miss. The bright stripes were composed of six threads of orange, six green, four yellow and red twisted. The last was the center of the stripe. The rags were mostly cotton and badly faded. The white and light colored ones were separated from the others and dyed orange, green, yellow, red and purple with diamond dye for cotton, and used for the bright stripe. This carpet has been in constant use ever since it was made and after it was washed the colors were as bright and pretty as when new.

If you do not wish to go to the expense of making a striped carpet, make it the old hit or miss style. Weavers charge from two to three cents less for this than for stripes. After the weekly washing is done, tear the worn out clothing into strips and put them in a box kept for that purpose. Color the light ones yellow, red, blue and green before tearing them and mix them with the others before the sewing is done so they will be evenly distributed. They will brighten the carpet wonderfully. When you have enough for the carpet sew and wind them into balls. Use any kind of chain you wish; brown and white is pretty woven in checkerboard or brick work style. The rags for a carpet should be fine and even. One and one-fourth pounds of rags will make a yard of carpet and seven and one-half or eight pounds of chain will be enough for twenty-five yards. Some looms use a little more chain than others.

MARY.

The material for J. Sterling Morton's new gold bug democratic paper at Nebraska City is on the ground and it is said the paper will soon make its appearance. Of course Sterling don't care for expense and will put in a web perfecting press; his exalted ideas of the business and the tone of thing demands a great spread, but a Washington would be equal to the demand and be a great saving.—Auburn Herald.

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Correspondence conducted by J. M. Sanford, General Manager.

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This company is the cheapest and best company in the state for fire, lightning, cyclone, windstorms and tornadoes. This company gives a perpetual membership fee and issues a perpetual policy.

We never charge for making any changes in said policy provided the insurance is not increased. We never charge for cancellation.

If you have insured your property by fire in some stock company, on account of a mortgage, we will insure you against cyclones, wind storms and tornadoes as cheap, or cheaper than any other state company. Before you insure ask some of our agents as we have 100 in the field. In case there is no agent of ours in your locality write for an agency for yourself or recommend some good live man. Address

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General Manager,
Fairfield, Neb.

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We want a good agent in every township in Nebraska where the soil is generally well farmed, for which we will pay the best commission.

This company has no salaried officers at present for all salaries are set after one years' work is done, by the boarded directors, at what they think is reasonable for the work done.

This association last year had a branch office at Lincoln, Nebraska, conducted by J. Y. M. Swigart, but said branch office proved unsatisfactory and was therefore discontinued by the members at the annual meeting and we now have no connection with any insurance companies doing business in Lincoln. Agents wanted in every township that have not now an agent and a good commission will be given on all work done. For agencies write to

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