IT WAS CHILLY.

(Continued from 1)

the rights of man against the despotism of banks and bonds is possible.

"Abandon the folly of marching an unarmed multitude of starving laborers against the modern appliances of war under the control of a soulless money trust. Such folly will augment the power of the oppressor and endanger the safety of the ballot itself. Disorder is all that is required to insure the supremacy of the armed forces of the money powers at the polls. The constitution of the United States is our charter of liberty. It has been subverted by an oligarchy of concentrated wealth. False agents of the people have betrayed their trust and brought misery and want when abundance and prosperity seemed assured.

"Traitors to human rights have usurped the powers of the government through the machinery of party and the arts of demagogues. Hurl them from power. Distrust the man who has once deceived you. Let the government of the United States administer for and not against the people. Use the ballot to protect liberty, justice and equal rights, and not to elevate to power the agents of banks and bonds to perpetuate the rule of an oligarchy of wealth."

A Heavy Pressure.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The letters and telegrams which, for the past week, have been pouring in upon the president in regard to his action on the seigniorage bill continue to fill the White House mail bags, if anything in increasing numbers. As has been the case from the first, these communications are very largely appeals to the president to exercise the veto power. It is stated, in fact, there are ten requests for a veto to one asking the president to sign the bill. The seigniorage bill was taken to Mr. Thurber late Monday evening, March 19. Mr. Thurber receipted for it under that date, and in the evening told the president of its arrival.

Tuesday morning Mr Thurber took the bill to the White House. The ten days at the expiration of which the bill would become a law, should the president take no action, begins from the day of the receipt given by the president's private secretary. Sunday, however, is not counted in making up the ten days. The president may, therefore, hold the bill until Friday, March 30, and on that day return it to the house with his veto or signature, as the case be. The indications are, however, there will be no occasion to count the exact number of hours or even days, as the president will not allow the ten days to pass rnd the bill to become a law without executive action.

The Far West Contingent.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 26.—The Southern Pacific officials here received word last night that the United States industrial army of 700 men were put off the trains at a sliding near Finlay's station on the El Paso division and that trains were run through without stopping. The so-called army broke the lock on a switch and threw it open, causing the next east bound train to take the sliding.

The men climbed upon the cars and Conductor Martin pulled them to Finlay, where he tied up the train pending the arrival of orders from General Superintendent Van Flick. The orders came for him to keep the train tied up, as the company had decided not to carry the men. Several other trains have arrived at Finlay since and all are tied up, as the army shows no disposition to let any of the trains depart without them. Finlay is in an isolated section and the army will starve out if they remain there a few days.

From Classic Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—The movement started by Coxey to bring an army of unemployed to Washington, is regarded as a brilliant undertaking by the 800 people who attended the regular outdoor meeting of the unemployed of Boston Common yesterday, and Messrs. Swift and Casson were instructed to write "General" Coxey and assure him of the sympathy of the Boston unemployed.

It was voted to petition the legislature to pass the bill for a commission of the unemployed, and to have a commission of five appointed, and also ask that the salary for the year be definitely fixed at $900.

The Colorado Muddle.

DENVER, Colo., March 26.—On Saturday Justice Goddard of the supreme court rendered an opinion to the effect that while it was the right and duty of the governor to order the removal of persons from certain offices under certain circumstances, he had no right to proceed toward the enforcement of such orders other than to submit them to the courts. The opinion virtually sustains Governor Waite in his recent action so far as concerns the removal of Orr and Martin from the police board and the appointment of Mullinf and Barnes to succeed them. Therefore the substance of the opinion is of the usual modern order, namely, the court arrogating to itself jurisdiction of questions that would not have been considered by any court a few years ago.

It is said that the governor will now agree to submitt the matter to the district court.

LATER—Judge Flynn in the district court to-day dismissed the contempt case and quashed the injunction against Mayor Van Horn and fire and police commissioners Barnes and Mullins, and empowered the latter to assume the duties to which they have been appointed by Governor Waite at once.

Immediately after the decision had been given Barnes and Mullins, with A. J. Rogers, made a demand upon Messrs. Orr and Martin to surrender the office. This was refused for the present, and the new board went into the mayor's office, where they organized, and appointed J. A. Farley, chief of police. Unless the old board surrenders there is a possibility of the city enjoying the novelty of two fire and police departments.

Sugar Trust Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 26.—Judge Dallas, in the United States circuit court of appeals, to-day affirmed the decree of the circuit court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania in the case of the United States government against the sugar trust, to the effect that the absorption of the Philadelphia refineries by the sugar trust was legal. This is a victory for the trust.

Leavenworth County Alliance.

The next regular meeting of Leavenworth County Alliance, will be held in Tonganoxie, Saturday, April 7, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m.

At this meeting business of great importance to the Alliance of this county will be transacted, and each Sub-Alliance is requested to have delegates present.

T. H. GALLAGHER,
County Secretary.

Apply at once to the ADVOCATE for special club terms.

Dutton House, Topeka, Kas., $1.25-$1.50 per day

TREACHERY TO EX-SOLDIERS.

Why All Members of the G. A. R. Should be Populists.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—How any old soldier can still adhere to the republican party after the insults, injuries and spoliations they have suffered at its hands for the past thirty years passes my comprehension. Let us glance briefly at its broken promises and its infamous treatment.

First—It promised to give all old soldiers a homestead on the free lands of the west, if they wished to settle there, making a merit of the so-called privilege of deducting their term of service in the army from the five years' settlement required by law of all other citizens. What was the result? If a soldier had served four years and took advantage of the time, he simply had the privilege of paying taxes four years longer than a non-soldier neighbor; yes and of mortgaging and losing his land four years earlier. Great privilege, Great party!

Second—He was promised that if he went west and established a home he would be protected by a grateful government. How was he protected? First the government chartered railroad companies to build lines of road near his home, instead of doing it itself as the constitution clearly requires it should when it says, "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce between states and with foreign nations," which right clearly carries with it the *duty* of doing so. But instead of fulfilling its duties in this respect, which would have protected the soldier in his new home, it turned the commerce of the country over to the corporations with the privilege of charging whatever the traffic would bear, which they promptly set about doing. Result: The loss of 15 to 20 cents a bushel on every bushel of wheat marketed abroad, as a difference between what railroads charge and what the government could have carried it for if done at cost. As an illustration: Barton county, Kansas, raised in 1892 four and a quarter million bushels of wheat, shipping much of it eastward via New York to Liverpool and paying the Santa Fe railroad 33 cents per bushel freight, where the government, if it had done its duty would have constructed a road, say to Galveston 600 miles, along the natural avenues of commerce, and could have carried it for 5, 6 or 8 cents per bushel at the outside.

Secondly—The same party that loves the soldier so, or *claims* to, as soon as they were established upon their homes, commenced systematically and willfully contracting the currency of the country, thus reducing the price, as they knew and admitted it would, of all the products raised, so that which, instead of bringing $1.50 or $2.00 per bushel, the price it was worth at the close of the war, and the price they had reason to believe it would be maintained at, and a price that would have rendered them independent financially, it shrunk with the shrinkage in the volume of the currency steadily, until to-day the soldier farmer in central Kansas is selling his wheat at 36 cents a bushel—one-fifth of the price he received thirty years ago. This was done by the party which claims to love the soldier and is working for his interest, and is asking him to continue to support it on its record. By all means let us have the record.

Again, the partisans of this party claim to be the friends of the soldier by granting and securing him a pension. Now there are but two sides to this pension business. Either we are entitled to a pension or we are not. Which horn of the dilemma will the g. o. p. take? If we are entitled to it they are not entitled to any credit for giving it to us. It is simply paying what is due to us, and whoever dreams of praising anyone for paying his honest debts. If on the other hand we are not justly entitled to a pension, then it must be intended as a bribe. If so, then give the bribers all the credit they are entitled to. Which side will you take? But the worst indictment of all is that they have systematically and wickedly deprived the nation's defender of his home, and rendered it practically impossible for him ever to secure one. Deep down in the heart of every good citizen, man or woman, is implanted the love of home. The object of all our efforts in life is to obtain a home, where we may pass the declining years of life peaceably, comfortably and without fear of the poor house. And any government that does not make it possible and reasonably practical for all of its citizens to have and retain homes is unworthy the name and should be changed as speedily as possible. Now we charge, and the official records of the government as prepared by the republican census takers prove, that a large proportion of the people of these United States are practically homeless; and we make the charge without fear of successful contradiction that not one soldier in five in the state of Kansas, aye in the United States, owns his own home. Think of it! With thirty years earnest effort, the best of their lives gone, and no home. If they had failed the past thirty years with all their strength and health and ambition to win and retain a home, how is it possible for them to succeed in the future years when they are on the downward path of life, with failing strength, enfeebled health and shattered hopes? This is a terrible indictment to make against any party, and if true should condemn it in the eyes of all good citizens, and particularly of all old soldiers who fought to save their homes. I claim that the party which they have so long been loyal to has systematically deprived them of their homes.

Now don't misunderstand me when I say that not one soldier in five owns his own home. Some there may be who live in a home that would be theirs if the mortgage was paid, but a man who lives in a mortgaged home does not live in a home of his own. He is simply a tenant at will, paying the taxes, insurance, interest, repairs, rent, and when the day comes, as come it will, that it is more profitable for the other fellow to take possession, he will be turned ruthlessly into the street, for it is impossible for the people under the present financial system to ever pay their debts. Hence none own their homes except those who have them clear of encumbrance. Think it over, comrades. Run over the list of all the old soldiers you know and see how many you know who live in homes of their own. Shame on the party and shame on the government that will thus neglect and defraud their country's gallant defenders, and then attempt to bind their hands and gag their tongues by a threat of depriving them of a pension that is justly theirs, to keep them in line while the robbing process is going on. The knowledge of these things makes me a Populist. How is it with you, comrade?

Porter's census shows that in Kansas in 1890 there were in force 298,880 real estate mortgages, amounting to $243,146,826; population, 1890, 1,427,096; number of persons to each family, average, five; number of families in the state, 265,519, or a little over—one real estate mortgage to every family. Great is the g. o. p. and its wonderful system for despoiling the people.

ALONZO WARDALL.