

Israel said to the Lord “the *horse* and his *rider* hath he thrown into the sea” (Exodus xv: 1).

Seeing that animals could bear *man* upon their backs, it would soon occur that they could also bear other burthens. Accordingly we find that Joseph’s brethren, on their first visit to Egypt, “laded their asses with the corn, and departed thence” (Genesis xlii: 26).

Also it would occur that animals could be made to *draw* burthens *after* them, as well as to bear them upon their backs; and hence plows and chariots came into use early enough to be often mentioned in the books of Moses (Deuteronomy xxii: 10; Genesis xli: 43; xlii: 29; Exodus xiv: 25).

Of all the forces of nature, I should think the *wind* contains the largest amount of *motive power*—that is, power to move things. Take any given space of the earth’s surface—for instance, Illinois; and all the power exerted by all the men, and beasts, and running-water, and steam, over and upon it, shall not equal the one hundredth part of what is exerted by the blowing of the wind over and upon the same space. And yet it has not, so far in the world’s history, become proportionably *valuable* as a motive power. It is applied extensively, and advantageously, to sail-vessels in navigation. Add to this a few wind-mills, and pumps, and you have about all. That, as yet, no very successful mode of *controlling*, and *directing* the wind, has been discovered; and that, naturally, it moves by fits and starts—now so gently as to scarcely stir a leaf, and now so roughly as to level a forest—doubtless have been the insurmountable difficulties. As yet, the wind is an *untamed*, and *unharnessed* force; and quite possibly one of the greatest discoveries hereafter to be made, will be the taming, and harnessing of it. That the difficulties of controlling this power are very great is quite evident by the fact that they have already been perceived, and struggled with more than three thousand years; for that power was applied to sail-vessels, at least as early as the time of the prophet Isaiah.

In speaking of *running streams*, as a motive power, I mean its application to mills and other machinery by means of the “*water wheel*”—a thing now well known, and extensively used; but, of which, no mention is made in the Bible, though it is thought to have been in use among the Romans. (Am. Ency. -Mill), the language of the Saviour “Two women shall be grinding at the mill, etc.” indicates that, even in the populous city of Jerusalem, at that day, mills were operated by hand—having, as yet had no other than human power applied to them.

The advantageous use of *Steam-power* is, unquestionably, a modern discovery. And yet, as much as two thousand years ago the power of steam was not only observed, but an ingenious toy was actually made and put in motion by it, at Alexandria in Egypt. What appears strange is, that neither the inventor of the toy, nor any one else, for so long a time afterwards, should perceive that steam would move *useful* machinery as well as a toy.

American Civil War: republic vs. empire

by Anton Chaitkin

The American Civil War was the climax of a continuous struggle that has raged from colonial times, and has yet to be decided.

The question posed in that war, and in all American politics, is as follows:

Should the U.S.A. exist as a powerful, independent nation? Should it be the example and partisan of freedom, so that all peoples gain independence and industrial power, and the world breaks free of the grip of empires?

During April we commemorate the 125th anniversary of the end of the Civil War, and of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. Dishonest men today smear Lincoln’s name and wildly distort the facts of the Civil War, claiming the Russian empire is acting “like Lincoln” in its military attack on Lithuania.

We may get closer to the truth of the matter, if we examine certain aspects of the Civil War which appear at first glance not to require much analysis. 1) When was the war fought? 2) What were the two sides? 3) Who won?

The chronology of secession

The full-scale war of 1861-65 was preceded by earlier skirmishes between the United States and the secessionist political movement.

With encouragement from the British ambassador to the United States, former Vice President Aaron Burr led a band of frontier mercenaries down to the new Louisiana territory in 1806. His objective was to seize money and arms in New Orleans, then combine Spain’s Mexico colony and the U.S. west under himself as emperor. President Jefferson arrested Burr for treason, and Burr’s adventure never amounted to a popular movement.

But Burr and his circle defined secessionism from then on: a British-backed movement, based in Boston and South Carolina, to eliminate the threat of American republicanism, and to subject the Western Hemisphere to European imperial rule. During the second U.S. war against Great Britain

(1812-15), the British party among wealthy Bostonians worked for the secession of New England. The majority of northern citizens sided with the nationalist, patriotic South, so the traitorous Hartford Convention of 1815 was a fiasco.

A mercurial English immigrant radical, Thomas Cooper, became president of South Carolina College and started a movement to nullify the federal tariff laws in the mid-1820s. Here the British Free Trade movement was trying to inflame the slave owners to revolt, either to stop the industrialization program of the nationalists, or to break up the Union.

By 1832 the Nullifiers dominated South Carolina. The federal government avoided a civil war by lowering the tariff and threatening force.

The British party in Virginia (the trans-Atlantic Tucker family), South Carolina (the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry), and Georgia (the Lamar family), staged a more ambitious secession attempt in 1850. President Zachary Taylor, himself a Louisiana planter, vigorously opposed the secessionists' schemes against the western territories. President Taylor indicted Scottish Rite leader and secession organizer John A. Quitman for an "Iran-Contra"-style plot to conquer Cuba. But Taylor died in office immediately thereafter, and it took a compromise drafted by the aging Sen. Henry Clay to pull the country back from the brink of separation.

The imperial party, controlling the James Polk administration, marched the U.S.A. to war against Mexico in 1846-47. Throughout the 1850s the same imperialists sent small mercenary armies (called "filibusters") into Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America. They announced their objective: one vast empire of Negro slavery from the Ohio River to the bottom of South America. The most spectacular adventurer was William Walker, who proclaimed himself dictator of Nicaragua, reinstated Negro slavery in Central America, and allied his cause to the European empires. He was twice arrested by the U.S. Navy, and twice released through imperial influence.

Congressman Abraham Lincoln led the opposition to the Mexican War in 1847. Lincoln devoted five years of the next decade to intensive self-education, preparing for the inevitable showdown with the imperialists. Abraham Lincoln's 1860 election to the presidency prompted the South Carolina secessionists to declare the United States dissolved. Lincoln denounced their action as a fraud, a 30-year-long conspiracy falsely claiming to act in the name of the people of the South.

But the secession party seized control of 11 states. South Carolinians fired on the U.S. Fort Sumter and all-out war began in April, 1861.

Who was fighting whom?

According to current popular history, the Civil War was a conflict between the northern and southern sections of the United States, fought largely in Virginia. American and European strategists of that era viewed the struggle in an entirely

different light.

The international reality is immediately apparent in the opposing naval strategies. At the outbreak of the war, the Union set up a blockade of the southern coast, aiming to reduce the flow of British arms to the Rebellion. Meanwhile, James D. Bulloch, uncle of the future President Theodore Roosevelt, purchased a "Southern Navy" in England for the destruction of the American merchant fleet.

An active secessionist party caused great tension in the new state of California, while Oregon's Sen. Joseph Lane was the 1860 vice presidential running mate with John C. Breckinridge for the secessionist wing of the Democrats. California's pro-Union Democratic leader, David Broderick of San Francisco, was killed in an 1859 duel by a thug operative of the secessionists, who were known alternately as the "Chivalry" or the "Vigilantes."

The Pacific Coast was vulnerable because no road or rail line had yet made a connection with the settled East. The western anti-Union party hoped to pull the Pacific Coast states into the orbit of the British and French empires, who were bombarding and invading China and Southeast Asia as the American Civil War began. The U.S. Navy and Consul Townsend Harris had opened up Japan to republican development in the 1850s, while American Protestant missionaries spread the ideas of technological progress and self-government in Hawaii and South Asia.

to the future of the American West tied to a republican Asia, began the construction of the transcontinental railway.

With the U.S. military tied down by the Rebellion, British and French armies invaded Mexico and installed a Hapsburg as emperor. Spain invaded Peru. The British organized a gruesome war of extermination by Brazil and Argentina against tiny Paraguay, which had followed the "dangerous" U.S. example and industrialized itself.

At the outset of the war, the all-white Union army was strongly racist. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, and the courageous performance of the newly formed Negro troop units, changed the nature of the war. America and the world now saw it as a fight for freedom on behalf of all humanity.

During Abraham Lincoln's four-year presidency, he instituted measures which were to fundamentally alter American society and the international status of the country. Five national railroads were commissioned. A steel industry was forced into existence through a 50% tariff. Banking reforms forced interest rates down and channeled investment into productive industry and agriculture. Free farmland ("homesteads") was available for all families. Free government-run colleges were established in each state. A Department of Agriculture was created, to bring European science to American family farmers. By the 1880s, largely because of the Lincoln economic reforms, the United States had leapt ahead of Britain as the world's greatest industrial power.

The London-New York-Boston financial axis always bit-

terly opposed the nationalist economic and political program which Abraham Lincoln advocated throughout his career. At the time of Lincoln's murder, April 14, 1865, the President was engaged in a showdown with the Anglo-American banking syndicate over whether British gold would rule America's finances. The Southern commander Robert E. Lee had surrendered only five days before.

Abraham Lincoln, a devotee of Shakespearean dramas, had shaped the world's largest armed force, ended slavery, and begun the largest industrialization program in history. He was not the kind of man those financiers wanted to have leading a peaceful world.

Who won the Civil War?

U.S. troops were deployed to the Texas-Mexico border at the end of the war, to support and to transfer arms to Benito Juárez's nationalist forces. The French imperial army withdrew in 1867, and the Mexicans executed "Emperor" Maximilian with the encouragement of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Victorious federal troops occupied the southern states from 1865 to 1876. During that time southern blacks began to live as free citizens in a racially mixed society. When the protective troops left the south, blacks effectively lost the right to hold office, and they were still economically oppressed and mostly uneducated.

In the 1870s and 1880s, some southerners who had been in Lincoln's prewar Whig Party disguised themselves as Democrats and began building industry, especially railroads. Rail lines spread through southern Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Georgia. A steel industry sprang up in Alabama.

Then the London-New York banking syndicate moved in, bought up the railroads and the mills, and crushed competitive industrialists. By the turn of the century, J.P. Morgan and his junior cohort, E.H. Harriman, dictated to the South. Almost all American business was soon trustified under Morgan's control. The idea of southern industrial development was canceled. The Harriman family, enthralled with new racist theories which would later be called "fascism," moved into Virginia and popularized British-modeled fox hunting as a pastime for the Better People.

Theodore Roosevelt was catapulted into the U.S. presidency shortly after his inauguration as vice president, when President William McKinley was shot to death in 1901. Teddy Roosevelt's family background typified the leadership of the imperial party which shaped the 1861-65 attack on the U.S.A.: on his father's side, Wall Street finance loyal to the British Empire; on his mother's side, Georgia-born Confederate spies acting in New York and England.

Teddy Roosevelt reversed the outcome of the American Civil War. Lincoln's programs for railroads and farm construction were ended. The frontier was declared closed, western settlement was discouraged. Under the Roosevelt social experiment called "conservation," massive land areas were frozen as permanent government reserves. Other huge land

areas were given free to friendly plutocrats such as Harriman and Weyerhaeuser, who promised not to allow cities, farms, or factories to be built.

Consider today's "environmentalism." Compare it with the mind and goals of Lincoln, the most important builder of industry in American history. Compare it again with Theodore Roosevelt, the apostle of White Empire.

Abraham Lincoln was a passionate advocate for the justice of national liberation in the tropical countries. Teddy Roosevelt threw U.S. muscle into the collection of debts for the London-centered banking syndicate. Gunboats enforced imperial dictates against Latin America. Under the new regime, the concept of pro-republican Yankees was eliminated, and its memory has been carefully erased from our history books.

Wall Street's Sullivan and Cromwell law firm is a fascinating study in the crushing and mocking of the idea of America by the imperial party, defeated in the Civil War, rising to power again in the 20th century. Founder Algernon Sullivan was a Confederate agent jailed by the Union, and an intimate family friend of the Roosevelts. His protégé, William Cromwell, organized Harriman railway employees in Colombia's Panama province to revolt in 1903, and stole Panama for Teddy Roosevelt. Cromwell later brought John Foster Dulles into the firm.

The imperial party began reversing the racial outcome of the Civil War in the 1890s. Harvard University, meanwhile, was cooking up a racist nightmare, pseudoscientific mystical biological theories which would be exported to Germany and Italy. Under President Theodore Roosevelt, southern blacks lost the rights that remained to them from the conclusion of the Civil War. *It was in this period that the Jim Crow race segregation laws, designed at Harvard University, were imposed on the people of the South.*

The southern reader may perform an experiment in his or her locality: Observe the date on your town's statue or plaque honoring the Confederate rebellion. Likely, it was put up during the 1901-09 presidency of the northern aristocrat, Theodore Roosevelt. Washington, D.C. is now very much as the most radical secessionist of 1861 might have hoped it would be. Its aristocratic leaders are allied to the old world imperialists. They have presided over the collapse of America's once-proud industrial might. The armed forces are shrunk, and prohibited from their mission of deterring the imperial Russian enemy; but a feudal general is dispatched to invade and wreck Panama. Imported dope has restored slavery to the American scene, while imperial banks process the immense profits—as long as the bubble lasts.

But today's world is inspired by new struggles for freedom, as profound as that led by Abraham Lincoln. If the U.S.A. can be returned to its proper role as champion of that fight, American patriots have grounds for hope that we may recover the nation that was saved in 1865, and lost again in our own time.