"A People Cannot Remain Half Slave, Half Free."
Abraham Lincoln.

FREEDOM'S BANNER.

The Workers Cannot Be Free So Long As The Masters Own Their Jobs.

VOLUME 2. NO. 89. Join Your Labor Union IOLA, KAS., SEPTEMBER 20, 1913. Join Your Labor Party PRICE 5 CTS.

FREEDOM'S BANNER.

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FOUR YEARLY SUB CARDS $1.

The encampment idea which began a few years ago in Oklahoma and Texas is spreading to Arkansas, Kansas and other states. Every week now, encampments on the order of the old religious camp meetings are being held in rural communities are

FOUR YEARLY SUB CARDS $1.

STRUCK GAS NEAR ABILENE.

Farmers Much Interested in a Flow Found in Dickinson County.

Abilene, Kas.—Natural gas sufficient to burn several jets was found on a farm fourteen miles south at a depth of one hundred feet. Farmers are much interested and plan to put down a deep well.

FOUR YEARLY SUB CARDS $1.

Uncle Sam can carry a letter at cost. Why can't he carry a telegraph or telephone message at cost?

The Paraguoid Socialist local did meet September 14, on account of rainy weather, but will next Sunday, September 21. Be sure and come out.

The "moral" backing of Governor Sulzer in his present trouble is immense. Rest Cobb Blesse and Collier—you will have to hustle.

TRUTH FROM ONE SENATOR

The cotton manufacturers have taken the highest protection and paid pauper wages. They are compelled by statute to work humane hours and conduct their business on humane lines; and not one has voluntarily reduced the hours of labor. They seek to control the government to prevent labor legislation, escape just taxes, to control the police and inferior courts, and secure military aid for the suppression of strikes. They secure special commodity rates for their goods and other preferences from railroads. Thousands of adult operatives work for $7 a week and live under wretched conditions. The death rate in our New England mill cities is the highest in the United States.—Senator Hollis of New Hampshire.

Uncle Sam can govern cities that have been devastated by flood or fire better than anybody else. Why can't he govern them under normal conditions?

LOCAL OFFICERS—HOW TO GET THE BEST.

(By Anna A. Maley.)

Very often the order of business, "election of officers," is called in a meeting with a small attendance and without previous notice. Selection is then made from those present, because no one is able to vouch for acceptance of office by good members who may be absent.

One of the vigorous branches in Philadelphia has a bulletin blackboard in its headquarters. Several weeks before time for election, members begin to write on this board their choice of officers. Those nominated thus have an opportunity to consider this matter and decline or accept. In this way snap shot work is avoided, officers are duly considered by the membership, and the fittest comrades are likely to be selected to fill the various places.

Socialists of Frederick County, Maryland, have nominated a full county ticket for November election, consisting of five delegates to lower house of State legislature, three county commissioners, county treasurer and sheriff. Dailies gave fair accounts of convention and this voluntarily (reporters seeking the story). A county platform was adopted and an active campaign planned.

BECAUSE THEY ARE SOCIALISTS

(From Speech of Senator Kern in United States Senate.)

"Men are being imprisoned in West Virginia today because they are Socialists. Newspapers are being suppressed because they teach the doctrines of Socialism. Men are discharged from mines according to testimony takes before the military commission because they vote the Socialist ticket and because they belong to a labor union."

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas fell in line with good roads days, and improved three hundred miles of road. Good roads commission government and such are becoming live issues in Arkansas.

Clinton, Mass.—Michael Francis Joyce, flying a kite with a wire string, was instantly killed when it came in contact with a live wire.

PRIORITY AND SENIORITY.

He entered the trolley car, slowly, almost painfully. He looked considerably more than three score and ten with his white hair and the manner in which he leaned so heavily on his stick. There was one vacant seat and he made for it at the same time as a young man who had entered at the forward end.

The young man actually reached the seat first, but he rather reluctantly allowed the old man to sit down.

"It's all right," he said, "but just the same, I believe in first come, first served."

"So?" smiled the old man. "Well, I came in 1861. What did you

TOOTH POWDER FAILS

Diluted Vinegar of More Value in Preventing Decay of Teeth.

"What will clean the teeth?" you ask.

"Food acid. After a laborious investigation I have arrived at the conclusion which I had suggested to members of the New York Dental Society and others four years ago, that the local application of food acids will 'clean the teeth' and will perhaps do more than any other precautionary measure to prevent decay."

"Even when it is acid, as you say, that makes the teeth decay?"

"It is lactic acid that makes the teeth decay, and that is many times stronger and quite different in its operation from fruit or vegetable acid that I am proposing for a dentifrice. I am urging the use of these food acids, vinegar, fruit juices, etc., because I have found that they do what slippery tooth powders can never accomplish.

"Orange juice, for instance, will completely break up one of those insects plaques which harbor bacteria.

"I myself have for a long time been using dilute cider vinegar—one part vinegar to two parts water—twice daily, and my teeth are all there, as you see. Such solutions are at present in use in the dental service at the Vanderbilt clinic. Doctors report to me the amazing progress of several of his patients who have used, under direction, this solution of cider vinegar for six months or more, with the result that their teeth have never been kept so clean nor so free from decay."

THREATENS TO EXPOSE GRAFT

Chicago.—A warrant was issued for the arrest of County Commissioner Frank Ragen on the charge of assault and battery, following a fight at the county hospital in which Ragen is alleged to have attacked Walter Wieckowski, a county investigator. The report that a grand jury investigation of the $3,000,000 county hospital contract by a former city board would be sought, was another phase of the controversy today.

WONDERS OF THE HEART.

Each Stroke Projects Six Ounces of Blood to System.

Of all the structural wonders revealed by physiology none is more striking than that of the heart.

With each stroke it projects about six ounces of blood into the conduits of the system, and as it does so some seventy times every minutes and 42,000 times during an hour, this implies that it does the same thing more than 2,500,000,000 times in a life of seventy years.

The force exerted by the heart is sufficient to lift 120 tons one foot high every twenty-four hours. Yet the piece of mechanism that is called on to accomplish this feat without itself being worn out by the effort is a small bundle of muscles that rarely weighs more than eleven ounces.

WAGES IN CANADA

The Canada Census Report for 1911 shows that IN the previous year, 471,126 men, women and children were employed and paid $197,228,701 in wages. That makes an average yearly wage of $418.63. This probably averages about the same as wages paid in the United States. On this munificent salary, the working man is expected to marry, take care of a home and conserve the perpetuity of the race.

WANTED—SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 190.

The Information Department is eager to secure from one to three copies of Senate Document No. 190, 56th Congress, 2d Session, entitled, "Immorality and Political Grafting of Roman Catholic Priests in the Philippine Islands," purporting to be extracts from message of the President of the United States to the Senate, February 25, 1901. If some comrade has a copy of this pamphlet which he would like to contribute to our library, we shall appreciate it.—Fred Bender.

REGULATIONS DON'T REGULATE RAILROAD

The Interstate Commerce Commission is discovering what has long been known, that the regulation of the Railroad don't regulate. It is nearly 20 years since the commission ordered and Congress passed a law compelling the Railroads to use automatic couplings and air brakes on all freight trains, and the roads have not yet complied with the law. This and other facts uncovered by the late New Haven accident, give little hope to the travelling public or to the Commission, that their present recommendation of automatic signals will have any effect. Then, too, the class of people killed in this last accident, not being "common working people," has caused a big stir, and many who have hitherto opposed the idea of government ownership, are now turning to government ownership as the only solution of the vexing railroad problem.

Private ownership, and exploitation for private profits of public utilities and socially used enterprises inevitably run into the idea of "the public be d—d" method of management and sooner or later, by natural law of self-preservation, the idea of collective ownership and management in the interests of the greatest number.

When Wm. Jennings Bryan returned from his world tour, he was loud in his expression of approval of the collective ownership of the railroads. Had he not been a moral coward and remained silent when "the interests" demanded his silence, and had he continued in his campaign on that subject, in all probability he would now be in the White House instead of playing second fiddle. The American people have little use for that sort of a man. Now that the question is coming to the front will Wm. Jennings Still sink?

Potato Irrigation Was Profitable.

Frederick, Okla.—An illustration of how it pays to irrigate in southwestern Oklahoma is afforded in the success of C. W. Jones, living northwest of Frederick, on Otter Creek, with sweet potatoes. Last spring he set out 10 acres. With a gasoline engine irrigation outfit he has kept ninety acres of the tract wet with water from Otter Creek. He is reaping the harvest now. The irrigated portion is yielding 150 bushels to the acre and they sell for $1.50 a bushel.

AT INDIAN SCHOOLS

Nearly 30,000 Indian children went to school last year, more than half of them being educated at government schools. Mission schools cared for 5,000 more than 17,000 had so far adopted the white man's ways as to be enrolled in regular public schools, according to a statement on Indian education published by the Indian office of the United States Bureau of Education.

JEWISH SOCIALIST CONVENTION

The national convention of the Jewish Socialist Federation of America will be held at New Haven, Conn., on October 3 and 5. Delegates will be in attendance from 14 states. Among some of the questions that will be taken up will be the matter of an official Socialist party paper in the Jewish language, the publication of Socialist Book, a lecture other matters of vital importance to the Jewish workers in this country.

GERMAN VOTE.

The Imperial Statistical Office of Germany has recently issued a report of the last general election, which shows the following: In cities of 10,000 and over, the Socialists cast 49.5 per cent of the votes; in town from 2 to 10,000, 35.8; while in the villages the party polled 19 per cent. By villages is meant a little collection of houses where the farmers live. In Germany the farmers for the most part do not live on farms, but in villages from which they go back and forth to the farge lands. It will thus be seen that the Socialists of Germany are making inroads even on the farmer vote and it is only a question of a little time when they will control the empire.

Japan has 38,822 woman school teachers, 493,495 female factory workers, 2,709 telephone operators, and 2,000,000 girls in the public schools.

SEX HYGIENE NOT FOR SCHOOLS

New York Board of Education Does Not Favor the Idea.

Teaching sex hygiene in the public schools, which has been advocated by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of the international congress on school hygiene, now meeting in Buffalo, will meet with much opposition in this city.

This is the opinion of Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, a member of the board of education. Mrs. Kramer said:

"The question is not a new one with us, for it has come up before the board of education and met with much opposition from parents and teachers as well. I may be old fashioned, but I think these matters can be taken very good care of at home."

SOCIALIST MAY HEAD CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR VERY SOON

Chicago.—Strong opposition to the re-election of John Fitzpatrick president of the Chicago Federation of Labor has developed.

William E. Rodrigues, former candidate for mayor on the Socialist ticket, and business agent of the Painters' Union, has been nominated to oppose Fitzpatrick at the election on Sept. 21.

Rodrigues has the backing of practically the entire progressive element in the federation, and most of the painters and building trades unions are said to be for him. Fitzpatrick has been president of the Federation since its organization and until the last year has carried everything with but little opposition.

WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS LAUNCH A MAGAZINE

The Woman Suffragists have launched their new weekly magazine. The Suffragist. Mrs. Rheta Childs Dorr is editor-in-chief, assisted by Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs.

The magazine will be sent to congressmen weekly with passages marked for notice.

The chief aim of the magazine is to aid in securing a suffrage amendment to the United States constitution.

Nearly 11,000,000 votes were cast for Socialist candidates last year, divided as follows:

England	505,000
Germany	4,238,000
Austria	1,050,000
France	1,195,000
Australia	678,000
United States	900,000
Italy	338,000
Norway	139,000
Sweden	173,000
Finland	320,000
Switzerland	105,000
Denmark	98,700
Belgium	580,000
Other countries	282,000

Of parliamentary representatives Germany has 110, Austria 82, France 74, Finland 87, Italy 43, Australia 40, Great Britain 42, Sweden 64, etc., in all, 681 parliamentary deputies. Australia has the highest percentage, 54.9 per cent; Finland being second with 43 per cent; the French represent 13 per cent of their parliament, and the German Socialists 27 per cent of the reichstag.—Compilation by Jean Longnet, London.

IN ENGLAND

The Socialists of England have an information department. It is called the Local Government Information Bureau and was established in 1899, thirteen years ago. Its purpose is to render assistance to labor members on local (municipal or county) bodies, to provide legal and other advice for members engaged or desirous of engaging in municipal work and to give information on bills introduced and passed by Parliament. It is conducted jointly by the Fabian Society of Socialists and the Independent Labor Party. It published a small journal called "Steps Toward Socialism." The address is 3 Clements Inn, Strand, London.

Johnny: is the Mississippi a very long river, Jimmie?

Jimmie: Gee, I—. It's so long I can't even spell it!

LETTER FROM CHILE, SOUTH AMERICA

We have just received a letter from Luis E. Recabarren, Secretary of the Socialist Party in Iquique, Department of Tarapaca, Chile, South America.

He says that August 10th they opened a large building called La Casa del Pueblo, or People's Palace. That there is a trades organization of the Carpadores, or Longshoremen, Bakers, Lighter men Shoemakers, Saddlers, Cartmen, Typographical Union, Tailors, Freighters and all of the trades, and Women's Anti-Clerical Institute, all organized under the auspices of the Socialist Party organization. They have a Chamber of Labor, composed of the delegates from every trade, and a Council of Administration for the People's Palace, composed of one delegate from each trade. This Council of Administration manages their Co-Operative Bakery and Co-operative Store, where they have a general store of all class of goods. This Council of Administration also is proceeding to organize the work Department of Tarapaca, and expect to start out organizers to organize the Department of Antofogasta on the south of Tarapaca Department. He also states that at Punta Arenas and Magallan in the Department of Tarapaca they also have branches. Also that at Tocopilla and Taltal, Iquique and Valparaiso, they have strong organizations, and that the movement is spreading all over the country.

He says that in the Argentine Republic on the east, there are now four Socialists in the House of Representatives, and one Senator in the Senate. He advises us that he has mailed us copies of their Co-operative Newspaper, and an assortment of the pamphlets they are distributing.

These have not yet arrived. When we receive them we will translate parts of them, so that comrades will be able to see that Socialism is the same in all languages.

FLAVOR OF TEA

Are aromatic Properties Due to "Essential Oils" and "Ethers."?

It is probable that many persons who are given to "the cup which cheers, but does not inebriate," have often asked themselves, "to what does the tea leaf owe its peculiar and delightful aromatic properties?"

There seems to be no mystery in regard to the matter, although as yet the exact nature of the secret has not been determined. It may be stated, however, in the light of the investigations made by the men of science who have given the matter study, that tea owes its aromatic properties to certain substances of "ethers" present in the leaf in such minute quantities that the herb must be treated chemically in 100 pound lots to obtain, in pure form, even a very little of the precious ingredients.

Tea depends for its flavor upon the substances mentioned, and the price tea brings is determined practically by no other consideration. Tea in China or Japan fetches a price ranging from 15 cents to $50 a pound, according to quality. It is said that the finest teas are not imported into the United States for the reason that in crossing the sea they lose their flavor. Why this should be so is not, it seems, precisely known, and many experiments have been made by the government chemists to ascertain the reason and to devise remedies in the matter. If the loss of flavor incidentally to mere transportation is due to salt air, then, it is thought, it should be possible to discover some means whereby the commercially prepared leaf may be protected from such injury.

Since it is of the greatest importance that the aromatic substances be retained in the commercially prepared leaf, the process employed in curing the product must be such as not to destroy or dissipate them. From the gathering of the leaf to the packing it is this consideration that chiefly demands attention.

Very young tea leaves make the best tea, since at their stage of development they contain the largest percentage of aromatic substances.

The people who do exactly as they please are not always the most pleasing.

RAINS ON RUINS

Hot Springs, Ark.—A generous downpour of rain prove a valuable aid to weary workers among the smouldering ruins of the 6 million dollar conflagration which swept Hot Springs. About fifty-five city blocks are in ruins. Perfect order prevails, due to the efforts of 250 citizen-police. The two thousand five hundred persons rendered homeless are being cared for, and it is probable city authorities will not call for assistance from the state at large.

The light and power company has provided emergency facilities for newspapers to remain, but the city will be in darkness at least thirty days.

Only Four Were Injured.

At a mass meeting a committee was appointed to meet with the city council to provide immediate fire fighting apparatus and care for the homeless. More than six thousand feet of hose was destroyed last night and many of the fire horses were rendered unfit for further duty.

Mayor McClendon praised the efforts of the Hot Springs and Little Rock fire fighters, pointing out that not a fatality occurred and that only four persons were slightly injured. An incomplete estimate of the loss follows:

Park hotel and furnishings, ½ million dollars.

Public utilities, $350,000 to $400,000.

Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company, $150,000.

Garland County Courthouse, $200,000.

Moody Hotel, $110,000.

Hot Springs High School, $150,000.

Cooper Brothers, livery and transfer, $70,000.

Central M. E. church, $25,000.

Iron Mountain freight and passenger depots and shops, $60,000.

Dillard's Laundry, $40,000.

People's Laundry, $40,000.

Orange Street Presbyterian church, $25,000.

Ozark Sanitarium, $45,000.

Seitle Apartments, $65,000.

Bijou Rink, $20,000.

Woodcock Apartments, $35,000.

Scott-Mayer Commission Company, $30,000.

Pitchell, Jarrell Grocery Company, $30,000.

Hot Springs Commission Company, $30,000.

Hiller Williams Hardware Company, $80,000.

Pasteurized Milk Company, $30,000.

About one hundred and twenty-five business buildings, $800,000.

Six hundred and twenty-five to seven hundred residences, two million dollars.

Hundreds of families with what little they saved from the ruins were Gathered along Grand Avenue, gradually working their way from the ruined districts to the camp grounds. Militia will aid these people and guard the devastated district.

There is no danger of a water famine, according to the authorities. Even if the supply were cut off there are numerous cold springs throughout the city furnishing sufficient water for all purposes. The city will be without electric lights for sixty days.

Business generally is at a standstill.

CONGRESSMAN KENT AND POWDER TRUST

Congressman Kent of California has introduced a resolution in Congress with 8 Whereases, that shows up the Powder Trust as an international business combination, not only in restraint of trade and a "hold-up" of the American government, but also as a regular dealer in government secrets, selling them to foreign powers, etc. Such a condition as is stated in the 8 Whereases paragraphs, shows how completely the "invisible government" is in control, and it goes without saying that the proposal of Congressman Kent of government ownership of manufacture of explosives will be defeated. The Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America should endorse Congressman Kent's resolution, they are interested; as government ownership of explosives manufacture would mean cheap powder. Today the price is a robbery.

The dollar is the first god which preacher.

THE INFAMOUS MILITARY LAW

Commonly Known as Dick Military Law, Relating to Conscription in the Army—General Orders No. 7.

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, January 24, 1903.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories, and the remainder to be known as the reserve militia.

Sec. 2. That the Vice President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive of the Government of the United States, the members and officers of each House of Congress, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, all custom house officers, with their clerks, postmasters and persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail, ferrymen employed at any ferry on a post road, artificers and workmen employed in the armories and arsenals of the United States, pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, and all persons who are exempted by the laws of the respective States or Territories, shall be exempted from militia duty, without regard to age: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to require or compel any member of any well recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed of said religious organization, to serve in militia of any other armed or volunteer force under the jurisdiction and authority of the United States.

Sec. 3. That the regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed active militia in the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, who have heretofore participated or shall hereafter participate in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by section eighteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, whether known and designated as National Guard, militia, or otherwise, shall constitute the organized militia. The organization, armament, and discipline of the organized militia in the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia, shall be the same as that which may from time to time may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States, within five years from the date of the approval of this act: Provided, That the President of the United States, in time of peace, may by order fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, signal corps, engineer corps, and hospital corps: And Provided further, That any corps of artillery, cavalry and infantry existing in any of the States at the passage of the act of May eighth, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, which, by the laws, customs or usages of the said States have been in continuous existence since the passage of said act and its provisions and under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-two and sections sixteen hundred and twenty-five to sixteen hundred and sixty, both inclusive, of title sixteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the militia, shall be allowed to retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by law in like manner as other militia.

Sec. 4. That whenever the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or the President is unable, with the other forces at his command, to execute the laws of the Union in any part thereof, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth, for a period not exceeding nine months, such number of the militia of the State or of the States or Territories or of the District of Columbia as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

Sec. 5. That whenever the President calls forth the militia of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, not exceeding nine months, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by order of the President.

Sec. 6. That when the militia of more than one State is called into the actual service of the United States by the President, he may, in his discretion, apportion them among such States or Territories or to the District of Columbia according to representative population.

Sec. 7. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and shall be found fit for military service, shall be mustered and accepted into the United States service by a duly authorized mustering officer of the United States: Provided, however, That any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself to such mustering officer upon being called forth as herein prescribed, shall be subject to trial by court-martial, and shall be punished as such court-martial may direct.

Sec. 8. That courts-martial or the trial of officers or men of the militia, when in the service of the United States, shall be composed of militia officers only.

Sec. 9. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same Rules and Articles of War as the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 10. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall during their time of service be entitled to the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by law for the Regular Army.

Sec. 11. That when the militia is called into the actual service of the United States, or any portion of the militia is accepted under the provisions of this act, their pay shall commence from the day of their appearing at the place of company rendezvous, and allowances for traveling to and from such places of expenditure previous to arriving at such places of rendezvous which it not provided by existing laws to be paid after their arrival at such places of rendezvous.

Sec. 12. That there shall be appointed in each State, Territory, and District of Columbia, an adjutant general, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the laws of such State, Territory, and District, respectively, and make returns to the Secretary of War, at such times and in such form as he shall from time to time prescribe, of the strength of the organized militia, and also such reports as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of War. That the Secretary of War shall, with his annual report of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutants general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress.

Sec. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, on the requisition of the governors of the several States and Territories, or of the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, such number of the United States standard service magazine arms, with bayonets, bayonet scabbard, gun slings, belts and such other necessary accoutrements and equipments as are required for the Army of the United States, for arming all of the organized militia in said States and Territories and District of Columbia, without charging the cost or value thereof, or any which have been issued since December first, nineteen hundred and one, or any expense connected therewith, against the allotment to said State, Territory, or District of Columbia, out of the annual appropriation provided by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended, or requiring payment therefor, and shall, upon receiving any money credit therefor, ammunition, or parts thereof, suitable to the new arms, round for corresponding ammunition suitable to old arms therefofore issued to said State, Territory, or District, by the United States: Provided, That said rifles and carbines and other property shall be receipted for and shall remain the property of the United States and be accounted for by the officers of the States and Territories as now required by law, and that each State, Territory, and District shall, on receipt of the new arms, turn in to the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, without receiving any money credit therefore, and without expense for transportation, all United States rifles and carbines now in its possession.

To provide means to carry into effect the provisions of this section, the necessary money to recover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accoutrements, equipments, and ammunition to be exchanged or issued, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 14. That whenever it shall appear by the report of inspections, which it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause to be made at least once in each year by officers detailed by him for that purpose, that the organized militia of a State or Territory or of the District of Columbia is sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active duty in the field, the Secretary of War is authorized, on the requisition of the Governor of such State or Territory, to pay to the quartermaster general thereof, or to such other officer of the militia of said State as the said Governor may designate and appoint for the purpose, so much of its allotment out of the said annual appropriation under section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, as amended, as shall be necessary for the payment, subsistence, and transportation of such portion of said organized militia, with such officers, as may, in actual field or camp service for instruction, and the officers and enlisted men of such militia while so engaged shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence, and transportation or travel allowances as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army are or may hereafter be entitled by law, and the officer so designated and appointed shall be regarded as disbursing officer of the United States, shall render his accounts through the War Department to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement, and he shall be required to give good and sufficient bonds to the United States, in such sums as the Secretary of War may direct, faithfully to account for the safekeeping and payment of the public moneys so intrusted to him for disbursement.

Sec. 15. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for participation by any part of the organized militia of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, at the governor thereof in the encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defenses of the United States. In such case the organized militia so participating shall receive the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as is provided by law for the officers and men of the Regular Army, to be paid out of the appropriation for the pay, subsistence and transportation of the Army: Provided, That the command of such military post or camp and of the officers and troops of the United States there stationed shall remain with the regular commanding officer of the post without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so encamped within its limits or in its vicinity.

Sec. 16. That whenever any officer of the organized militia shall, upon recommendation of the governor of any State, Territory, or general commanding the District of Columbia, and with the approval of the Secretary of War, desire to pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States, such officer shall receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the Army the same travel allowances, and quarters or commutation of quarters, to which an officer of the Regular Army would be entitled to the same such attendance at college under orders from proper military authority, and shall also receive commutation of subsistence at the rate of one dollar per day, while in actual attendance upon the course of instruction.

Sec. 17. That the annual appropriation made by section sixteen hundred and sixty-one, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall be available for the purpose of providing for issue to the organized militia any stores and supplies or publications which are supplied to the Army by any department. Any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, purchase for cash from the Ordnance Department, for the use of its militia, stores, supplies, material of war, or military publications, such as are furnished to the Army, in addition to those issued under the provisions of this act, at the price at which they are listed for issue to the army, with the cost of transportation added, and funds received from such sales shall be credited to the appropriation from which they belong and shall not be covered into the Treasury, but shall be available until expended to replace therewith the supplies sold to the States and Territories and to the District of Columbia, in the manner herein provided.

Sec. 18. That each State or Territory furnished with arms during the year next preceding each annual allotment of funds, in accordance with section sixteen hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes as amended, have required every company, troop, and battery in its organized militia not excused by the governor of such State or Territory from active duty in the field, to go into camp of instruction at least five consecutive days, and to assemble for drill and instruction at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous or for target practice not less than twenty-four times, and shall also have required during such year an encampment of each such company, troop, and battery to be made by an officer of such militia or an officer of the Regular Army.

Sec. 19. That upon the application of the governor of any State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act or former laws of Congress, the Secretary of War may detail one or more officers of the United States Army to attend any encampment of the organized militia, and to give such instruction and information to the officers and men assembled in such camp as may be requested by the governor. Such officer or officers shall immediately make a report of such encampment to the Secretary of War, who shall furnish a copy thereof to the governor of the State or Territory.

Sec. 20. That upon application of the governor of any State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act or former laws of Congress, the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, detail one or more officers of the Army to report to the governor of such State or Territory for duty in connection with the organized militia. All such assignments may be revoked at the request of the governor of such State or Territory or at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 21. That the troops of the militia encamped at any military post or camp of the United States may be furnished such amounts of ammunition for instruction in firing and target practice as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and such instruction in firing shall be carried on under the direction of an officer selected for that purpose by the proper military commander.

Sec. 22. That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia is disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received or incurred in the service of the United States, he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service, and in case such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, dies in the service of the United States or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or at any time, in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

Sec. 23. That for the purpose of ascertaining a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, the Secretary of War is authorized from time to time to convene boards of officers of the Regular Army at such posts in different parts of the United States, who shall examine as to their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties all applicants who shall have served in the Regular Army of the United States, in any of the volunteer forces of the United States, or in the organized militia of any State or Territory or District of Columbia, or who, being a citizen of the United States, shall have attended or pursued a regular course of instruction in any military school or college of the United States Army, or shall have graduated from any educational institution to which an officer of the Army or Navy has been detailed as superintendent or professor pursuant to law, after having creditably pursued the course of military instruction therein provided. Such examinations shall be under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and shall be especially directed to ascertain the practical capacity of the applicant for the military service for which he applies, and shall be considered as a part of the examination. Upon the conclusion of each examination the board shall certify to the War Department its judgment as to the fitness of the applicant, stating the office, if any, which it deems him qualified to hold, upon approval by the President, the names of the persons certified to be qualified shall be inscribed in a register to be kept in the War Department for that purpose. The persons so certified and registered shall, subject to a physical examination at the time, constitute an eligible class for commissions pursuant to such certificates in any volunteer force hereafter called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, and the President may authorize persons from this class, to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States other than the Military Academy at West Point, and to receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the Army the same allowances and commutations as provided in this act for officers of the organized militia: Provided, That no person shall be entitled to receive a commission as a second lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of thirty; as first lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of forty-three; as captain after he shall have passed the age of forty; as major after he shall have passed the age of forty-five; as lieutenant colonel after he shall have passed the age of fifty, or as colonel after he shall have passed the age of fifty-five; and provided further, That such appointments may be made conditionally, as now or hereafter may be, among the various States contributing such volunteer force: and provided, That the appointments in this section provided for shall not be deemed to include appointments to any office in any company, troop, battery, battalion, or regiment of the organized militia, which volunteers as a body or the officers of which are appointed by the governor of a State or Territory.

Sec. 24. That all the volunteer forces of the United States called for by authority of Congress shall, except as hereinbefore provided, be organized in the manner provided by the act entitled, "An act to provide for the organization of the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes," approved April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Sec. 25. That sections sixteen hundred and twenty-five to sixteen hundred and sixty, both inclusive, of the sixteen of the Revised Statutes, and section two hundred and thirty-two thereof, relating to the militia, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 26. That this act shall take effect upon the date of its approval.

Approved, January 21, 1903.

By Command of Lieutenant General Miles. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General. Major General, U. S. Army.

WAR AS A BUSINESS

Frederick Palmer has an article in McClure's for September on "The Most Up-to-Date Business—War." He shows that modern warfare is a business proposition not only in the interest of the big corporations, but also as managed and conducted. There is something rather striking in such statements as the following:

The army is a great industrial corporation which moves most of its plants on wheels and legs. Its functions are the most inclusive and complex of any corporation. Other corporations get their reports from month to month and year to year in profit and loss! an army gets its real test only in war.

A private corporation may be out of date and keep on doing business for awhile, but no army and no navy can be unprogressive and stand the trial of war.

The soldier is regarded as so much capital invested in machinery and plants. A dead soldier is so much capital written off to loss. More valuable than the life of the man on the firing line is that of the officer. He represents in his education, in his wages through the long years of peace a bigger investment. It is more in accordance more than another to call for a reprimand from the colonel it is for one of his captains to stand up under fire.

Having made war to be a business proposition, for the purpose of getting "business," Mr. Palmer next shows that it is worked like business at present. He says:

War is becoming a business as matter of fact as a department store. Its victories are to the scientist, the mechanician and the organizer, to the laboratory, the card index and the telephone. The glory, the sport and the romance of war are dead. Heroes are out of date. They interfere with team work. Dashing leaders will please apply for employment anywhere but to any army and navy. The only spot light is the searchlight you turn on the enemy.

Today the colors do not go on to the firing line. You must crawl up against the long range bullets. You must dig your way from trench to trench against the hail of modern shell fire. You pour out ammunition into the position where you do not see the enemy, but where your intelligence tells you that he is.

Mr. Palmer exposes the cold-blooded business nature of modern warfare, the writer continues by showing that it has absolutely no morals. He says:

The military corporations demand the ablest detectives. Not long ago the plans of our new battleship, the Pennsylvania, not to mention the plans of a new 46-inch naval gun, disappeared from the navy department. The plans for the first dreadnought which the British navy tried to keep secret were in the possession of the first class European navy before her keel was laid.

It was the French who gave us the modern field gun and modern military tactics. All the other nations have been paying high prices to spies for the last twenty years to steal French artillery secrets.

War being a business and an investment, without conscience, ready to steal or kill to accomplish its ends, it follows that the billions which have been invested in armaments within the last twenty years are ready to yield dividends, not to the people who made the investments, but to the corporations who foster war. America alone has spent nearly twenty billions of dollars for armaments and war equipments in that time. To earn three per cent on this investment it will be necessary for the United States to steal from some foreign power property to the value of more than $300,000,000,000.

This is what the army and navy are for. How do you like your investment.

TRIAL BY COMBAT DECLINED BY SOCIALIST LEADER,

Medievalism vs. Socialism.

"A high official of the Krupp Co.," challenged Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist Leader in the German Reichstag to a duel.

Liebknecht exposed the bribery by the Krupp Co. of government officials, and the recent trials of subordinates in the German War office show that his charges were made were true, and this official, which the cablegram does not individualize, true to the system he forms part, instead of openly assassinating their successful accuser in the open, desires by the now obsolete trial, by combat, to turn back to medievalism and say, very for a judgment in this case. Could there be a more visible demonstration of the moral rottenness of the whole present structure of society and government, and the superiority in morals, and ideals shown by Liebknecht in declining to be a savage?

Just imagine for a moment a system where the church, society and government can, at least tacitly, admit any justification for the demand for the life of a man whose only crime has been to expose the Company that profe-ing patriotism, honor, etc., has been proven to have sold them all for prospective profits. This challenge to duel, under the circumstances, is only adding insult to the many injuries we have received; and shows the utter lack of moral sense in the whole system of capitalism. Under Capitalism in past, it will be hard for people to believe in its utter moral depravity and intellectual darkness and obtuseness.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The Western Union and Bell Telephone Companies have confessed to Attorney General McReynolds that they are a monopoly.

The Att. Genl. said: "If this statement is true then the only solution is government ownership." The same news item states that there is a "rapidly growing sentiment in the Democratic Party in favor of government ownership."

Is it not suggestive (to say the least), that the W. U. Tel. and the Bell Telephone Co., who have been fighting government ownership should now stand ready to take the physical valuation of their properties (and that is what government purchase would mean)? It may be set down as certain, that this "rapidly growing sentiment" is a matter of propaganda by the great monopolies, and it is due to the fact that if they can unload their system on to the government while the unloading is good, the advent of wireless telegraphy and new inventions will make scrap of their bargain sale. When a great big "goat" is needed, Uncle Sam is the champion "goat."

Watch things and the "invisible governors" will be seen to do a lot of stunts. Credit Mobilier? Mulhall disclosures? Pshaw, they were only peanut sale games, the big play is coming on soon. Watch for it.

SOCIALIST POST CARDS.

A Socialist Cartoon and Place to Write Message. While they last

25 Post Paid 5c
100 Post Paid 10c

BIGGEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.

Co-Op. Pub. Co., Iola, Kans.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Socialists are the most deeply religious minds in the world. Yet, when the mind becomes illuminated with the Socialist thought, the dogmas of so-called "orthodox" Christianity, the preachments in opposition to Socialism, become revolting and Socialists become unchurched. The hope of the well-being of all to be realized in Socialism, opens the mind to the liberal hope of the well-being of all in the world to come; and, since the Socialist has no need for the doctrine of endless hell for the souls of men taught in the paganized Christian church. This doctrine was not taught in the ante-Nicene primitive Christian church, but Socialism and the consequent well-being of all in this world and the hope of the holiness and happiness to be ultimately realized in the world to come, were orthodox Christianity till the Nicene Council, A. D., 325.

When the applied principles of Socialism—Socialization— were eliminated from the canons of the church, and ceased to be the incentive for joining and co-operating in the church, annoinding she had to be substituted to induce people to join the church and support the priesthood. Considerations of the hereafter, the hope of heaven and the fear of hell, were introduced as taught, instead of co-operation, mutuality of interests and socialization which induced people to join in the Christian movement in large numbers prior to the paganization of the church. Three thousands joined the Christian movement on the day of Pentecost on account of the economic and social benefits to be immediately realized in Socialization and mutuality. Acts 2nd and 4th chapters. It took over two hundred years after the Council of Nice to establish the dogmas of the so-called heresy or orthodoxy in the church which began the "dark ages," the reign of superstition and oppression.

THEREFORE, I propose to start a monthly magazine for the benefit of the Socialists, the unchurched called infidels for opposing and refusing to support anti-Christian churchianity. The magazine will stand for Socialism and Religion versus the Preachments of Anti-Christian Churchianity. The magazine has not been named yet, but for the present, call it WOODROW'S MONTHLY FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIALISM—AS THE PRIMITIVE CHRISTIAN PLAN OF SALVATION. I will not try to mix religion with politics for true religion and true politics are so mixed and woven together that they cannot be separated.

The other-worldliness of churchianity will be discouraged, the worldly-minded social-service life in this world will be encouraged.

The preachments of the churches will be discussed and opposed so far as they are opposed to the program and spirit of Socialism.

The historic origin of other-world theology, considerations of the hereafter, the fear of hell and the hope of heaven, preached to build up the capitalist church, will be explained from the "Materialistic Interpretation of History." I will not appear more favorable to one church than another and all churches will be treated as parts of the institution of capitalism, and doomed with the system. Religion will be redeemed from the corruptions of commercialism, and the church to which belong all that love their fellow men, will remain.

The first number of the magazine will be issued when 1,000 subscribers are pledged and sent to the undersigned. Send no money till notice is received that 1,000 names are secured. Single subscription, 50 cents; clubs of three, $1.00. The magazine with this weekly Socialist paper, both for one year. $1.00. I will go anywhere within 1,000 miles of home and give one week of service (seven discourses) for round fare one way and 300 subscribers at club rates.

For Ante-Nicene Social Christianity,

THOMAS W. WOODROW.
Hobart, Oklahoma.

WE TOLD YOU SO.

The comrades are boosting the Advertising Project.

The reason is that it's easily worked, pays the comrade well, and will be a big help to the Central Plant.

Remember, a sample and instruction cost only 5c in small postpaid.

Remember, it's a job that only requires you to call on businessmen and many of them will be glad you called, because it's the best thing going.

THE CO-OP.,
Iola, Kansas.

LOUISIANA STATE NOTES.

W. F. Dietz, State Secretary.

Lake Charles, La., Sept. 10, 1912.

Comrade A. Fontenot of Turkey Creek writes for a speaker, stating that the people are ready for the message, and he thought that 25 or 30 would join a local.

Comrade Samuel T. Patton is now at Riverton, La., and is open for lecture and organizing work in that locality. Write him.

Comrade R. G. Martin gave a lecture at Oak Grove, near Logansport, and as a result the local was organized with M. L. Formby, secretary. He has also held several other successful meetings and at Calvin several new members were added to local Watsville.

Comrade at Vick, La., have organized a local with 14 members, which they have named Good Hope, W. P. Pankey, the secretary, writes that this local is in the overflowed district and money is scarce, but that they expect to soon increase the membership to 50 or 60 members. The local is well named and may they realize their expectation, is our wish.

Comrade J. W. Barnes, of Lake Charles, is now on a short speaking trip to Abbeville and vicinity. We have received an application for charter for a local at Perry with 8 members as a result, and we may have more to report next week.

Comrade J. R. Jones is meeting with success on his organization tour and the comrades all along the route are well pleased with his work. At Bear the secretary, D. J. Hinson, writes that his meeting was a success from start to finish, and some more Henry Dubs were landed in the local. Collection was $7.96, which is indicative of the sentiment in that locality.

Comrade Roy Harrison, secretary of local Calhoun, writes that they are anxious for a speaker, two members have been added to the local recently organized, and with some good lectures more can be started on the right course.

We desire to call the attention of the comrades throughout the state to the need of paying their poll tax, also to the need of registering right. There is some difference of opinion among Socialists as to the correct manner of registering. Our opinion is that we should register as Socialists, but here is the points of difference: Act 96 of 1908 prohibits the Registrar of voters from certifying to the names on nomination papers of those who have registered party affiliation, hence it is claimed that if we register as Socialists our signatures will not be counted. Act No. 49 of 1906, defines a political party to be, one that polled 10 per cent of the entire vote cast for Governor at the preceding State election; later this was amended to make the percentage required, 5 per cent, instead of 10 per cent. Hence we claim that under the scope of the Registration and Primary laws we are not a political party, and registering Socialist is equivalent to registering no party affiliation, and would not effect our signature on nomination papers. Through the Registrar of voters of Calcasieu parish this was taken up with the Attorney General, who ruled in accordance with our claim. To save trouble, take this up with the Reg ister of voters of your parish and get the point settled first and register accordingly. Frater,

W. F. DIETZ.

August Bulletin, 1912.

Financial report for August:

RECEIPTS

Chestnut, dues	$ 1.35
J. W. Guthrie, dues	1.60
Cannon, dues	.75
Calhoun, dues	1.05
Holum, dues	1.05
Lamar, dues	.90
Jennings, dues	1.05
Jena, dues	.90
Monroe, dues	1.05
Bear, dues	2.40
Millers Creek, dues	1.35
Lake Arthur, dues	.60
W. L. Townsend, dues	.25
Forest Hill, dues	.75
J. L. Grossenbacher, dues	2.00
Hunter, dues	1.20
Beech Grove, dues	3.00
New Iberia, dues	1.20
Crowville, dues	1.65
New Orleans, dues	8.40
Hebert, dues	.60
Oberlin, dues	1.50
H. Hartstein, dues	.25
M. W. Strother, dues	.25
Evergreen, dues	.75
Glenmora, dues	2.25
Comite, dues	1.05
Evans, dues	1.05
Rosepine, dues	.75
Mt. Pleasant, dues	.75
Lake Charles, dues	.75
Coe, dues	.90
Vinton, dues	6.00
Swartz, dues	.75
Red Oak, dues	2.70
J. R. Tullis, dues	.25
W. O. Price, dues	.25
Rocky Mount, dues	.75
L. R. Tupper, dues	2.00
Mystic, dues	1.00
J. R. Jones, receipts above expenses	23.40
Total	$84.55

EXPENSES.

National dues	$15.00
Postage	1.45
Express	.60
Repairs to typewriter	5.00
Supplies	1.00
Printing	128.80
Wages J. R. Jones	32.65
Wages State Secretary	15.00
Total	$84.50

NEW LOCALS.

Calhoun, 7 members, Roy Harrison, Sec., Calhoun, La.

Monroe, 7 members, L. W. Hales, Sec., Monroe, La.

Forest Hill, 5 members, G. M. Johnson, Sec., Forest Hill, La.

Hunter, 8 members, J. I. Simons, Sec., Hunter, La.

Oberlin, 10 members, I. E. Sandefer, Sec., Oberlin, La.

MONTHLY REPORTS FOR JULY.

Reporting, 24; not reporting, 26; new locals, 4; total locals, 31.

Fraternally submitted,

W. F. DIETZ.

TABULATED REPORT OF REF. "A" 1913.

	Act 6, Sec 2 Yes	No	Act 7, Sec 1 Yes	No	Act 12 Yes	No
sLocal		10		10		10
Morse		1		1	2	4
Beech Grove	4	2	3	3	6	1
New Orleans	15	7	15	6	15	6
Swartz		7	5	2	7	7
Comite	5		5		5	
Laplace	9		9		9	
Eunice	5		3	2	3	2
Lever Green			3	3		3
Lake Charles	6		6		6	
J. W. Guthrie, M. at L.			1		1	
R. Boudreau, M. at L.	1		1		1	
Totals	49	25	35	35	43	31

SOME EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS AND LOBBY CHAIN OF PAPERS.

One business man has subscribed or twenty-five copies of the paper to distribute to his friends and thus his subscription grows.

Comrade Hitchey of Iola is in our city assisting in the advertising and circulation of our paper. He is meeting with good success.—Shawnee Co. Soc., Topeka, Kas.

Comrades the congressional election is only a little over a year off—the circulation of the LIGHT is only 1,500—WE MUST HAVE AT LEAST A 1,500 CIRCULATION by election time. HOW ARE WE GOING TO GET IT? There is no question about the necessity of a larger circulation, the only question is, HOW ARE WE TO GET IT? We have an up to date printing plant, that can turn out 50,000 papers as easily as it can turn out 1,500. Since we have paid our hard earned money for this plant, WHY NOT USE IT?

After studying out many plans, to spend our money to better advantage, we came to the decision that the best way to get it was to secure a good speaker and route him through the State on a sub-lecture proposition.

Having heard of the ability of Comrade Lee L. Rhodes, we were so well pleased, that we decided to get him. We found in him the man we were looking for, so we have contracted with him for THIRTY dates, he will begin lecturing for us in November. We are going to make the rate for his lectures just as low as we possibly can, and come out even. We don't expect to make any money out of it. WE WANT THE SUBS—THE CIRCULATION.

The Socialist Light, Shreveport, La.

With this issue the Clinton County Socialist completes the first year of its existence. That it has done some good in this time is our hope. With a larger circulation we could give more space to local matters; but we are doing the best we can under the circumstances.

Clinton County Socialist, Lyons, Iowa.

This week, we begin a campaign for 500 more subs. We are planning to have a rousing 5th Cong. Dist. We hope to get a circulation of 2,000 by election date.—H. S. Goltry, Okla.

We have secured the required 100 subscribers and are ready for business again. I am pretty certain we will carry this city in the spring.—F. McC., Eldon, Mo.

If the subscriptions come in as fast the next Sixty days as they have today, I will probably have to send for 350 copies next week.—J. A. S., Pine Bluff, Ark.

I wish to thank you for your forethought in sending Comrade Carpenter down here to aid the Leader in its circulation. He is a live wire hustler and an agreeable companion and is making the fur fly already. I am confident of great results from his visit. Yesterday was the first time in three months I have been able to get out after subs. I captured eleven and brought in eight new members for the local, two of whom were ladies and also collected some membership dues. This will make 19 new members in three weeks; and Comrade Roles reported to me today that he expected to bring in three more next Sunday, total 32. I did not get out this forenoon on account of rain, but shall try it this afternoon again.

I was cleared off and I must hit the pike. Our regards to Comrade Coleman and yourself. Yours for Socialism and subscribers.

F. L. SIMPSON.

P. S.—Send me 250 yearly sub cards.—F. L. S.

I am sorry to say that Local Davenport has voted to suspend the publication of the Scott Co. Soc. We have gone as far as we can at present. I hope in the near future, we can start it up again. Frat.—A. M. S.

Of course, the proposition may be taken up again later. I remain yours indeed sincerely sorry.—H. T., Davenport, Ia.

Conway, near the White Mountains, a few years ago, a cow fought and wounded and drove off a large bear that tried to get her calf.

I once heard of a cow whose young calf was killed by a farmer for veal. The mother cow heard the cries of her baby, and by jumping a fence was soon by its dead body. She was so frantic that while great tears streamed from her eyes, she savagely attacked the two men who had killed her baby. I would not have had any appetite for the flesh of that calf.—R. A. Dague.

It is reported that Maxim Gorky is dying of tuberculosis in Paris.

ARKANSAS STATE NOTES.

FINANCIAL REPORTS FOR AUGUST.

CASH RECEIVED.

For dues stamps	$ 52.50
For Secretary salary	60.24
For supplies	10.35
Special	.25
Total	$123.34
Deficit Sept. 1st	$ 25.98
Total	$149.32

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues stamps	$ 18.65
Drayage	.50
Phone	4.40
Telegraph	1.60
Payment on desk	5.00
Rent	7.00
Postage for month	15.65
Office supplies	1.00
Oil	60.24
Total	$114.29
Deficit Aug. 1st	$ 25.03
Total	$149.32

Locals organized during August: Hiwasse, 7 members, H. A. David-son, Sec. Jeff Fowler, Organizer.

Piggott, 8 members, G. P. O'Hara, Self Organized.

Sweet Home, 6 members, L. L. Merck, Sec. F. Moorhead, Organizer.

Bellevieu, 7 members, F. Moorhead, Sec. F. Moorhead, Organizer.

Opello, F. Moorhead, Organizer.

SPEAKERS' DATES.

J. Lancaster, Oct. 10th, Beebe.

Oct. 11-12, Ward.
Oct. 13, Austin.
Oct. 14, Cabot.
Oct. 15-16, Hickory Plains.
Oct. 17-18, Des Arc.
Oct. 20, Devalls Bluff.
Oct. 21, Hazen.
Oct. 22-23, Carlyle.
Oct. 24-25, Lonoke.
Oct. 26, Open.
Oct. 27-28, England.
Oct. 29-30, Stuttgart.
Oct. 31, Clarendon.
Nov. 1, Holly Grove.

List of contributions to Campaign fund:

Bonanza, John Volle	$ 4.15
Gentry, J. F. Tucker	5.00
Aurora, T. R. Tucker	.50
Little Rock, W. H. Tanner	.25
Zinc, R.S.Graves	3.00
Decatur, Chas. Gordon	2.50
Springdale, Sam Buseler	2.00
Hoxie, A. H. LeMay	1.00
Winslow, W. H. Adkins	2.00
Bentonville, O. K. Brown	2.00
Judsonia, Annie Skidmore	3.00
Gravette, A. F. Stevens	1.00
Aurora, D. A. Widdows	1.00
El Dorado, R. R. Mazzanovich	1.35
Leslie, B. M. Paxon	5.00
Booneville, L. A. Smith	5.00
Batson, R. J. Frazier	1.00
Palestine, Scott Appleby	1.00
Hot Springs, W. T. Bryan	5.00
Jonesboro, Jerry Spain	3.00
Batesville, Oscar Helm	2.00
St. Joe, Jeff Fowler	1.00
Jenny Lind, Geo. Mihel	1.00
Rogers, A. M. Merrell	2.00
Denning, W. A. Hawkins	.90
Paragould, A. D. Hopper	2.50
DeQueen, L. O. Mitchell	.55
Des Arc, I. N. Wright	1.00
Pettigrew, Theo Ober	1.00
Total	$66.45

MORE LIGHT ON THE BOND CURSE.

The average American citizen would never suspect that American congressmen posing as representatives of the people would carry their favoritism to national bankers to the extent of creating bonded debts against the people and giving them to national bankers, but according to Senator Owen of Oklahoma, congress is guilty of this outrageous crime.

During the session of the 62nd congress the central bank proposition got under discussion on the floor of the senate, which incidentally brought up the 1900 2 per cent bond issue.

Taft was urging establishment of the central bank, one of his pleas in support of the measure was that the government had bunoeed national bankers with the low interest bonds and congress should establish the central bank to take care of the bonds and save the bankers of their unjust burden. Senator Owen said: "Mr. President, I was connected with one of these banks, and am now. I own a considerable interest in it. Immediately after passage of the act authorizing the two per cent bonds, we telegraphed our correspondent in Washington, purchasing $250,000 of the bonds and the currency of this particular bank paid the purchase price of the bonds less a very small item as premium, and thereafter and since which time this bank has been receiving two per cent on these bonds substantially without any investment whatever.

The bonds yield about one and a half per cent, and as national bankers are getting the interest on over $700,000,000 of bonds, which cost them nothing of a negligible amount, they have absorbed the credence of their friends in claiming to be bunoeed. We can stand the game if the American people can." Senator Owen did not state the amount paid as premium, but as he used the word, "very small item and negligible sum," it is likely that the bankers paid less money in premium than they got back as interest on the bonds in one year's time, making the bonds a free gift.

This is the kind of national legislation with which we have been cursed for a half century. Who can wonder that we owe a bonded debt amounting to the unpayable sum of $60,000,000,000. American congressmen are unable to see any way to get money to the people except over the bonded route. When the country needs money, they create a bonded debt against the people, upon which the people must commence immediately to pay interest, then national bankers are authorized to issue money fon themselves on the people's indebtedness. Then the people must make individual debts against themselves, secured by chattel mortgage, in order to get the use of that money on interest. Thus the people pay interest on what they owe the banker and so what the banker owes them.

The claim is made by bankers and sanctioned by politicians and the capitalist press that money issued per money is worthless unless based upon or backed by bonds or gold, and the people have been led to believe it. But there is not a banker or congressman in the nation who does not know that the claim is viciously false and such teaching extremely treasonous.

Bonds receive their entire value as do all money from the stamp of government, which Flat power as a governmental function that congress is authorized to exercise for the welfare of the nation. Congress cannot impart any part of that Flat power to a measure or decree without imparting all. Therefore, when congress authorizes the issuance of money it is backed by the full Flat power of government. A bond cannot receive more or less.

The value of all money is legal value, no other kind of value in money is possible. The claim that gold money contains intrinsic value cannot be substantiated. No value can be considered in money except the value mentioned on its face, which is legal value. The same is true of government bonds. As government bonds and government money are created and backed by the same Flat power of government, one is as valuable as the other. Why issue interest bearing bonds as a basis upon which to issue money when the bonds are an ever increasing debt and a blighting curse to the people? When money, the extinguisher of debt, can be issued to bless the people, the effects of the two upon society are exactly opposite.

Money in plentiful supply is a promoter of prosperity, peace and happiness. Bonds are a promoter of poverty, slavery and strife. Money develops the nobler instincts and aspirations of men and women, while bonds destroy the nobler attributes of men and women and develop the worst. This being true, why have a we the bonds—the curse promoter—in large quantity with a very limited supply of money—the promoter of prosperity and happiness?

The answer is, that the Bank Trust controls the leadership of the dominant political parties and the voters are blind enough to vote them into power year after year, and thereby perpetuate their own slavery.

As national bankers have reached out and acquired ownership or control of all large industries and manufactories. Any legislation which would lift present unjust burdens from the masses would diminish their income. And as the bank trust controls national law making bodies, legislation which would be materially beneficial to the masses is a matter of impossibility without complete abolition of present dominant political forces.

Nothing can accomplish economic freedom of the enslaved masses except overthrow of our crime breeding labor-enslaving system of Capitalism and establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth upon the ruins thereof.

If the people are not ready to perform that duty in 1916, a few more years of capitalism will make them ready.

G. W. GALLOWAY.

THE STORY OF THE GIANTS AND THEIR TOOLS.

This little volume tells the Proverbial "long felt want" in providing an interesting story from the facts of economic evolution, briefly and truthfully stated in a way to be long remembered.

Price 25 Cents.

Co-Op. Publishing Company, Iola, Kansas.

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Within 10 years women will vote in every civilized nation. This was the confident and optimistic declaration of Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, upon her return to her home here after a six months' world tour.

"One cannot realize without visiting them, how strong the movement has become throughout the nations of Europe. In the Scandinavian countries I am sure that equal suffrage will be granted within two years. In Norway women already vote. The news reached us at Budapest on the same day that we heard of the victory in Illinois.

Militants in Minority.

The people of America, Dr. Shaw asserted, labor under a misapprehension regarding the numbers and power of the militant suffragists of England. They are, she said, in a decided minority.

"There are 17 national suffrage organizations in England. One of the smallest is headed by Mrs. Pankhurst. It makes a great deal of noise, it is true; but none of the militants belong to the International Suffrage alliance, which held the great convention at Budapest. The militants do not represent the hundreds of thousands of progressive thinking women of England, who believe it unjust to deprive them of the ballot. The cause is rapidly gaining ground in England. The men's association for woman suffrage is a strong factor in the work."

Guest of Mrs. Fawcett.

While in London, Dr. Shaw was the guest of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, widow of the former postmaster general of England. Mrs. Fawcett is president of the National Suffrage Union of Great Britain.

"The spirit of bitterness among the women of England toward our cause," continued Dr. Shaw, "is traceable, I believe, to a general dislike of women attaining prominence in any field of endeavor. The same spirit is manifest in Germany."

Prosper in Holland.

Dr. Shaw declared conditions in Holland to be most favorable to woman suffrage, and that if an expected change in administration takes place the vote will be probably extended to women. "I was greatly impressed," she continued, "by the prosperity of the Dutch. Holland is without doubt the most prosperous and progressive of the smaller nations of Europe. I was surprised, too, at the general use of the English language in the Dutch cities; the inhabitants seem to speak it as readily as their own tongue.

LIFTING A TON OF WATER.

That's What the Average Farmer's Wife Does Every Day.

Water, its handling, not its use, is the reason why the wives of farmers lose their figures, their color and the sweetness of their eyes, according to President Jos. Cook of the Mississippi Normal College, whose discovery is considered of sufficient importance by the United States Bureau of Agriculture to make it the subject of a special bulletin. In the presence of water handling President Cook declares the rural school has little chance to improve conditions. He assumes the average farmer's wife lifts a ton of water a day in conducting her housewifely duties.

"The getting of the water from the source of supply to the point of application," says Professor Cook, "requires more manual labor than any other item of housekeeping. The water for the kitchen has to be lifted from the well, carried to the kitchen, poured into a kettle, poured out of the kettle into the dishpan and from the dishpan out of doors. This makes six times the water lifted, handled, and a bucket of water containing two gallons, with the containing vessel, will weigh twenty pounds.

"When this is handled six times the total lifting is 120 pounds. The cooking of three meals a day on a meager allowance of water will necessitate ten lifts, which will make for cooking alone twelve hundred pounds of lifting per day. When to this is added the water necessary for bathing, scrubbing and the weekly wash, it will soon bring the lift per day up to a ton and the lifting of a ton a day will take the bloom out of her cheek and the enjoyment from her soul."

All this drudgery, says Professor Cook, could be obviated by an outlay of $250, even on the most isolated farm, through the installation of a pumping system.

The last meeting of the woman's committee came near being an overflow meeting. If they are all as well attended in the future, the women at least will all be converted to our way of thinking, and all topics that treat on social and economic problems will be discussed.—Dispatches from Socialist, Topeka, Kas.

OKLAHOMA STATE.

STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS.

On September 1st the Party indebtedness is as follows:

OUTSTANDING CHECKS.

No. 1117, amount	$ 1.25
No. 1218, balance	8.00

PIONEER DEBTS.

Emily C. Osborne	$ 80.00
S. D. Wham	408.00
Nat. Labor Syndicate	23.00
Local Tate	20.00
Local Short Grass	12.00
Milwaukee Soc. Dem.	10.00
M. Shadid	10.00
Local Choctaw	10.00
Jas Nall	10.00
W. P. Barnes	10.00
Local Hitchey	10.00
J. Workman	10.00
Jno. M. Kerby	10.00
J. T. Walker	9.50
A. A. Bagwell	7.00
Ben Hampton	5.00
Wm. Prahl	5.00
H. C. Gleat	5.00
H. C. Diehl	3.00
Geo. Thompson	1.00
To H. M. Sinclair for wages	32.50
To J. F. Kelly, Clark claim	110.50
Total indebtedness, 9-1-12	$864.75
Debts paid off during August.	
Int. on check No. 1207	$ 20.00
Int. on check No. 1218	55.00
Total	$75.00

Total paid off in Aug. 1912 $ 75.00
There remains $345.86 to be taken from the Pioneer assessment of 86 and the income for the next quarter is practically clean sheet, and the dues automatically drop to 15c per month.

It is the duty of every comrade to get to back of this movement and clear the deck for next year's fight. If you will get them to pay up their dues every month good as they did last year from now on to the end of the year, the indebtedness will be wiped out. Will you please back up your party organization, or will you continue to be disinterested in its success and welfare?

APPEAL SUB CARDS.

The Socialist Day at the State Fair is fastly approaching and at the present time this office has only got rid of 700 of the cards necessary to pay for the Warren tent. If you comrades will get busy getting subs for the Appeal and order them through this office, we can turn the trick in a week. Suppose you try it one week. We need the help of every comrade in the State to meet the exposures of this meeting and make it a success.

FAIR PROGRAM.

Posters containing the lineup for the Fair Day will be mailed to all parts of the State this week. It will contain the regular program, amongst which will be the speaking by Socialists as follows:

Geo. G. Hamilton, 10 a. m., in Theater Building; Fred D. Warren, 1 p. m., in the Live Stock Building; and Judge E. S. Hurt and Stanley J. Clark, commencing at 8 p. m., in the Theater Building. Camp grounds for the farmers who drive through will be being arranged for on grounds adjoining the Fair Grounds on the north.

The encampment at Laverne, Harper County, Okla., was an unqualified success. The passengers on the train that swept over the plains and halted in the town of Laverne, at the end of the run of evening the 2nd of September, will never forget that there was a Socialist Encampment in Harper County. The use of eager faces, the great red banners and the score of red sashes proclaimed that there were those who dare to show their colors and the splendid band with its stirring music sent the blood leaping through the veins of those who heard. Never was this preparation in vain, for the people came in flocks and kept coming. The people came on horseback, in wagons, buggies, surreys, by rail, in autos on foot, old, young, big, little, rich, poor, male and female. The people came from the plains, prairies, hillsides, from little villages, towns, and larger towns. The people came from every direction, north, east, south and west. The people came and at last they all arrived and a splendid meal was placed. P. G. Zimmerman, of Texas, nails crowds to their place and holds them thereby his masterful presentation of class struggle is convincing.

G. G. Hamilton, captures the people, especially the Christian, and feeds them pure unadulterated Bible until they plead for a red card and expect to use it as a ticket to Heaven.

H. Grady Milner is worth a thousand dollars as a comedian, but he has captured a pall that he wasn't landed. If he ever gets it named he expects to list it for sale. This pelt was taken off scientifically, but is terribly battered. Milner thinks it is worth a thousand, but would like to have it named.

Leading Laverne was like leading house, but all declare it to be an annual event. So Barbara we shall meet again.

OCRA WRITER.

YOUNG FOLKS COLUMN.

GOOD STORY ABOUT COWS.

The late George T. Angel of Boston, not long before his birth, higher life, published "Twelve Lessons on Kindness to Animals." He also printed some stories. Here is one which I think may interest the Young Folks and I will condense and retell it. He says:

"I have recently read an account of a boy about fourteen years old who, while watching the cows, was attacked by a wolf. One of the cows came to his rescue, attacked the wolf, and saved the boy's life. I know that cows have gratitude, for some years ago I was crossing a field in Dorchester, near Boston, Massachusetts, and found a cow which had been tied to a tree with a long rope. In feeding she had gotten the rope wound about her legs and been thrown to the ground, and in struggling to get away had gotten the rope still more wound about her, until she lay entirely helpless. When, after a time, I succeeded in unwinding the rope and getting her on her feet, she came to me, with a kind look in her eyes, and leaped my fence with me.

I went home I told the folks that I had met a lady in great distress, and had relieved her, and that she had rewarded me with a kiss.

"Cows have often been trained to know their names, and come when called. The great American statesman and orator, Daniel Webster, said, just before he died, that all his cattle, which he loved so much should be driven to his window, that he might see them for the last time; and as they came, one by one, by his window, he called each by name."

Dr. Angel's story reminds me of what a great dairyman once said, that if you want good healthy milk, you must treat your cows kindly. He said that "he always speaks as kindly to his cows as he would to a lady."

Another writer says:

"If you think that cattle have no intelligence, you are mistaken. They understand what their drivers say and do. They understand feeling and detect themselves when drovers of them are attacked by wild animals—always putting the younger and weaker ones in the middle, while the stronger meet the enemy with their horns. In Southern Africa, oxen have been caught to fight in battles for the tribe to which they belong. Cows have great affection for their young. The gentlest cow will fight for her calf. At North

THE PATHER JONES COLUMN.

THE CHANDLER DUNBAR CASE.

The Chandler-Dunbar decision of the U. S. Supreme Court that was handed down last spring, was passed by without comment by the plutocratic press, but it was a decision of the greatest importance to the people.

This decision stated that the Federal government had supreme and exclusive control of all water-powers on navigable streams, and their tributaries throughout the nation. In Mexico, and in all the Spanish American Republics the water powers are the property of the government, and this is true of all what we call civilized countries, and in the face of universal civilized law and usage, it would have been a shameful and shameless exception, if the Supreme Court had decided any thing way than it did, but nevertheless private corporations, power and electric light companies all over the United States by the corruption of courts and high fees to lawyers, are violating this most common, and now by special decision of the Supreme Court, recognized legal status.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Pres. of the Nat. City Bank, of N. Y., has made the statement that two billions of dollars are needed to develop electric powers now projected, and the "invisible government" is carefully "getting together" to make a move on counties, under this decision, and get favorable concessions from Congress, before the people are awakened to what is going on. At the time since the great steals for the R. Rds. and the Credit Mobilier Scandal, has there been so great a need for a few resolute and honest men in Congress than now. Why can we not send a few Socialists to Congress and block this big steal of cheap and favorable, to the thieves, concessions, that will soon be pulled off.

The thieves are prowling around Congress, the people are asleep, and later history will tell of the robberies as we now tell of the railroad highway robbery acts.

For the love of Mike, when will the people wake up. Is there no champion of the people in Congress? Are all out for the dough?

BISHOP DONAHUE GIVES A REMEDY.

Washington.—Good news for part of the coal barons, Bishop P. J. Donahue, Wheeling, W. Va., told the Senate committee investigating conditions in the West Virginia coal fields, was the fundamental cause of the West Virginia coal strike.

Coming to consider the cause of the strike, the Bishop quoted a line from the Psalms: "The rich man flaunts his wealth and sets the poor man on fire," and declared it applied to the situation in West Virginia.

Senator Borah contended that if laboring men were not ambitious they would become industrial slaves.

Senator Martine asked the Bishop what he would do to improve conditions if he had the power.

"First of all I would require both operators and miners to go to church twice every Sunday," the Bishop said. I would give each a Bible as a steering chart and then give them about eight beatitudes. These would cause them to forget the machine guns."

Church attendance "twice on Sunday" is Bishop-Don't-Know-Who's great remedy for all industrial ills. How is it that Praise God Baer, who is the head of the greediest and greatest Coal Trust and the most merciless strike monopoly in the country, is not an unselfish saint? Baer tells us that God in his infinite wisdom, has given the property into the hands of his Christian men of the nation, and they take Don't-Know-Who's remedy and vaunt about it; but it has failed to cure them of their hogishness.

Say, John Henry, does the Bishop really believe what he says? If he does, he's an ignorant fool, and if he don't he's a hypocrite. Which is it? You can search me.

FATHER JONES.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND THE PRESS AGENT.

And now copyright syndicate writer, Frank G. Carpenter comes out with a copyright syndicate article as the press agent of the Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.

Sec. Daniels "after a convivial banquet," made a speech in the Northwest that caused a riot. Whether he had been "too, too utterly convivial" and was too full for rational utterance, and did not realize the Administration bewaper-grape-juice—we may have reason to suspect, but no evidence beyond the suspicious effects.

Josephus now is under a cloud and therefore calls in a professional press writer of reputation to do the press agent act, but there is such a charge.

It is quite impossible to believe any paper the arrogant manner of the Captain. He looked at the sample Volume 3 on Personal Rights, which I had with me, scanning some of the pages as well as looking over the other papers, and then asked "why I wanted to solicit for students in the Post," and I replied, "For the same reason that the Scranton School secures them, that is, to give the boys a chance to get some practical knowledge and improve themselves."

"But this school don't teach all the branches like the Scranton School, does it?" and I said, "No, of course not, because it is dealing with only a special subject." Then he proceeded to ask a question that was entirely irrelevant to the subject and wanted to know why I was so anxious to lecture at the post. I said when I learned that policies were not allowed to be discussed, I thought there was still a large field of educational topics that might be interesting to the boys, and as here on the island there is nothing to go to, I would be pleased to render some service that would be for the mental development and interest of the soldiers. Whether or not he was afraid that a stray Socialist thought might come out in the lecture, or that he realized that it would be dangerous to let the men hear anything that might awaken thought, I do not know. Our conversation then recurred to the Law Course, and he very emphatically said: "Well, I don't want you to solicit for students in this post." But I persisted: "This is the largest and most ably conducted correspondent Law School in the United States. Surely you cannot object to men studying the origin and history of law and the basic principles of government. This course has been endorsed by some of the best read lawyers in the country." To which he replied: "Oh, you can even take the Bible and prove anything you want to from it." I replied that in a manner that must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated, he said with a great deal of emphasis: "I tell you I don't want that book sold or canvassed for on the grounds." To which I replied: "Well, I am sure the officers of the school will be very much surprised to hear this."

"Well, that's all right, but you have got some passages marked in that book and I tell you that that book is not coming on these grounds, and I furthermore don't want you canvassing around on the post." With this our interview ended, and I returned to the hotel, where I was stopping.

As soon as I reached my room I looked through the book and had my mark in the passages that might have offended his Commandership's mind, and I have been wondering if it could have been the following:

"At present in the United States a grave problem confronts the people. It is whether civil and political liberty shall end, or whether the principles of democracy shall be buried. It is nonsense to prate of equality before the law, and uniformity of rights and privileges, when a few gigantic trusts can defy the courts and intimidate executive and legislative officials, and reduce our intelligent laborers (the backbone of the nation) to the condition of the most abject races on earth, and yet not compete with them as machine running automatons. The citizen who is compelled to fawn and look pleased to get a chance to delve in the mine or labor in the shop ten hours a day or more for a paltry wage, and then sees the bulk of his earnings go to the coal trust and oil trust and meat trust, etc., which have established themselves for the sole purpose of levying tribute through the control of necessaries, has not much reason to feel proud of his civil liberty. And we believe that the only persons who can praise this sort of liberty are the idiots and the paid tools of the monopolists. We cannot escape the fact that vested capital (the state creature) yesterday's servant an artificial personality by the laws of the State and Nation, is usurping the civil liberty of the masses and threatens to destroy the fabric of government.

"When human liberty is in danger, resistance to King Millionaires is as much in order as resistance to King John in Runnymede, or to King George at Bunker Hill."

Whether these were some of the passages that made the book so obnoxious to his eyes I do not know. Perhaps the title, "Personal Rights," was quite enough to make him object to the work, and the passages that he read only served to intensify the dangerous character of the book. When they have no sort of rights and are wise enough to know how to take them, when men have taken unto themselves the greatest liberty to live, then there will be no more need of captains of armies to command men. Captains and rulers over men are relics of bygone days. When they have no sort of rights in the future commonwealth.

It seems like a stupid piece of business for the Captain of the St. Michaels Post to object to the Volume on Personal Rights of Chattanooga Tenn. Perhaps he has been among the soldiers, but perhaps after all he knew his business. Who knows?

Labor creates the hats and the shoes, the broadcloth—everything used for the body of man, woman and child, while on Mother Earth and when dead, from the shroud of our loved ones when they are laid in the sleep of death.

Money cannot build as much as a wigwam. Money cannot grow a tree nor turn over a stone.

Labor goes into the forest, fells the timber, saws it into boards, laths and shingles, planes it into sidings, moldings and finishing strips.

Labor draws the plans and prepares the foundation lays the stone and brick, makes the steel and iron framework, cuts and polishes the granite, laths and plasters, paints and decorates.

"LET GEORGE DO IT."

It's a good idea to know what our opponents think, and it's only when they get real mad do they uncover their real sentiments. In a letter to his fellow members of the Manufacturers' Association, Geo. P. Bent vents his anger on account of the Mulhall exposures, which he says was "bought with a . . . $100,000." Whether he means that the many writers of the letters were paid, or that the naughty Socialists raised a fund to pay Col. Mulhall, he does not say. Incidentally, George P. Bent shows an amazing ignorance of history and facts, and that his vaunted knowledge is of "so many things that ain't so."

George P. Bent has cancelled his advertising contract with the Chicago Tribune. He is much ruffled at the way the Tribune is treating the National Manufacturers. He wants his newspapers to be wholly reactionary. George's idea of advertising his business is to give the money to publishers whom he loves, whether or not the public read the papers he patronizes, and most advertisers Do know, that the muck-raking paper brings better returns to the advertiser than any other kind.

He has sent a strike-breaking circular to his business men, demanding that they not only withdraw their advertising, but that they "stop these . . . papers from reaching the eyes of your children, your employees, etc."

In other words, let's have none but select and conservative reading matter in this fair land, and as to the selecting—well, let George do it.

To my fellow members of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Illinois Manufacturers' Association!

Your attention is called to the enclosure, and your co-operation is asked in an effort to stop the constant and persistent attempts made by certain papers and politicians to discredit our manufactures and merchants—to discredit corporations and wealth generally.

The chief sinner in Illinois is the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which in spite of its $100,000.000 of our patronage we have given it. Until this reformer reforms and "mends its ways," it shall have no more money from me for either its paper or advertising.

It seeks constantly to convey the idea to the people that all men who do not agree with and serve it are liars and thieves and DESPERATE AND DISHONEST ON EVERY WAY!

It is a sensational sheet and seems willing to buy anyone's stories (or lies) if only a sensation can be created out of them. The Judas "stories" of White and Mulhall (bought for a price) are good illustrations of its perfect willingness to ruin any honest man or woman who will "bow down to and worship" it or adopt its views.

It lobbies vigorously and viciously for votes and for legislation, and then ABUSES AND BEHEADS THE MEN (APPARENTLY) who do its "lobby" in the right way—it seeks to make the public think that all are villains and vipers who are not in harmony with, and do not agree to, the lying, crimes and misdeeds and acts.

IT breaks strikes (and heads and hearts to do it), but talks as though it were criminal in US to do so. It seeks to have the people think that it is promoting good. Few, if any, of us merchants or manufacturers earn such great dividends on our capital as does the Chicago Tribune on its capital stock. YET IT IS CONSTANTLY AND PERSISTENTLY MAKING THE EFFORT TO INCREASE ITS EARNINGS AND TO DECREASE OURS. IT IS ABSOLUTELY AND HOPELESSLY INSINCERE AND INCONSISTENT.

Its writers, controlled and guided by responsible heads, seem to be $10.00 per week men, and very young men, minus sense or sensibility, but full of folly and foolishness—theories and threats. They seem to think that God or Government owes and ought to take care of us all and regulate and control us all. They seek to kill individualism and to revive Socialism and communism and paternalism. They seem to have read the history of the world and have been tried by savages and barbarians and "found wanting" and impractical hundreds of times in the ages of the past. Men can't be made wise or healthy by law; law can't give a man, or woman, either "common sense," or brains, or industry, or opportunity. It takes long, hard work and absolute honesty of purpose to achieve any abiding success in any line, be it art, science, profession, or business. Legislation will NOT gain success—only work will!

The only way I see to cure the sores with which we are afflicted, on account of the Socialistic spasm from which we have had to suffer, is to STOP SUPPORTING the papers, pulpits and political demagogues which preach pernicious and nefarious doctrines! Denounce them in every way and on every occasion we can! STOP PAYING for our own ruin and degradation! Don't continue to PAY papers and politicians to do their utmost to destroy US and our interests! Give support to those who help us, NOT to those who hurt us! Advertise in such papers and magazines as only promote peace and prosperity! Patronize those who WORK to BUILD, and refuse to aid those who PERATE and those who seek to "BREAK" us! The men who succeed are worthy of all praise and emulation, not of abuse and vilification.

Will you not join in an effort to stop, or to at least stay, this attempt to "put out of business" every one of us who has made any real success? It can be done by co-operation—by UNITING for action, and then ACTING in a way to tell and terrify!

Let the false teachers and preachers in our midst be their deluded and devoted followers, just as does the "walking delegate" and labor agitator! Don't let them live off us any longer!

Stop these sensational, stupid, and Socialistic papers and magazines from reaching the eyes of your children, your employees, and the ignorant and inexperienced generally! Get them to read history, every line of which shows that civilization and progress did not begin till Socialism gave way to individualism and ambition! Show them that nearly every great man in the whole history of the world began at the bottom and climbed to the top by working and waiting!

We surely don't wish to go back to the Inca or Aztec types of Socialism or Communism, nor to that of the Hottentots or Flat Head Indians where the "head" man takes all! Every savage tribe of earth, present or past, is, or was, run on some of the "57 varieties" of Socialism which is preached at us as a great and glorious improvement on the individual liberty, initiative, and ambition which has done all the great things, all the elevating and noble things, all the things promoting progress and prosperity since time began.

Stop all support of sensational and silly sheets seeking scandal and strife and class hatred, so that THEY may have selfish profit! Remember "we must stand together or hang together," for unless we can end these "endless" attacks on success and achievement, on good men and good money, we shall soon be in the throes of a revolution—shall be subject to the crimes of a thoughtless mob incited to violence of all sorts, by these preachers of hate, envy, malice and discontent!

Yours very truly,

GEORGE P. BENT.

THE LABORER'S HOPES.

By John E. Nordquist.)

Throughout the hot sultry day,
Uniting he labors away,
Though meanly he's clad,
His spirit is glad
Even him, hope sublimes in its ray.

As he labors he dreams of a spot,
Of an Edenic suburban lot;
With an up-to-date house
For himself and his spouse—
And a home for their dear little tot.

After the day's toil and strife,
He hurries home to his wife.
Oh, the smallest bites
Of that home-coming kiss—
It's the tonic that sweetens his life.

Were it not for this haven of rest
Life would be a burden at best;
Though he pleasantly dreams;
Always—it seems,
He never with leisure is blest.

As unpromising years hurry by,
He thinks with many a sigh;
Of the wealth which he makes,
And the man who takes
Leaving him to struggle and die.

Why should his visage be gaunt?
Why should the slums be his haunt?
He who produces
Should live as he chooses;
Let the sluggard's portion be want.

When he tires of being the goat;
When he learns how to handle his vote;
He'll fire a good shot
For his Edenic lot;
And help swell the Socialist vote.

Uncle Sam is the most expert farmer in the world. May can't he become a farmer for the benefit of his wards?

THE PERCENTAGE OF EXPLOITATION.

By John M. Work.

The discussion which has been going on in regard to the rate of exploitation is a very wholesome one. It ought to result in fewer statements being made in our press and from our platform which can be successfully assailed by the enemy.

The problem is not a simple one. On the contrary, it is very intricate and complex.

The solution cannot be reached by mere subtraction of one figure from another.

To take the amount for which the manufactured products are sold, and deduct the amount of wages paid to the factory workers, and set down the balance—a conclusion which cannot be sustained for a moment.

There are several factors which this naive method of reasoning do not take into consideration—factors on the enemy's side of the question and factors on our side.

Let us take the enemy's side first. The legitimate cost of raw material should be deducted.

The legitimate cost of superintendence should be deducted. Salaries are often padded. And frequently salaries are paid to persons who do not perform any needed function. But, in so far as salaries are really earned by actual necessary service in the industrial process, they should be deducted.

The cost of new factory buildings and the installation of new machinery, if necessary and bona fide, should be deducted.

Furthermore, the amount of exploitation is not to be merely spread over the factory workers. It is to be spread over all the useful workers. Take the railroad workers, the engineers, the school teachers, and many others that could be mentioned. They do not work in the factories. They do not produce any tangible product which can be weighed or measured. Nevertheless, they are necessary to the social process. They pay necessarily and legitimately comes out of the total product of society. So do the other legitimate expenses connected with their occupations. The question cannot be properly approached from the standpoint of one lone group of workers. They cannot be divorced from the rest. All legitimate industries of society are interrelated. The whole social process must be taken into consideration.

So much for the enemy's side.

Now let's take a look at our own.

Having taken all the useful workers into consideration, instead of merely those working in the factories, the value of the product should be figured at the retail price, not the wholesale price. This will add many billions of dollars to it.

Only a fraction of the total amount of exploitation takes place in the pay envelope.

If all the exploitation took place in the pay envelope, it would be necessary for us to immediately quit kicking about high rent and the high cost of living. We would have no kick coming on these matters at all.

But the fact is that a vast amount of the exploitation takes place in other ways.

The average worker who has a family pays somewhere in the neighborhood of one-third of his wages as rent for the alleged home.

If he got it at cost, as he should, it would probably cost him about one-third or one-fourth of what he pays. Maybe even less than that.

This is one of the big forms of exploitation.

Then, when he buys food, clothing, etc., he is again mercilessly exploited.

If he got those at cost, as he should, he would get them for a fraction of what he pays.

This is another big form of exploitation.

Taking all these things into consideration, it is evident that the worker is exploited out of most of the value of his labor.

But it is also evident that it is an impossibility to arrive accurately at the definite percentage of exploitation. The estimate made by the Socialist Campaign Book is pretty good as good as can be made. It expressly states that it is only approximate, and it should be so quoted.

The best way to prove that there is vast exploitation is to point out the capitalists who do nothing socially useful, but who nevertheless possess great wealth.

Point out the fact that they have parcelf mansions, summer homes, automobiles, yachts, gorgeous clothes, jewels, etc., etc.

Point out the fact that they indulge in elaborate and costly social functions, that they go globe trotting whenever they feel like it, etc.

These things show at once that they possess great wealth.

Yet they perform no useful social function.

Where, then, do they get this wealth?

Where could they get it ultimately except from the useful?

This proves, without the possibility of successful doubt, that the people

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