Socialism is the next

Editorials

By Charles Edward Russell

THE events of the last few days have been full of instruction to the teachable, but I do not know that anything has had a better tui-tion than the quarrel of the New York Republican factions and the strange appearance of the president of the United States therein.

We have in this country a large and loud element that holds the president to be not a hired man of the people but a being closely akin to royalty. Since the beginning of Rooccvelt's first term we have been assiduously taught by that wild-eyed person and others that the presidency is not a criticisable office, that its incumbent can do no wrong, that he has prerogatives of social and governmentaleminence and that he is above everything else the head of the nation and the symbol of its

To this contingent the spectacle of the president playing, in a way most undignified and hardly respectable, the peanut politics of a discredited wing of his party must have come with a sad shock. The head of the nation and the symbol of its dignity would seem to have very little business to pull little caucus wires and pit one New York ward heeler against another in the effort to get control of the party. Those that are trying to make a king out of the present president evidently have their work cut out for them. The trouble is not that he is too democratic to be a king; he is too dull, too much of a partisan, and too much lacking in the dignity that would keep any self-respecting man out of the mis-erable and sordid squabbles of the Woodruffs and Barneses.

It appears that in the interest of party harmony President Taft has repudiated Vice President Sherman and sought to throw him out of the boat.

Whereupon Mr. La Follette reminds us in good season that this is the same President Taft that a short time ago sent the same Vice President Sherman to Wisconsin on a confidential errand to crush republican insurgency

Now whether Cassio doth kill Roderigo br Roderigo doth kill Cassio or each doth kill the other the general public can look upon all these quarrels with joy. Anyway they come out makes for our gain. Mr. Taft's administration has been openly devoted to the interwith some of the most disreputable and op-pressive trusts and while the impartial observer would find it difficult to determine which was the less deserving all consumers can well rejoice that the cover of pretence is being plucked from both. Still better than all this, perhaps, is the joy of seeing the social reactionaries get what is coming to them.

"ALEXANDER," says Colonel Crazy Horse on his way west, "we have got those fellows licked to a frazzle already.

He is talking about the Barnes-Woodruff faction in his party, the faction that hates him and lately knocked him out of the honor of being temporary chairman of the republican state convention.

"We have got those fellows licked to a frazzle." Have "we"?

Let's take a look at that. Suppose when the convention meets the Barnes-Woodruff people should turn in and nominate Mr. Roosevelt for governor, and suppose the people ple of New York should weary of a mouthing mountebank going perpetually to and fro andyelling stale platitudes and suppose they should beat him to pieces at the polls.

That would dispose of Mr. Roosevelt for-ever would it not? No more chance of the presidency in 1912 nor in any other year; no more rapt audiences eagerly swallowing large draughts of hot air, no more mawkish Riis persons going about with silly eulogies, no more hymnals from the feeble-minded and the sentimental. Nothing but isolation, neglect and silence for the rest of his days. that had filled the wide world with deafening clamor would now be marooned in an ocean of forgetfulness.

Who would be licked to a frazzle then? Of course it seems too much to expect that the Barnes-Woodruff gentlemen will have wit enough to see this, they being among the dullest of earthly creatures, but if they should see it how blessed would be the sigh of peace and relief that would descend upon the earth!

In this life of ours nothing else is so gratifying to the right-minded as to see the downfall of the carping critic that utters his foul jibes at greatness or seeks to undermine the

respect due to authority.
When His Gracious, Royal and Imperial
Majesty George the Fifth came to the throne there were those that actually doubted whether he were graciously endowed with enough wis-dom, skill, statesmanship, for esight and pru-dence for the great task of ruling and govern-

ing the British nation. All such ribald scoffers, I am pleased to note, have now been put to shame and silence.
With one act of sublimest wisdom His Gracious Majesty has proved that he knows his

He has been graciously pleased to order that all naval officers shall wear full beards.

THE petition for the pardon of Mr. Charles W. Moise, creator of the Ice Trust and convicted bank wrecker, meets with great favor, and eight women are competing for the privilege of carrying the pardon to Atlanta penitentiary when it shall be granted.

Mr. Morse's Ice Trust raised the price of ice for the poor people of the New York tenement houses. It added a needless burden to those already heavily laden. Ice in summer is an indispensable necessity in the tenement house region. Mr. Morse's enterprise made it dear, not because ice was scarcer, but because Mr. Morse was issuing fictitious securities to carry out his financial deals.

He was not put in jail for this, though he ought to have been, but it is a fact worth considering before we whoop up the move-ment for his pardon. What he did to the banks was nothing. What he did to the ice consumers and his connection with the worst city government New York ever had were his real crimes.

It would be grand, no doubt, to have Mr. Morse out of jail. It would also be grand for him to make signs of contrition for the huge evil he inflicted upon vast masses of people. The pardon ought to be withheld until the appearance of the contrition.

Mr. Morse is said to have made some millions since he was convicted. None of the victims of his rapacity have done as well as that. Statistics show that a cheap ice supply keeps down the infant mortality on the east side of New York. I do not believe in jails, prisons nor punishments, but I fail to see where any sympathy for Mr. Morse is called for. I am saving al' mine for the people that were too poor to buy his ice and I suggest a similar economy to the sap-headed women that are carrying about petitions for his re-

By the way, how do you account for these vomen? Take the eight that want to carry the pardon to Atlanta. It appears that not one of them ever saw Mr. Morse nor ever had any dealings with him. They cannot have the least personal concern in his liberation. If they are merely interested in re-lieving a prisoner I can find for them in their of men better attention. I will undertake to say that the jail of the county inhabited by each one of these eight, and the jail of the county inhabited by every woman circulating a Morse pardon petition are vile, filthy places unfit for human abode and filled with men that society is carefully training to prey upon it. If they wish to sympathize with prisoners, here is their chance. They need not mind abou: Atlanta, which is under federal supervision and well managed. Let them start in right at home For my own part I have never found one of the sappy tribe that could be interested in the terrible story of the American county jail, but if there be just one that will drop her Morse petition and get to work at home I will print her photograph in these columns and pay her the best tribute my poor pen can

ALL prisons are blunders and blots on humanity and the present prison system of America sadly needs overhauling. I have here while I write an article upon the reformatory farm operated by the enlightened city of Cleveland, Ohio. Its management seems tohave hit upon the idea that the state has profited little when it has broken a man's heart and crushed out his human spirit and turned him into a ravening beast. On this farm they operate a moral hospital and send men forth cuced and sound and wholesome. That seems to beat all the prisons I ever inspected. "What Good Does It Do?" asked Brand Whitlock about our present prison system and though he thrust the question straight into our faces none of us has been able to think of an answer.

CHICAGO has been blessed with the presence of a genuine Earl, but his impressions of his host do not seem to be favorable. He noted with disapproval the bad manners of those Chicago people that thought to pay their respects and get a wire edge on their social prestige. It seems that when you go to see an Earl you must not say anything to bim until he says something to you, and when you go out you must walk backwards until you hit the door. Both of these simple and surely reasonable rules the people of Chicago continually violated. Some of them, and from the most recherche regions of the North Shore Drive at that, tramped in and said "Howly Farl?" and walked out with their backs to the Great One. He thinks it is abominable and i. convinced that if America is really to be a British province, as he is told it is, some very heavy work is ahead for refined educat ne like himself. On the whole he takes a pessimistic view of the outlook. He should cheer up. It appears from the newspaper reports of the august occasion that at least one society leader of Chicago did her best to be ingratiating. She addressed the Earl as "My Liege" and I don't see how she could have done more than that.

AT least the Russian government must be credited with the virtue of persistence.

Not in the least discouraged by its past failures to seize political refugees in the United States it now has another of these unfortunates under arrest in Boston and with the assistance of the federal courts and federal officers will try to have him returned into its clutches.

The crime for which the man is wanted is seeking to overthrow the government in Russia. I earnestly hope he is guilty of it. What passes for government in Russia is of such a character that any right-minded man anywhere at any time would passionately yearn to have it overthrown. The round world bristles with indictments of the quaint thing called modern civilization, but among them all I am not sure that any is more blistering than the fact that this civilization tolerates the present system in Russia.

Of course Russia has no more just right to the possession of this man than it has to the possession of the Washington monument. But past experience has shown that without a very vigorous protest on the part of the public the right of the case will be disregarded by supine public officers and the victim will be carried off to be tortured and killed. It is not to be forgotten by what narrow margins Chicago and New York rescued the men that the Russian agents demanded as victims. Boston ought to speak as plainly and forcefully;

Incidentally, suppose we begin now to agitate for the abrogation of the treaty under which the Russian refugee is exposed to this very real and terrifying peril. All well-informed men know how that treaty was brought about. It has dishonored us about long enough. The prosperity of the Standard Oil company is not an object dear enough to us that we should surrender for its sake a fundamental principle of liberry. Suppose we let the Standard Oil company do its own dirty work with Russia. Everything considered we hardly seem called upon to do it any longer.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S frank enunciation of the doctrine of government by divine right seems to have had a curious effect upon the world. All persons of the least democratic convictions promptly snorted with amusement, but the notable thing was the comparatively sma!! number of such comments. The country wherein the press seemed to be hit hardest was Great Britain. The natural disposition of the British journal would be to jeer at such an utterance from such a source in such an age, but the obstace reflection about the glass house under which the government of Great Britain is operated must have had a wonderfully restraining effect on many loyal pens. The Emperor's description of his crown as bestowed by God's grace alone and not by parliaments, assemblages of the people or resolu-tions of the people," is a choice spadeful from the seventeenth centur. But the democrats of the world can afford to hail it with joy, for probably marks the last wriggle of German absolutism. In any event it has the strong merit of candor. How much better to be an absolutist and say so than to be an absolutist and presend to be something else while we sneaks into office by the dishonest methods foisted upon us by Alexander Hamilton!

Incidentally, speaking of parliaments and ssemblages of the people what assemblage of the people ever conferred a senatorship upon Simon Guggenheim or William Lorimer or Channeey Depew?

An American not long ago was revising a German because Germany maintains fifty-one castles for the Kaiser. The German said: 'I would rather live in a country that has fifty-one castles than in one that has fifty-one trusts.

I could not learn that the Amer any pat answer to that.

Our in Colorado the people have suffered for years from what is probably the worst state government in America and the rottenest.

The facts in that story, which include anarchy, civil war, the abolition of the constitution and violation of personal rights as well monstrous corruption were undeniable. Therefore the social reformers and policial doctors said that the thing to do was to arouse

the conscience of the people.

So the conscience of the people was beautifully any sed and under the leadership of the social reformers the people demanded the

proper kind of reforms. The corporations, which are the real and only rulers of the state, allowed the people to turn out one party and turn in another in order to carry out the mandate of these re-

The party that was turned in has been in ower about two years and has not enacted me of the demand of reforms.

Recently the governor called the legislature in special session to pass the requested reform measures.

After three weeks the achievements of the pecial session consist of eating a great many fuscious canteloupes and agreeing upon one reform measure in such shape that it never can be effective.

Upon this state of fac. I very much desire the opinion of the smug Outlook and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. I do not care for their

opin.on on any other subject. Only upon this.

For years they have been doing stunts as
the chief fakirs of civic virtue and pretended reform, while they have diligently served the corporations, including the Standard Oil company. Well they kindly fake a way out of the Colorado mess?

The Time Is Ripe By Eugene V. Debs

The advent of the Coming Nation, with Wayland and Warren as publishers and Simons and Russell in esitorial charge, will be hailed by Socialists and readers of radical and progressive papers all over the country. The time is ripe for just such a paper. It will make a place distinctively its own and add a new, vital and much needed element to the Socialist propagands.

ment to the Socialist propaganda.

The Coming Nation will take high ground as a literary journal of the Socialist movement. It will engage in none of the conflicts, factional or otherwise, incident to the development of the movement which full to the lot of the general run of propaganda papers, nor will it descend to personalities, bickerings and criminations, however great may seem the provocation. The Coming Nation will have an entirely different mission. It will be the literary avan courier of the industrial and social transformation. It wil be educational in the true sense of that term. It will expound the philosophy of Socialism, elucidate its principles,

and interpret its history.

The Coming Nation will be the paper for the home, the library table, the fireside; the paper to hand to your neighbor that he may learn the meaning of Socialism and its mission without being prejudiced by controversial acrimony; the paper to place in every library and public reading place in the nation.

The Coming Nation, in a word, will be the literary exporent of the coming nation, making its appeal to the intellect, the heart and the soul, arousing the passion for freedom and justice, and pointing steadily the way to the

The New Coming Nation.

and months and years of planning.
I'm sure you'll like it. The Coming from another angle. Those of you who have followed the Appeal know that it is a journalistic iconoclasi—a masher of idols. Its success depends on keeping its army of workers up to the fighting pitch—not once in a warle but all posted workers in the fighting pitch—not once in a warle but all posted workers in the fighting pitch—not once in a warle but all posted workers in the fighting pitch—not once in a warle but all posted workers in the fighting pitch—not once in a warle but all posted workers in the fighting pitch—not once in a warle but all posted workers in the fighting pitch—not once in a warle but all posted workers in the fighting pitch—not once in a warle but all posted workers in the fighting pitch—not once in a warle but all posted workers in the supplemented with recounts of have followed the Appeal know that it is a journalistic interest.

It sees the evil in our social life— this page a factor of great and without any hesitation digs down those who want to know wha and encovers the cause, while making the results look as bad as words will

do it.

The Coming Nation, on the other hand, will be constructive and optimistic. There is much good in the world—many things are being done to lighten the load of humanity and while the men and women whose relief is. There will be reviews of the relief to the goal—the Co-operative Constitution of the construction of the co sought do not always receive it, at the same time, the tendency is here, and I believe it is our duty to point this out and to use it to our adventage in still turned on them. This feature, further bettering conditions. The world is making progress—Socialistward. It is both important and encouraging to know of these things. It will be the work of the Coming Nation to take up of thou and point out of the coming Nation to take up of thou and point out of the coming Nation to take up of thou and point out of the coming Nation to take up of thou and point out and point out and point out and point out the transfer of thou and point out and point out the transfer of thou and point out the transfer of the coming Nation to take up of thou and point out the transfer of the coming Nation to take up of thou and the coming Nation to take up of thou and the coming Nation to take up of thou and the coming Nation to take up of thou and the coming Nation to take up of thou and the coming Nation to take up of thou and the coming Nation to take up of thou and the coming Nation to take up of thou and the coming Nation to take up of the coming Nation to take up of thou and the coming Nation to take up of thou and the coming Nation to take up of thou and the coming Nation to take up of the coming Nation to t

work of the Coming Nation to take up and point out and help this movement for "The Bettle Pay."

The Appeal has, time and time again, demonstrated its usefulness to the working class of the United States, and the Coming Nation will make for itself an important place in the literature of Socialism. There is need for just such a paper as the Coming Nation.

of thou arish of capitalist dollars out the necrosity of wading the hundre is of magazine pages.

There will be a page of literature will be departments for women and the children. There we hundred is socialism. There is need for just such a paper as the Coming Nation.

We have been fortunate in securing the services of Charles Edward Russell and A. M. Simons as editors. Contrade Russell will write the editorial page and Comrade Simons will see that the other seven pages are filled with the sort of material that will educate and cutertain. The work of Russell and Simons is too well known to those who will receive the first copy of the new paper to need any words of commendation from my pen. Suffice it to say that, untratumeled by the limitations of the capitalist magazine, Russell will be at his best. He will write what he knows to be true without fear that it will be blue penciled. We have been fortunate in securing

will be blue penciled.

In his tours of investigation he has micovered much material that the capi-talist magazines have found 'unavaila-ble" for obvious reasons. The Coming

talist magazines have found unavailable" for obvious reasons. The Coming Nation will have the benefit of this knowledge.

Comrade Simons brings to the Coming Nation years of newspaper training and experience. He will have back of him the resources and facilities of the great Appeal plant, the assistance of the entire Appeal staff, and in addition, he will call on the best writers in America and Europe to liven the pages of the Coming Nation.

The editorial review of the week by Charles Edward Russell will be its strong feature. This will without doubt be the strongest editorial page appearing in any publication in the United States. Russell will "turn himself cose." That's all that need be said. Then there will be a be found each week in a ricle dealing in detail, illustrated by a wealth of photographs, with he ctivity of our elected representative here will, of course, be all about Milwalkee. Socialist Represe vitive Mornal of Massachusetts is united and the Appeal Army is appeared to Massachusetts is united and the Appeal Army is a power to make it a success.

Managing Falls.

Then there will be a pig feature page. On this page will be found each week an article dealing in detail, illustrated by a wealth of photographs, with the activity of our elected representative. These will, of course, be all about Milwankee. Socialist Representative Morrill of Massachusetts is using impor-

A NOTHER dream has been re-alized. Here it is. The Com-ing Nation, in its present form, and A Grand Junction, Colo., Brai-ing Nation, in its present form, the result of many days and weeks Socialists have been elected and the will be more next year and the years to follow. The Appeal, by reason of its Nation is going to be like the Appeal limitation of space, has been able to in its steadfast adherence to the principles of International Socialism and The Coming Nation will go into deto the cause of the Working Class. But tails. This report of progress clone the Coming Nation will be wonderfully will be of inestingable value to Social-different in that it will look at things ists and to students. This feature will This report of progress

on in the great outside world. Then Sere will be a page of A

can labor and Socialist news th

to think is at all times too

in the waste basket or remains pressed. It will be the province Coming Nation to rescue these p from the capitalist morgue and

Bless the dear hearts of our gracious kings. What on earth should we do without them?

Ever Onward

The same industrial revolution that transformed England and France during the close of the eighteenth century and the rest of western Europe and America during the first of the nineteenth century has now reached Turkey.

Modern machinery brings capitalism, and capitalism brings with it changes in all political and social in stitutions. Since it is always a higher developed capitalism with greater force with each passing year, each new society that it conquers meets the road to capitalism. They had no intention of feudalism. They were only opening the road to capitalism. They had no intention of feudalism. They were only opening the road to capitalism. They had no



Automobile Omnibus in Constantinople.

—From London Blustrated News

with quicker changes. The steam intention of giving freedom to the engine that revolutionized England workers, beyond the freedom to pro-was a crude cumbersome affair com-duce profits, which always comes pared with the turbine, the explosive e and the electric motor of today.

traveler to the Mosque of St. Sophia, across the famous Galara bridge.

Motor omnibuses and despotisms do not go together. Modern machinery in the factory exeates modern machinery in the world of politics. This is the explanation of the rise of throw of the old sultan.

When rite Turkish revolution took syntinople motor buses.

with capitalism.

So we are now hearing of new op-The latter are as superior in creating pressions and new revolutions impolitical and social revolutions as they pending. A Socialist movement is gre in producing industrial changes, struggling to be born, and is being So the change in Turkey has been repressed as sternly by the new gov-swift. The motor bus now carries the ernment as it ever was by the old. Fortunately the 'Young Turks' are

as helpless to hold back the forces of evolution as the "Old Turks" or any other kind of Turks. Socialism altalism, and soon we will be record ing the growti, of the Socialist vote the "Young Turks" and the over-along the Bosp lorus, and reporting throw of the old sultan.

Aviation Items.

A Paris dispatch estimates that in cover the principles of dynamics as aplittle more than a year French manufac- plied to harmonic motion, the vibratio turers have turned out 800 aeroplanes of machines, balancing, revolving disks the demand in a single country seems

already to have far outrun the supply.

If these figures be correct for France, it is probable that dirigible and other r craft in Germany, where special attention has been paid to that variety, have cost an equal if not greater It is certainly not too much to say that the five leading nations of western Europe have not spent less than \$10,000,000 in the past year in the products of this industry. And that may easily be an underestimate, when governmental and private outlays combined are taken into account.-Wall Street Iournal.

The principles on which flying maines are constructed and operated are to be studied at the University of Wisconsin College of Engineering, which

opens Monday, Sentember 26. nate school bulletin just published, will sent to Japan.

been sold for more than and whirling shafts, together with a \$2,500,000. Here is an implement sellug at \$2,000 to \$6,000 apiece, for which as that of flying machines.

A German aeronaut has devised a system of orientation which will help the German aviator at least, in finding his way through the air. Each German province is provided with a number and every community is provided with a letter. A guide book to be carried by the aviator contains a list of Provinces and towns similarly designated. Thus if an aviator sees the characters "49 A painted upon the roof of a house in Rheinau he knows immediately where he is by referring to his book. At night these signs are to be illuminated. The system is now actually being installed in Germany. - Scientific American,

A delegation of Japanese officers recently visited the works of the German Wright Company. They were taken up in the Wright machines and given lessons in the warping of planes and This course in advanced technical the maragen, at of the machines. They mechanics, announced in the new grad ordered one of the Wright hi-planes

Work and Save.

in a condition of most desperate pov erty. The men who had shed their blood from Lexington to Yorktown were starving to death. In Massachusetts they petitioned the legislature for help. The legislature was in control of the men who had grown rich off contracts and other opportunities for plunder which a war always creates. Tiese appointed a commission to ans wer the starving farmers, and the conclusion of this learned commission was that there was but one way for the hungry workers to cure their ills, and that was to "be dilligent and frugal; to build ep manufactories and to practice agriculture."

More than a century has passed away, and the sickle has given way to the combined harvester and thresher, Paul Revere's message would now be sent by telephone, and Washington would return to Mt. Vernon by railroad (unless he took an airship), but legislators have learned nothing

When the people of Massachusetts complained of the pinch of poverty and high prices last summer a "state committee on the cost of living" named. This committee seems to have gone back to the century old report of its predecessor and translated it into Harvardese, since it ascribes the present poverty to "the national habit of extravagance, which has further extended and diversified the demand for comforts and luxuries rreated by the

advance of the standard o. living. The discontent aroused by the poverty of 1785 led the rulers of that time The discontent aroused by the poverty of 1785 led the rulers of that time to form a national government which best thing I know of.—Puck

they could control. That governmen can now speak on this same old problem of poverty. A United States sen-When the American Revolution ended, ate commission on wages and prices those who had fought that war were was accordingly appointed last winter in a condition of most desperate pov- and this wise body has just placed its O. K. upon the same old reply to the hungry populace. It too agrees that the people are poor because they are extravagant.

The net result of a century and quarter of capitalist study of the poverty problem has ended in the conclusion with which it started-that people are hungry because they eat too

Start Right.

A few extra copies of this issue have been printed, and where requested, subscriptions may begin with the first num ber. These copies will soon be ex-hausted and it will then be impossible to obtain a complete file.

No more copies of the next issue will be printed than are ordered before it goes to press. There will be an interval of two weeks between this issue and the next and only those who take advantage of this opportunity can ever secure a vopy of No. 2 of the Coming Mation.

Because the Coming Nation is go ing to set a new standard in Socialist journalism, a file of it will be of great value within a few years. Just call your neighbor's attention to this fact and give him an opportunicy to subscribe when he can start right.

"You think," said he, "that one can live in Chicago and remain absolutel; ignorant of the ways of the wicked

"No," answered Miss Cayenne, "no unless he happens to be chief of po-lice or 'omething like that."-Washington Star.

Little Clarence-Pa, what do peo-

In the Beginning

By H. G. Creel

First Newspaper Had Short Life.

The first newspaper ever published in America never got beyond its first issue. It was called Publick Occurrences and appeared in Boston, September 25, 1690. It contained a promise to publish is its next issue the names of all the liars in Boston, and the zuthorities, taking cognizance of the threat, wisely forbade the publication. The B-3100 News Letter was the first journal to be regularly published on this continent. It was started in 1704 and was followed by the American Weekly Mercury. Philadelphia, in 1719. English journalism is only 35 years older than American, the London Gazette, an official publication, having been founded in 1665. The first trade union journal in the world was the Mechanics Free Press, published in Philadelphia from 1828 to 1831.

Pen and Paper.

Ploman painter's brush.

Printing and Playing Cards.

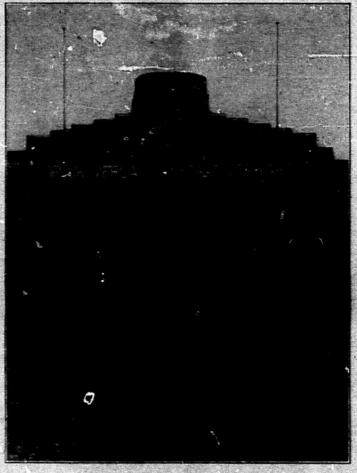
from Chinese characters, and afterward baked them and "set" the porcelain type by help of parallel wires on
a plate of iron in a cement hed. It is
plants have been located.

certain that the art of printing was known in the Celestial empire for cen-turies before it came to light in Europe Playing cards were probably invented in India, as a modification of chess and from India found their way into China, and thence into Europe by way of the Arabians, about the year 1400.

Using a Chinese Encyclopedia.

Officials of the United States governnent are trying to find some way to use the great encyclopedia which the Chinese government presented to the United States in 1908. There are 5000 volumes of mammoth size in this great work. It was compiled in 1726, and was the work of a vast force of Chinese scholars. It is difficult enough to make use of a reference book of 5000 volumes at any time, but when that work is written in Chinese, and in characters, many of which have been obsolete in their native country for a couple of centuries, "the task becomes a colossal However the Bureau of Plant Indus

try has set about making use of the portion of the botanical section that deals with useful plants. They are "Paper," whether of rags or of wood pulp, still takes its name from the papyrus. A "book" is the beech, the wooden rod on which our fore-fathers cut their runic letters. And a "pencil" is still by deviation "pencilus," a little tail, having been originally the name of the scholars may still be found who can be seen originally the name of the sent to China where deviation "pencillus," a little tail, have scholars may still be jound who can ing been originally the name of the decipher the ancient characters. The translations are then returned to Wash ington and are then after comparison with such other information as is ob-There is pretty good evidence of a tainable sent back to China again to Chinese Gutenburg, one Pi Ching, who the American field workers who are in 1041, carved cubes of porcelain paste searching that country for plants ca-



THE HOME OF A SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER

This is the new home of the Vienna dition to the mechanical and editorial

"Arbeiter Zeitung," the organ of the departments of the "Arbeiter Zeitung"
Austrian Socialists It is the headquarters of the Socialist and labor secretary of the Socialist party and movement of Vienna, and belongs (a) numerous other departments of the So-the Socialist party of Austria. In ad-cialist movement.

With Our Statistician.

involving 181,407 establishments period.

1,546 lockouts, involving 18,547 es-tablishments; 716,231 employes were directly locked out and 825,610 per-

sons were thrown out of work.

Measured by immediate results
47.94 per cent of the strikes were set down as successful by the United States commissioner of labor who teaches the strikers how to fight and makes the cmployer more willing to yield next time. The employers seem having succeeded.

Sixty-nine per cent of all the strikes were ordered by labor organizations, and of these 49 per cent were successful. The remaining 31 per cent were spontaneous outbursts of unorganized workers, and of these but 33 per cent

In spite of these successful strikes which raised money wages 28 per cent from 1890 to 1907, real wages, as measured by purchasing power, re-mained almost stationary, reaching their highest point in 1896.

Doctor-Why in the world do you kick about the eduction in the price

Druggist—It's spoiling my suicide trade. I don't sell half as much car-bolic acid as I used to—Judge. Inquiring Stranger-Do you write

for meney Stranger Poet (absent-mindedly) O, yes, I-write home for some every

America Last.

America has just learnt from a gov-During the years from 1881 to 1965 ernment report that phosphorus ne-During the years from 1881 to 1905 erument report that phosphorus ne- don living more than two in a room, thousands of millions a year-many inclusive there were 36,757 strikes, cross, the most hideous of industrial In 1901, 5,853,047 people in England times as much as they are axed for the ills is a nurely ontional luxury which There were 6,728,048 strikers, and might be wiped out of existence if Phere were 6,728,048 strikers, and the legislature chose. Some thousands employment for a longer or shorter of men, women, and children employed in the match factories are exposed to During these same years there were a poison which rots away the bones of the jaw, purely and simply because the manufacturers find white phosphorus a trifle cheaper than safe substitutes. jaw. Socialist Finland took the lead in 1872, Denmark followed in 1874, France, in 1897; Switzerland, in 1808. Holland, in 1901, Italy and Germany gathered the statistics. Union men in 1906, Great Britain, in 1908. Now say a strike is never lost because it even Austria, Spain, and Russia are considering the banishment of white phosphorus. When they have quite made up their minds, it may begin to occur to the glorious Bird of Freedom to have been more successful as 57? occur to the glorious Bird of Freedom per cent of the lockouts are recorded that it is about his turn to blush,— The Clarion

Telephones on Railroads

Although it has been but four years since telephones were first installed in place of the telegraph in the handling of railroad trains, 26,344 miles of roa on 263 lines are now operated wholly or in part by telephone. This is onefifth of the total mileage of the United States, and since the mileage on which the telephone is used for dispatching trains doubled during the past year, the doom of the telegraph is already in sight. New inventions which enable the dispatcher to call only the station desired even though there are many stations on the same wire have contributed largely to this end.

Mrs. Helene M. Mills, said to have been the first woman to be regularly employed as a telegraph operator, died recently at Rock Island, Ill., aged 78. She followed the telegrap's business at Greenville, Penn, in the 40's—Railroad l'elegrapher.

Talking Pictures

Thomas A Edison has at last succeeded in producing a machine that gives simultaneously the movements of a human being and the sound of the voice of the same being, or any similar combination of impressions upon the eye and ear. He recently gave an exhibition of his new invention at his lab-ratory in Orange, New Jersey.

A big man walked forward on the screen, says the New York Sun, bowed to the audience, and began to speak As soon as he opened his mouth the sounds came as naturally as they would from an actor on the stage or to be more precise perhaps it might be said that they came like the sound of the voice of a manager who comes before the curtain on the stage and makes such announcement as the stage manager may desire to put before his patrons. This picture man said in substance:

"Ladies and gentlemen (although there-were no ladies present this time): While many efforts have been made to produce an apparatus that would not only give you the picture of the person speaking but give you at the same time the sound of the speaker's voice, this is the first time that such effort has been crowned with success."

Perhaps in all fairness it should be said here that even the movements of the muscles of the pictureman's face were in exact agreement with the sounds that purported to come from the speaker; and not only this, but while the movements of the speaker were thrown upon the screen in the ordinary way, that is to say from behind the audience, yet the sound appeared to come from the man on the screen toward the audience. The man continued:

"To illustrate to you what I have been saying I will now take from this table which you see before me—the table and its appurtenances were there a ball and throw it to the platform. and you will hear it rebound at the same time you see it rebound."

He did take a ball from the table and

the rebound exactly coincided with the enunciation of the words not only the sight of the ball but the sound of its impact on the platform. He next went on to say as he suited the action to the

"I will now show you more distinctly by taking a plate, which you see, from the table and smashing it on the floor."

Exactly as he did so the plate went to the floor as the audience could see, and smashed into smithereens, the sound of the smash and the rebound of the splinters coinciding exactly with the motion and the words of the picture man. In one sense it may be unfair to call him a picture man, for he was as much the real man as all those that we see every day in the motion pictures all over the world. One only difference from the actual man is noticable that the speaker enunciated with great care and clarity and perhaps spoke a little more slowly

than the average speaker.

All that the public's representatives were permitted to know beyond what they had seen was this: That after much labor and long experimentation Mr. Edison had at last succeeded in producing apparatus which synchronized the action of the people in a picture or in an anecdote with their words, and with such incidental sounds as by their

actions they might make. There are really two machines, bu they are so interrelated through electrical connection that they act as one in producing before the spectator both the acts and the voices of the people who

Homes for All.

Were the Socialists desirous of destroying the homes of the people view would find it difficult to discover namy homes in the working-class quarters of our great towns which had not been effectively destroyed by capitalism.

The census report of 1891 showed that there were 830,182 persons in Lonwere occupying tenements of either three, two or one rooms.

Under Socialism on the contrary all the people will possess homes worthy of the name, landlordism will become a painful memory of the past, the administration of industry elected by the workers will so organize the labor and natural resources of the country that it will become an easy matter to build beautiful homes surrounded by wide-open spaces. Labor-saving devices will secure leisure to the house wives of the workers; the washboard and the work box full of ragged socks are not essential to the welfare of the home Security, privacy, leisure and comfort are essential and these will be a sured by the coming Co-operative Common

Our present hideous cities, where nine children out of every ten have only the gotter as a play ground, are only a passing phase which will disappear with the overthrow of capitalism. The workers must awaken to the fact that there is no need for their to be crowded together in filth in distitutions which their appoints would not consider fit Socialism means comfortable homes

the all; it means good food, and chithes, leisure and recreation; it means at cong.ass, trees, flowers, a knowledge of nature, access to sunshine and fresh air, for the milliors of women and children who now grow up in the industrial towns, pale and feeble, like sickly plants in a cellar. The very people who de-nounce the Socialists as enemies of the "home" are supporting the system which renders worthy home F'e impossible. The Socialist movement by abolishing the system of private ownership of the means of life will enable the people to secure real homes from which the domestic drudgery of today will have ton Star.

THE COMING NATION

J. A. Wayland. Fred D. Warren

A. M. Simons. Chas. Edward Russell. Application made for entry as second-lass matter at Carard Kansas.

By mail in the United States, \$1.00 a yar. In all other countries, \$1.50. Bundles of ten or more, including equal number of copies of Appeal to Reason, 21/2, cents a copy.

disappeared. It should become the purpose of every worker whose life has been darkened by the depressing conditions of his dwelling to join with his fellows in the ranks of the Socialist party and help forward to victory the only movement that can solve "the housing problem."—The New World. London.

Inventions to Order.

The United States bureau of engraving and printing wanted an vention. It wanted a machine that would number, count, trim and seal in packages the new bills that are being printed. The officials in charge of the department asked B. R. Stickney, the mechanical expert of the bureau to invent a machine to do this work. Undeterred by the theory that governmental ownership of industry destroys the incentive to invent he went to work and invented a machine that with one man and a woman does



Combination Numbering and Scaling Ma-chine Invented to Order in U. S. Bu-reau of Engraving and Printing. —From Inland Printer

the work of several other machines requiring four men and two women to operate them.

The effect of the introduction of the new machines has been to dis-pense with the service of one hun-dred employes and to save \$78,000 in salaries. Furthermore the new machines only occupy 10 per cent of the floor space of those they displaced, giving a further saving in rent.

Since the government is not owned y the workers, government ownership does not provide for those who are thrown out of work by this new machine.

Taxation Without Representation. BY J. A. WAYLAND.

The average American citizen believes in taxation without representation. He doesn't know that he believes it, but he does, and he would indignantly reject any principle that would prevent taxa-

tion without representation. For instance: If the steel trust and the sugar trust and the oil trust and the hundreds of other trusts do not tax the people without the people having any representation or voic: in the mat-

ter, what do you call it? to the directories of these trusts and the representatives were to give their vote and consent to the extortionate prices mulcied from the people, the people would have representation, even if they were fleeced.

But the people have no such representation and they are taxed by the support of national, state, county, city, school and all other functions of government.

"Taxation without representation" only a sound-it means nothing to the mass of people who read the words or utter them by the expulsion of wind from their lungs and manipulate it by the action of their lips, tongue and larynx. The words do not focus a definite picture on the brain, because the brain has not been developed to get a clear picture of it; else the people, if they were opposed to "taxation without representation," would stop the practice of it on themselves to their painful

Every time I collect rents from the business houses that I own I tax people without representation. They pay an extra price for goods sold because the landlords levy their tax. A merchant is merely a collector of the tax-like the monkey collects pennies for the Italian organ grinder on the street.

There are a good many of us that tax you without representation. Only you are too stupid to see it-even after we tell you. But ninety men out a bundred do not get any such tax-but pay it all. And yet ninety go up to the polls and were for a system that taxes inchout representation—just because they don't know any better.

You will vote the same old party tickets this fall, of course, and then deny that you believe in taxation with out representation!

"I hate to see a man stand round talking politics," said Senator Sor-

"But I've heard you talk politics yourself," remonstrated the friend. "Never; I wasn't talking politics. I was talking business."—Washing-

Farming as It Might Be By John Slavens

Mr. Slavens was for years a newspaper writer and editor in Kansas City. At the time of leaving the city for the farm he was night telegraph editor of the Kansas City Star.

In the tarm and ing that the 2,000 acres for now plowed by the necessary number of horse gangs. This is not the case, however. The farms adjoining mine are smaller. Plows turning a single furrow are used mines to the case of the

A farmer is an inmate of his farm almost as absolutely as a furrow (and this is the plow in general convict is an inmate of the penitentiary.

There is no more reason why the farmer should not live in a house with all modern city house's conveniences and "dress for dinner," or go to the theater after dinner, than there now is why the banker or professional man should not do so.

I do not blame anybody for anything. We are all products. We are what our world-our environment-our age-our opportunity has made us. A farmer is as much a product as the beet he raises. If the beet is red, and you do not fancy a red color, do you blame the beet?

Give me the farm lands of Missouri together with the work now expended on them, letting me substitute one single management for the present multiplicity of managements, razing fences, obliterating petty farm lines, and I will agree to do-what? I will give the farmer all he now gets and have an income of 20 million dollars a year left.

If the people of Kansas City would abandon their water works, and each carry his water from the river in a bucket, the spectacle would not be more absurd, more wasteful more barbarous than the spectacle of the farm lands of Missouri, or of Kansas, or any other state, cut up into scraps and farmed separately as they are now farmed.



that the average farmer

a Vanderbilt?

farmers as well adapted to farming as Rockefeller is to the oil business, or Armour to the packing business, or Vanderbilt to the railroad business. Now is it that there have not been be nothing left to invest in but the land. farmers who have toiled as assiduously or managed as craftily and alertly? No. None can doubt that among the mil- Farming is done on a small scale. So-lions who have wrought in obscurity cialists know better than anyone else two or three have been geniuses of that the larger the scale on which any-

have swayed." The answer is this: There is no Socialism in farming. Then is there So-cialism in the oil, railroad and packing industries? Yes They are success-ful because they are socialistic. And and other improved implements which sad blow to those whose only argu- the returns justify him in owning these ment against Socialism is to shout "im-tools. The same principle applies with practicable." I can't help that. It is equal force to all other crops. And this true. It is as scientific and accurate as leads me to another concrete example. any theorem in geometry. Why is the Take my own case: I am farming 400 laundry a bigger success than the acres. I plow for wheat with 4-horse washerwoman was? It is more social- gang plows, operated by one man, but istic. It serves a whole community, whereas the woman served a few indi-viduals. The proprietor of a laundry making \$10,000 a year couldn't support his family on the \$200 a year he might carn with tub and wash-board. Nor arres, If any one of ten or twenty of could the financier who comes along us should buy out the other nine of later and combines this laundry with other laundries in the city, deriving from the complete monopoly an income of \$100,000 a year, afford to go back to the less socialistic, single, competi-

tive landry paying \$10,000.

Ask the man in the city who maturally likes to till the soil, who loves to watch things grow, who looks upon farming as a natural, healthful occupation, why he doesn't farm:" He will tell you: "There isn't enough money in it. I can't afford to." This is only an-other way of saying there are greater obstacles in the way of socializing farming than have been in the way of

socializing industries. To the Socialist the most dismaying thing, in the country, is this total lack of organization. There is but little co-operation. Of combination there is none. For the most part the farmers live in the same primitive fashion as did their ancestors one hundred years ago. In the city the Socialist sees all the chief industries or utilities in pro-cess of socialization. For example he sees that the ever improving, ever more have succeeded the each-man-his-owngig arrangement of a century ago; he sees department store in place of the cross-roads g ocery, the public library and schools in the place of the oldtime tutor or log school house; water works and electric lights in the place of individual wells are lamps. The Socialist in town meets evidences every corner, as it were, of the social industrial evolution, of the aban donment of private, individual for public, commor things. And is a sight that constantly cheers him. It a perpetual reminder not only that Socialism is coming, but that it cannot help coming. Just as the biologist looks at an embryo and tells you what manner of organism it will develope into, so the sociologist forsees accurately what is to be from what is.

Now, in the country, as most per ple know, there has been none of this transition from private to public enterprise, from individualism towards Socialism. And the reason is it is more difficult to effect it. It for example, a real estate king should get control of all the land on which Kansas City is situated, he would have a far bigger and better graft than if he owned the But wait a moment. We are assum-

HY is it that farming is street rallway, or the gas plant, or the a failure? Why is it department stores. But it would require so much more capital to acquire makes only a living? it that the easier monopolies have been Way is it that few per-acquired first. Just so have the railsons of ambition, edu- roads, the coal and iron, the flour and cation, refinement, are oil, and telegraph and other big busifound tilling the soil? nesses been easier to monopolize or so-Why has there not arisen a Rocke- cialize than to monopolize the farm feller among the farmers, an Armour, lands to any considerable degree. Competition has been eliminated from all The answer is simple. It is as ac- the great industries. But under present curate, also, as the solution of a prob- conditions it would be a stupendons job lem in mathematics or chemistry. It to eliminate competition from farming. is not because there have not been It will be doubtful if farming will be greatly socialized until the government buys the railroads. Then the present

owners, their money in hand, will turn

about to reinvest it. Finally there will

Let us state the reason for the farmer's poverty in another way: cialists know better than anyone else That is the essence of Socialism. Take a homely illustration: The farmer who raises a small patch of potatoes, only enough for his own use, cannot afford any success in any industry is success- ceduce the time and labor to one-fourth ful exactly in proportion as it is social of the old, slow, tedious process. But istic. Underline that. If true, it is a if he is raising forty acres of potatoes turning two furrows. With such a plow the stubble field is turned black at the rate of three or four acres a day. Adjoining me are the fields of my neighbors varying in size from 40 to 85 nineteen and tear away the dividing line fences, so as to throw 1,000, 1,500 or 2,000 acres into one field, what would be the result in economy? In a natural one. He is exchanging nerve plowing alone there world be a big sav-

mainly. One man working three horses use) plows barely two acres a day. Fifty acres of wheat is considered as big a piece of ground as one man with a team can handle. The man with eighty acres of wheat, then, must have two such men and teams to put it in, so that if figured on the basis of the number of men and horses now actually in use on the 2,000 acres the economy that could be effected by replacing the ten managements with one management, would be found to be surprising. Practically the same economy would result in all the other various operations required to produce and harvest a wheat crop. And this doesn't take into account the miles of division or line fences that would be done away with and be no longer an expense to maintain nor the fence row space formerly wasted and an expense to keep

clear of weeds. Increase the scale of operations yet again. With 5,000 or 10,000 acres of wheat near a railroad a siding would be justified. The grain could go straight from thresher to car, saving the expense of granaries or pens, of one sacking and of one handling and hauling. Here the hauling alone is worth three cents a bushel.

And so on. The larger the scale the greater the economy. Give me the form lands of Missouri together with ment for the present multiplicity, of managements, razing fences, obilterat-ing petty farm lines, and I will agree -what! I will give each farmer all he now gets and have an income of 20 millions dollars a year left. Farming could then be termed successful. I would then justly be called the Rocke-feller of farming. And the success would be based on the principle of So-

Give me the money the people of Kansas City spend for coal and I will left over for myself an annual income would be involved in this as in large trusts. farming. If the people of Kansas City were to abandon the water works and each carry his water from the river in o bucket, the spectacle would not be more absurd than the spectacle of the farm lands of Missauri and Kansas or of any other state, cut up in scraps and formed separately as they are now farmed. The illustration I have given as to plowing is only one of a hundred such items, many of which would show a greater saving of labor and ex-

The Socialist who yields to the call of the wild and leaves the city for the farm, does so with the pleasing notion that he is deserting an artificial life for

will then share each other's peculiar advantages. There is no more reason why the coming farmer should not live in a house with all a modern city house's conveniences and "dress for dinner" or go to the theater after dinner than there now is why the banker, stock broker or professional man should

It is true that rural free delivery of newspapers and magazines, telephones, trolley lines-features that have come into the tarmer's life very recently are doing wonders to bring the farmer into closer touch with his neighbor and the world. Already within a year or two, he is a different person. He is being educated. He is emerging from the woods. But he is still isolated. By the manner of his life he is cut off from intimate association with his fellows. The exhilarations of city life -theaters, parks, libraries, the sight of great assemblages of his fellows-are denied him. The average farmer, it may be said, would not enjoy these things if he had the opportunity If so, more is the pity. He is not normal. The amusement or recreative faculty in him has either never been developed, or from long dirise has become rudimentary. A funeral draws a crowd in the country from curiosity, in town from sympathy. It is as much an attraction in the country as a good show or concert is in town. Everybody wants to see if he "looks natural"

Place before the farmer today a picture of what the farmer of 100 years hence is surely to be (as surely as that time is sure to come) and he will laugh you to scorn. He knows it can never be. Twenty years ago people in the city knew it could never be. But since then the powerful forces of combination, elimination of competition, co operation-industrial evolution at work have compelled many to see what is to be and the rest to assume at least a position of doubt. These great forces farm lands of Missouri together with have as yet touched the farmer but the work now expended on them, letting me substitute one single manageing me substitute one single managenature," you know. And "that would be a substitute on the substitute one single managenature," you know. And "that would be a substitute on the substitute one single managenature," you know. And "that would be a substitute on the substitute one single managenature," you know. take the farmer's farm away from him." As if the farmer really owned his farm. Statistics show that the large majority of farms are mortgaged -in other words that all the farmer's surplus or profit go to pay interest to the banker. But suppose that every farm was free from encum; rance. Does the farmer own his farm? Nominally yes. Virtually, the owners are the rail road, implement, stock, grain and general merchandise trusts. They fix prices Kansas City spend for coal and I will at which the farmer must buy and also heat their buildings and homes far bet-ar which be must sell. They get him ter than they are now heated and have going and coming. In general they see agriculture—men of skilfull hands—thing is done the more economically it of several hundreds of thousands of traffic will bear. As the wages of la"hands that the rod of empire might can be done and the more successfully."

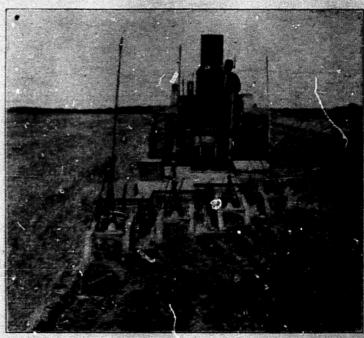
That is the economic of Socialism. Take water and light are now distributed. In below which it is impossible to live, so place of many, small, private furnaces would be a few, large, central, public ones—public, that is, to an extent, is will just serve to keep him at it. Nothall other public rulities are now public or more. He is the fixed man of the all other public nullties are now public more. He is the hard man of the lic-for public patronage but for pri-trusts just as the menthants of the vate profit. And the same principle country are the mere agents of the country are the mere agents of the The trusts make a better thing out of the farms under this manage than they would make if they held the title to the farms, provided they had to manago and operate them seperately as they are now managed

and operated. But what about the "retired farmer, occasionally heard of worth \$50,000 or \$100,000? Some one asks. Yes; there are a few such. It would be astonishing if there were not. But that is not riches as riches are now meas And what a cost has it been acquired! The same amount of enetgy devoted to an industry more capof being socialized would have yielded millions where farming yielded thousands. And what of the farmer racking noise and wiftness for leis- He is Markham's Man With the Hoe,

afford to travel, but that they do not care to. Their gaze has been bent so of the stars overhead. One of these he is incapable of enjoying it or of taking any true leisure. A machine of drudgery he is restless and unhappy unless still drudging and beholding drudgery. He is precisely the product one would expect from his environment.

Thus far the waste of physical effort only has been referred to. There is a sadder waste in farm economythe waste of mental effort. Imagine the worry of farmers! Try to conceive the woeful aggregate of worry in a ccanty or a state! Each paltry patch with its ill cared for and diseased cattle-fellow animals of ours-must be worried for separately. For each farm enough worry is expended to run them all under one socialized management. Think of the suffering in one

The pity of it is, not that they cannot making four times as much. Chained to an editorial desk at \$2,500 a year is not quite so good as imprisonment on long upon the clods that they wot not a farm at \$3,000 a year. So far as of the stars overhead. One of these freedom is concerned there is about as \$100,000 farmers is a neighbor of little of it in the one case as the other. mine. His hoard has been accumulated for the farmer is an immate of his so painfully that he is now too much farm almost as absolutely as a conof a miser to use it. In every way vict is an immate of the penitentiary. So is every one who must work for a wage or a living. Who is free? Are you? If it were not that I am within half an hour's ride of Kansas City and can go with my family to the theater and have other city advantages o cassionally, I should not be so well salis-fied. A few nights ago we were of the Convention hall. Besides, if you will pardon me for being personal, I own residence property in Kansas City that brings me \$35 a month rent. That sum will nearly only the waves of two men. will nearly pay the wages of two men at \$20 a month, the customary wage for farm laborer. Say the house is worth \$6,000. That fixes the value of a muscular man of farm training and skill at about \$3,000. Even the railstate of the unsheltered, underfed roads pay \$2,000 more than that for over worked brutes. If it be true, as killing a man. Holding the "title" to some one has suggested, that the fear that bit of earth enables me to enslave



Plowing With the Nev Kerosene Engine

metapsychical way communicated to the paying those two men their wages, But I do know that worry is shorten-ing buman life. The farmer, contrary to the popular notion, has troubles of his own. He worries.

The person who comes to the country from the city expects to see more healthy, fine looking, robust men and women than he saw in the city. The sees fewer. Nine out of ten farmers are undersized and stoop shouldered from overworked. The remark is commonly made of a handsome farmer: 'He hasn't done enough work to hurt him." In my own observation the best of the lads: specimens of physical manhood in the country almost invariable are men who little work-just enough for healthful exercise. And very few are so situated as to make this possible. The hardest working farmer in my acquaintance-whose farm is in perfect order, is a little, sallow, malformed, narrow shouldered fellow of exaustbut work. It is impossible that any of visited the seaside. What would be his family will ever know anything have to do before he could rice his but work. Thrift! Thrift!

the more is the farmer's hired without a moment's thought the san—the slave of a slave. A book youngster electrified his teacher by man-the slave of a slave. A book could be written about him. Talk about an 8-hour day! A 12-hour day would be a boon to many a farmer's It is frequently the case that a hired man works a week at a new place be fore he learns the color of his mas ter's house. When Sunday comes he gets to see it. Arising at 4, feeding and harnessing by lantern, a hasty breakfast by lamplight and a run't for the field before dawn—then an arrival at home at dusk, doing the chores again by the light of the lantern used in the morning that when they go upstarn to bed they "meet themselves coming down to treakfast." Where such sayings have been crystalized there must be truth behind them. And there is, Few farmers there are who do not begin and end their day's work in the dark. It is said that the \$100,000 farmer I spoke of a little while ago requires his hands to wear congress shoes takes less time to put them on than

lace shoes. Lo not imagine I dislike the farmer I am a farmer. Some of his traits are noble and for them I admire him. For others, I merely pity him. It is not his fault. I do not blame anybody for anything. We are all produc s. We are what our world—our environment-our age-our opportunity, made us. The farmer is as m product as the beet he raises. If the like beet is red, and you do not fancy a red color, do you blame the beet?

It may occur to some to wonder why I am content to farm if the farmer's lot is such as I have declared it. My

and suffering of animals are in some two men. It is not I, then, who an minds of human beings, what wonder my tenant who in turn derives his inthat there is gloom and unhappiness, come from business property which is In a magazine article some time ago rented to store keepers who sell goods a writer put forward the theory that the agony of animals butchered at the Chicago stock yards hovered like a pall bills, my tenant's bills and my bills. over that city and had its mysterious. They don't know any better. And as influence upon the minds and hearts long as it is the game to take advant-This may be. I do not know, age of the ignorant, I might as well profit by it as to let some one els profit by it. That's my only excuse.

What He Would Do.

A teacher in a Birmingham school war endcavoring to explain the term "booking," as applied to our vail-

way system.
"Now," he was saying, "can any of you tell me the name of the office at which railway fickers are sold?"
"The booking office," replied one

"Right," responded the teacher. At this moment his eye fell on a

small boy at the end of the class who was evidently paying very little attention to what was said. "Did you hear that, Spry?" be de

manded.
"Wo! sir?" asked the youth, in nocently

less energy. He knows nothing but "7.5 I thought, you were not listen-work. He never has known anything ing We will suppose your father out work. His family knows nothing decided to have a day's holiday and

replying: Pawr, his tools!"-The Clarion.

Very Obliging.

Paying Teller--You'll have to be identified, sir! Do you know any per son in this bank?

Police Captain (in plain clothes, dryly)—Shouldn't be a bit surprised if I did! Line 'em up and I'll look 'em over!—Puck

owing to rubber speculation. Not some one say that China was behind the times?—Wall Street Journal.

The Little Scouts for Socialism

E want ways and girls to sell the Coming Nation and the Ap-PEAL TO REASON on every street corner in the United States. The two papers sell for five cents, giving our little comrades a net profit of 21/2 cents on each sale. The two papers sell readily, at that price, as it is the biggest oewspaper bargain ever offered on the itreets. Send us names of these lite hustlers at once-we'll show the plites with their Boy Scouts for Cepitalism" a trick or two. We'll match ialist literature against their power

FREE-Ten copies each of the Ap-

This Machine Does More Work Than 14 Men and 28 Horses Could do With Walking Plows.

ing. On a tract as large as that, where urely quiet. He has been a parasite. He He has seen none of the world but an engine and gang plow would be justified, and with it two men could turn twenty acres a day. It would require six men to plow that much with horse gang plows. The power drawn plow, therefore, would mean the saving of the wages of four men or \$4 a day.

a time he realizes that he has left one barreful extreme for another. It is not good for man to live in the midst of terrific strife and turmoil, neither is it natural for him to dwell in a solitude. If he gains much on the one hand, he deprives himself of much on

is going to be a producer. A d to that little spot where incessant dru an extent this is to be true. But after ery has deformed him in body a ery has deformed him in body and scented him in mind. There is more truth than poetry in the story of the stranger who stopped at a farm house and asked the boy where his father was. "Down yonder feedin the hogs," the boy said. "Paw's the one with the hat on." If the farmer's manner of the other.

The happy men—the state which evolution is now so swiftly swinging us towards—will be realized only under Socialism. Cosmopolitan and Hayseed often hear of farmers g ing abroad?

If the tariner's instance of its such as I have declared it. My life is such as I have declared it.



ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN



This whole paper is for women—and for men. Its message is the message of solidarity. Every line in it is intended to carry a word of interest and help for every man; woman and child of the working class.

of other countries. It will tell the ment, the wife of the industrial worker in city and village, and of the farmer remote from centers of population.

Such a task would be an imposting the sible one for the staff of any ordinary papers. While the most striking far about the condition of recman are the condition of recman and the condition of recman are the condition of the condition of recman are the condition of the condition

Because women still have some battles to fight that men have already won, because they suffer unsome peculiar disadvantages, and have some peculiar advantages, because in spite of the leveling intwo sexes, and because there are many things in which women are more interested than are men, this department is here.

In most states of the union women are still shut out from a ice in the government under popular government is a force. They still live under a despotism. The Socialist knows that a democracy cannot endure-does not exist here one-half the population are disfranchised.

The Coming Nation will at all tain each week a record of the progress being made toward that eman-

cipation. In industry, also, woman suffers under peculiar disadvantages as the mother of the race, her recent entrance into the wage system. all make her fight for the wealth brothers. Yet the road which she ods of organizing the work of the of the world. is working in industry she must direct and do the work of the for men in industry is most strikingly She must join with her sisters in This department will tell you some- those employed during the crisis of the union movement. She must thing of these thing . It will espe- 1908. During all of this time, while struggle for higher wages and civily furnish a place where the the number of men employed in the e-pecial fight for better working helpful things. conditions in the factory.

will always bear a part. It will that will interest the stenographer it was met by the discharge of men and the breweries are the breweries and the breweries and the breweries are the breweries and the breweries and the breweries are the brewerie America the story of what has been worker in the grim cotton factory, possible. These are now remaining as accomplished for and by the women the sweat shop women in the tene-

While the most striking far account ordinary papers. They are about the condition of moman to the co-operative product of a mulday is her entrance into the factory system it must rever be for. There is not a person who reads ing, and washing and irona vast number of other action.

without which the race would coworker is as much of a producer as partment. which they must live. For them he is. Her place in industry is equally important. Both are absolutely necessary and that is all that pictures. They are easier to read. can be said.

Many of these household induson their way to the factory. But tion card for the Coming Nation times and places use its influence for the homes of the workers this good for one year. for the political emancipation of movement has done little. Mov-women. This department will con- ing the bakery from the home to the factory, too often means substituting lime and alum for flour, and poison for food. The first touch of the home with the outer crease in both the numbers and the world is an introduction to the Her political impotence, her place worst phases of the competitive system.

There are labor-saving inventions that might lighten the work she produces harder than for her of the home. There are new methmust travel is the same that is home that would make it more of being traveled by the working men a home and less of a factory. In Wherever woman all of these things the women who

In this fight the Coming Nation department—to fill it with things of, steadily increased. When the industrial depression compelled retren-hmert

tory system it must rever be for. There is not a person who reads gotten that the great mass of this with has not something to women are still in the some. Weaving and spinning and the manuslof doing tangs than the common facture of clothing have left the way. She has some story to tell fluence of capitalism there are still fireside and gone to live thin fac of her life and her problems. At great differences in the work of the tory walls. But cooking and the least she has some question to ask hat is troubling her.

Bring all these to the common seeting place. Go to your scrapare still carried on within the home, book, your memory, your experi-and especially within the homes of ence or your work and send the the workers. The wife of the wage things you find there to this de-

If you can send pictures so much They tell many things that can never be put in words. For every tries are just beginning to leave item, no matter how small, that is the home. Some of them are well used we will send you a subscrip-

German Women Organizing.

The latest report of the central committee of the German Trade Unions shows that there has been a steady inper cent of the women in the unions. The exact figures given are as follows:

ear	1 otal		o of
No.	Members	Women	Women
892	237,094	4-355	1.3
897	412,350	14.644	3.3
902	733,206	28,418	3.8
206	1.689,709	118,908	
907	1,865,596	136,929	7.
908	1,831,731	138,443	7.6
The	tendency to st	abstitute	women

the corresponding month for 1907, the Here, then, is the plan of this number of women, instead of falling

Unions of Danish Women.

More than twenty-five years ago the well organized—there are nearly 1,000 rst attempt was made in some parts in the Copenhagen organization. These first attempt was made in some parts of Denmark to organize the women both industrially and politically. Although these efforts met with so great obstacles that few immediate results were apparant, yet the foundations were laid for the organizations that exist today.

In the industrial centers good results were obtained by the organizing of women into the unions already formed by the men. In many places this movement was able greatly to improve the condition of the working women. In the tobacco industry for example, one-half of the 4,400 organized workers are women. The present form of organization in this trade, including women, has existed for twenty years.

Before the women workers were organized there were separate wage-scales for the sexes, and the women received half the pay of the men. Now both have the same scale. The women assistants still receive lower wages than the skilled workers; but the same is true of the male helpers. But even the women helpers have received great advantages from the organization, for their wages have been doubled in the course of these years. The same situation exists in a few other trades; for example, in book-binding, weaving and some others.

In many lines of work these conditions do not exist. An important and fundamental work of organization for working women has been accomplished through a special women's 'organization, that was formed about twenty years ago, and which is known as the of Women Workers. This union has formed one branch after another among the women workers in various branches of inqustry, for exwage the battle of the workers, home are most closely interested, shown in the growth in the number of and the candy, checolate, gelatine and metalware factories. Many of these branches now exist and the union forms their national organization. shorter hours. She must make an readers can tell one another of the principal industries was less than in Other branch organizations have been dissolved with the passage of time and their members have entered into those unions that include both men and women. This has already taken place in

The most difficult situation exists among the seamstresses. The women who make men's clothing are fairly and that only through Socialism ear misleading ones,—Puck.

form a section of the Danish Tailors' union, that is affiliated with the cen-tral trade union body. Various efforts have been made to organize the other seamstresses in various groups. For instance unions have been formed among the makers of women's clothing, the white-goods workers, the carpet workers, etc., and these various branches have been brought together in a central union.

In Denmark, however, as in other lands, it is very difficult for these women workers to build up a well formed and strong organization. However the time is not far distant when these women workers will stand side by side with their sister comrades in the struggle for better conditions of life.

There are two organizations for house servants; an older one intended principally for those living in the large cities and a new organization that works principally in the country and includes both men and women servants. These organizations are growing we'l and bot', have accomplished

much by their activity.

These facts show that efforts have been made in various directions to adthe whole there have been few signs of separatist tendencies. Nearly all the the modern labor movement. There are no special parties for proletarian women and no justification for any exists. The number of organized women in trade, industry and commerce is now in the neighborhood of 12,000.

Political organizations of women first became of importance when the municipal suffrage for women was gained. There are no special women's organizations, and the work of agitation is directed towards bringing the women into the Socialist movement. When, in 1908, the law granting the municipal suffrage to women was enacted the question of organizing the women became a burning one. The Socialist national convention took up the question and declared that an active agitation to secure the political co-operation of the women should be started, but that this should not be directed toward the formation of a special women's party. It was declared that the place for the proletarian women was within the Socialist party

the legal, political and economic eman-

Since then the agitation among women has been carried on actively and a large number of women have united with the Socialist party.-Translated from Die Gleicheit:

Woman Suffrage in Australia.

Those who see only cold dinners and household wrangles as a result of woman suffrage, may have some of their fears dispelled by a look at Australia, where the "reform against Nature," as Horace Bushnell pronounced it, has been in effect for more than sixteen years. It is the judgment of members of both houses of parliament, as expressed in a joint resolution that "After sixteen years' experience with woman suffrage in various parts of Australia, and nine years experience in the commonwealth, the reform has justified the hopes of its supporters and falsified all the fears and prophecies of disaster voiced by its opponents." ther than this it is reported that there is not one anti-suffrage member in either house, and that the real result of giving the ballot to women has been to produce "mutual co-operation of men and women for the individual and general welfare."-World's Events.

Women Workers Under Capitalism.

Of the 4,833.080 women workers in the United States, according to the latest census returns, 44-2 per centvance the organization of women. On the whole there have been few signs age, while 22.6 per cent have not of separatist tendencies. Nearly all the women's organizations are a part of cupations in which bread winners of the country are engaged, women have preempted a place in all but nine. In the list of unusual pursuits adopted, five were pilots, ten were baggage-women on steam railroads, thirty-one brakewomen, and twenty-six switchwomen; forty-three were carriage and hack drivers, and 508 machinists.

Even in Persia

With the first germs of modern industry have come the stirrings of activity among the women even in Persia Although educational institutions for girls have existed only since 1900, there are now more than fifty girl's schools in Teheran. Last April Persian women held a large meeting, the first of its kind, in the same city to discuss problems of education.

Friend-I suppose there is a great deal of money in contributing to the leading magazines?

Author-Yes, but there's a great deal more in contributing to the

Edited by Bertha H. Mailly

Children's How Nils Saved the Sheep

mer journey through n to Lapland, is a charming story for boys and girls told by Selma Lageriof in one of her latest books, "The you nor the peasants have sue Wonderful Advantures of Nils," publicating the better of them!" lished by Doubleday, Page and company of New York.

New York.

Selma Lagerlof is the most talented ram.

They talked no more about this, and have all this parts of himself this year received the Nobel Peace Prize for her literary work.

The little story following is one of the adventures of Nils, when the flock of geese was driven by a hard storm he was very sad on the sheep's account, upon an island where a flock of sheep and he would have been glad to help ras threatener! with all being killed by them. three voracious foxes. You shall hear how Nils and the geese saved them and haps you will care to get the book out of your public library and read the rest of it for yourselves.

went around with the boy on his back and showed him the islands.

"This is really a favored land," said the boy. "You live in a presty place, you sheep."

"Oh, yes, it's pretty enough here," said the big ram. "If you go about here alone you must look out for the crevices which run all around the moun tain," he continued after a little. And this was a good warning, for there places. The largest of them was called Hell's Hole. "If anyone fell down there, it would certainly be the last of him," said the big ram,

Then he conducted the boy down to the narrow strip of shore. Although it was pretty down on the shore, the boy liked it still better on the room tain height. It was ghastly down here for everywhere they came across dead sheep. It was here that the foxes had held their orgies. It was heart-rending to see how the wild beasts had thrown themselves upon the sheep just for sport -just to hunt them and tear them to

Then the big -am went on up the mountain height again; but when he was up there he stopped and said:

"If someone who is capable and wise could see all the misery which pre-vails here, he surely would not be able to rest until these foxes had been pun-

"The foxes must live, too," said the

boy. "Yes," said the big ram, "those who do not tear in pieces more animals than they need to eat, they may as well live. But these are felons."

"The peasants who own the island eright to come here and help you," ina number of times," replied the ram, force. They no longer conceated them on the foxes always hid senselves in the cleft, but came up on the mane it seemed like an abandoned nest.

the boy went over and sexted himself a couple of yards headway, and in the among the wild geese who i d on the highland. Although he had not cared to show his feelings before the ram,

"I can at least talk with Akka and Morten goosey-gander about the matter," thought he. "Perhaps they can help me with a good suggestion." (Akka ter," thought he. "Perhaps they can help thought only of rushing forward.

The white one ran straight to the big and Morten goosey gander were two of cleft. When he was there, he made one cut was a clean one, quite through the perhaps they can help thought only of rushing forward.

The white one ran straight to the big and Morten goosey gander were two of cleft. When he was there, he made one cut was a clean one, quite through the land of the control o the flock of geese.)

A little later the white goosey-gander took the box on his back and went over the mountain plain, and in the direction of Hell's Hole at that.

He wandered, care-free, on the open ountain roof-apparently unconscious of how large and white he was. He didn't seek shelter behind tufts, or any other protuberances, but went straight ahead. It was strange that he was not more careful, for it was apparent that e had fared badly in yesterday's storm He limped on his right leg, and the left wing hung and dragged as if it might e broken.

He acted as if there were no danger pecked at a grass blade here, and an other there, and did not look about in any direction. The boy lay stretched out full length on the goose back, and looked up toward the blue He was so accustomed to riding now that he could both stand and lie lown on the goose-back.

When the goosey-gander and the boy were so care-free, they did not observe of coarse, that the three foxes had ome up on the mountain plain.

And the foxes, who knew that it was well-nigh impossible to take the life of a goose on an open plain, thought at first that they wouldn't chest after the goosey-gander. But as they nothing else to do, they finally sneaked down on one of the long passes, and tried to steal up to him. They went about it so cautiously that the gooseygander couldn't see a shadow of them

They were not far off when the goosey gander made an attempt to raise himself into the air. He spread his wings, but Le did not succeed in lifting himself ants shall keep on. The following quo-When the foxes seemed to grasp the tation from Mr. McCook's book tells When the foxes seemed to grasp the fact that he couldn't fly, they hurried

highland. They hurried as fast as they No life was anywhere visible. came nearer and nearer the goosey-gan- Hosts of ants of various sizes, in count

could behind tufts and hollows, and How little Nils became changed into in the grottoes and crevices, so they der-without his seeming to active that less numbers, suddenly burst from the un elf and accompanied a flock of wild could not get near them to shoot them." he was being hunted. At last the foxes gates that mysteriously opened for them, "You surely cannot mean, father, were so near that they could make the by jungle, that a poor little creature like me should final leap. Simultaneously, all three by jungle.

Two large double columns began to threw themselves, with one long jump "Two large double columns began to the long to the long to the long to the long to th "You surely cannot mean, father, were so near that they could make the and began a hurried march into a near you nor the peasants have succeeded in at the goosey-gander.

"He that is little and spry can put have voticed something, for he ran out many things to rights," said the hig of the way, so the foxes missed him. This, at any rate, didn't mean very much, for the goosey-gander only had bargain, he limped Anyway, the poor thing ran ahead as fast as he could.

The hoy sat upon the goose-backhackward—and shrieked and called to grasped it with outspread feet, and the foxes: "You have raten yourselves made an incision at the edge by a scistoo fat on mutton. You can't catch up with a goose even." He teased them so that they became crazed with rage and

stroke with his wings, and got over. leaf.

Just then the foxes were almost upon "The cutter would sometimes drop him.

The goosey-gander hurried on with the same haste as before, even after he had hardly been rue ning two yards before the boy patted him on the neck, and up and carried them away said. "Now you can stop, goosey-gan." "As the ants moved along the branches der.

At that instant they heard a num-ber of wild howls behind them, and a scraping of claws, and heavy falls. But of the foxes they saw nothing more. The next morning the lighthouse keeper on Great Karl's Island found a bit of bark poked under the entrancedoor, and on it had been cut, in slanting, angular letters: "The foxes on the little island have fallen down into Hell's Hole. Take care of them."

And this the lighthouse keeper did,

How Ants Get Food

Did you ever think when you have seen little ants running all about in the summer-time, securing to you without aim or purp se, that they have homes all of their own, built together in citylike forms, that they work and eat and live like great families, in so wonderful a way that men have spent man reas studying them and writing books about them?

One of the latest of these books 'Ant Communities," by Henry McCook, tells us how ants live in great groups he calls communities, each ant doing his share of the work to get food and shelter and to make sure that the race of how one race of ants works together

evening began to fall the scene changed.

ascend the trunk of the live oak. Along But s'ill at the last moment he must their flanks, both going and coming moved the soldiers, marked by their immense heads. They rarely handled the leaves, but seemed to act as scouts or pioneers or attendant guards.

"In a few moments the two-ranked army had reached the top of the tree, and the work of cutting off the leave began. The cutter, seated on the leaf sors-like motion of her sickle-shaped and toothed jaws. She gradually revolved, cutting as she moved, her jaws thus

with the leaf to the ground. Sometimes it let the section fall, sometimes carried it down. At the foot of the had gotten over Hell's Hole. But he tree lay a pile of cut leaves. Squads of carriers from the nest took these

> and trunk of the tree, and over the ground to their gates, holding above their heads the bits of green leaves which waved to and fro, the column had a weird seeming."
> Mr. McCook found many of these

> ants in Cuba, while the Spanish-American war was going on, and he says:

"Were these industrious creatures plying their task while Spanish cannon firing and American shells were bursting around them? No doubt they did so-a type of the army of industry the insect world prosecuting the humble arts of peace and the roar of human battle and the clash of arms.

"If their wee brains could be deemed capable of thinking on such matters, we may fancy their thoughts taking shape in the familiar words: 'What fools these mortals be'—Maiming and killing one another when they might be chewing them into pulp."

Not in Seven Years

James McNeil Whistler, the artist, and friend, strolling through a London suburb, met a small boy. asked him his age. "Seven," the small boy replied.

"Oh, you must be more than seven," said Whistler, doubtingly. "Seven," insisted the boy, rather pleased at being taken for older.

Turning to his friend, Whistler said

Worth Remembering

If we stop to think of it, every day in the year marks the anniversary of some event that we call goat in his-tory. It may be the birth of some great scientist or inventor, it may be the uprising of an oppressed people, or it may be a single deed of service to others but we say that these things show the progress of men.

But after all, are these single events important in history than the daily life of all the people, the life of work and play and striving and growth?

Did you ever think that what is hapening today in all the world is helping to decide what will happen tomor Perhaps today some man in a hidden corner of a shop or factory is thinking out how by a little change in some machine, or by a different machine, some article may be more easily And soon we hear that there

Perhaps today a child is bein whose genius shall some day and as great an improvement over the wire-first puzzle is a telegraph.

Perhaps today a great class of people, the workers are feeling their way toward a higher standard of life and of the United States happiness for themselves and their

So each week, under this head, we'll take up some event of the past, and try to learn something from it about what can be done in the future. And if you will all take part in it and not only read the story, but think about it, see if you can find out more about it, and if you feel like saying something more about

it, write to the CHILDREN'S PEPARTMENT

about it, we shall all be interested and

learn much from these little talks

Now this week I was going to talk a bit about 24 anniversary that you all learn about in school, the sailing of the Mayflower from Plymouth, England with a load of 100 passenvers, starting to found a colony in the new world The boat set sail September 6, 1620 intending to land on the shores of New Jersey, but really ending at Plymouth Massachusetts. But now the space is comfortably cutting juicy leaves and all taken up with explaining the purpose of the talks and so you must look up the story for yourselves.

Perhaps some of you will write a short story about the event, telling us how the people on the Mayflower founded their colony, how they got their food and built their houses, what tools they had and how they protected them-

Not Good Any More

A North Carolina mountaineer took his son to the village one day. Do you think it possible that he could dropped into the grocery store and the "Do you think it possible that he could have forten as dirty as that in seven grocer invited the boy to help himself short. This warrants shave forten as dirty as that in seven grocer invited the boy to help himself short. This warrants seems."

stood open. The boy helped himself plentifully and at last drew a long

"What's the matter, Sonny? Haven't you got enough?" asked the grocer. "No, sir," said the boy, I ain't got said the boy, I ain't got enough, but I've got down to where the sugar isn't good any more."

The Coming Day

The day when, we are freemen all, whenever that shall be, Will surely be the worthiest that earth can ever see;

When man unto his fellow man, whatever may lefall. Holds out the p.lm of fellowship, and Love is lord of all.

-William James Linton.

Pazzles

Puzzles are always good to sharpen one's wits. See if you can guess the whose genius shall some day find as To find out if you are right watch the vers to

My whole is composed of 14 letters and is the name of a famous president My third, fourth and seventh letters

spell a kind of sheep. My second, sixth, eighth and thirteenth make something very popular as

a plaything. My first, .nth and fourteenth is a girl's name.

My ninth, tenth, eleventh and fifth is a measurement. My seventh and twelfth is the adbreviation of a certain state.

2. Enigme

To solve this rebus, place the numbers 1 to 14 in a straight line and under each number place the letter when you have guessed it. My first is in milk but not in tea,

My second is in ink but not in pen, My third is in lake but not in sea, My fourth is in cow but not in hen, My fifth is in cat but not in dog,

My sixth is in hut but not in hill, My seventh is in dark but not in fog, My eighth is in quiet but not in still, My ninth is in dove but not in crow, My whole is a city of new-made fame,

It should be easy to guess its name. "We keep our own cow," explained the hostess, proudly. "So we're sure

"Well," interrupted the small son of the guest, setting down his cup, 'somebody's stung you with a sour

Reported that the onion crop is This warrants some people in

cow."-Cleveland Leader.

opened.





very small and

a maw of some all-devouring monster.

I do not remember much of my bushes and fern-like growths, and mother's cries,
overhead and all about were the From the distance came similar trunks and branches of forest trees.

down in my throat, and I sat as one petrified. The sound came closer.

And so I sat there and waited for the ferns aside and stepped into the tossed his head at me threateningly and advanced a step. This he did

again, and yet again. Then I screamed-or shrieked-1 his weight from one foot to the other and rend and destroy. and seemed undecided. Then an apparition burst upon us-my mother. She was like a large orang-utan, or

her natural hair. And I can tell you

the scene. She was gritting her teeth. making frightful grimaces, snarling, uttering sharp and continuous cries that sounded like "kh-ah! kh-ah." She appeared so suddenly and seemed so

same window. Every day

holes. Hers was no or-

was very small and I gained. I leaped to meet her, catch hand and swinging on across another lay curied up in a sort ing her about the waist and holding gap to catch with his other hand and nest of twigs and on hand and foot-yes, by my feet; I go on, never hesitating, never at a Sometimes I could hold on by them as readily as loss as to how to proceed on his arwas lying on my back. by my hands. I could feel the pull boreal way. In this position it seemed that I spent skin and her muscles moved beneath own being, i

many hours, watching with her efforts.

As I say, I leaped to meet her and the foliage overhead and the stirring on the same instant she leaped I felt also that I, too, would also of the leaves by the wind. Often the straight-up into the air, catching an sometimest itself moved back and forth when the wind was strong.

The next instant, with clashing tusks, doing, But always, while so lying in the the boar drove past underneath. He nest, I had a feeling as of tremendous had recovered from his surprise and space beneath me. I never saw it, I sprung forward, emitting a squeal that was in me told me that some never peered over the edge of the that was almost a trumpeting. At nest to see. But I knew and feared any rate, it was a call, for it was followed by the rushing of bodies me. It seemed to threaten me like through the ferns and brush in all directions.

From every side wild hogs dashed mother. Possibly the earliest reco-lection I have of her is the following: But my mother swung over the top into the open space-a score of them. It seemed that I was lying on the of a thick limb, a dozen feet from ground. I was somewhat older than the ground, and perched there with in the nest days, but still helpless. I me still holding on to her. She was rolled about in the dry leaves, play very excited. She chattered and ing with them and making crooning, screamed and scolded down at the ing with them and making crooning, screamed and scolded down at the rasping noises in my throat. The sun bristling, tooth-guashing circle that shone warmly, and I was happy and had gathered beneath. I, too, trem-comfortable. I was in a little open bling, peered down at the angry space. Around me, on all sides, were beasts and did my best to imitate my

cries, only pitched deeper, into a sort Suddenly I heard a sound. I sai of roaring bass. These sounds grew upright and listened. I made no every moment louder, and soon I saw movement. The little noises died him approaching—my father.

He was not an extremely fine look-ing father as fathers go. He seemed was like the grunt of a pig. Then half man, and half ape, and yet not I began to hear the noises caused by ape, and not yet man. I cannot de-the moving of a body through the scribe him. There is nothing like brush. Next I saw the ferns agreed him today on the earth, under the by the passage of a body. Then the earth, nor in the earth. He was a ferns parted, and for saw gleaming large man in his day, and he must eyes, a long snout, and white tusks, have weighed all of a hundred and At was a wild boar. He peered at hirty pounds. His face was broad me curiously. He grunted once or and flat, and the eyebrows overhung twice and shifted his weight from one the eyes. The eyes themselves were fore leg to the other. At the same small, deep-set, and close together, time he moved his head from side to He had practically no nose at all. It side, swaying the ferns. Still I sat was squat and broad apparently withas one petrified, my eyes unblinking out any bridge. The nostrils were as I stared at him, fear eating at my like two holes in the face, opening outward instead of down.

The forehead slanted back from the know not what. The boar thrust eyes, and the hair began right at the eyes and ran up over the head. The open. The curiosity went out of his head itself was preposterously small eyes, and they gleamed cruelly. He and was supported on a thick, short and was supported on . thick, short neck.

The chest was deep, cavernously deep but there were no full swelling muscles, no wide-spreading shoulcannot describe it, but it was a ders, no clean-limbed straightness, as shrill and terrible cry. From not far in human beings. It represented away came an answering cry. My strength, that body of my father's aounds seemed to disconcert the boar for a moment. He halted and shifted strength, made to clutch and gripe

His hips were thin; and the legs, lean and hairy, were crooked and stringy-muscled. In fact, they were like a chimpanzee, and yet quite dif-ferent. She was of heavier build than twisted and gnarly and very unlike they, and had less hair. Her arms the full meaty calf on the leg of a were not so long, and her legs were human being. I remember that he stouter. She were no clothes—only could not walk on the flat of his foot. This was because it was prehensile. And like a fury she dashed upon great toe, instead of being in line with the other toes, opposed them like a thumb, and this was what enable him

to get a grip. He came through the trees, leaping with a sickening feeling as the pair from limb to limb and from tree to of us 'ell through space. The forest rmidable that the boar hunched tree; and he came swiftly. I can see himself together ready to defend him him now, swinging along through the leaves vanished from my eyes. I had self and bristled as she swerved to ward him. Then she swerved toward howling with rage, pausing now and ruptly stopping to look and then all me. She had quite taken the breath again to beat his chest with his out of him. I knew just what to do clenched fist, leaping ten and fifteen must have lost consciousness. in that moment of time she had foot gaps, catching a branch with one

And as I watched him I felt in my own being, in my very muscles themselves, the surge and thrill of desire to go leaping from bough to bough. sometime be able to go leaping from bough to bough as my father doing. And why not? Little boys watch their fathers swing axes and felt trees. And so with me. The life day I would do what my father did.

At last my father joined us. He was extremely angry. I remember the outthrust of his protruding un derlip as he glared down at the wild He snarled, somewhat like a pigs. dog, and I remember that his eyeteeth were large, like fangs, and that I thought them wonderful.

His conduct only made the pizs more furious. He broke off twigs and



small branches and flung them down upon our enemies. He even hung by one hand, tantalizingly just beyond reach, and mocked them as they gnashed their tusks with rage. Not content with this, he broke off a stout branch, and, holding on with one hand and one foot, jabbed the infuriated beasts in the sides and whacked them across their noses. Needless to say, my mother and I enjoyed the sport.

But in the end one tires of all good things, so we started off through the trees. My father led the way chuckling maliciously.

Then I became very timid as my mother climbed and swung through the forest with me holding tightly to ber. I remembered when the branch broke with her weight. She made a wild leap and the branch she caught upon the machines that are essential sucoped. Then I was overwhelmed to the industry and takes the lion's and the sunshine on the rustling

(To Be Continued.)

Ground in **MAY WOOD SIMONS**

At the door of the sweat shop a man met me. He was dark and heavy with a great double chin. After a good deal of parleying he told me the address of the woman who had sat at the window.

It was as I had thought. She lived on the west side; the great west side of Chicago where factories and shops and hovels called homes, and bakeries and loan shops are crowded together with the shacks of old clothes dealers and street venders.

It was late when I came to the west

side. It was growing dark. To reath the address quickly I started down an alley. Whirr, whirr, rattle, whirr, whirr, No it was not the rustle of leaves for no green leaves rustle in the

Dark grey forms darted here and there nearly dodging over my fret. Bold beady eyr looked at me in the half-dark and a, the rats scurried from one foul garbage box to another they rustled and scattered the piles of papers

One great grey form I took for a cat. But as it bounded under a discouraged the alley I saw it was a great beast of

Another woman was sitting in her helped me to find the dark little passage for Him."

article to be produced in one or two est three, all came forward as the door years, or the patent lapses. So, it s alleged, the trust takes out patents here and abroad; promptly manufactures and sells the new invention abroad, and thus gives foreigners an

bent form and weary face of one who has struggled with great hardships, sat near the diagy oil lamp. On a cot in the corner lay Amelia.

The old mother tottered toward the

door, the children clinging to her.

me the name of the woman at the win-

Four children, one nine, the young

An old woman, very old, with the

I pushed open the door,

Amelia was sick, yes very sick. For weeks she had been ailing. This the mother told. But she worked on, oh yes she must work on for how would the children be fed. There were six mouths to be filled. So she vorked on Now she talks only of the coats. She She is always making button holes. lay half clothed on the bed; a faded colored dress covered her form. Her great mass of hair was loose. Some times she half rose on the cot and her lean arms and long lean fingers turned an imaginary thread and drew it out. Amelia made button holes Then exhausted she fell back on the shabby pillow. Her eyes, hot and burn-

ing, turned here and there.

She was such a good girl, the She married mothers voice went on. and the babies came and then August died, died of the white plague for he was a worker in the sweat shop, too. Then Amelia worked at the factory.

The old mother cared for the chil Yes Amelia had been a bright She had come from Germany when almost a young woman. She had tried at one time to learn at school She could read.

A doctor had been in. He came but once and said he could not come again for another day.

The weak voice of the sick woman was murmoring some German words. A nearby doctor when brought in said the case was hopeless, that it had been hopeless from the beginning. Only a few hours. So the mother mouning and sobbing went on with the tale of the struggles Amelia had to keep the six mouths fed

A little wooden clock struck eleven For an hour the sick woman had not moved

The lean grey face was quie end had come.

As I went out from the room of the button hale maker a slow rain was falling over the dusty west side and the tats scurried for covering under the near by boxes and rotten sidewalks

Trusts and Inventions.

How the Shoe Machinery Trust has eptember.

This trust controls 98 per cent of the shoe machinery in the United States. Its capital stock was ten million dollars eleven years ago erty Row. Now it is almost \$100,000,000 and And ho pays big dividends on the new capitalization.

One Lyman R. Blake was almost the first man to take out a patent for shoe manufacturing machinery. His story was that of many subsequent incentors in the same industry. He obtained a few thousand for his patent and made another man a multi-milliona)re.

As more and more machines were invented the trust arose and gathered them all under its control. It leases, but never sel's its machines. It lets who will own the raw material, the land and the buildings. It sits tight share of the profits.

This policy has made it a great financial power, for it is but a part of the great network of banks and in-Shoe Machinery Trust is closely as sociated with the all-powerful J. Pierpont Morgan interests."

The income of the trust last year

amounted to nearly eight million dollars, or enough to increase the price of shoes between 25 and 30 per cent if we take into consideration the multiple profits that must be made upon each increase in original cost.

This trust depends quite largely ipon patents to maintain its position It bolsters up its power with tariff legislation taxing importation of shoe-making machinery 60 per cent and "The relation between the trust's patent lawyers and the Shoe Machin ery Division of the Patent Office at Washington have at times been the subject of most caustic criticism Elaborate dinners and extravagant entertainment for patent office people are recognized as regular parts of the trust methods of dealing with the

Patent Office." New invention: would disturb the trust's operation, and so new inventions are discouraged until one of the leading shoe manufacturers says that "The important essemial machinery has not been improved in years. and I doubt if it will be." This has and I doubt if it will be." not been b-cause this industry has reached mechanical perfection. "Hundreds of inventive brains have turned toward the subject of short cuts to shoes. Solutions have been worked out and patents applied for. chasetts with so powerful a grip on the industry that, with 'he help of

to be secured without requiring that the article be promptly put on the market. Other countries require the advantage. And if an American goes abroad to buy machines and bring them home, he meets a 60 per cent. tariff at our ports.

"The Shoe Machinery Trust, has plants at Frankfort, Germany; Leicester, England; Paris, France; and one in Canada. There is sharp competition in those countries with other shoe-machine makers, and so shoe manufacturers are kept supplied with the latest devices. In this country, on the contrary, many devices are patented, but not produced for long periods. I have before me a list of And the other way is starvation. thirty-two patents owned by the trust, the applications for which, in the Washington Patent Office, were kept pending eight years or more."

There have been numerous efforts to "bust" this trust. There have been

legislative investigations, and combinations of opponents, and "business patriots" who have been crushed might be supposed. I can lead you, while fighting the trust. Now "the federal government shows signs of waking up; armed with the Sherman law, the trust may be attacked as a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

is seen by the author, although he nourishment. They will grow seems to see little beyond, for he sickly and incompetent, breed c concludes as follows:

You are welcome to all the hope you can squeeze out of this. To date, the government has hardly made a those coarse and digar critics who we, the public must carry are prone to lose themselves in a heavy burden; we must see series of scorniul hoots every time outer

Why Prices are High.

"The Real Reason for High Prices" is discussed by Samuel Hopkins Adams in the September Cosmopolitan and he thicks he finds the reason in watered stock. For a remedy he suggests "Supervision and control of the trusts" and "Commissions to fix the limits of railroad and industrial capi-talization." He seems to think that this is Socialism and has this very brave and defiant, although some

what meaningless conclusion:
"Up rises the old howl of "Social Socialism? What matters it by what name you call a step of neces-sity? It is the old game of trying to befool the people by a catchword. Amid all the clamor, there are two ways discernible: rigid, detailed, centralized control, or-the other way.

"That' sounds very sensational, doesn't it? Yet the sixty per cent. of the nation's wage-carners who, in order to live, must spend more than they earn, are undergoing economic starvation. Nor is actual bodily starvation as rare a phenomenon i our twentieth century America as sleek skeptic, to city districts where starvation is typical; where children have the brains starved within their misshapen skulls for lack of blood; the bones starved to brittle fiber in The hopelessness of this remedy side their rickety limbs for lack of sickly and incompetent, breed children more sickly and incompetent than themselves. And thus is the damnable slum-cycle maintained; Poverty - Sickness - Incapacity-Helpscintillating success of its trust pros- lessness - Pauperism. As the circle ecarions under this lay; and there be grows, taking in more, and more, circle of the maelstrom. they hear the venerable name of this proaching nearer and nearer to our marvelous Sherman instrument. The precarious footing. Meanwhile the Anti-Trust law has not succeeded in great fortunes grow steadily. What changing the fundamentals of any arc we going to do about it? The trust situation. Yet, since it is the question is vital to more than eightyonly promising piece of anti-monop five per cent. of us, the consumers oly legislation that we have, we must Answered it must be, and answered employ it; we must strive to better firmly and soundly. And soon, Soon, it, we must keep continually at these lest in the last outreach of the great prosecutions with a patience that, in trust machine that binds us-all to its time, is bound to crush down all op- purpose the consumer become the

John Carney's Nerve

LEWIS G. DeHART

The first north wind of the winit stifles invention and dominates the coal men by its promise of snow, legislation and laughs at trust bust- It came steadily from over the river, ers, is the story told by Judson C passed carelessly across Pluto park, Welliver in Hampton's Magazine for where the coal men lived, circled gustily around the downtown busizess corners, cheering the hearts of the winter clothing merchants, skimmed quickly over the wholesale district and pounced down with a shriek of delight on Pov-

And how it did blow. It lifted weather-beaten shingles and tossed them gleefully to the street, it sought every broken window pane and every ill fitting door, it whistled down the tottering chimneys and pinched the bare legs of Poverty Row's children, just returning from school.

It stopped at No. 26 and pushed a yawning hole through the front door where a paper took the place of glass and, burs ing into the room, whisked paper from the rickety table before John Carney, the renter of No. 26, could stop it.

Now John Carney wanted that pa per, so he gave instant chase and caught it, just as the wind tore down one of the ragged window curtains and departed through the hole it had made But John knew it was waiting outside, so he covered the hole with a tattered blanket before he again sat down to the table and pored over the runaway paper. The paper represented the largest

asset of its owner. True, Carney had a wife who worked at the he and Mary were married, of the p school when they had to, but if he had nothing of the expense-of the m wished to, which he did not, he could able few pleasures they had he hardly have converted them into cash, the many they had misse

thousand dollars cold cash. That future without ho, e. At last he rais would be a whole lot for Mary and his head and spoke, the kids. But I don't believe I've got "Yes children, you the kids. But I don't believe I've got the nerve to kill myself, even to give and your mother—God bless her them my insurance.

the street. Carney hastily put the par care of this paper, it means your sh per away in a drawer of the rickety table and peered through the broken door to see if the postman should turn in. He did and handed in a letter through the door as Carney opened it. "Going to snow," he said cheerfully, and hurried away.

Carney opened the letter, "Dear Sir," he read, "Your insurance premium is due and must be paid by the first of the month, otherwise it will lapse. Please remit at once. The O. G. Incurance Company."

A curse rose to Carney's lips. "Dam it, how can I pay? I haven't the money ad won't have it. I've got till Monday though, and maybe my nerve-

A knock sounded but before he grown tenfold in eleven years, how ter was bringing joy to the hearts of could answer it the door opened and a well dressed man, in a long fur over-coat to which a few lakes of snow clung, stepped abruptly in.

"What about your rent, Carney?" be

queried sharply.
"Well, Mr. Lamb," returned the renter of No. 26 hesitatingly, "I k I ought to have paid it long ago, but I haven't had a lick of work for three weeks. My wife is working for three dollars a week, but that hardly feeds us. I'm willing to Co anything I can get, but times are awful hard you kn Mr. Lamb."

"Yes, and that's why I want money," said the landlord bruskly, "why man, I spoiled a tire of my moter car on your danned street yesterday and a new one will cost fifteen dollars. If you haven't the money by Saturday, out

you go, and that's my last word." The door slammed and John Carney sank wearily into a ch. ir.

"I believe"-he murmered, "I believe my nerve is getting better Childish voices sounded without and

a boy and two girls ran into the rot bringing a gust of snow with them.
"Papa," shouted the boy, "it's an ing and getting mighty cold and we haven't any shoes or stockings and the

teacher told us if we didn't get s warmer clothes we would sure get sick Do you think we can have them, Papa? Carney stared mocdily at the floor many minutes and the children watched

laundry, and three ragged children who and hopes for the future, of their first worked when they could and went to child and the joy it brought—to say "That paper," said John Carney of Mary slaving away for a pittance thoughtfully to himself, "means a of a present bare of comforts and a

hem my insurance."

The postman's whistle sounded down he said turning to the oldest girl, "take and stockings. wait capper for me, I may be late, for I'm going out and if-if anyth should happen, remember I did the best I could."

John Carney opened the door and, giving his children their last kiss from him, strode away into the darkening distance

An hour later he staggered in front of a speeding street car, unheering it's warning gony When the horrified on-lookers reached him he smiled as his life ebbed swiftly away.

"John Carney, No. 26 Poverty Row," he whispered, "and my nerve was good."

Figure It Out.

prove he discovered the North Pole, on the way, with an ordinary broom and the New York Board of Health valued at \$1? If some of our readers requires farmers to sweep their barns can give a correct solution of the our patent office in Washington, he three times a day with a six-inch above, we feel that we might then when I rapped finally at the entrance can make an invention valueless un brush made of mosquito eyebrows, ask where the working man is going of a basement room. A neighbor had less he owns it and sees profit in it how long will it take a small to travel to obtain the necessities of life in "American patent laws allow patents from Stamford to San Francisco in the future.-Stamford Mirror,

six inches of snow, wearing a pair of If a pound of beeisteak costs 24 rubber boots which cost \$4, and stopcents, and it takes Cook 90 years to ping to dust off every telegraph pole

work. Our eyes would meet. we would nod to each other and each go on to her work. Sometimes she was working on great black coats. Sometimes on brown or blue. In the heat of the unendurable summer days her long lean arms with the sleeves drawn high up moved back and forth turning the thread in

up high on the head.

those armies of coats. Sometimes as I passed I surprised ber eating lunch. She ate sitting at the window. I could not tell if she looking lamp post at the entrance of the use? Here sits a man in Massatied in a bit of brown paper. It was night she seemed tired, very tired. dark rye bread. A cup of water stood Then one night she was not there. near on the window sill.

HE sat every day at the she was working on. They seemed legions always ready for those interminable button holes. They appeared to



TU"NING THE THREAD IN THOSE ARMIES OF COATS.

crowd and throng about her in the stifling air of the factory.

So I grew to watch for her face at the window with the eternal coat were young. She might have been, but thrown over a nearby chair waiting for if she were, a strained anxious look The lunch she had brought was had made her prematurely old, and at

Sometimes I dreamed of the coats chair. Another day and still another, lighting me with a candle and telling

but she did not come back. Although no word had ever passed between us only that silent nod, I went down from the elevated station on the evening of the fourth day and up into the factory

foul dust laden air over these alleys.

strewn in the alley.

the rat kind. Amelia did not come to the door

The Miners' Victory

The history of the bituminous coal strike just ending is the story of the five months' earnest effort on the part of the miners to rid life of some of its tragedy without extinguishing life itself. It was the active protest of wronged manhood and outraged womanhood and childhood against degrading conditions of labor and living. It was the battle of the united toilers with the traitors within the ranks as well as Lie enemy outside. It was a struggle, a triumph, a miracle.

At the termination of the old con tracts with the operators, March 31st, the miners found that they were unable to live as they should on the provisions of the old scale, and presented to the operators a set of new demands for a wage scale which would enable them to live with some degree of comfort and security. These demands were refused by the operators and the strike was called.

In the meantime the scale which had been formulated by the Peoria division of the mine workers had been accepted by a large number of the operators, and the miners had gone back to work. Then the national executive board stepped in and attempted to set-tle the strike by effecting a compromise with the operators, which carried with it some concessions to the miners. This compromise measure was rejected by the Illinois miners by a referendum vote of 12075 to 80. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the na-tional president, T. L. Lewis, on not less than eight counts, for dictatorship, for interference in behalf of operators, for conferring with-operators in preference to reiners, for usurping authority in appointing an arbitration commission, for appointing on this commission five operators, and four board members who were not fan diar with Illinois mining ditions, for refusing representation on the board of conciliation to district officers, for centralizing power in the national executive board and for accepting a compromise favorable to the or erators after they had shown signs of ng the miners' demands

Following the rejection of the refer endure by the Illinois miners, the national officers called a special convention at Indianapolis at which the Illinois stion was discusped and before which the special committee appointed by Lewis brought a report, recommending the end sement of the action of the president and the executive board in adopting a compromise settlement of the strike

Immediately the house was in an up roar. Lewis, who was presiding, could eep the delegates in a semblance of order. Finally, during a full, a substitute for the report of the committee was offered, providing for the endorse-ment of the Illinois strike and the withdrawni of international organizers from strike districts. This substitute was ruled out of order by Lewis. His da-cision was appealed from and voted down by a vote of 637 to 445. The substitute was then adopted.

The right is now practically won. Operators are signing up on the basis of the Peoria agreement and thousands of miners are going back to work, after ha me fought for five months. far-reaching effect of this strike is imrevenible of estimation. Illinois produces more than one third of the enal of the country and it has been estimated that the shortage existing on account of the strike is not less than 20,000,000 tons, and that the price of coal may be increased because of it at least 400 per cent. But, whatever the price, the strike has given a lesson in solidarity which the working class of America will not soon forget

A Co-operative Product.

Your help is wanted to make the Coming Nation the most interesting and valuable paper in the English language. Every reader of the paper sees something every week that is of interest to others.

Here are some of the things that are especially wanted:

r. Piet res of industrial conditions, showing methods of work, working class homes, and similar features of general interest. For the best picture of this kind received before November 1, 1910, the Coming Nation will pay \$5.00 in cash For all that are accepted and used a year's subscription to the Coming Nation will be given.

2. Descriptions of new machines and labor-saving inventions. These should be accompanied by cuts. They need not be original, but all clip pings must be carefully marked with the paper from which they are taken in order that permission for reproduction may be obtained. A subscription for one year will be given

for each such item that is published

2. Statistical items. Each week the Coming Nation will publish at heast one short statistical item. worthy to be cut out and pasted in a reference book. For every such item that is used a year's subscription will be given. These should not be more than four hundred words in length, and the authority for the figures must be given.

4. General stories of things that are a part of the evolution of society toward Socialism, ther at home or abroad. Such are co-operative enter prizes, industrial struggles, Socialist and union activity and mechanical progress. Short items on these subjects, clipped from other papers or original are wanted and, when used, will be rewarded with a subscription

Lake Seamen's Fig

THE COMING NATION.

organizations of labor? Does the coming of the trust mean the intronevolent" or otherwise?

A great struggle has been going on

for two years between the steel trust and the Lake Seamen's Union to settle these questions. Everywhere but on the open waters of the Great Lakes, the titantic trust of trusts has crushed all organized resistance by its employes.

The method of attack by the trust has been the same in every instance. It has been the method of the iron hand in the velvet glove. It has a combination of bribery and vio-lence With one hand it offers petty playthings as favors and charity. With the other it wields the bludgeon of governmental power and personal terrorism. It would have the worker exchange his union, his lib-erty, his manhood, for a picayune pen-sion, "co-operation," and cunningly devised "welfare" schemes.

The seamen have fought long and hard to gain some larger share of the wealth their skill and strength adds to the ma erials they transport. In 1899 they formed their union. There had been no limit in length of hours, almost no limit in lowness of wages. The union reduced the hours per day to ten. It raised the wages of eelsmen from between \$20 and \$50 a month to between \$50 and \$65. depending upon the season. It raised

tle rooms for you to rest in, where our spies can keep watch of you, and if you die at sea will give you a burial service; in return for which you must sign a statement renouncing all con-nection with the union and giving your mind and body, your liberty and your labor entirely to our keeping."



Here is a part of the oath that must be taken belore a seaman gets a job on a lake carrier boat: "I hereby re nounce all allegiance to any and all labor unions, particularly the stew-ards, seamen, firemen, and oilers, and

hours, but this g nest highway of commerce on the globe was com-pletely blocked for months in the midst of the transportation season. It is safe to say that greater damage was done to property by this single accident than by all the much heralded violence of strikers during the last twenty years.

No troops were called out to prevent such destruction of life and property. No investigation has been made. steel trust owns the government that owns the canal. .

So great has been the increased risk

to property that Lake insurance comhave raised the rate on steel vessels, such as are used by the Lake Carriers' association one per cent. But the steel trust does not care. It can pay that and much more if it can be assured of manacled slaves in its boats for years to come.

There is no other issue than this of submissive slaves. The union had made no demand for better conditions The trust started the fight. It started it with a demand that the union be given up, and that its "wellfare" plan, which the picturesque vocabulary of the sailors has transformed into a "hellfare" plan, be substituted.

The fight is still on. The union has I declare it to be my intentions not kept up its battle for two years withto join either as long as I follow sail-out calling upon any outside organizaing for a living" tion for help. Its officers say that the So war was declared by the steel fight can be kept up another two years

men have pursued some rather peculiar tactics. The locals of the Western Fed-eration of Miners, together with several Socialist locals, have formed a labor party in Arizona that has nominated candidates for this election. The Socialists offer various excuses for their action in thus destroying the identity of the Socialist party. They claim tha it is but a temporary move, under ex-traordinary conditions to secure a spe-cific end. They say that a constitution is to be written but once and that the fight is waged on definite specific measures, and not on general principles. They point to a primary law, now on the statute books of Arizona which provides for filing and other fees and expenses so excessive as to be profibi-tory for the Socialist party, and claim that unless this and similar laws are rendered impossible by the new constitution there can be no Socialist party in the state.

The national executive committee of the Socialist party, after carefully weighing these facts and the statements presented by the Socialists who had enered the Arizona labor party passed a resolution of censure upon those who had undertaken such action, and insisted hat the Socialist party should make an independent campaign. The committee also prepared a suggested constitution for the state organizations, to assist

them in the fight.

One result of the entire struggle has been to arouse the people of these states to the necessity of placing certain pro visions guaranteeing fundamental rights in their constitution, and, as a result, it is doubtful if a constitution can be written that will be sufficiently conservative to meet the approval of Taft and he corporations that now rule Arizona and New Mexico and at the same time be sufficiently radical to obtain the necessary votes among the people of prospective states to enable it to be presented to Taft and congress.

The new struggle over wage-slavery is reproducing many features of the battle of a generation ago over the maintenance of chattel slavery.

The "Appeal" Lectures.

By far the most preminent and most effective phase of the present campaign for Socialism is found in the lecture trips being conducted un-der the auspices of the Appeal to Reason. Eugene V. Debs and Fred D. Warren, head the list of speakers. The meetings of these two speakers have broken all records for crowds and enthusiasm, with the possible exception of some of the gatherings during the trip of the "Red Special' in the presidential campaign.

At Linton and Kokomo, Ind., and

Dayton, O., special trains were run to the meeting addressed by Warren, and crowds overflowed the halls or formed great masses in open parks o hear and cheer the message of So

cialism. The Cincinnati Socialists, hired a special to come to the Day-ton meeting, deluged the territory through which they passed with cir-culars explaining "What It Is All About." They informed those who would read these circulars that they were a few of the Socialists of Cin cinnati going to Dayton, O., to hear Fred D. Warren, the fighting editor of the Appeal to Reason," under sentence of the United States court for doing what thousands of others have done." Then follows some propaganda matter telling why all these things are happening.

These great meetings are not al lowed to end with the cheers when the speaker closes. The meetings are arranged only upon condition that a certain number of subscriptions are obtained for the Appeal to Reason (in the case of Debs and Warrer 1,000) and these papers then continue est aroused by the meetings.

At the present time the following When these great marine tools of On September 12th an election takes Brewer, Benj. F. Wilson and George Transportation were placed in the place in Arizona and New Mexico for H. Goebel. This plan seems to have settled the question of which is the most effective method of propaganda, speaking or distribution of literature

and the answer it has given is "both."

Good Things Coming Some interesting material has been secured for early numbers of the Coming Nation. There will be an elaborately illustrated report of the International Socialist congress at Copenhagen, that will be worth keeping. The Coming Nation is pre-paring to give the very best Milwaukee story that has yet been printed, giving the results of Socialst administration in that city. The Alfalfa mills, a new development in farming with revolutionary effect, will be described with full illustrations in an early number.

A number of important series of articles will start with the next issue. Dr. W. C. Rucker, the Milwaukee health commissioner, and one of the hygene and the prevention of ease, is writing a series of popular articles for this paper. A. M. Lewis will write on science and its relation to Socialism. We have some stories by Ralph Korngold that will set you thinking. William Mailly has described how New York is being undermined by forces that make for Socialism, and some extremely interesting little known features of the Socialist movement in that state.

The best foreign correspondents

Is It Not Simply Awful?

It almost moves one to tears to read of the rude way in which the Socia are disturbing the peace (or is it "piece"?) of mind of the "very best people" in England. The following account of a recent meeting of the anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain is not taken from Punch, but from the highly conservative and respectable Morning Post of London:
"A drawing-room meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Sir Henry and

Lady Seton-Karr's house in Chestersquare in support of the anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain. Sir Henry Seton-Karr presided, and among those present were Lady Seton-Karr, Lady Lawrence, Lady Ellison, Lady Baines, Lady Violet Henderson, Lady Samuel, Lord and Lady Hyde, the Hon. Laurence Brodrick, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Seton, the mayor of Chelsea (Mr. Christopher Head), Mrs. Rickman, Mrs. Morrison Kirkwood, Mrs. Hickman Morgan and Mrs. Norris (organizing secretary of the Women's Branch of the Anti-Socialist Union).

"Sir Henry Seton-Karr said that

the meeting was neither party nor political. Socialism was a national danger, and threatened our national wellbeing and social and industrial welfare. It was quite possible that the well-todo classes-as they were termed-had not thoroughly realized the extent to which Socialism had spread during the last ten years; they were not alive to its dangers, and, therefore, did not help in the anti-Socialist movement. As one who had fought in seven general elections he could say with confidence that Socialism now was a political force in this country, and even British ministers received congratulatory telegrams from foreign Socialists.

"The meaning of Socialism was class warfare, which the Socialist and ex treme radical candidates were preaching. Mr. Keir Hardie wanted to nationalize everything, to do away with private property, and to remedy the present inequalities of wealth by act of parliament. There was no doubt that the great evils of today were chronic memployment and inequality of wealth, and if they could be remedied by act of parliament he (the speaker) would be a Socialist tomorrow. It was not proposed to fight for the well-to-do classes—they could look after them-selves—but they wanted to persuade the working men that Socialism was a dangerous delusion which threatened our national welfare and industrial prosperity. Sir Henry concluded by reading a letter of sympathy from Mr. Harold Cox, who wrote: 'It is very important that women should organize against Socialism, for the Socialists are seductive with their alternative appeals to pity and to greed.'

"Mrs. Norris said that the danger spot of the whole question was the children, and she proceeded to describe the procedure in a Socialist Sunday school, where the Ten Commandments were abolished in favor of eight 'commandments' from socialistic writers, where all faith and religion were regarded as superstition, and the scholars were trained to be political workers. Little ones were being brought up in thousands to believe in no God, and to hate their fellow creatures who were better off than themselves. The mayor of Chelsea, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Norris, said that a very large number of men and women in the class of those present were utterly unfit to argue the case, even with the most ignorant working man. The Honorable Laurence Brodrick seconded the mo-tion, which was carried unanimously."

It is difficult to determine from the context whether the motion which was carried unanimously was to effect that a very large number . . . those present were utterly unfit to argue the case, even with the most ignorant working or not, but such a motion was certainly in order. !

Hints to Speakers.

Always open by stating that you are unaccustomed to public speaking; this lessens the shock when your audience begins to find it out.

If you have only an honr in which to speak, do not spend more than three-quarters of it in introducing your subject; otherwise you may tire your hearers.

Never speak loud enough to be heard by the man at the back; he may have come to listen.

Never speak faster than 210 words per minute; this pleases the men at

the press table. Don't recite poetry, unless it is your

Remind the audience at frequent intervals that you are one of themselves they may begin to believe it. Never use illustrations that illus-

trate; this gives you a reputation for Refer early and often to Plato, Soc-rates, Karl Marx, Goethe, Roussead,

and Martin Tupper; they're dead and can't ask questions. Use your lungs, or the audience

nay expect you to use your brains. When you've said all you have to say, start again and say it backwards; thus you will get a reputation as an orator.

Never tell your audience what you think of them; they may recip ocate. Always wait for the chairman to ring you down; this saves him the trouble of knocking you down.

Never acknowledge applause; it looks as though you deserved it. Always answer questions in an unintelligible manner; this sets the ques-

tioner thinking unprintable thoughts.

"Laughter." Luxury. When I have half an hour to spare

How very good it makes me feel. If I can sit back in my chair

Result of Scab Steamer Smashing Gates in Lock of Soo Canal

a system of exploitation within its that strained the powers of strong A Statehood Struggle speakers are working under this armills that ground the bodies of its men. men into profits in the shortest pos-sible time, and with the least possible transportation were placed in the place in Arizona and New Mexico for expenditure for the upkcep of the hu-

man cog in the machine Having done this the steel trust of of human life. fered its employes some skimpy pensions and a chance to buy steel common and become "partners" in their own skinning

The trust gets its ore largely from Minnesota. This ore is carried on mammoth, especially made boats, todocks with wonderful machinery for loading and unloading. All this makes a possible for one man on these boats or working at the docks to do the work that took a hundred men less than a generation ago. But the steel trust is anxious that not one penny go to the workers.

So it set about smashing the Lake Seamen's Union. The Pittsburg Steamship company is one of the arms of the steel trust. It dominates arms of the steel trust. It dominates the lake carrying trade as completely as its fellow members of the trust dominate the making of steel. Its representatives stated publicly and In its fight to crush the unions the clause was inserted in the enabling actions. The steel trust of the trust of all accidents "collisions lead."

In its fight to crush the unions the clause was inserted in the enabling actions.

the other fellow the echo."

In the spring of 1908 the voice the Lake Seamen must be crushed. In the beginning there was no tall of be surrendered.

the pay of common seamen from less trust. Since then it has been waged before the resources of the union are than \$15 a month to \$30 and \$40. It bitterly. The story of that was is exhausted, tought every inch of this upward way, written in human lives. Nearly every What will the outcome be? Will the It won its strikes, and finally made efficient sailor upon the lakes belongs trust succeed in crushing the last r mather Great Lakes a "closed shop," For to the Seamen's union. For five nant of organized opposition to organize the five years beginning in 1903 the years is had maintained the closed among its men? Will this be the be-Lake Carriers' association met the shop, and had taught its members giming of an industrial fendalism representatives of the union each the need and the value of unionism, which can be broken only by a wild and spring and fixed wages and conditions. The trust wanted men. It revived the violent uprising? Or will labor be able of employment for the following "crimping" system by which men to maintain its power of determined season.

"crimping" system by which men to maintain its power of determined season. Then came the steel trust. It had boats, and compelled to work under take and operate the trusts for its own for ferry weeks to follow up the intercrushed the once powerful Amaiga threat of shooting for "mutiny." It benefit? mated Association of Iron, Steel and gashered up mere children from the

> hands of ignorant men and boys the the election of delegates to a state conresult was soon seen in a terrible tolf stitutional convention. The struggle for

are harmless things.

In 1907 every yessel carried a union craw. In this year twenty-seven vessels of all descriptions were to tally lost and twenty-three lives were taken by lake arcidents.

Of these accidents but two were caused by collisions.

In the season of 1909 when the scab shop" had been established of the "insurgent" fight within the re of this increased production should and the sea-crazed boys made up the denly passed at the last congress. The crews, thirty-four vessels went down "stand-pat" faction felt sure that the to complete loss and one hundred and great corporations that had so long connine lives went out. The marine Re- trolled territorial politics could guaranview, the organ of the Lake Carriers' tee a thoroughly conservative congres-

frankly with regard to its competi- steel trust is not deterred by the de- that carries one back to the days of the tors that "the Pittsburg Steamship struction of its own or other prop- Kansas-Nebrzska at and the Missouri company has got to be the voice and sety. The greatest enginering work Compromise. Knowing the way in which the other fellow the echo."

On the Great Lakes is the "Soo" the people of the state are hungering in the spring of 1908 the voice Canal, through which there passes a and thirsting after statehood and respoke and the echoes answered that traffic many times greater than belling against the disfranchisement tha through the famous canal across the accompanies the territorial condition. reducing wages. Indeed there were boat manned by non-union men ram voting away all other rights in return forces that make for Socialism, and loud protestations that we ges would med the gates of one of the gigantic for the one right of st debood. The not be reduced. The workers having locks in this canal. These gates gave enabling act gives to Tai and to conclubbed the trust into granting fa way and a great waterfall was created gress the power to veto any constitu-vers, the trust only asked that the in the midst of this structure. With tion that may be adopted by the people club with which it had been licked the force of a minature Niagara it and Taft has already visited the state "Just give us all picked up the boat that had caused it to warn the people that they must not your weapons, and trust us to be and tossed it from side to side, a adopt as radical a constitution as that of good to you," was the plea of the monstrous, destructive projectile. Oklahoma if they expect to receive his

the control of the fundamental law-Read this official record of the ves-sels and lives lost and vessels wrecked and judge whether industrial battles are harmless things. fighting to maintain an existence

For more than a generation the peo-

ple of these territories have been clamoring for statehood and the voice in the government which goes with that con-dition. Both of the two old parties have agreed to grant statehood, only to forget their promises when election day was passed. At last, as a result

To avoid any possibility of a break in the line of capitalist succession, a Isthmus of Suez. In June, 1909, a the law seeks to intimidate them into

It benefit?

obtainable have been engaged and a number of special writers have agreed to furnish articles on inter seel barons.

It was even more free of promises.

If you will only render yourself worth of property. Not only was this take place the Socialists and the union will all be richly illustrated.

And read the Little Old Appeal

Spread of Capitalism

Japan has formally annexed Corea ere is now one less nation on the map. An area as large as England and a population of 12,000,000 has been brought directly under the Japanese

A syndicate of eastern capitalists is conducting negotiations with the Turkish Ministry of Public Works, for the construction of a railroad between Sivas and Van, in Anatolia. No concessions are asked except the privilege of developing and exploiting valuable mineral deposits. It is estimated that the investment will amount to more than \$50,000,000.

A company capitalized at almost \$1,150,000 has been formed for the purpose of developing and exploiting the tin mines of the province of Yunnan, China. Under the methods which have been in use the output was not greater than one ton per day but the new process of using improved machinery is expected to increase the amount to 30 or 40 tons

Russia is determined to completely wipe out the Finnish government. Finnish National Assembly has been dis- fall back upon the primitive speech solved, and the crisis will come toward the end of September when the Finnish Diet meets. The prime minister, Leo Mechelin has declared that the Czar's instructions to proceed at once to the elections of representatives to the Russian Duma will not be obeyed. He added, "we will remain faithful to the hatred was still very much alive, even Finnish Constitution and will fight to if it did not exist in the hearts of the the death for our rights." But the workers. There in Jolimont the strong Socialist organization in Finland has determined the Czar to crush all out their hands silently and greeted semblance of autonomy and there is each other as brothers. France-gave little hope of resistance until the Russian people shall again arise.

American capitalists were not long ago aroused by the report that a Chinese boycott of American goods had been proclaimed at the Chinese capital as a result of dissatisfaction concerning the detention sheds on Angel Island, near San Francisco. As the Chinese trade, which amounted to almost nineteen and one-half millions of dollars during the fiscal year ending with June. 1909, is too valuable to be so lightly lost. immediate efforts were made to have the boycott called off. Interested parties are trying to secure the aid of the government in bettering the conditions of which the Chinese complain to the end that the proposed boycott may not spread among the Chinese, and thus cripple many millions of American ex-port trade. The boycott was started by the Chinese Self-government Society, which is hostile toward foreign and particularly Caucasion, invasion.

Busting the Trust.

The International Cotton Mills corpo ration has acquired control of Consolidated Cotton Duck company, and its constituent companies, together with the Bay State Cotton corporation and its constituent companies, and various other mills and properies.

The International Harvester company reports sales of \$90,000,000 during the year, yielding a profit sufficient to pay all expenses, including interest on debts and leave \$11,800,000 for dividends on common stock. This would give a dividend of 15 per cent. However the company has not been in the of paying out its entire profits as dividends and has accumulated a surplus which, by next December will to nearly \$16,000,000. This surplus has hitherto been distributed in the form of stock dividends, which must in turn draw dividends.

"Making a Living."

BY E. N. RICHARDSON.

That's the basis of ail philosophy, re-That's the basis of all philosophy, re-ligion or science. Start from any point, bring thousands of new votes to the follow the subject through go over, under, or through, you never ing for an effective campaign phrase. away from it; the necessity of making a living, ever hovers over you like a buzzard over a dying horse waiting for it to die; it follows you from the first cry to the last gasp of life, and you leave it as a heritage to your wife and children.

"Making a living" is a subject that absorbs every living moment of more men, women and children—yea millions of them-than all the religions in the

The old maxim, honesty is the best policy, was not the haphazzard thought tained for chanvinism. But let them of a fool, but the well thought out try it—these irresponsible persons. of a fool, but the well thought out try it—these irresponsible persons utterance of a wise man, who saw that these diplomats and the rotten landed it fitted in with the average man's way of making a living.

And even men's conception of honesty changes when men change their ways of making a living.

The necessity of making a living under a system where the means of making a living are privately owned, fills our jails, drives countless numbers in-sane, overflows the hell holes of capi-talist industry with little children and creates an overcrowded "red light" district in every large city in the land.

Back of the white slave traffic, away

back in the shadow, you'll find "making tries we take the first place in the a living" the inspiring factor. army of labor, that forms the guar-

Making a living—every minn: it diar of peace."

Delegate Cordier, of France, snoke "respectability"; every moment it pushes some good woman into the mire of deswar or peace a burning one then it a living" the inspiring factor. pair, which ends in hell made by man's ignorance: it make love a mockery, up weapons chainst war than against and friendship a "make-believe," and a oreign nation. We must also carry

liars of all men.

It can never be any different until which swallows up the billions of making a living becomes a matter of france and Jeaves no money for social social and not a matter of individual work. concern. When that time comes, mak-ing a living will become a pleasure and versal strike, and place themselves at not a nightmare.

Labor's International Battle Field

War on War. crime against civilization." At a meeting of the international clared that: "War is a return to

egates moved the following resolu-

between nations and are of the opin-

ion that in order to bring about this

condition all conflicts between na-

tions should be settled by agreement

Thomas Burt, the English delegate,

spoke as follows in support of the resolution: "I am standing close to

the end of my days and my mind

goes back to our first congress that

I attended in Jolimont twenty years

rades that were there are living to-

day. Even the Belgian, Defnet, to

whom we owe the existence of the In-

ternational Miners' Congress no longer lives. We were confronted

with great difficulties. There was no

translater and we were compelled to

of gesture. We Englishmen recog-

nize that we were not highly skilled

in this method of communication.

But there was one silent act that I

shall never forget. The Franco-

German war was then not so far be-

hind us as it is today. National

French and German workers reached

to the world that beautiful motto, 'Lib

erty. Fraternity and Equality,' and the

others, the very people who are oppo-

nents of all social progress and who de

nounce even the most modest expendi-

tures for social insurance as an extrava-

gance, eagerly vote billions for the war budgets. We speak of civiliza-

tion, but so long as war, the negation

of civilization, is possible, we are not civilized. In the future as in the

Miners will be a bulwark of inter-

national brotherhood, the opponent

"We are opposed to war because we are human beings and not beasts.

We are opposed to war because we

at citizens and because we know

that the nations are being bled to

death by war and the burdens of war.

We are opposed to war because we are laborers and because labor can

flourish only in the peaceful compe

tition of nations. All civilized na-tions are industrially and commer-cially interdependent. The fruit of

every invention, of every discovery, benefits all peoples. We are against

war because we are the fathers of

who bear no feeling of responsibility.

love those who are near to us and

would keep them by us. Poverty and

Since 1886 twenty-eight thousand

German miners have been injured by

accidents. We know what it means

to die and we know when we look

upon the great hosts of our cripples what hunger, famine and misery

mean to our family. Therefore, we would curse those that would trge

us on to war. They urged us on not

alone yesterday and toda, they will

do it in the future.
"The mighty progress of the Ger-

man labor movement has aroused fear and horror in the camps of the bour-geois. They look with fear as the

red flood grows, and they know that

One of their organs has recently said

'We must seize upon war if we would

have a new campaign phrase. We

must seek to arouse the old enmity

with France. We must seek to make

the nation drunk with a blind na-

tional patriotism and perhaps thereby

the capitalist parties may profit. If

France cannot thus be used then we will use the Liberian question to drag

on a war or perhaps the treaty with Japan.' Nothing but war, war war,

at any cost that votes may be ob-

aristocracy with the manufacturers of military supplies. Let them try to urge us on to war. We workers of Germany will be in our place. We

with the workers of other lands are

the guardians of peace. We will give

of blood to prevent the murder of the

people. We know that in this age

of civilization that the ghost of war

is haunting the people. We look upon

each other as brothers and we min-

ers must and will take upon ourselves

the duty to see to it that in all coun-

would be better that the workers took

If war threatens the interna-

our last lut of strength, our last

mean to cur

Socialists.

misery have we enough in the mines.

of war and the defender of peace." Delegate Pokorny, of Germany, spoke next in these words:

"In the English parliament, as in all

greatest of these is frateroity.

Scarcely twenty of the com-

or by arbitration.

Congress of Miners, held at Brus- barbarism. Since the middle of the human lives and four hundred billion francs. War upon war and upon "We seek for universal peace armed peace!"

The Bulgarian, Avramoss, spoke for his country in these words: as Bulgaria is, it is a military state. It pays its workers miserably, but has collected a billion francs to organize an army. The representatives of labor from the little Balkan states met in Belgrade and demanded a federation of the Balkan states to prepare the way to end the everlasting jealousies between Servia, Bulgaria and the other little states."

Delegate Elfres, of Holland, conthe discussion: "For years Holland has conducted a murderous war against the Javanese that has cost millions of francs. The Holland people have not derived the slightest benefit from this. Only a few capi talists have been benefited. DOWN WITH WAR!"

The English resolutions were then unanimously adopted amid the greatest enthusiasm. The delegates rose in their seats and cheered for international solidarity and peace.

The Workers' Congress

from almost all of the countries of the figuring, and as a result informs the enthusiastic demonstrations which the the Socialist representation below 140 old world has ever witnessed. Very to 150 after the general election in the fall of 2911. This is only a little to turn out and help to swell the throng earlier to escause the domination of the which welcomed the visitors to the city. The address of welcome was delivered by Comrade Gustav Bang, who is called the "Kautsky of Denmark." He reviewed the progress of the movement in the different parts of the world, especially dwelling on the world, especially dwelling on the past the International Congress of cially dwelling on the revolutionary nature of the struggles of the labor bodies, as exemplified in the recent general strike of the Swedish workers, and strike of the Swedish workers, and Sun, "he prohably does not know him called the attention of his hearers to self. The attempt to suppress my peothe world-wide character of the revolutionary movement.

The first two days of the session were taken up with the organization of the congress, and the apportioning of representation. A small war resulted from the contention of Daniel DeLeon, delegate of the S. L. P., that that organization should be entitled to as many votes in the deliberations of the congress as were had by the Socialist party in America, but the congress finally decided that the Socialist Labor party was entitled to but one vote, while the Sofamilies. In the witches' kettle of cialist party had fourteen. Several diplomacy wars are brewed by people minor movements were put on foot by members of the congress, including one Wars are supported by people whose to secure the congress to America for profits are increased by war. We next year.

At the third day's session of the con gress, the first to which the public was of unemployment took up the entire day. Resolutions were finally adopted declaring that the condition of unemployment is inseparable from the capitalist mode of production and that under capitalism only palliative measures are possible of success. The resolutions also demanded the establishment of a system of universal and compulsory insurance against une aployment the cost of which is to be borne by the owners of the machinery of production. The French, American and British delegates refused to vote on the reso-

lution One of the principal subjects of discussion in the various sessions of the congress has been that of international lisarmament, Kier Hardie, of the ish house of commons, making a fiery speech on the practicability of a general strike in the event of war breaking out. oy this means rendering hostilities im-possible. He said, "The workingmen of the world have it within their power absolutely to put an end to war. scheme is not visionery, but the most practicable plan that I have ever heard presented." Resolutions on the subject presented by the sub-committee on antimilitarism called for the abolition of all secret treatics now existing between nations and the publication of all treaties to the world. During the course of the discussion Delegate George Lede bour, member of the German reichstag, bitterly attacked Theodore Roosevelt, claiming that he had forgotten that he represented a "democratic nation whose existence was due to a revolution," and scoring him roundly for his support of British dominion in Egypt. So the topics to be discussed by the con-gress are: Relations between the Socialist political parties and subsidiary organizations, such as co-operatives, etc. the problem of unemployment; the reduction of armaments; international labor legislation; in emational bureau opposing capital punishment; immigra-tion and other problems.

The first wireless message was "c cently successfully sent from an aeroplane during flight and received by an operator on the ground, a mile away and 500 feet below. The feat was performed by J. A. D. McCardy, operator of a Curtiss biplane, with the key of a wire css transmitter fastened to the steering wheel of the machine, and H. M. Horton, who works a wireless for the fun of it, stationed on the roof of the grandstand at Sheepshead bay race track, the head of the international labor rear New York City.

The Kaiser Scared

In the light of recent, history-making events, there is nothing at all remarksells on August 11th, the English del- last century war has cost two million able in the fact that the kaiser should have made his recent "Mich und Gott" speech, at Konigsberg, in which he reiterated his ancient claim that he is the express agent of the Creator "by God's grace alone and not by parliaments, assemblages of the people or resolutions of the people," and which has set the world agog about his ears. Most of the German newspapers, even the anti-Socialist papers, while not denying his position, still admit that he made a serious political blunder. But the Socialists ness and the mouse was electrocated, are finding it to be splendid capital in their work, thus proving that the kaiser, crisp. from his standpoint at least, committed

a grave error. It is perfectly natural for a hereditary monarch, generations of whose ances-try have believed that God had taken them into partnership in the governing of the world, to raise his voice in mighty protest against what he must consider to be an impertinent usurpation on the part of the workers of the privileges and to the switch. Simultaneous with which he and the Almighty have shared together for so many years, when the Socialists persist in winning with inexprable regularity state after state and représentative after representative in the reichstag.

One does not seek far for the motive which impelled the kaiser to make his to 150 after the general election inshort of an actual majority, and, in order to escape the domination of the Socialists, it will be necessary for the government to go to the Catholic "Cenwhich ultra-protestant Germany

not which way to turn, but he has promised to do his daty. "What he means by that," says the New York ple' by means of 'my army, which is made up of that people, interesting though it would be, Wilhelm II, with all his reliance on divine right, would hardly venture on.

Whatever happens, the Socialists of Germany are so sanguine of early victory that they are boasting little, but making political capital out of every thing which gives them the slightest pos-sible excuse for doing so.

Socialists Care for Aged

The Socialists, who control the government of the Italian city of Voltri, have recently dedicated a new city hall costing 210,000 lire. It has been five years since the Socialists captured the city. All of the officials are workingmen who are occupied at invited, the discussion of the problem their trades during the day and can give only their evenings to the offic duties. In spite of the little time which they have thus been able to give to the work of administrathey have succeeded in accomslishing some very important things ion the workers of the city. A short time ago they brought about the tarnsformation of an old cloister, in habited by but a single priest, into a home for the aged in which sixteen for from the beginning, and which will be able to take care for many more in time. At the celebrate quiteld on the occasion of opening the new city hall these old veterans of labor were invited to sit side by side with military veterans of the town It is an interesting is a that a neigh boring manufacturer, who had hith erto given an annual banquet to the war veterans, this year was angered by their sympathy with the Social ists and said to them, "Go get you banquet of the new administratio As a consequence the Socialists in vited the veterans from the battle field of war and the battlefield of industry to sit down and dine to-gether. The Socialist administration is now undertaking the erection of orking class dwellings.

Old Age Pensions in France

The French law granting po the aged will go into effect on the first day of 1011. This law was laygely the sult of Socialist activity, and, although it fell so far short of the Socialist ideal was only after a long and heated discussion and a special national con-vention that the Socialist party agreed to instruct its deputies to support it (and even then a group led by Jules Guesde refused ') vote for it) the Socialists are now preparing to see that the aged workers receive every possible benefit obtainabr, under the law.

The government has shown a most re-markable reluctance in putting the law into effect. No appropriation for the pensions was included in the annual budget and the departments that are ave control of the disbursement of the funds for the aged are showing few signs of activity. Fearing that these signs portend an attempt to postpone the operation of the law on the excuse of unpreparedness, the Socialists are ar ranging to compel action. They are or-ganizing all those who are emitted to a pension or who have relatives so enti tled, or are in any other way interested in the administration of the law. This organization is employing attorneys to

look after the legal side of the situation, is issuing leaflets educating the A Sample Suit workers to their rights under the law and in general preparing to force the government to put its own plan into action, while at the same time the defects of the present law are being exposed as a preparation for a better measure.

Mouse Did It.

An erring mouse, which sought an electrical diet, was responsible for the sudden transformation of electriclighted Beloit, Wis., into a cloud of darkness which lasted for eight min-

The ur rtunate little creature started to make a tour of the electrical power house and an oil switch looked inviting. He became a little too familiar with it and as a result the city was thrown into inky darkhis body being burned to an ashy

The oil switch, which is a costly appliance, conducts the current from a 2,300-volt dynamo into the bus-bars, through which all electricity gener-ated is conducted to the switch board. The mouse attempted to make himself at home upon the terminals of musicians on my mailing list, Address, the oil switch, thereby causing the short circuit which was fatal to him the short circuit, flashes of the blue lights poured from the windows of the power house and illuminated the heavens for an instant. Then all was in darkness. The business portion of the city wore a decidedly queer appearance.

The street lights and the majority The opening of the eighth international Socialist congress, now in session is gradually overthrowing the old order, everything came to a sudden stanutional Socialist congress, now in session is gradually overthrowing the old order, everything came to a sudden stanution the capital city of Denmark and attraction on the chancellor, won Bethmann-Hollweg, at the electric plant amounts to all the chancellor, won Bethmann-Hollweg, at the electric plant amounts to all the chancellor, won Bethmann-Hollweg. oil switch, the short circuit burned world, was marked by one of the most people that there is no way of keeping out fuses and insulation and created marble switch board.

to Our Agents

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PROGRESS PUBLISHING CO. Williamsburg, Ohio

Comrades of the Army

This is the first issue of the New COMING NATION. Look it over carefully. We think you'll all agree that in Comrades Simons and Russell we have an editorial team that's hard to beat. There are always unforeseen difficulties in "first editions." This one is no exception to the rule. But in a week or two things will be running smoothly and we promise-well, we won't promise. You know the Appeal makes few promises, & does things

After you read this issue through won't you take it over to that neighbor of yours and try to land him for a sub? Go to that fellow you couldn't get with the Appeal because of its language of the underbroken down workmen were cared would- the sort needed to rouse slumbering wage slaves steeped with

> And you, too, send in your sub at once. It will help us get a second-class entry for the COMING NATION. Fill out the following blank and send it in right away. After you've done that get busy with your friends and neighbors:

COMING NATION, Girard, Kansas:

Dear Comrades ... For the enclosed \$1 please put me on the list for one year.

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BOYS WANTED: Clean-cut, live boys and girls are wanted to sell the COMING NATION and APPEAL TO REASON, Each copy of the COMING NATION will include a copy of the APPEAL. Both papers will be sold to SOCIALIST SCOUTS for 214 cents: the two will retail for 5 cents. There's no competition for a combination of this sort and any boy or girl will find sales easy and profitable. FREE BUNDLE OF TEN EACH will be sent to all who apply for them. Use this blank :

SCOUT DEPARTMENT

Appeal to Reason

Dear Comrades: Please send me a free bundle of ten each, COM-ING NATION and APPEAL TO REASON. If I'm successful in selling them I'll remit for future bur lles at the rate of 21/2 cents a copy for the NATION with the understanding that each copy of the NATION includes a copy of the APPEAL.

Name				Negotian printer	***	
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Traction Slaves

This is just a plain story of the what you get when looking for workplain facts learned by experience with nothing. the Public Service Corporation com-

pany of Jersey City, New Jersey. There is a long line of applicants mission from the station master, you waiting when you apply for a position. You wait your turn and the pleasure of the company's representative. He sizes you up, and if he

thinks you are strong mough and good looking enough to meet the requirements of this labor market you get a slip of paper with instructions to bring it and three dollars to the office in Newark. If you do not have the three dollars that is where the story stops. If you have you take it and lar follows spend another day in the

trip to Newark.
There you are still

three dollars. One dollar goes for a Having served by wait badge, buttons and rule book, and the rest for a cap.

Three days and three dollars gone and you are ready to go to work. Work is all you do get for the first seven days. There is no suggestion wages. You are supposed to be eiving an education, but it is difficult to distinguish between such an ation and work. When you are to "graduate," after having ready to

spent ten days and three dollars you are given an invitation to spend some \$14.00 more. This time it is \$14.40 for a uniform, and, if it is, \$15.85 winter, \$15.85 for an overcoat. Still no wages.

Arrayed in this pretty uniform you are now prepared to ornament a beach at the car barns and wait your furn. Each of the applicants is given eight hours' work in turn, and Law and sudting passengers, carry then must wait until all similar favor.

BY ELLIS O. JONES

In the first place, keep at your col- for such work.

My Dear Son: Now that you are

unless I can make use of it

the boys call a "grind," for the fact is, I do not believe much in the dope

they hand out at the average college.

On the other hand. I am sure that

ness.

nk it is a fitting time to call your play the church game is to give it ention to a few principles, which money. Go once or twice on Sunday,

my life's work, but it to not want you all, do not let church matters enter to think I am trying to govern you, into every-day be sixess. The preacher

two hours longer. Then you inflicted. hack at 3:00 p. m. and wait two. For all ers, receiving as wages just an hour.

While watching and waiting you are most carefully watched. If you cross the street without asking perare guilty of a crime. The punish-

ment for such an offense is a "miss" on the record. This carries with it a sentence to lose all chance of work on the day the crime was committed and relegation to the very bottom of the list for the next three days, during which time there is nothing but watching, and no hope of pay. Two "misses" in one

year sends the guilty one! to the foot of the list for a week of holding down the bench with no suggestion of wages. One, two, three "misses" and the

boss sayr, "tag, you're it," and you must go back to the very bot further examined as to tom of the list and lose all cannes your eyes and ears are you might have gained by a year's sound you are given a waiting, with occasional glimpses of

> Having served by waiting long and faithfully you at last enter into your reward-a regular run.

Then you learn the mysteries of "swing runs," when you work during rush hours, and visit your old friend the waiting bench in between until you quit work after mid-

night, with just time to enjoy a smoke before reporting at 5:00 a. m. for the next day's run.

If brakes are defective you are compelled to "assume the risk" of killing yourself or someone else, and continue the run. But if a motor shows signs of burning, or any other defect appears that threatens to damage the car and cost the company money, your job is gone unless it is reported promptly. 1 If you talk back to in-

them a few feet beyond the others have received a the crossing, or stop a few steps too late, you are reported, and suspen-You must report at 5:00 sion or loss of the job confronts a m for roll call. If the you. When traffic blocks progress list ahead of you is so time must still be made, but if a minthat there is no work left when ure is gained on the regular schedule ne is called you can sit and at any time the same old penalty is

For all this you get twenty cents

in my old age, out, remember, it was

one of the devil's long suits to quote

scripture. A good biblical phrase at

the right moment is invincible. Many

and many a time I would have had

trouble with my victims if I had not

been able to soothe them that way.

"Blessed are the meek" was one of

my favorites; also "turn the other

cheek" and "give him your coat also."

Once when the vigilance committee

got after me real hard. I told them

that "God in his infinite wisdom had

given me control of the outlaw busi-

But don't be a preacher. There is





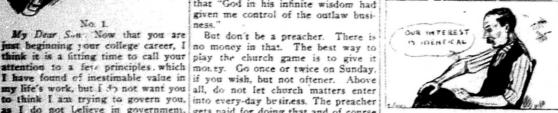
Smile Don't think I am getting sentimental THE TOOLS OF PRODUCTION

A Mosquito lit upon the arm of a laborer and proceeded to business.
"You mustn't do that," said the worker, Jit hurts."

C. L. PHIFES.

On mighty fighty Theodore "It doesn't hurt me," said the Mosquito as he gave his drill another Whose faintest whisper is a roar, "You should be content with turn.

your lot."
"Lat's all right," replied the la-



as I do not believe in government, gets paid for doing that and of course we cannot be expected to pay much

bleed me?"
"Why, this drill is mine," said the "What I get belongs to Mosquito. me because I own the machinery by which it is extracted. Anyhow our interests are identical. We both want the blood."

"But it is my blood you are taking." "Not ofter my machinery is used Nor swing them rudely by the tails the vested rights of property."

So the laborer was content, and the mosquito kept or enjoying the fruits of ownership.

Literal Truth.

Prof. Percival Lowell, the eminent Martian astronomer, said in a recent interview in New York: "The Martian canals are not Pan-

ama canals. The word canals, you know, really means lines. It shouldn't be taken literally, as the servant girl in Boston took the parlor

'An amateur magician in a Beacon street house was going through his tricks while a maid passed in and out wit's refreshments.

"The magician was reading letters placed under a rug as the maid brought in a tray of lemon ices. What letter is this? a spectator

asked.
"'That is B,' the magician an vered, and, sure enough, his answer was correct. "The maid looked with astonish-

ment at the letter which had been hidden under the trick rug. She turned her gaze on the handsome young magician who had read it. Then, setting down her tray of ices, she hid her rosy face in her hands and ran out of the room. "What's the good o' me clothes?"

she cried.-Popular Mechanics.

The Old Reliable Kind.

"I notice," said the traveled man, "Wall street should be called Easy that many of the things they use in street. That is where the easy marks marked Made in Ger. England are marked Made in Ger-

many." "There is one thing they are using more and more in England which would He was a Pittsburg millionaire, be improved if it could be marked that

way," said the student of affairs, "And what is that?"

Their Socialism."

All Right as It Is.

"Yes, but they soon go to the wall."

Protected.

She was an acterino fair; And did it cause a scandal? It?

Oh no, he simply went his way, No use for her to have her say. The papers wouldn't handle it.

borer, "but what right have you to

to get it. Besides you are attacking

A Thoughtless Creature.

FLINGS AT THINGS

BY D. M. S.

To the Rescue.

Heroic son of blood and thunder

Oh toothsome, human megaphone,

On patent, self adjusting geyser

And be our fluster-bluster kaiser?

The times are such that they can use

An able, artful old four flusher;

Come back and make them throw a fi

Give them to understand who's It. Pet save them from the common

The zweibach morals, mental foods

They know you will not open jails

That primes culture presupposes:

For all your brag and bluff and

You brash, play actor, stage "trust

people.

Moses,

bluster.

buster.

Will you come back to run, I wonder

"Daughter, daughter, you have dis-graced the family," said the fat, flushfaced middle-aged woman wildly throwing a \$15,000,000 diamond necklace at the cat in her excitement.

"How mamma?" asked the younger one, whose golden hair, flying in the breeze had just been saved from being red by the fact that her father had money.

"You have been talking for an hour with young Snodhunter.

"But he seemed to be a fine fellow He treated me with courtesy and he knows an awful lot."

"Appearances are deceitful, my child. Them manners was all put on. "But what is the matter with him? Did he ever loot an insurance company?"

No, nothing respectable like that, Now don't take it too hard. I know you were im cent in the matter and will try to be more careful in the future, but the truth is he works for a living."

Better Be Good.

J. Pierpont Morgan's mighty hand Is stretched across the growing land For favors large he doesn't thank it He reaches out and takes the best And should it venture to protest

It's more than likely he would spank

Will you consent to mount the throne he Standard Church E The trusts are trembling in their shoes, They want you for their vocal crusher LBUR D.NESBIT And wildly jump the tallest steeple Come, furbish up old platitudes From Franklin, Acsop, Grimm and

O, speed the day when all the spires
Of all denomizations
Will merge in one whose height requires
A dozen congregations,
When in or a central church we'll meet
Beline our Sunday dinners And hear of just one form of heat Prepared for callous rinners.

Let's get religion on a plane That is more systematic; Weld all the links into one chain We'll make that point emphatic.

Instead of fifty little choirs

We'll have then all before us

To chant about our soul' Jesires
In one tremendous chorus.

Instead of fifty preachers who Drone on from "first" to "lastly,

We'll hire just one—or maybe two—
Which will improve things vastly.
O, speed the day! Just one church
One gyster supper yearly!
Just one donation day to bear By pastors we love dearly.

Perhaps these points escaped John D.
When he made his suggestion.
But they II appeal to you and me
Without the slightest question.
Perhaps dear brother John just though
W. does would take no chances

Just think! Of churches Where now we have

CONTRIBUTION

nothing goes so far these days, with respectable people, as a diploma from some big university. It is plain that anyone can learn more about blowing up an express ear and making a good get-away with the swag, in one or two trials on the spot, than in a whole college course in the undiscovered literature of Greece. But, when you can show a certificate that you are ucated and when you can chuck a few cultured phrases, it goes a long way on life's big bluff. You know I once held up a man out in Denver, who was a professor at Princesylvania and I got into a discussion with him about the English poets of the pre-Elizabethan era. He as so impressed and interested that Holding Up a Prefe mandments handy. They are very convenient for reference sometimes

handed me a roll that I didn't aus-pers he had, assuring me at the sacte time that my motive in ralled of his wealth must be an honorable one and he actually apologized for not having more. And I liked him, too. After all these years, I remembered him and it was principally on his ac-count that I gave that big donation to Princesylvania last year.

But that's neither here nor there don't care how you do it, but stick er the job. It doesn't tike much work f you jolly up the professors a little Then, you know, my donations will help. They would not have the nerve to turn you down in the face of my

pailanthropy.

I should advise you to pay attention to scriptural studies. Every rising young outlaw ought to have a working knowledge of the bible.

when you are in tight places. Remember the Golden Rul: to use on the other fellow. I send you herewith check for \$10, 000. Be careful of it, as I only expect to remit monthly. You may be interested in knowing that I have finally got the long talked

of corporation entirely organized. We have succeeded in selling bonds and stocks to the extent of about three times the income value of the basiness, but don't be alarmed. Enough stock to control the company hence-forth forever, still remains in the Yours lovingly,