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INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRAT

OPPOSED TO WAR AND POVERTY — IN FAVOR OF PEACE AND PLENTY

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52 W. P. Campbell
Hollywood, Calif.

¶ Mosaic Economics ¶

SECOND INSTALLMENT

While there are points of similarity in the Mosaic land system and the scheme formulated by Mr. George, there are marked differences of detail in application, although in principle they are identical so far as agricultural lands are concerned. It is, of course, inconsequential which theory is the better. The claim of divine origin for the Mosaic or Levitical land theory, carries with it the liability of abandonment of the mission upon religious apostasy (which proved the case ultimately) and at the same time renders the subject peculiar inasmuch of the real merits of the system as an economic theory. The George theory, though urging a broad re-adjustment—application, arises at the same conclusion, and being wholly an appeal to, and an appliance of, human reason, by the process of exclusion, as well as induction, being thus a conscious, voluntary acceptance, would seem to promise greater permanency as well as endurance.

Whether attributed to inspiration from the Yawah of the Hebrews, or as a development of the human consciousness, as interpreted by its modern acceptance, needs at this day no apologies. Spurred by the hope of its application, the homeless annual hosts of Moses and Joshua, without assured superiority of armament, and certainly greatly inferior in numbers, beat down the hindred sealed tribes of Canaan as their every foreskin, possessing themselves of the land, and for centuries, fostered and nurtured by its inviting fertility, moulded by any pronounced homogeneity of characteristics of national individuality, resistantly defied not only their warlike tribal neighbors, but the seasoned veterans of the greatest nations then existing as well, only succumbing after generations of increasing degeneracy under the last mongrelly established under the later kingdom, subsidiary enervating influences.

Thirty years ago the American philosopher turned his book and from that time to his death preached the cross of the new-born and deathless, followed by such able lieutenants as Rev. Father Edward McGlynn and others, his acceptance by radical economic thinkers was instant and practically unanimous. Tinsided, by blare of trump, or panoply of steel, it is winning hearts in the form of reason, by the force of public opinion, and at the ballot box.

Without political prestige or party, its progress has been steady, and certainly increasing, and adapted to modified form by the labor government of New Zealand is not dismissed, needed until it is practically dominant in the greater portion of the Austra-lian continent. It is working like leaven throughout the Teutonic nations of the Northern Hemisphere, (it is applied (as is understood) in all the latter continents) and the hope of German Empire. It has been adopted as a principle of taxation in all the German cities, and in the larger towns in Scotland, and at last, when the era could not be closed to appear the baneful effects of the land monopoly, its benefit of its principle has been commendably, its principle has been applied to a limited extent—exercised as an "entering wedge"—by the English government throughout Great Britain.

Its announced mission of the abolition of poverty is certainly not unworthy one, and the undeniable success which has attended its modest application is ground for hope that it will not prove a disappointment to the toiling masses of the many countries of exploitation. The evidence of its constant success is negative in character, but is as pronounced as could be expected from the imperfect sociological data apparent in the ancient writings.

Aside from the question of origin, the chief differences between the land and taxing systems of Moses and the George propaganda are three. Moses restricted its application to agricultural lands alone, while the modern apostle urges adaptation to holdings. While in both systems there is no private property in the lands so held, George would vest the title in the State for the benefit of all the people—under Moses the title vested in the family, and was reapportioned among all the descendants of the original allotees every fifty years. The tax, or rent, as Mr. George preferred to call it, was under Moses payable by the delivery to the Government of one tenth of all products in kind, while Mr. George advises fiscal or monetary discharge.

It does not appear that there was any other method of taxation provided for Moses, leaving the urban inhabitant exempt from taxation, and as he held his land in fee and could freely alien it, it would in no far have cause to complained if in the interesting exploiter, who avoid paying his share of the taxes by the simple expedient of passing them on to the tiel pollut. This system is subject, therefore, to the objection of inevitable, it seems to place the entire burden of Governmental support on the agricultural, while the George system avoids, distributing the burden equally among those who demand in the particular locality.

The Hebrews were given under the theocracy but little opportunity for the cultivation of the arts of peace, but a few miles at the most a day's journey to the East or West interfered, and they were unmanageable to border ever hostile. Peace could only be secured by their subjugation or extinguished, and by the custom of the time the same was done by exterminating or becoming slaves. The result was an excessive estimation of military prowess and consequently neglect of those questions of correct government, education, of a high, broad, comfortably imperviously to the preservation of peace. Notwithstanding this drawback, the ancient Israelite was not unmindful of the blessings of a home, and that home was framed with a large measure of solicitude for the rights of the individual. He may not justly be compared to the medieval Englishman, whose jealousy of personal rights resisted every encroachment of executive power, and finally resulted in that parliamentary system which has served as a model for all modern political government. So the text "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof," has served as a watchword down through the ages.

Adam, with high estimation was placed on military efficiency, it is to be remarked that the civil administration was under the theocracy kept entirely separate from the military establishment, which was entirely a voluntary militia organization. The Levite had the law, and consecrated the civil and religious functions, the commandants and officers of the armies were seldom of that tribe.

It would serve no useful purpose to examine in detail the many sanitary provisions of the Hebrew law. It is true that there are many regulations which at this time seem tiresome for sanities of priestcraft, but compared with the ceremonials of adjacent nations, these seem simplicity itself, not to mention the vastly higher humanity as well as morality of the Hebrew religious ceremonial and ritual. Admitting useless elaboration in this respect, it is to be remembered that these provisions are the mere ornamentation, and should not be allowed to score the superficial view, that should not be allowed to cover-condemn many of these excellent maxims which serve as the groundwork of an economic system to which the world owes well turn for instruction. In the single tax administration, in the taxation of private monopoly in land, in prohibition of interest, in protection of and assistance to the unfortunate, and in placing above all, the affection of fraternity—love of one's neighbor—the radical reformer may find not only commendation of his theories, but as well complete refutation of the claims of the exploiter to the inheritance of the earth and the fullness thereof. Under the Mosaic system it is emphatically true that to the producer belonged the products.

The Capitalist system stands in practical by the highest spiritual in sight of the race, as a system of legalized plunder of the people, incarnating the Cain-spirit, and for a time still unconsciously defended by those who are historical.

That "Grandfather" Clause.

The "Grandfather" clause is to be voted on August 2nd.

A majority vote of this measure means the disfranchisement of thousands of negroes in the state.

It means, in short, that any negro whose father or grandfather was a slave will be deprived of voting. It also disfranchises the negro who cannot read or write.

The law is unconstitutional. The constitution of the United States of America gives these people the right to vote, but the democrats and demagogues of Oklahoma say they shall not vote.

The law does not apply to white men or Indians, and it is not the foreigners who have the election machinery in their own hands would see that it was not enforced.

There are thousands of negroes in the east side of the state who have never been given the advantages of schools, and therefore are unable to read or write.

And there are thousands of negroes who had no opportunity in infancy who should be their father or grandfather, but for that reason they will be deprived of a constitutional right granted them by the United States Congress.

The law is damnable, unconstitutional and un-American.

There are thousands of negroes in Oklahoma who own more property than most of the white men, who are just as law-abiding citizens as can be found in any community in the country.

Yet these men—honest, law-abiding, tax-paying citizens with perfectly defined rights under the constitution of the United States of America, are to be disfranchised.

If that was you, Mr. Voter, you'd probably shudder over gun and shot a war, and you would be doing the proper thing—Oklahoma City Times.

Capitalism denies the free fundamental right of human existence—that is, equality of opportunity in the use of the basic equipment of human setting—economic equality.

After Gas Company.

The more active citizens of Oklahoma City have at last undertaken to perform a duty, deferred due to themselves and the community in general by organizing against the exhorbitant encroachments of the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Co., than whom there is no more arrogant octopus in the state.

Aside from exhorbitant rates, over charges and defective meters, problems have arisen concerning the construction of the United States of America gives these people the right to vote, but the democrats and demagogues of Oklahoma say they shall not vote.

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LIBERTY EDITION.

Next week's edition of The Democrat, No. 29, will be a stem-winder and stem-setter and should be in the hands of every voter in the state if such a thing were possible. It will handle the "Grandfather Clause" scientifically and make the fight for liberty and justice. We expect to make this a 20,000 copy edition and can sell them for 10 cents a hundred for distribution. Send in your orders now and help us in the fight for liberty and the right of franchise.

¶ The Free Lovers ¶

BY ROBERT HUNTER

It came to my mind the other day to write a little tract for the Individual and Social Justice League of America.

The league intends to expose the evils of Socialism and that is a most excellent work to undertake.

We are grateful for any aid this association of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen can give us in purifying our cause.

I suppose these gentlemen of the cloth will appreciate a full confession on the part of any high-minded Socialist.

Whenever, therefore, the Socialists find any evidence of free-love, of anarchism and of atheism in their propaganda, let them by all means confess it.

So far as any rate as I am concerned I shall be perfectly frank and open my heart to these father confessors. They could not be more ridiculous charges and therefore they should be grateful for such actual facts as I can give them of the vices of Socialists.

As evidence in this matter let us take first the report of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Now that report shows what the Socialists have tried to do in the Wisconsin legislature.

A Socialist named Hoschbaum, for instance, introduced in the Assembly a bill to legalize certain acts in the chamber of dispute between employers and employees.

Third, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information.

Second, for the purpose of peacefully persuading a person to work or abstain from work.

Third, to legalize continuous action in furtherance of a trade dispute.

Fourth, to prevent damage suits against trade union organizations for acts of its individual members.

Another Socialist named Weber introduced a bill to prevent private detectives from harassing citizens in the course of a trade dispute.

He introduced another bill to give the persons right of action to the courts of the state without payment of fees.

He also introduced a resolution to regulate the issuing of injunctions.

He also introduced a resolution advocating the government ownership and operation of railroad, express, telegraph and telephone companies.

Finally, Weber went so far in another resolution as to try to cut the claws of the German and Irish Socialists to organized labor.

Another Socialist named Gaylord introduced a great many bills into the Senate.

One of those bills favored the initiative and referendum on acts of municipal councils and boards of school trustees.

Another bill provided that all land, mineral rights, water powers and other natural resources within the state shall on and after such date, become the property of the state shall remain forever the property of the state.

He also introduced a bill providing for the nationalization of trusts and monopolies.

Again, this senator, throwing aside all decorum introduced a resolution provoking for the abolition of the United States Senate, another resolution providing unemployment relief for the unemployed, and still another resolution demanding the nationalization of all land, which is to have received money during the political campaign to promote the interests of any candidate.

Another Socialist senator, one who will claim that this actualizing was done of nationality, applied for a charter for a Socialist in one western state.

But look at what another Socialist senator James H. Morrill, attempted to do in the last Wisconsin legislature.

He introduced a bill giving the cities the right to use the initiative and referendum.

A bill to raise the age at which children may be employed.

A bill to permit cities or towns to own and operate street railways.

A bill memorializing congress to establish national ownership of railroads.

Of course these bills were defeated, but this dangerous demagogue introduced another bill which was passed.

And this bill provided that every employer advertising for men shall state IN THE ADVERTISEMENT whether or not a strike is taking place in his establishment.

So we see there is method in his madness, and that what the Socialists are trying to do in Wisconsin, they are also trying to do in Massachusetts.

And when one reads in cold type of the actual habits of those men the immorality of it is positively sickening.

In the heart of every true lover of individual and social justice these arrises revolt against these attempted injurious.

Why, may be some stupid, unenlightened, ignorant workman who will not understand the relation of these bills to free love, anti-marriage and atheism.

But LOOK BEHIND THE BILLS and you immediately see the real and you immediately see the real purpose actuating these dangerous men.

In the first place, these acts, every one of them, show that the Socialists advocate free love.

Today the old parties are paid to grant legislation, but the Socialists want to give it, free of charge, to those who have no money.

That is, THEY want it for the working class.

Could there be better evidence of how Socialists try to inculcate their views on this dreadful subject?

Why bills are introduced by Socialists believe in the abolition of marriage. They advocate divorce and are trying to break up the home.

Study the above bills and see what they mean, they are deliberately trying to DESTROY a happy home wherein political crooks and financial plotters now live together in perfect happiness.

Can you not see, dear brother, in the above legislation an undermined, vicious and unprincipled attack upon that happy home?

In every line of the above legislation there is also evidence of the greatest atheism.

Has it not been said that the American god is gold?

Well, can you imagine any bitterer or fiercer attack against that god than these Socialist bills?

Why would they tear him out of the halls of our legislatures?

They would throw him out of our municipal councils and our school trustees and leave him a vagrant in the streets.

For him there is every evidence of undying hatred. Every bill is a direct insult and offense but before him nor reverence him.

Do you see their atheism is also rampant and unashamed.

The bills themselves look innocent enough. But don't be carried away, dear brother, look a-yonder and LOOK BEHIND those bills.

No respectable politician or Wall Street Senator was ever guilty of such revolting vices.

Wealth consists of all those articles that have been produced by labor, but for use as to qualify them for the gratification of human desires. Capital is that part of wealth devoted to the aid of production, that part of wealth in excess of the exchequer, that part of wealth utilized in the production of wealth. But not all capital is wealth, and not all wealth is capital. A real estate is wealth, but unless that real estate is used to produce more wealth. A family carriage is wealth, but not capital. A yacht is wealth, but not capital. Socialists do not oppose the possession of private wealth, but on the contrary, wish to extend this possession until every child of our race will be a recipient of its blessings. They do not advocate the division of wealth, but strenuously maintain that a division is detrimental to the growth and development of the social organism.

THE CASTLE MOTION.

**The referendum vote is now being taken on the motion of Local Castle of the Socialist party. If you are a Socialist get one of the ballots from your local secretary and vote it. Don't let the time for voting pass by. Don't let the customary stand back until it's too late to vote and then kick because the referendum didn't go to suit you. Don't let the customary stand back and let some other people vote for you. Don't let the customary stand back and let some other people vote for you. Don't let the customary stand back and let some other people vote for

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JUST PETTY ANGER.

The arrest and confession of Porter Charlton, the young bank clerk who killed his wife and sunk her body in Lake Conan, Italy, is an exaggerated example of the small domestic differences which seem inevitable in many families.

Young Carlton which arrested and identified himself as a regular confession of his act. His remorse is so great that he even refuses to make any defense for his act. He proclaims his wife the best woman that ever lived.

He is indignant that any suspicion of her chastity or rectitude should be suggested.

Yet she is now a mutilated corpse by his own hands. Her blood is upon his soul, and innocent blood, according to his own confession.

The only reason for the crime was a fit of passion. A domestic quarrel which would have adjusted itself to normal happiness within an hour or perhaps a minute if the spirit of forgiveness had been tendered and received in the proper spirit.

This unfortunate affair is a lesson to those who rise to anger against those whom they love.

Had young Carlton merely smiled at the unpleasantness of the minute and asked his wife to smile with him, it would have been averted. Had his wife been a little more considerate and omitted harsy reproach, the fatal blow would not have been dealt.

As it is, two people have lost all that the whole world held for them—happiness and love—lost through their own petty conduct. They loved each other dearly, yet they allowed the little unkindnesses to ruin the whole of their great happiness.

It is only the one case of a million where it results in the horrible manner as that of Porter Charlton.

The moderate degrees drop to disagreement, indifference, an unpleasant hour, and even down to a minute of temper and then begrieve anew.

Hoppy indeed are those who wipe it entirely out of existence.

BETTY AND THE BEAR.

In a pioneer's cabin out west, so they say,
A great, big, black grizzly trotted one day.
And seated himself on the hearth, and then began
To lap the contents of a two-gallon pan
Of milk and potatoes—an excellent mash—
And then looked about to see what he could scrat.
The bed of the mansion awoke from his sleep
And, heaving a rocker, he ventured to peep
Just out in the kitchen, to see what was there,
And was scared to behold a great, grizzly bear
So he screamed a alarm to his slumbering Pran.
"That's a bear in the kitchen as big as a cow."
"A what?" "Why, a bar." "Well, maybe dat kiss thee."
"Yes, Betty, I will, if you'll first promise to mare."
So Betty leaped up, and the rather she seized,
While her man shut the door, and against it he squeezed,
As Betty then laid on the grizzly her blows,
Now on his forehead and now on his nose.
Her sash through the keyhole kept shouting within,
"Well done, my heavy Betty, now hit him again."
Now poke with the poker, and poke his eyes out,
So, with rapping and poking, poor Betty soon
At the last felt from as cool as a stone;
Now when the old man saw the bear was no more
He ventured to poke his nose out of the door,
And there was the grizzly stretched long on the floor.
Then off to the neighbors he hastened, to tell
All the wonderful things that the morning befell;
And he published the marvelous story after,
How "Mr. an' my Betty jist slaughtered a bear.
O yes, come and see, all the neighbors have seed it—
Come and see what we did, mr. and Betty, we did it."

Cotton Classification In The Public Schools

Nations, like individuals, grow. The people who first stand out as distinctive features at one time are transposed into those of another at a subsequent period.

New ideas develop, calling for appropriate consideration.

Historians are pleased to call these changes in the life a nation, epochs or eras.

Since the introduction of cotton culture in America in 1785, to the present, this industry has witnessed a series of evolutions, none of which have been more marked than the cotton era now dawning upon us.

Not only has cotton found a broader field of usefulness within itself but by gradual evolution the utility of the seed in manufactured form, is fast coming to the front as an article giving promise of a source from which a supply of human food in large quantities may be expected.

The annual average yield of cotton crop approximates 12,000,000 bales, valued at more $700,000,000. The seed and the resultant products therefrom, the total approaches one billion dollars, which find lodgment in the hands of the people of the South.

When one reflects after investigation that more than 60 per cent of our large cotton crops find a market in foreign commercial centers, which contribute for its payment from 50,000 in round measure annually, the conclusion follows that we are enriched from such sources to this amount in excess of domestic markets.

The South being the basis of great supply, the foreign markets, greatest demands, emphasizes the fact that the South should be prepared to command the balance of trade indefinitely in her favor and to her credit.

Our large cotton crops in recent years have not supplied the demands—the rate of demand is in greater ratio than the supply.

To foster the culture of cotton, national and state governments have given substantial material aid in the propagation, not only in a direct way by direct contribution to the producer, but indirectly through rich dissemination, giving practical demonstrations in culture and qualifying considerations concerning the river.

Through the efforts of the agricultural states of the South, our national and some of the state governments, are demonstrating the use of cotton materials in all their departments for the wrapping of their supplies.

To grow and handle our immense cotton crops calls for the labor and intelligence of an intelligent people, fully half of whom are boys and girls in their teens and under, find employment in growing and gathering time.

Since cotton was first grown as a commercial commodity, the determination of the character of the cotton grown has virtually vested in the hands of the buyers, the power being practically eliminated, for which the blame apparently rests within himself, he never exists to exercise the right to judge for his own interests. It is different now.

Through agricultural colleges and cotton grading schools, he is calling for and receiving instruction along this line, and while the value of these institutions cannot be over estimated the field of endeavor should be broadened.

Our national government, through the agricultural department has by reason of the Burleson bill, established nine grades of cotton, to be known as the "official standards" or "standard types," for the use of the buyer, grower, and a request the cotton exchange adopt them also.

It is a lamentable fact that a large percentage of the producers are not sufficiently familiar with the staple they grow to be able to determine its quality, neither can the youth of the country, who are employed by the hundreds of thousands in its production.

Our state governments have established free school systems for the education of the children in certain lines, why not educate them in classes in cotton classification conducted through these same agencies or systems? The fact of today will be the rule of tomorrow. When the boy is instrumental in producing millions of wealth, why not teach him how to determine its value through our public schools?

Our state normals can secure standard grades of cotton from our agricultural department, such schools can employ a good cotton classer to give daily instructions to teachers, county superintendents can, through the same source, secure all samples necessary for exhibition to county teachers, who in turn can get them from same source for their respective schools, and give daily instructions to their pupils. The agricultural colleges, parents can keep supplied with all samples requisite for school use, by having samples taken from their own cotton bales, and can not make a course entirely practical in the schools.

Through such school system our boys can achieve a scientific and practical knowledge of a study that should have been taught them long ago.

T. S. MILLER.

SCIENCE IN PLANT AND ANIMAL BREEDING.

By Honorable Willet M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Civilized countries are discovering that by breeding, the annual product of domesticated plants and animals represents several billions of dollars in value, thus lessening to some extent, the inevitable increase in the cost of food and clothing to the consumer, and correspondingly the returns per acre to the producer. This economic science and the interest it has set in motion in delving into science are uniting to compel men to develop the science of breeding and utilize this new knowledge on a scale commensurate with the demands made by nearly two billions of people which the world must feed.

Institutions for the transportation of thought, of men, and of merchandise will soon be established in countries between the countries of Europe and Asia, and of America into one community. Already science knows no national boundaries. Commerce is constantly increasing the fluidity of trade between nations as well as between states. Science is bring the ideas of all countries to one new country, but bringing also the ideas of many races into a common stream. Domesticated wild plants and animals are being transferred from their original habitats to all other lands where they will grow respectively prove of value, either in their purity or by crossing with other varieties. Under modern science the Mendelian laws determine what seeds should be transported, and, by breeding, assembled into newly fashioned varieties, and even species with enhanced economic values for each given locality and climate, and science is not only organizing the vocational institutions, even in the primary classes but it has begun to study heredity in man and to realize the great possibility of recombining the virtues of the different families in grander ones of people.

The more rapid results and larger results will be achieved by each worker concentrating on a given plant or on a group of related species. Many men have already fully demonstrated that scattering dissemination of seeds, using small numbers of each of a number of unrelated species, is the way to get nowhere. In creating improved forms of plants and animals it is found that even so great a genius as Burbank would have to his credit a far better economic addition to America's plant products had he confined his efforts to half a dozen important species. Your humble servant worked for 20 years with about 20 species, but propose being in part to gain a broad view of the subject of breeding, and to concentrate on some economic value of plant and animal improvement. The creation of new forms, of the great staple crops, was rather a secondary consideration. But even that was better scientific as well as far larger immediate economic results would have accrued if the work had been confined to not more than one-third of the same seed.

The creative breeder who works with one of a few species can compass the collection of all needed basic materials from all parts of the world. He can not only learn the unit characters of each acquired variety, but can secure a fair degree of success follow these unit characters in the combinations which may be produced by hybridizing. In outer words, with an a ten extended variety of basic materials he can gain an intimate knowledge of the hand and cunning, and does the pilfer of the primary causes which he blends to represent on the canvase the desired forms and zones. It is true there are some species, as wheat and barley, yeast and bacteria, the breeding of which can be done in larger part, under scientific performance, where it may be that there yet taken second place. On then the hand, in the breeding of strawberries, peaches, chrysanthemums and orchids the eye of the sculptor and painter and the taste and smell of the epicure are at least of equal importance with scientific methods. The art-expression of a people is said to be the highest means of expressing civilization. The breeding of living things teaches that development of which it is capable, it may be that these most brilliant in creative breeding will have the highest place at the head of the roll of artists. Certain it is that the modeling of living things which exhibit the greatest beauty of form, color and fragrance will give to him who can apply science and art to the production, a scope for scientific knowledge, prophetic vision, and inspiration far beyond that possible to apply through the chisel or through the brush alone. We need to be organize our work of creative breeding that the nations may combined the efforts of men with the greatest genius for all the phases of the betterment of plants and animals by breeding.

Part of the past decade or so science and practice have begun a rapture of the fundamental underlying heredity and breeding. The analysis of the subject, the nomenclature and the terminology of the stock breeding, which for the third of a century was the accepted text book along lines are now being rapidly reorganized, "Mendel's law of segregation, dominance and recombination," Darwin's mutation theory and its corollary, the theory of the science of breeding, the possibility of organizing large and efficient breeding establishments; the introduction of the subject of scientific breeding into agricultural colleges and schools; and the development of men trained in the science and art of breeding, are all the beginnings of a usable literature, based on the knowledge developed in scientific plant and animal breeding, are all contributing to make a new world for human efforts.

Mendel's discoveries, and the discovery of the principles following his methods of research, have given us new valuable principles which have cast at least in a narrow range of breeding operations, and in addition to this, these investigations have most profoundly aroused science to the possibilities of investigating operations of heredity, both concerning natural evolution and artificial evolution or breeding. DeVries' investigations, with possibly even a larger immediate value than Mendel's, have shown that mutations may occur in a scientific test to delve into the secrets of those elusive something which carry into the minds of one generation to the next and opened the pathway to apparent possibly in their original purity after two or even many generations of recessive nonpotence. While Darwin developed the fact of the evolution of species, these laws have shortly received attention facts as to how nature's evolution may be called, and also as to how man may rapidly recombine and evolve nature's forces into types of higher economic value.

THE TRAMPS.

With a five-inc copper load an' a rock, rusty road,
An' a evilminded bunch of mules to go it;
With a leather lash to sting an the sharpest turns I swing,
I haven't any plenty, an' I know it.
I'm a long an' sudden drop—I chaw tobacco
There wouldn't be much left of me to grumble.
So I finds it very wise to utilize my eyes,
For a half a mile is something of a tumble.
I have to kick at my chosen daily trick,
Wots you can't exactly value till you've tried it,
But I'd like to have it said that I takes a steady load
With a pretty fair to middlin' brain inside it.
When the road is hard an' steep an' the wind blows cold is deep
An' the space you've got to travel is a narrow,
An' the mules is stubborn brutes, you can bet your sixpence
That you've got to be some stronger than a sparrow.
So I drives 'em day by day down the rough an' crooked way,
Although I wouldn't down a hobbler-stabler,
You can notice, if you will, that I doesn't take a skill,
An' I gets my load of corpse to the stable.
If my language isn't nice—well you try it yourself
When the leaders an' the others gets to fighting,
An' you'll find, the same as me, when you try to make out "Gee"
That a mule was never driven with out cussing.

Science and Progress.

In former times the sulphured class usually referred to another as idiotic. Now it is the same class "And we have the public schools to thank for the bright was and only nominally but actually the superior of the peasant. He was armed and armored, and he could kill fifty peasants. Numbers did not count. But the knight of today superior to the peasant.

But what is he superior? Surely not in fighting. If there is any fighting to be done we have to do it.

Surely not in knowledge. All the schools are taught by workingmen; that is, wage earners, for every man who earns his living by the sweat of his hand or brain is a workingman. All the papers are written by workingmen; wage earners. The books are written by workingmen.

Two candidates erode into the footing about 15 miles, to fill a speaking date that had been announced for sometime. They were expecting a large crowd, and of course were full of "speech," but the audience consisted of one man and two other lonely candidates, making a crowd of "one" people to be addressed by four noisy candidates. Don't you reckon that poor fellow suffered?

Posted. List seceding Democrat robbers, towns, from the United States in Oklahoma, Texas, other states by prohibiting commerce, robbing cattle, free for dollar money order or more for any following books or articles. Principle Scientific Socialism, $1; The Socialist, What They Stand for, 50c; God's Children, 50c; ben Hur Tablets, Gospel Tablets, Rosedy, 25c; Elgin T. 2, in solid nickle bezel cases, $6; 17. J. Waltham in same cases, $12; Ladies' T. J. Waltham, in 20-year gold filled cases, $12; Old Folks, large type, Family Bibles, $2.75; Webster Library Dictionaries, $1; Socialism From Genesis to Revelations, $1.35, prepaid. Address Comrade C. A. Dailey, Wilburton, Okla.

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Leonard Johnson can answer calls for lectures at picnics, conventions, etc., on Saturdays and Sundays in near by territory. Address him at Jones, Okla., R. F. D. 2.

Robert A. Patterson will fill dates in Woods or Woodward counties Saturdays and Sundays during the summer. Any place in the state after Oct. 1st. Will meet any opponent of Socialism in debate. Address him at Waukesha, Okla.

WHAT IS IT?

What is What?

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It Was His Turn.

Two weary looking waiters were compelled to serve a wedding in a country hotel that was impressing its locks at least. Upon conferring with the owner the prospects brightened.

"Certainly, gentlemen," he said, "I have one more, and, bed that the two of you may have—a large feather one. This way, please."

They followed and were loath to anthrazite much ease, but accepted the only thing and retired. One was immediately asleep. The other lay rather could not sleep. At about two in the morning the wakeful one nudged his companion.

"Here, get up! Time's up," he said. "What's the matter?" asked the other; "we are not on duty."

"No, but it's my turn to sleep on the feather," was the reply.

Invariably.

"When I looked over my mail," said the young author, "there was nothing in it except bills or rejected manuscripts."

"I know exactly how that feels," replied the other; "it's always either something due or nothing doing."

EVEN THE COURTS CAN LEARN.

"What we know as zero we cannot produce to be genuine." Judge Dunn of the supreme court of Illinois acted on that idea in made a long jump from the musty past to the up-to-date present. In this particular case the court was acting in the matter of the law limiting to ten hours the working day of women in factories. He is certain it overruled in the order of The supreme court of the same state which had previously ruled to the contrary. By the old idea, citizens, whether male or female, were "free" to contract for as many hours of work per length whatever. By the new idea women are to be protected from such "freedom," since with their health years the future of the race. As the Oregon restriction law on the same subject has been held unconstitional by the United States supreme court, the factory owners in the other states may as well bow to the inevitable and cease contesting the right of their laws. Judge Dunn has shown that he knows a man they ought also to know as judges, namely, to be extended to other matters affecting labor. Every man in the United States, whether judge or laymen, knows that the "freedom" lower is his own and that he can not be deprived of it by any rightful decree. Every man in the United States knows that the right of free speech and free press is essential to a free government. Every man knows that judge, jury and state officials have no lawful another man to speak his thought. Just as the illiterate supreme court has reversed itself in the case referred to above, other courts may be reversed which have assumed to say that free speech shall be not free speech and that a free press shall be muzzled—American Federationist.

A FIGHT AGAINST GARDEN PESTS

Editor the Weekly Star Farmer, Gardeners and truck farmers have awakened to the fact that the extinction of the insect pests destroying small plants can be successfully effected by spraying. Power sprayers being preferable. The ingredients for a good spread can be bought in the drug stores in most all villages, also a first class preparation ready made, only requiring dilution in water before using, which can be easily supply easily. Tobacco spray, however, is preferable, and be kept in quantities, by keeping a concentrated solution of sulphate of copper and some lime in water carbon, proportioning about five pounds of sulphate of copper in one gallon and six pounds slaked lime in the other. Keep covered that nothing can get in them. Taking out so much as you need or wish to use, mix equal parts of solution separately, then mix well and add two ounces of arsenate of lead to about three gallons of the mixture. Don't wait until blight kills the plants, or until they are stripped of their leaves and cut down by the pests, the best way is to spray each plant as soon as commonly worked on by the insects, then they are protected. This will prevent damages and save time. Spraying with arsenate of lead specifically applied will prove well worth to the lead-eating insects Also the use of air-slaked lime.

Remember there is nothing in luck, but all depends on intelligence and industry.

C. BRIXLEY WILSON.

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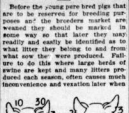
OKLAHOMA CITY, U. S. A.

SYSTEM FOR MARKING PIGS

Easy Matter to Determine From What Litter They Came and What one Produced The.

Before the young pure-bred pigs that are to be reserved for breeding purposes and the breeders market are weaned they should be marked in some way so that later they may readily and easily be identified as from what litter they belong to and. Pull what one they were produced. Pigs are to be shipped where large herds of swine are kept and many litters produced each season it becomes much inconvenience and vexation later when



Marking the Pigs.

pigs must be identified for registration when they are sold or when a buyer is on the place and wishes to know of the breeding of this pig or that pig or from what particular sow it was produced. The breeder who has his pigs marked or tied he can point out any pig as being from this or that dam and of this or that breed ing is more liable to make sales to the visiting buyer than he, the one cannot identify his pigs and becomes confused who stammers and stutters hazy answers when questions are put pertaining to the pigs' dam and breeding.

Among the best system of marking pigs that is in popular use among advanced swine breeders is that where ears are clipped or puncturing the ears at their edges so that the identifying marks can be easily read at a glance from a convenient distance. With such a system there is no loss of patience either with the pigs or with their owner when identification becomes necessary, and there is much more time the identification marks be being but than with the ear tag marking system.

The system referred to is explained by the accompanying cuts. One notch or puncture in the outer edge of the right ear continues, in the outer edge of the left ear three, in the inner edge of the right ear 20, and in the inner edge of the left ear 30. Combinations of these numbers can be made number up to 100, as is noted from the key. The cuts on the right of the pig's ears show how the ears are marked for litters No. 5, 17 and 41.

The litters each year should be numbered in the order of their birth, so the pigs of each separate litter being of the same number marking. The litter identification number marks should also be recorded in a permanent private herd book and in a small pocket herd book and record book which the breeders can always have at hand ready to refer to when occasion calls. The identification marks can be represented in these books by drawings or sketches similar to the one in the cuts here used to explain the system, or they may be recorded by simply sketching notched pairs of ears without the heads and faces being represented.

BUTCHERING DEVICE IS HANDY

Made of Substantial Material So That Cattle as Well as Hogs May Be Cut Up.

One of the handiest butchering devices we have seen is shown in the illustrated herewith. It is made out of good material, so it is strong enough to lift a beef if that is desirable, being well bolted and strong, but is put together with bolts so it can be taken apart and stored when not in use, says Homestead. The windlass is made of a round cedar post, if one can be found available, and the arms for winding may be made

Handy Butchering Outfit.

long and strong enough to lift any hog or beef. The rope is placed over one end of the windlass and the hog lifted and held in position by tying one of the arms to the stand. When the hog is dressed it can be pulled up through the track and the ends of the standard (one of which is shown) projects through and holds the hog in position for cutting. This can be made long enough to hold as many hogs as may be butchered at one time. The scalding vat and table may be directly under the windlass or can be to one side, just far enough away to be convenient for handling. A beef can be butchered by a device of this kind as well as hogs.

Profitable Team.

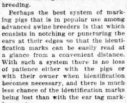
Two horses that work well together, that are equally free and have a uniform disposition, will generally accomplish more and be more profitable than a poorly mated span.

SELECTING HEN FOR LAYING

First Essential is to Note Whether Fowl Range or Blocky—Farmer Produces Eggs.

There are several things which should be considered in selecting hens for layers, shape and size, color of head furnishings, actions of the individual, private bone test.

The first thing to notice concerning the shape is as to whether or not the hen is range or blocky. A blocky hen indicates a meat producer, while the more range an indication of egg production of eggs. Since the development of the eggs to a large extent takes place in the region of the body below the visual part of the back that part of the body should be broader than the fore part. This gives to the body a V-shaped appearance as viewed from the top, the small part of the V lying in the front. When a hen is in heavy laying condition her abdomen is lower than the breast line. This gives the body the appearance of



Showing "V-Shape" From Front.

being V-shaped as viewed from the side along the top and bottom lines, with the small part of the V to the front. This enlargement of the body at the abdominal regions makes the back appear somewhat narrower, giving body a V-shaped appearance from the back downward on the sides as viewed from the rear. This a body V-shaped in three different directions indicates large productive powers.

A large hen usually lays the larger eggs. This rule may not hold true if she happens to be a heavy producer for then the tendency is to produce smaller eggs. With such hens as the leghorns, where tendency is to lay smaller eggs, the selection should be for large size of body rather than small.

A good layer is longer in body, neck and legs than a beef-producing hen. She stands up well and has a well-spread tail.

Immediately below the tail at the end of side pieces of the back are two somewhat long protuberances. These are called the pelvic or "lay" bones, and are just above the vent. When an egg is laid these bones must be forced apart to allow its free passage. When these bones are soft and pliable and spread sufficiently to allow three fingers to be placed between them it is an indication that the hen is laying if they are hard and bony, and not spread, the hen would not be considered as laying at that time.

To sum up, an ideal laying hen should conform as nearly as possible to the following: She must be healthy, comb, wattles and face red in color, eye bright and lustrous, neck not short but rather medium in length, chest broad, long and sloping upward, back long and broad, abdomen wide and deeper than back, shoulders well spread and rather long. V-shaped in three ways as indicated above.

GOOD WHITE WYANDOTTE HEN

Undoubtedly Strongest Competitor of Plymouth Rock—Excellent Layers and Good Broilers.

The Wyandotte is undoubtedly the strongest competitor of the Plymouth Rock, which it has not so yet reached, but is running it a neck and neck race in many localities. The Wyandotte is identical with that of the White Rock, the standard being the same, the white plumage and yellow skin and legs. Its careful selection has made the better strains of White Wyandottes show an almost total absence of dark pin feathers; this, coupled with their early maturity and plump

White Wyandotte Hen.

carcass, has made a demand for the breed for broiler purposes. Some one is breeding for high-grade utility stock, producing the White comb, sufficiently true to answer all practical purposes. In habit they are almost identical with the Rocks, doing well in small quarters. Being more good layers, as the American class goes, the breed can be commended to the lot of farmer and to people wanting to be fowl and eggs for family supplies.

Selling day-old chicks is becoming more popular each season. The little fellows can be shipped a considerable distance by express without any less.

ICE BOX MADE OF CONCRETE

Useful Material Used in Construction of Refrigerators—Detailed Instructions for Building.

Many farmers are using concrete for the making of walks, fence posts and stock tanks, but this article describes how one can be also employed for—the construction of refrigerators from concrete mixture.

In building this refrigerator form of dressed plank is used. Make the joints of the forms as tight as pos-

Interior View of Box.

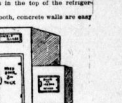
sible so as to leave a smooth surface on the finished work. Make the forms of the size you require your refrigerator, but the wall should never be less than three inches thick, writes Thomas M. Cisel, in Farm World.

For doors, a frame of 1 by 4 set and imbedded in the concrete walls, with a tight fitting door of plank, three double, hanks with a facing of felt or rubber, forms almost an air-tight lock.

A wood partition separates the ice box from the storage chest. Through this wall is an oval opening 1 by 2 feet. Through this the cold air passes, while the water from the melting ice never reaches the storage chest, but is drawn through an open tap through the bottom of the ice box.

One thing in favor of this refrigerator is the ice box itself. No lifting is required to put in heavy cakes of ice as is the case when the ice box is in the top of the refrigerator.

The smooth, concrete walls are easy



Exterior View.

to keep clean, and do not absorb odors like wood, nor rust and fall to pieces.

About one-half the ice will be saved, with these refrigerators, and water from dampness does not form and drip on the contents, as with other kinds.

Safe-rollers or large casters can be molded into the floor of the refrigerator, making the moving of the box much easier.

When forming the wall, brackets should be molded in where shelving is wanted. The floor should be treated with a pure cement mixture and worked to a finished surface.

Shelving can be placed to suit the builder, but should not cross the cold air opening.

Concrete refrigerators are much cheaper than the factory kind and give better service when properly constructed.

WORK TEAMS IN THE PASTURE

Suffer in Two Ways—Grass and Food Horses Once a Day Than Allow Them Run of Field.

(By W. M. KELLY.)

I believe that it is much safer to cut green grass and feed the horses once a day than to allow them the run of a pasture in summer unless they are old and accustomed to running out.

Green grass is an excellent tonic and assists in carrying waste and impure matter out of the horses system, but the risks of losing it shows more than effects the advantages gained from allowing them to run in the pasture. Besides, the green grass and fed once a day will be an excellent substitute for the pasture grass.

Of course the mare and foal should have the run of a pasture and be given liberty, but the work teams are too liable to injury to make the practice safe.

A Good Cistern.

Make the cistern not less than 18 feet deep, 10 feet across and just enough flat conduit on the bottom and side and when dry give the whole surface a coat of boiled oil and yellow ocher paint, adding a little japan dryer.

After it is dry let the water in with about half full. Leave for a few days then pump the water out to take away the taste of the paint.

Your cistern will never leak, the water will not become hard by coming in contact with the cement. The oil paint makes the cement wall as hard as glass.

Cutting Alfalfa.

Alfalfa should be carefully noticed and properly cut when in the proper stage. For the best hay it should be cut when about one-third in in bloom. If harvest is deferred too long the stems become woody, the leaves turn yellow and the second crop is apt to be injured. The alfalfa crop is very valuable and much care should be given to cutting and curing the hay. Those who have plenty of alfalfa are especially fortunate this year.

Keep the brush down and the grass will come.

The Democrats' Death Knell.

The democratic party is dead; the republican party is dying; the Socialist party is the only live thing in America. Why? Because even by the evidence of Governor Joe Folk of Missouri, a life long democrat, it is the only party that has a principle and stands by it uncompromisingly. Socialism must and reform. They want a change in the system.

The convincing evidence that the democratic party was dead came this past week when a "confidential" circular was sent out to democrat workers and ward heelers all over the union by the organizer, H. M. Hall, of 129 E. street, N. E. Washington, D. C., in which are the following statements:

"I believe democrats everywhere are in hopeful mood, due partly, no doubt, to no more cogent reason than is found in the triumphant election of three conventional democrats to fill vacancies recently made in the House of Representatives. Many of us have worked and waited long for the success of democratic principles only to be sickened by hope deferred. May it not be that we owe our failure to the fact that the policy of the democratic party has stood for so little in these latter years? When has it been sufficient in its advocacy of that all-dominant but vital principal of democracy, viz: "Equal rights to all; special privileges to none?" Every where there is unrest and conditions are crying for relief, not merely in the interest of the party, but for a higher and nobler goal—the welfare of all."

In 1840 the farmers of the country owned half of its wealth. Now, statistics, of the people, including the rich, all the farmers and all the workingmen, hardly exceeds, and yet a billion dollar government is furnished to a wealthy few, free of any tax on property, but paid out for the living of the people. More monstrous still, upwards of three billion dollars are taken by tariff every year from the pockets of the many and given to the manufacturers.

Being robbed of these billions which would otherwise go, mostly for the products of labor, the demand for the goods produced is that extent, and there is no longer work for all. Consequently, even in this divinely favored country, where natural resources promise abundance and more than enough for all, many are compelled to starve, beg or steal, with the other result that six millions are illiterate, three millions are paupers and tramps while as many more are sick from preventable diseases.

Unless democrats take an unequivocal stand against legalized privilege the common people will have no choice but to turn to Socialism. In fact, they are already doing so. The Socialists are now having overflow meetings in many parts of the country, and are in evidence in Milwaukee at least.

Equal taxation will solve the problem. Why not declare for it and force equal taxation clause in every neighborhood, instead of waiting for either from chosen bosses who stand in with the moneyed interests? By equal taxation, I mean that method which will put all the burdens of the government on each and every citizen in proportion to the amount of his property. There will then be no excuse for tariff not taxed of a new party."

Here now, you have the new slogan for 1911, upon which they expect to again get into the White House. Will you, the workers, be again fooled? Truly Mr. Hall says: "Everywhere there is unrest and conditions are crying for relief, not merely for the interest of party, but for a higher and nobler goal—the welfare of all." And Socialists have been preaching this for twenty years, and at last the democrats, seeing the last remnant of their party going down, they cry out in despair.

"Unless democrats take an unequivocal stand, the common people will have no choice but to turn to Socialism; in fact, they are already doing so." Mr. Hall's scare is to the democrat politicians that the working common people are learning the truth from the Socialists.

Mother Jones is going to lead a movement in the near future to home a great country to the cause of organized labor. In a lonely spot in Bruce, Ohio, surrounded only by a piece of an old iron shovel, is the grave of Martin Jones, the labor pioneer, who is unknown, unsung and unremembered. It was largely due to the great Southwest strike, led by Martin Jones, that the present railway brotherhoods were formed. The old hero was virtually hounded to death by the thieves plutocrats and their satellites. Mother Jones intends to have the remains removed to Mt. Olive, Ill., and interred in the cemetery of the martyred miners who gave up their lives in the battle at Virden and made the general powerful miners union a possibility.

Bread—and all that is signified by that wonderful word in the form of human needs and comforts—we must have. But our bread does not fall as manna from heaven. In order to get that bread we must labor. And in order to labor we must have access to the material resources of nature, and the mechanical equipment for labor.

The battle for bread today is known in the science of Economics as the Competitive System, or Capitalism. Against this system, Socialism brings its revolution and condemnation. That system is doomed to be overcome. We declare that the present system is (1) unfair to the basic, (2) inhuman in its operation, and (3) tyrannous in its inevitable outcome.

Democratic and Republican pulpits are so enamored with the public press do not regard their existence as worth while to mention, but yet some the public press think it necessary to say that certain publications belong to the Protestant or Catholic religions. That is nothing unusual, and there are few who worry about it. Our Socialist—that would be news in America.

Sure enough, the capitalists are eliying at Milwaukee bonds and want more than a per cent. The "rule" or "ruin" is now being hurled round in city council to reinforce the lobbyers, and it looks as though the "rule" will be placed with trade unions, fraternal societies and individuals. The action of the bankers and brokers in withdrawing bids at 4 per cent is decidedly in line with financial conspiracy. Webb's Weekly.

Once upon a time there was a tunnel built under the Hudson River without any qualification laws. About the only property he had was a pick and shovel. He was qualified him as a worker. But the donkey died, and so he quit. Meanwhile his former owner was barred from the ladder box. Then the tunnel was finished. Said the tunnel: "Was it myself that voted here before, or was it the donkey?"—Chicago Daily Socialist.

The Socialist reads out of the agencies and activities of the present century the crazy idea that Socialism is Socialism. Socialism therefore declares that the people-must proceed as fast as it can, but can be counted on has enacted to transfer the basic industrial activities of the nation from private individuals and the Capitalist Class to the nation, to the people, to Social or Collective Ownership, to be organized democratically, and on the principle of Cooperation.

"By their fruits ye shall know them" is as true of social and economic systems as it is of individuals. You cannot gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles. Neither can you gather Socialism from capitalistic tendencies, nor civil kindness—in short, the human and Christ tendencies—from the operations of a system that is its very basis, based on force, and in its practice demands, the development and fruition of the very opposite passions of men.

John L. Beggs, the street car magnate of Milwaukee, has been arrested on an order issued by Mayor Seidel. He is charged with violation of law, and is treated by the Socialist administration just like any other human being and citizen has to do. The Socialists are no better than other people, but so far they have shown more recognize that a financial magnate has no rights in the eyes of the people of Milwaukee—and that's a big gain for the public good.—Dexter Dispatch.

"Rah! 'Grape Nuts' Post has landed a hit on the Food and Drug Association. Does will be 25 cents a month and 50 cents initiation. The Food and Drug association promises to establish reading rooms, libraries, lectures, sanitariums and a relief fund for the sick, injured and disabled members. The new venture is against all sorts of strikes, lockouts, boycotts, etc., and intends to "allow" an adequate and generous return on the money invested, and the "rule or ruin" policy wages the industries can afford. Now watch Post and the labor press sling the vituperation.—Cleveland Citizen.

When "Battling Nelson" wanted accommodations at the St. Francis hotel in Frisco, he was given the 'phone turned him away. He would not disgrace the hotel and banish the patrons by permitting a prizefighter to sleep under his roof." When the Senator Johnson battle was stopped this same proprietor raised a howl to high heaven and declared that the action of the governor had cost him a hundred thousand dollars in prospective patronage. Without the hundredthousand-dollar patrons there would have been no "Battling Nelson." Puzzle: Figure out where the prizefighting conscience of the proprietor of the St. Francis is located—in his head or in his pockets while investigating—Daily Socialist.

LIBERTY EDITION.

Next week's edition of The Democrat, No. 27, will be a stem winder and stem-setter and should be in the hands of every voter in the state if such a thing were possible. It will handle the "Grandfather Clause" scientifically and make the Democrats limit like tall uncut. We expect to make this a 25,000 copy edition and can sell them for 10 cents a hundred for distribution. Send in your orders now and help us in the fight for liberty and the right of franchise.

PEOPLE HAVE TOO MUCH POWER

BY W. G. EGGLESTON.

"The voters can never get too much power over their power of self-government nor become too perfect in the exercise thereof."

That is the answer of the Oregon State Grange to the corporation newspapers, politicians and exchanges, who have found that under the initiative and referendum system in Oregon "the people have too much power" to suit the corporation magnates and lawyers. The complaint filed against "too much power" by the corporation agents is this:

1. With the initiative power, 8 percent of the voters may, by signing a petition, propose a law or constitutional amendment to be voted on by the voters, which enables the corporation lawyers a chance to pop jokers into the measure. That hurts the dear little lambs.

2. With the referendum power, 5 per cent of the voters can stop a legislation and hold up a bad law until the people vote on it; and that hurts the corporation lawyers.

3. With the direct primary law in force, the corporation manipulated machine has been reduced to the condition of pulp.

4. Under the corporation machine visitors to buy a seat in the United States Senate the money in the pot is thrown into the ditch to "Sanctioned No. 1" and the people elect the candidate they prefer. The corporation lawyers hate that.

5. The people have taken the highest number of popular votes at the election. The candidate for the United States Senate is not compelled to sign "State ment No. 1" and pledge himself to the dictates who do sign it. That has taken the senatorial auction block out of the legislature.

6. The "corrupt practice act" has interfered with the collection of corporation campaign funds and the distribution of "campaign expenses."

7. The anti-corporation press has discapped by the law requiring the Secretary of State of Oregon to collect and send to every registered voter a pamphlet containing the full text of every measure to be voted on, with such arguments for and against it as may be offered and paid for by the advocates and opponents of the measure, and these statements must be signed.

8. All of which means that the voters of Oregon have too much power, in the opinion of the corporation agents and press. But the people go right on, using their power to make their own bonds and putting themselves in contempt of the nice kind gentlemen who think they should control their votes and make all the laws. Worst of all, the Oregon State Grange, a powerful organization of farmers, means once a year to address this unfortunate state to the people with the right of corporations to manage the politics of the state.

The Oregon State Grange, at its annual meeting last week, unanimously adopted resolutions urging all grangers to attack the science and administration of government; to be on guard against prejudices, and always on guard for new ideas; to be not only adopted to Oregon conditions; to have the fear of God in mind; "the value of an idea cannot be lessened or increased by branding it 'socialistic,' 'populistic,' 'anarchistic' 'rule' or 'local option,'" either in bonding or taxation; to remember that "government is the power, "because the value of a component part is determined by the popular name of those who present it, whether they be called 'republicans,' 'democrats,' 'democrats,' 'single tax'ers' or 'prohibitionists.'"

In conclusion, the state grange urges grangers and all other voters of the state to study government, not at all times, to advocate and vote for every measure which will increase the power of the people of Oregon to control every department of their government, and to analyze the methods of taxation and the product of the industries of the state.

So the corporation papers are howling that the state grange has gone into politics; and the voters generally are pushing the professional politicians out of politics.

The present capitalist system is the Anti-Christ of our times—the present social, political and economic institutions and activities of the Kingdom of God.

Talahina made about the best showing in the country in voting for the proposed amendment of article 9 of the constitution. Twenty-five votes showed enough to see little chance for the new road proposed thereunto here to ever be built without the amendment. One small independent road, the Oklahoma Central, which can neither live as an independent line, nor sell to a larger one under the constitution as it is, is now to be sold. Watch some of the big fellows pick that road up at a sacrifice sale and then cry for an amendment. When a few fellows fix the taxes on the railroads so high they can't be collected so was done in Oklahoma, thereby benefiting them thousands of dollars, too may expect these fellows to make the roads just as Commissioner Love and others did, but the people will catch on yet.—Spiro Tribune.

CONTRIBUTED

With the beginning of the worker's day in the morning a vast army of young girls enter upon long hours of hard and often fatal toil.

Forty thousand young women, mainly of alien exists in New York make hand last winter one of the most obnoxious strikes on record. In order to gain some improvement of the physical conditions incidental to their work. These conditions have to do with the places provided for them, the protection of their health and life and with the injustice which reduced their wages to the minimum. Not all the strikers succeeded. To watch the progress of that strike was to have one's eyes opened to the injustice of regarding as a competitor in the labor market, the weaker sex, and to the disadvantage of the laws affecting her. The answer may be made that the number of men strike for similar reasons they incur similar hardships at the hands of the capitalist class. This could not be made, however, with truth. The hardships of the police and the snap judgments of the magistrates before whom many of these girls were dragged on the complaint of their employers would not have been visited upon men in like case. It was safe to trample on the poor working woman; she is defenseless.

Whether or not the woman who is the breadwinner for herself, her home and comfort needs the protection of the ballot box, it is certainly more clear than ever before that her standing sister should have this shield. There is not an article of dress worn by men or women at this time which may not owe some part of its production to a woman's hands. There are few articles of food on our tables which we have great industries for canning and preserving celebrated, but the preparation is prepared at home, in which women are not engaged.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Why Jones Was Sad.

Jones' rich grandmother died and Jones seemed unnaturally depressed and sad. One friend asked him the cause.

"She left a last will and testament, and I'm afraid it's unnatural," he said.

"Oh, yes," said Jones, raising his head and looking at his friend in lamentation.

"Ah," chimed in Brown, "you were always a friend of hers!" Of course Brown name was Smith.

"Yes," answered Jones, sadly shaking his head, "I was a friend of hers, and I'm afraid it's unnatural."

Then hung expectant, while more sighs and groans came from Jones.

"I," he declared at last, "am to have the Testament."—Lippincott's.

Doolie Cheese.

Andrew Carnegie, while eating with appetite and courage the last dinner of the Margaret Morrison Carnegie Institute, said:

"I have to be hard before these experimental dishes. He who has eaten in France knows my meaning.

"Think of the French cheeses alone! Why, one cheese served in the inquest in the Boulevard des Italiens, I heard a guest exclaim to the waiter.

"Waiter, look here, this cheese is alive! Look at it! It is alive!

"Ah, Sir!" the waiter replied, "it won't escape, the waiter replied. "It goes to action. It is alive! Doolie, sides!" It always answers to its name."

The Grandfather Clause Approved.

Guthrie, Okla.—A decision of twenty-four years was handed down by the supreme court of Oklahoma today. Associate Justice Dunn writing the decision, the court upholds Secretary of State Bill Cross in overruling the protests filed against the "grandfather clause" of the constitution. The complaints and the three signed legal voters of Guthrie and in passing upon the cases before them found that the 1866 initiative was adopted, and became effective when it was signed by Governor Haskell last March and by now the governing law over citizens hold under the initiative and referendum.

A pessimist believes it a waste of time to argue with the toothpick, as he's bound to have his own weight.

A Hung Jury.

The jury at New Castle, Pa., before whom the editors and publishers of Solidarity and the Free Press, Socialist publications, were tried on an alleged charge of seditious libel, disagreed on a verdict and the defendants are out on bond.

The editors of Solidarity, B. H. Williams, J. C. Dunlap, Carl Valentine, Jacobs and Karle Moore, were set free after serving almost two days in Lawrence county jail for the alleged violation of the publishing law act requiring the name of owners, editors, etc., to be printed at the head of the editorial columns. Their paper carried the names of the editor and manager, and gave the Industrial Workers of the World as owners, but even at that the jury decided that they did not comply with the act, although the New Castle Herald was found not guilty on the same charge.

The men claim that if they had paid the fine and the costs that they would be paying for their own persecution, and also if they had paid this fine it would encourage the authorities to jerk them up again, and would operate the same as ordinary blackmail.

The men came out healthy and happy and claim that they had all they wished to eat, as a result of women carrying baskets of food to them most every day. When they got back to the jail they found that the foundation of "Solidarity" had increased 100 per cent and were jubilant over the fact. They claim that the working class will have to leave capitalist institutions alone and go to jails before their emancipation comes.

SUFFRAGETTES WILL HOLD IMPORTANT SESSION.

Plans will be Arranged Tonight for Starting Aggressive Campaign for Primary.

Since the plans of the suffragettes have been brokenlike by other things for some time and no meetings held, the women suffragettes will be held tonight at the Nourse Sisters' rooms, when all the suffragettes and friends of the movement are urged to be present, as plans will be started tonight for the carrying on of the work after the August primaries.

STATE ENCAMPMENTS

Boswell, July 8-9-10-11; Ft. Towson, July 13-14-15; Sulphur, July 18-19-20; Anadarko, July 22-24-25-26; Blanchard, July 28-29-30. If you want to secure one of these Encampments for August get busy. Send in your Petition at least 30 days to put you on the route, and advertise same. I will be in the northwest part of the state in September and can't make any long moves.

Get a move on yourself.

T. J. JONES, Manager,
204 Indiana Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

MUCH PROBING AWAITS US

Washington, D. C., June 27.—It is certainly known that the 63rd congress and grand jury of the District of Columbia will take cognizance of the graft charges and corruption charges made against them on its own account. Thus far no steps have been taken by either the department of justice or United States District Attorney Wilson. The latter says he will take no action until ordered to do so by the department.

Oklahoma promises to be a perfect hotbed of investigations. Two Senate Probes by four federal committees have been authorized, and more are promised just adjourned. One committee will be occupied with "Cannon's crimes" and charges against Gov. C. N. Haskell in the so-called Muskogee land scandal, and, if time and money lasts, the Indian affairs committee, will make inquiry into the affairs of the various Indian tribes of Oklahoma. The third and fourth committees will be those appointed by the senate and house to investigate the charges made against Senator Gore, T. P. Gore, and the validity of the McKinney contracts.

The committee probably will get down to work at the earliest possible date, although there will be some difficulty, as several of the members are candidates for re-election, and must devote considerable time between now and November in looking after their political fences.

Neither of the committees has formulated definite plans. It is known, however, that the hearings will be held at Oklahoma City, and Tishomingo and McAlester, the latter two being seats of Indian government.

Chairman Hamlin of the house committee does not think his committee will be ready for work before August. He said yesterday that it has been suggested that the committee organize at once, then fix upon August for the beginning of the hearings, and that the hearings probably will take place in Oklahoma City.

"Ah, Sir!" the waiter replied, "it won't escape, the waiter replied. "It goes to action. It is alive! Doolie, sides!" It always answers to its name."

Milwaukee Socialists have discovered a municipal deficit of $229,000 that has been kept covered up by the Rose (Democratic) and Becker (Republican) administration. The Socialists admit that the deficit will probably handicap them somewhat, but they do not intend to permit it to interfere with their plans to benefit the lot of labor, and Victor Berger hints darkly that a way will probably be found to compel those who benefited by the deficit to pay the piper.—Webb's Weekly.

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T—ry us and you will be convinced. [Ladies.
O—ne price to all.
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E—xpert office commended.
S—ecretaries in demand.
C—ommercial training.
H—ere's success.
O—ne of the best schools.
O—ne position as proprietor in the interest of the students.

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