MONEY VS. MAN.

Labor is the most courageous animal on earth—sometimes. When it is pushed hard it will fight desperately, and the size of the opposing force doesn't seem to matter. The Steel Trust is the biggest monster that inhabits the world of capitalism, and is heartless in proportion to its size. It thinks no more of the workers than it does of any other cheap and easily gotten commodity. It watches with delicate care its mules and other four-legged beasts, for each is so much capital invested. But to the human beasts who create the vast wealth, they pay no consideration. They represent no investment; they are a free gift from the Almighty, sent down to serve the custodians of his footstool.

Naturally the trust gentlemen, the patrons of art, whose classic eyes love to gaze on the Venus de Milo, abhor the sight, or even the thought of a grimy mill worker; naturally these cultured gentlemen repel his gruff advances; naturally they repudiate his vain pretenses to manhood and independence; naturally they treat him as they would a mangy dog who came sniffling around their heels.

On the other hand, it is just as natural that the grimy toiler should reach the limit of endurance and rebel, so far as he has the power of resistance left. He is an ugly beast, this chap, when once thoroughly aroused, vastly more dangerous than the velvet-handed gentlemen imagine. He will submit more supinely to oppression than any other beast, but he is equally more vicious when aroused to active resistance.

Destroying Craft Unions.

Having vast resources and power, unequalled in the history of the world, these gentlemen of the Steel Trust fancy they have an easy thing of it in subduing the mill workers. Indeed, the trust thought it had them crushed beyond the power of resistance of resistance, already, and if by destroying a union the job could be done, the trust was right in its calculations.

But, fortunately, a union is a transitory tool that may die in a day and be born again on the morrow, a stronger and a healthier infant. The Steel Trust crushed the old steel workers' union that was built on the old craft plan, where the high-priced paddlers and rollers dominated and the low-paid workers, who needed its help the most, played second fiddle. The aristocracy of wealth was plainly visible in this organization. It was conducted on Steel Trust lines. It may have been well that such a union met its Waterloo.

The skeleton of the union is still in existence, but greatly modified. The Syndicats have pierced the bubble of inequality at the last convention and prepared the way for making it a real up-to-date industrial fighting union. Of course, if the trust had not previously beaten it up, the revolutionists would not have made such an impression on it. But such is the irony of progress—the old dies to make way for the new. The old unionism died with the old organization of capitalism. The trust crushed both of them. It is now in order—yea, absolutely necessary—that the new unionism be born to cope with the trust.

Syndicalism is the new unionism, evolved, not out of a thinker's brain, but, like the trust, out of the experience of the age. The Steel Trust dollars all roll to one heap; let the steel workers all gather in one union. Then the real contest of the age will begin—Money vs. Man. I have no fear of the outcome. Man has won once, and he will conquer, even his most powerful fetiches.

EVIDENCE OF LEGAL SLAVERY.

A $750,000 damage suit has been instituted by the coal barons of West Virginia against the mine workers' union. The "damage" consisted in keeping the miners out of the mines when they didn't want to stay there, for encouraging them to strike, and supporting them while on strike.

The coal barons could have robbed the miners of that amoral, the latter remain loyal, honest slaves and stick to their jobs instead of going on strike. You see, the coal barons have a property right in the labor of the miners, and whoever aids and abets in depriving them of the free use of their property is legally responsible.

If the miner's labor belonged to him he could use it or not, as he chose; he could withdraw it or give it to whom he pleased, and no one could legally interfere with him. He could sell his property, which is himself, from the mines, and he could persuade other miners from disposing of their property to these coal barons. And even did the striking miners use violence to intimidate other miners from selling their labor, the action could be taken only by the latter, based on the allegation that they had sustained damages to their property by being prevented from disposing of it to the coal barons.

Having no property right in either the striker or the scab, where would the coal barons' suit come in? But the lawyers will attempt to confuse the matter by claiming the coal barons were deprived of using their property in the mines, which is clearly not so. No strikers ever attempted to stop a man from going into the mines to dig coal. They'd be glad to help him down. It is with the labor of other men the coal barons have been prevented from operating their mines, and if they have no property right in the labor of these other men, where is the basis for the $750,000 damage suit?

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

"Anarchy and destruction of property similar to that which occurred in the French revolution will prevail in this country unless the present trend of politics is checked," declared former Senator Joseph W. Bailey in an address at the annual banquet of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

Bunk. Bailey, bunk. The present trend of politics is not going to lead anywhere. The "people," the "sovereign people," you called them in your pre-election prattle. Isn't it to this "crazy mob" you owe your fine job? Ain't you theoretically their servant? And if it is behind, why, then, you are not the servant, after all. Light the kitchen stove with the constitution, dynamite the hall of justice, and raise the red flag over the ruins? In a word, can't it do as it damn pleases? And what are you and your little bunch of standpatters going to do about it?

OBSSESSION WILL FORCE YOUR HAND.

Clarence S. Darrow concluded an address before the California Building Trades Council convention with the following sentence: "The more they oppress you, the sooner you will win."

That is to say: The harder they put the boots into you, the deeper they sink the bayonet into your collapsed hide, the more of you they railroad to the penitentiary, the more of you that are shot up by their hired assassins, the more widows and orphans that are left in your midst. No, the more they run up the high cost of living, the lower they press down the low wages they give you, the more of you they force to enlist in the army, the more they kidnap the strikers, the more they conflagrate your strike pickets with, the higher they build the stockades around the towns, the more they bring in navy and militia and police and spies—the more the more the more the more. And the more the more will become the evidence of your enslavement the sooner you will strike the blow that will make you free.
THE SYNDICALIST

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Freedom has a thousand charms to show,
That slaves, however contented, never know.
—Cowper.

JEWISH REPORTERS STRIKE

As mentioned in our last issue, two of the New York Jewish papers on which the news writers strike is now in progress. One of these is "The Forward," edited by Abe Cahn, who is out all his spare time shooing for the success of the garment workers' strike. He has made the sympathetic economic determinism been more successfully proven than in this instance. Never was a man in a more just cause than Cahn.

Cahn, the Socialist, out agitating for the success of the garment workers' strike, and, incidentally, giving his final advertising for his paper. This is the Front page after page of "Forward," including the notice on the right of the line, which is the only one in all its length, that the strike is in progress. "You must win; your fight is just and the progress of humanity demands that this strike be won," he says, "and the commission of the racketeers in the cities and factories,就是要 bring to their knees," is the tenor of Cahn and "Forward" in the garment workers' strike.

But what about Cahn and "Forward" in the "Forward" strike? Oh, it was a different story entirely. "It's a trick, a scheme, a deep-laid plot of the vam- pire garment bosses to destroy the usefulness of "Forward" to the poor, down-trodden tailors. They want to dictate what we shall publish. They want to run our business. If we agree to their demands, the next thing will be they will refuse to write So- cialist matter and won't report the strike cor- rectly. They are in the pay of the capitalist ene- mies of "Forward," who want to kill it." Such was the language used by the paper, and the capitalist exploiter of poor ill-paid and overworked reporters. The same old dope we have had passed out to us throughout the world.

I don't know "Comrade" Cahn from a goat. I have heard a lot about him, mostly good. I learned he is a hard-working man, who was once a poor reporter himself, but who, through untiring application, has proven himself one of the "fit," and now enjoys a great distinction and a fat emolument as the editor-in-chief of "Forward," a "Socialist" daily paper, reared from nothing to a sound capitalist basis, with its own building, plant and all that, by his genius.

As a Socialist and a keen newspaper man, both of which he has proven himself to be, he surely knows that the organization of the news writers is not a new thing. He is certainly aware that "Com- rade" Berger enjoys the membership in the Typo- graphers' Union. Furthermore, the list of names with the News Writers' Union of Milwaukee. As an alert student of passing events he must be aware that the paper, which has been in the forefront in organizing the news workers was stimulated by the recent I. T. U. and A. F. of L. conventions.

Let us say that the press moves that Cahn is a two- faced liar and a double-vested, Socialist-capitalist exploiter. I have no personal interest in him one way or another. I am not a good husband and that my purpose in writing up this matter is to suggest that you cannot ride and walk at the same time, you have to be so good an afoot that if you persist in trying the stunt you will presently find yourself neither a-back nor a-foot, but drag- ging, ingloriously, with your legs caught in the stirrup.

The fact that Cahn signed up with the News Writers' Union in no way affects the facts and com- ment contained in the article.

SYNDICALISM SHOWING ITS FACE

That propaganda is not carried along the line swiftly is shown by the action of the Washington State Federation of Labor, when it de- clared flatly for the organization of the garment workers. The Syndicalists have hardly begun to work in that state, still the effect of their efforts is clearly appar- ent, as expressed by the following letter of a worker to the syndicalists.

The Syndicalists are not so foolish as to think that they are creating the condition and the mental attitude necessary for the success of Syndicalism by the workers. All they claim is to give concrete expression to the condition created by the experi- ence of the workers through a labor union.

When, after months of agitation, a set political program is brought before the workers, as was the case in British Columbia, and that program is flatly turned down, it means something more than mere words; it means much more than the fact that there the word grows in a style that would protect the their own party. And when that convention, after rejecting the political program, adopted re- solution in the form of organization and the general strike, the trend of working- class evolution is quite clearly and convincingly shown.

It is up to us who sense this working-class trend to push the propaganda of Syndicalism. We must at all times guard against the propaganda of any other form of organization or the general strike, the trend of working-class evolution is quite clearly and convincingly shown.

ARCHBald, THE EYE-OPENER

The immediate result of the labor federation which is fine propaganda for the disillusioned. Of all the delites we Americans worship none is larger in our reverence than the spotless judiciary. Having no legal limitations in the American states, we have a right to destroy the harvest of a thousand years. The fruit is ripe; let us get together for the picking.

All you from whose eyes this affair has rubbed the scales away, rise, and be counted. Archbald, you are a liberator, and, incidentally and on the side, I am committing a crime against the sacred statutes of the state of Washington, for this true recital of your epoch-making stunt cannot have other than "a tendency to create disrespect for the law and the courts."

CHICAGO WORKERS STAND PAT.

Chicago, January 22, 1913.

P. H. McCarthy, Convention Building Trades Council of California, Los Angeles, Cal.:—

Convey to the officers and delegates of the Cali- fornia Building Trades convention the fraternal greetings of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and our unanimous endorsement of the re-election of Tremain and Clancy. Organized labor of Chicago joins hands with organized labor throughout the country in protesting to the world the injustice done our broth- ers in being railroaded to the penitentiary at Leav- enworth under the guise of a grand larceny. Worth in all labor a good hand, and we convey our best wishes and confidence to Darrow.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

John F. Patten, Secretary.

E. N. Nociles, Secretary.

STONE CUTTERS' CONVENTION

The soft stone cutters held their convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, February 11, at which the rad- icals were in the majority.

The convention call in 1911 failed from lack of interest. The 1912 convention was the direct result of a bitter controversy between the president and general secretary-treasurer. The latter, who was 18 years in office, thought he could lord it over everybody, and all the members who retaliated. Each accused the other of all the crimes on the calendar. This was what aroused the rank and file and led to a realization of the conditions in the organization. The controversy was brought up at the convention, the rotten conditions shown up— not published—and both officers resigned. This warmed the blood of the delegates; they tore the mask from everything and swept many dusty traditions into the scrap pile.

The constitution was torn to pieces and banners thrown down. Only the counsel of the wise heads prevented them from declaring, for a union of all workers in the stone industry, the rank and file of the stone cutters are not yet ready, and at this time it would only result in sui- cidal activity. The compromise by taking the bridge and curb cut- ters and all men operating stone-cutting machinery, it was agreed to, and the delegation was sent to affiliated with the building trades councils, thus showing we now recognize the advantage of getting together with all the other crafts in the city.

Heretofore we have held aloof from the other trades and have satisfied ourselves with the curb cutters, planemen, gang and cigar makers—and fought our battles alone. We have fought alone in the larger sense, having tried to fight the introduction of machinery, which re- sulted in desertions from our ranks and the forma- tion of a rival union by our opponents' association. The control of the machines was scoffed at when they were being introduced, compre- hension with the machine and the dual union reduced the organization from 15,000 to about 3,500 in good standing at the last convention. That was the con- dition that faced the delegates. They rose to the occasion, elected new and progressive officers and threw down the barriers to the unskilled. The rub- bers, lathers, tool dressers, derrick and quarry men have but slight difficulties to overcome when they, too, will be lined up with us. To the uninstructed our apprentice law appears as a high fence to climb over. It will be so in the cities for some time; but the bridge and curb cut- ters, who do not serve any regular apprenticeship, will knock them out in a very short time at the quarries, where most of the work is done today.

There are approximately 15,000 soft stone cutters in the United States, in Great Britain, and all of them are operating stone-cutting machinery. It can be readily seen that the stone cutters will be very much in the minority if the machinery will be a large part of the business of the building industry. They will force the granite cutters and marble workers to fall in line, and, like a whirlwind, in a very short time will wipe the floor with the small crafts in the building industry into their train.

DAVID COUTTS.

"LET US UNITE."

Let those who think that we are talking up a tree with no fruit on it, read the following quotation and see how much more intelligent we are talking to than all the other papers.

"Let us unite."

"Let us unite all organizations in any one industry at least so closely as to prevent us from scuffling with each other. Let us unite the various unions so that we can erect a building by union labor with non-union made material, so it is wrong for the union railroad ironmen to say their cars are not good enough for the construction to broll the union meat over scab coal in the restaurant range."

Subscribe for THE SYNDICALIST.
B. C. FEDERATION CONVENTION

Third Annual Convention of B. C. Federation of Labor, held at Victoria, January 20 to 24, was marked by a unanimity of opinion that it is the Syndicalists of Vancouver, as its course was marked with incidents of great and grave significance to all the workers of British Columbia.

This convention witnessed an attempt to bring into a labor party and the fastening of a political program on the labor unions of this province. The attempt failed miserably. It was opposed on all sides and for many reasons. Some of the delegates that opposed the resolutions were firm advocates of political action, but still did not want to commit the B. C. Federation to any political party. Others opposed them because they were members of the Socialist party and did not want to see a labor party take the field against these parties. Some were there, while believing in the efficacy of political action, were firm in their belief that such matters should be rigorously excluded from the unions.

But what makes this convention different from any convention of the B. C. Federation held in the past was that among the delegates were a number of Syndicalists and the recognized and approved political action and political parties at their true values; and it is not necessary to state that they strongly opposed the introduction of a political party. A whole day was taken up in discussing and disposing of the officers' report in reference to forming a political party. The time is purely a waste of time and could have been more profitably spent on real organization work. A favorable result of the meeting was the adoption of a resolution that there was no older or more organized sign, however, than the Syndicalists. They were a great force in the United States and are greatly neglected in the fact that the consciousness of opinion held that the introduction of parliamentary action into the unions would be detrimental to the best interest. It is high time that the labor leaders, who have been attempting to make mining machines out of labor unions, realized that the rank and file will have none of it and that they drop their pet hobbies and personal ambitions and attempt organizing on the industrial field. It is where the worker is robbed and only there can be organized to fight the exploiters.

Many of the resolutions presented for consideration referred to things that various unions would have to like enacted into laws and embodied in the statutes. This is all very well in a way, but sooner or later the workers will realize that if all their resolutions were to be embodied into laws that labor would not be one bit better off. For eight years they have been reforming and petitioning the government to take heed of their wishes, and today they are no further advanced because of such action.

According to the report of the Industrial Unionism was presented and adopted and was one for a central working card. The convention committed the B. C. Federation to a great many progressive policies. Delegate Robinson of the 1. B. E. W. of Seattle presented a resolution advocating a general strike in case of war. Quite a change in officers occurred, as Delegates Petipern, Wilkinson and Mooney declined to stand for re-election, but Delegate McNeil, who occupied the formation of a labor party, did stand and was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Taking everything into consideration, the convention was encouraging and great hopes can be entertained for organized labor in this province in the future.

Vancouver, B. C.

E. GILBERT

SOCIETY NOTES.

By J. A. Jones.

All rock drills are built foot-proof, but all men are not fools.

Don't let any timber fall in the chute. It won't pass through the gate.

In America the arson trust is using sausage skins strung on wire and stuffed with gasoline.

A few drops of sulphuric acid placed on top of a pile of woolen or cotton goods never stops going down.

Two decks of cards in a grain separator covers the screens and causes the grain to vanish out the blower.

A piece of iron dropped in a crucible full of glass will burn through it. Crucibles are made of graphite and cost $40.

If the relieving holes miss fire, much costly powder in the back holes is burnt up without breaking the ground.

The English suffragettes are voting at the mail boxes. Their "short ballot" consists of red paint and sulphuric acid.

A handful of salt in paint will allow a good-looking job for a day or two, but when dry will fall off in sheets.

Macleay House, Chicago's district attorney, is analyzing a spontaneous fire powder that allows the user to be miles away when it breaks forth.

Castor oil capsules dissolved in varnish destroys the ability of the latter to dry. The job must be washed down and started over again.

The suffragettes of England have significantly notified their opponents that a fire in every shire was the way the word was flashed in days gone by.

A PETITION.

Although, according to law, the Mexican revolutionists, who were railroaded to the federal penitentiary at McNeill's Island, should be entitled to liberty on parole, it is known that Mexican agents are at work to prevent their release. In a few days we may look to see these ghouls rebels are asked to circulate the following petition, and, after securing as many names as possible, they will present it to H. Taft.

To Mr. H. Taf, The White House, Washington, D. C.

According to the franchise known as "Liberty on Parole," Ricardo Flores Magon, Enrique Flores Magón, Librado Rivera and Anselmo L. Figueroa, revolutionists of the Mexican Social Democratic Party and the Mexican Revolutionary Liberal Party ("Junta Organizadora del Partido Liberal Mexicano"), should be liberated from the McNeill Island penitentiary of Washington the coming 28th of February, 1913.

The prison in which these men are suffering, not on some puny criminal law, but on the so-called Mexican neutrality laws, but even for liberal ideas which they possess and for wishes of the advancement of the revolution stages, when your government will allow politicians to violate the same laws, as you prove yourself by permitting the coming of the Mexican soldiers to American soil, and allowing Francisco I. Madero and Manuel Bonilla, today presidents of Mexico and Honduras, respectively, to depart from El Paso and New Orleans for their countries at the head of filibuster expeditions.

For that reason I urge from you the complete liberty of said revolutionists, whose permanence in McNeill Island, dressed in convicts' garbs, has placed the United States in the forefront of the odious constitutional war.

Name

Address

Date

The Socialists in the Balkan countries are entreating a mournful wail that the war has destroyed their organizations. They claim that fully 90 per cent of the members of the party and unions have been forced into the army. Thus are the Socialists reaping the whirlwind they have sown. For years they have violently opposed every effort of the Syndicalists to organize to meet a declaration of war with a general strike. They declared that they were going to stop the war by voting down the war budget. Now they are harvesting the bounteous crop of their idiocy. The same dis- solution of the workers' organizations in case of war would also take place in Germany, as they are absolutely unprepared to meet it.

Hundreds of soldiers have been suspended from the Tablets, and they refuse to be vaccinated. Youth is the ripe age for rebellion.

A woman in New York makes her living by collecting babies from those who don't want them and selling them for $3 to $10 each. Puppies bring a bigger price than that. But the human animal is the cheapest thing on the market.

SYNDICALISM.

When we study the history and growth of the Syndicalist movement we realize that an outstanding feature of the movement is its complete and consistent opposition to all forms of Liberal and Socialism. It is a reaction against the delification of the ballot box. If it had no other purpose than the destruction of the union idea, it would have been worthwhile, ideas, which it has done in France, that would be sufficient. Those of us who have studied the labor movement in a locality where Socialist ideas pre- dominate realize the tremendous harm inflicted on the labor movement by the Socialist politicians. The Socialist politicians teach a kind of economic fatalism, which they term economic determinism. They spread the idea that if the workers "vote right" everything will be all right and that God Evolution will one day hand them a co-operating workingmen's state. If a locality is poorly organized they apologize for this by saying that conditions will or- ganize the working class. They are the political apologists for the scab—Jack London's pamphlet, "The Sack," being a case in point. In this locality two of the most notorious scab in the general strike here in June, 1912, were run on the Socialist ticket in the spring of 1912.

The scab has given the working class an all working class activity by teaching that the class struggle takes place on the "astral plane," inside the ballot box, or that the class struggle is fought out in the courts, contesting for office—which is a very nice idea for the politicians. The material and moral benefits of all the Socialist efforts are lost. The Socialist party was belligerent by the Coal Strike, coal strike received special attention from them in this direction. Although the Socialist politicians in the纺织 or other trades unionists, yet the latter easily beat them when the practical work of uniting the workers is required.

 Syndicalism opposes these ideas of the political Socialists. The Syndicalists realize that a political election is simply the state functioning; that the state is by its very nature an enemy of the workers, and more particularly the relatively militant part of the workers, the trades unionists. The history of trade unionism in the last hundred years in any country is a history of conflict with the state. Whether the state was extravagant like Bismark, a Taft, a Miller or a Bristow, the state's attitude was always the same—hostility to the workers. The Syndicalists oppose this idea of state power over the trade unions.

Syndicalists realize also that the worker's only hope lies in his combining his trade union and developing the workers' resistance by continued, everyday struggle. Syndicalism teaches that the worker must not only fight for maintenance of the product of their toil by the strike, label, boycott, sabotage and every other effective syndicalistic weapon, but must also must progress by relying on their own organized efforts, by ignoring the Socialist politicians, by removing the trade unions from the state power and by carrying organization to the unorganized.

JOE CUMMINS,

Vancouver, B. C.

THE FIRST Printers' StriKe.

It was during the revolutionary war that the printers had their first recorded strike, says an exchange. Times were hard in New York during the British occupation. Scarcity of provisions forced the cost of living extremely high. A bunch of printers, then observing the famous 8-hour day, considered the matter of getting a raise. They were working on a paper called Rivington's Gazette. Fixing in their mind, the record of which is not ex- tant, they submitted it to the employer, whose re- fused to accept the measure precipitated a turnout, which lasted for a short time, but terminated in their favor. Having accomplished its purpose, the association forfeited the time which. The first strike in the printer's trade in America, and although its results were not very satisfactory, it proved a means of holding the journeymen together.

Will some one having a copy of the original manu- script and chart of the I. W. W. and a trade journal please do so, allowing them to the organization the form of the organization of the A. F. of L., illustrated with a chart, communicate with J. A. Jones, 100 South Paulina street, Chicago, Ill.?
THE REVOLT OF LABOR

Thirty thousand firemen on fifty-four railroads east of Chicago and north of the Potomac River have begun an open battle against the railroads. They are demanding a vote on the union of all the railroad employees in the United States. The railroads are fighting back with a vengeance.

The firemen's strike is just one of the many labor disputes currently raging across the country. The unions are demanding better working conditions, higher wages, and the right to bargain collectively, while the railroads are fighting to maintain their profits and prevent the spread of labor unions.

In other news, the U.S. government has declared a state of emergency due to the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan. The military is being deployed to the region to protect U.S. interests and provide humanitarian aid to the local population.

A DOCUMENT OF SHAME

During the recent elections, the American Social Democratic Party, the successor to the German Social Democratic Party, has been gaining strength. The party's success can be attributed to a combination of factors, including a growing sense of alienation among working-class Americans and a desire for political change.

The party's platform includes calls for progressive taxation, workers' rights, and the end of imperialism. It is particularly popular among those who feel left out of the political process and want a voice in their own future.

HENDERSON BAY ROUTE—Steamer Tycoon leaves Clipper Quay early this morning and steams down the coast to Henderson Bay, including Homestead, week days at 2:30 a.m., returning next morning. Sunday at 7 a.m. Return from Henderson Bay.

NORTH BAY ROUTE—Steamer Tycoon leaves Commercial Dock, Tacoma, for all points on North Bay every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a.m., returning next morning.

COMMUNICAT LIBRARY—Meets every Thursday night from 8 to 10 o'clock. General reading room open from 9 to 10 o'clock. Free lessons in English and Spanish. Chief language free. 711 South street, Trenton, N.J.

FOR SALE—Cheap—In Home Colony; an acre with four-room house, chicken house, barn, trees; weekly view. Apply M. R. Zinck, Home Lakebay, Wash.

WANTED—Working people for a co-operative colony in Tennessee. Address H. E. Sawdon, Har-