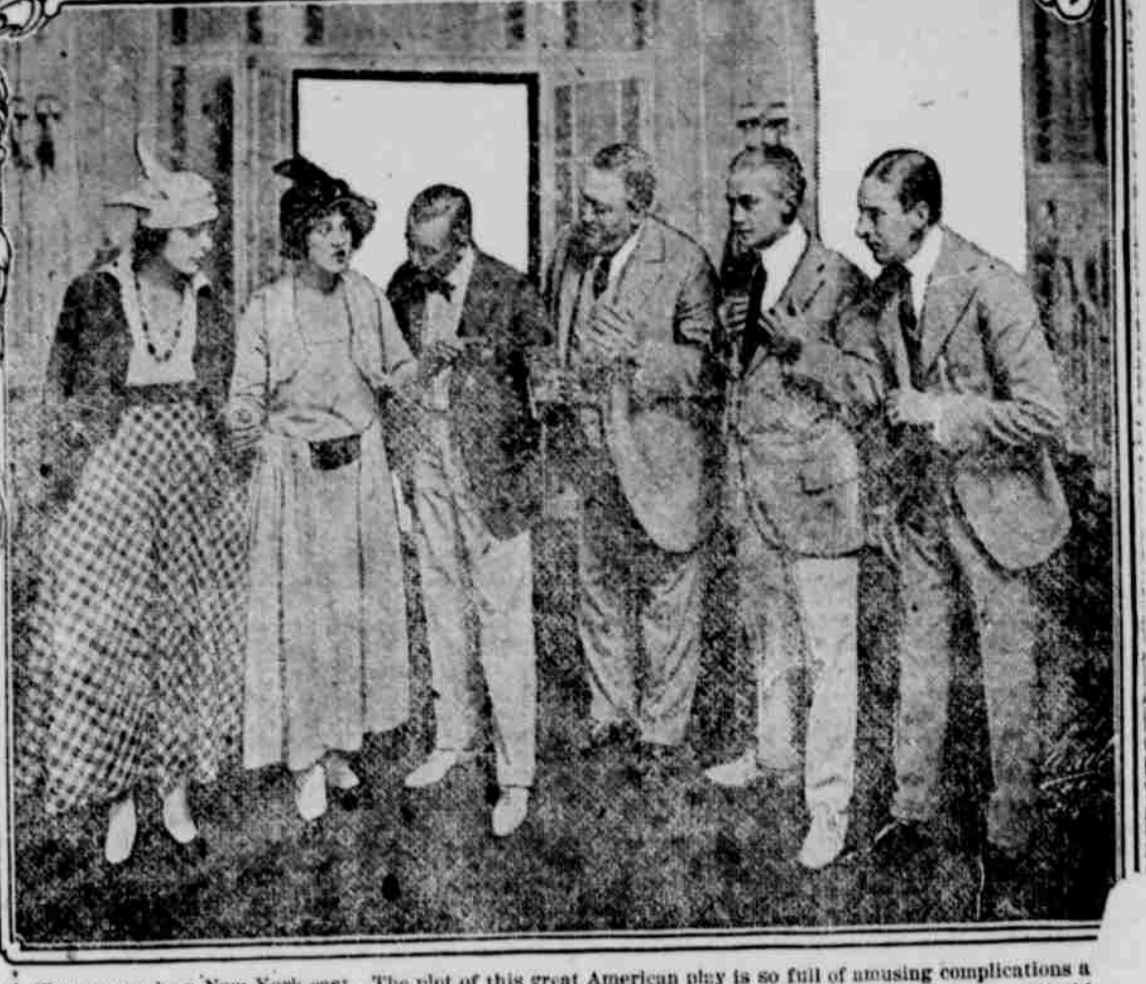


Rollicking Comedy, "Nothing But The Truth," Sixth Night of Chautauqua



The rollicking comedy success, "Nothing But The Truth," will be presented on the sixth night of the coming Redpath Chautauqua by a New York cast. The plot of this great American play is so full of amusing complications and surprises that it is one constant gale of merriment from first to last. Merely because he tells the pure, unadulterated truth, the hero gets into one complication after another until he abandons himself to an orgy of fabrication. "Nothing But The Truth" is a clean, wholesome, delightful comedy.

FARMER CERTAINLY IS NOT GETTING HIS SHARE

Novus Homo Goes After Profiteers and Capitalists With Gloves Off—Is Day of God's Wrath Upon Us?

Waxhaw, Route 5, April 29.—The Bible foretells a time when there is "distress of nations with perplexity." It also figuratively describes the conditions as "raging waves of the sea," as restless unsatisfied peoples in continuous turmoil. I think the present very clearly portends the evils pointed out in Holy Writ as above referred to, and it seems to me that we are slow to recognize that the day of God's wrath is upon us, and the question, "who shall be able to stand" is one that should vitally concern us. I am aware that this exegesis of the matter is unpopular, and will doubtless bring down severe criticism upon myself in taking such a view, but the fact that such is true, only makes doubly sure that the position is a correct one. People, when they have wandered away from the truth, have always resented being told of it, and have knashed upon any one—even the true prophets in olden times—who would persist in reminding them of the false course and its consequences.

The rulers insist on smooth things and are always vexed when the smoothness is lacking.

The labor question, as pictured in James 5th chapter is forcibly coming to be recognized as the one real hindrance to a re-establishment of the "status quo." The charge of robbery of class against class is getting hotter and hotter. The charge that .5-900 millionaires were made in this country while 34,000 boys were slain at the battle front in France shows that unfairness has been practiced on the people to the limit. The question naturally comes up, "Why should one man be made rich beyond reason, while three men are laying down their lives in the cause of liberty, and pretentiously for democracy? And why should profiteering continue to such extent as to place burdens upon those who made the supreme sacrifice and their fellows in the industrial pursuits, that said peoples are almost up in arms against the very Government they fought to preserve? The captains of finance" make great fortunes and hold up holy (?) hands and exclaim "unreasonable" when labor strikes and demands a wage that will preserve life and decency.

They think it's "just awful" and the government ought to send out troops, like it did in Cleveland's day, and shoot the scoundrels; when the real truth of the matter is the boys that are doing the real work are only

demanding a little more of their share of the "loot" that the captains are prying away from the industries, in their grafting, stealing, million-making program. If the government will limit the dividends of the capitalists to a reasonable, lawful basis then the workers will be satisfied with reasonable wages. But what set of inefficient human beings are willing to perform all of the labor and do all of the service, and at the same time look at the manipulators of stock markets, figures walking off with all the bundle. The fact of the business is, even "safe crackers" have a higher code of ethics among their crowd than to expect or demand any such a plan of operation. It isn't labor that's unreasonable; it's speculation.

And further, the working people never started the strike. They only resorted to it as a means of defending themselves against heartless grafters who would take the whole of it, if they could.

When speculators strike they call it a "panic." I remember 1893-94-95 and '96, when speculators carried on a continuous strike, that robbed producers of their crops so mercilessly that they got so far behind that they lost their homes, and as a result they are now living on rented land and eating out a miserable existence. I don't remember to have heard, at the time or since, from the mouths of the class who think a labor strike in defense of human rights, is heinous, that this money strike panic was anything more than a cog in the wheel of the financial machine we were operating in this country.

Back there in the 50's we were sowing the wind, now we are reaping the whirl-wind. The Bible assures us that "whatsoever we sow that shall we also reap," and if we are greatly alarmed over the prospective harvest we may be sure, its fruit of the seeds we sowed. Nothing could be truer than that men do not sather figs of thistles. We read a statement from Mr. Harvie Jordan recently to this effect. He said that when he was in London some years ago he was interviewing a mill man and in the course of the interview the mill man told him he had had some long staple—sea island—cotton that he had bought from the United States that had cost him one dollar the pound, or \$400 for the 400 pound bale he showed him (at that time the cotton probably brought 20 cents here, or the man who raised it got eighty dollars for it.) He said this mill man told him that he would make this four hundred pound bale into a special variety of thread that would be hand woven into very fine Belgian laces, and that when he had the thread delivered to the Belgian factory he would receive for the production from a four hundred pound bale the neat little sum of \$14,000, and that when the thread was woven into laces the final purchaser, the consumers of the laces would pay at least \$75,000 for the product of what the producer received \$80 for. Talk about unreasonable demands, when labor begins to demand \$833.33 for one dollar's worth of service, it will be on a par with this grafting cotton spinner. If the man who raised this cotton had bought some of the laces made from it, he would have paid more for one half pound of lace than he received for the whole bale of cotton.

Recently we noticed some testimony from an ex-president of the Texas Farmers Union to this effect. It seems the ex-president was being interrogated by some congressional investigating committee and the object of the investigation was to find out if the cotton producers were profiteering on the raw cotton. The ex-president had provided himself with a few yards of gingham, a few yards of voile and a couple of pairs of cotton socks. He showed the gingham and weighed it. It weighed eleven ounces to six yards. He said seventy-five cents the yard for it or \$4.50 for six yards. The farmer who raised the cotton got twenty-seven cents for all the cotton the six yards contained. The ex-president said the farmer who raised the cotton had not profiteered, and I believe him.

He brought out the voile and it was in the same fix, or showed about

the same rate of extortion. He then brought up the socks and they weighed 1 1-4 ounces to two pairs. He paid 25 cents the pair the man who raised the material in them got one and one-half cents. And since he had paid 25 cents for what the farmer had received 1 1-2 cents he didn't think the farmer had profiteered. What do you think? Isn't it passing strange that these investigating committees can't find any trouble anywhere unless they can conjure up an excuse for saddling it onto the "working man"? If it could be proven that labor was demanding 25 cents for 1 1-2 cents worth of work, it would be just awful. But since it's the other fellow who is doing it, "it's just business."—Novus Homo.

Ruins Fur Coat, Saves Man.

(From The New York World.)

Frank Briggs, twenty-five-year-old, of No. 48 North Seventh Street, Woodside, Queens, a chauffeur employed by his brother, Stephen Briggs, a cooper, while fixing the motor on his truck on Jackson avenue, Woodside, spilled gasoline over his clothing. He got the motor running and struck a match to light a cigar. The gasoline on his clothing caught fire. His cries brought a crowd to him, including a man wearing a big fur coat, which he wrapped around Briggs, extinguishing the flames.

Briggs' hands and face were seriously burned. He was attended at St. John's hospital.

The fur coat was badly burned. Its owner refused to give his name and left, saying:

"I am glad I saved the man from serious injury. You can always buy fur coats, but you can't always save a man's life."

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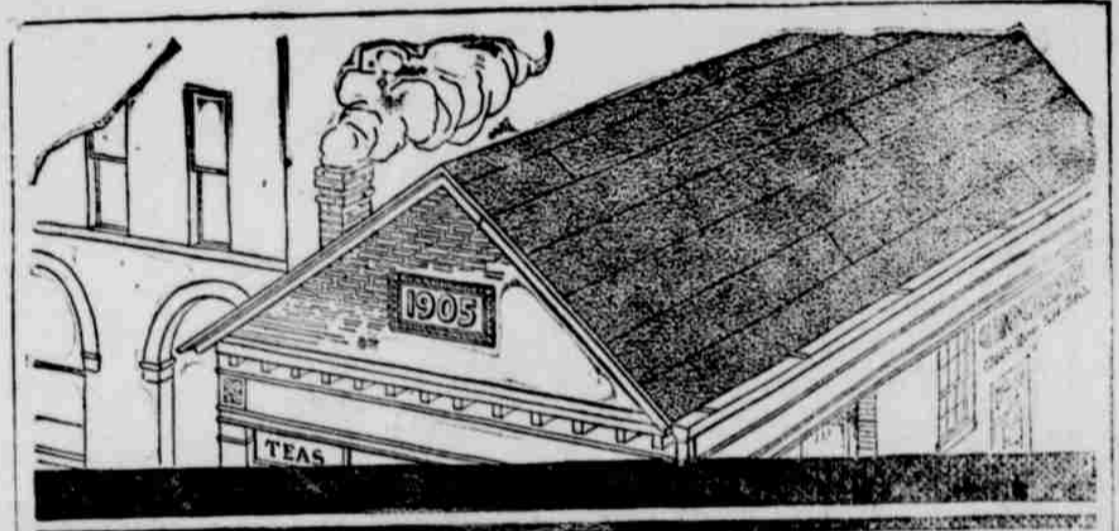
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