

NEW LAW IS STRINGENT

CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL PROTECTS PACIFIC COAST.

Every Avenue of Ingress From Orient Is Carefully Guarded—No More Chinese Citizens.

The full text of the Chinese exclusion bill, introduced into the Senate by Mr. Mitchell, shows every precaution has been taken to safeguard the interests of the Pacific Coast, with regard to the entry of Chinese laborers.

The essence of the whole bill is contained in the first section: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the coming, except under the conditions hereinafter specified, of Chinese laborers from any foreign country to the United States shall be absolutely prohibited.

Having thus outlined the intentions of the act, the second section deals with the status of the Chinese in the insular possessions:

That from and after the passage of this act the entry into the American mainland territory of the United States of Chinese coming from any of the insular possessions of the United States shall be absolutely prohibited; and the prohibition shall apply to all Chinese laborers, as well as to those who are in insular possessions at the time of acquisition thereof, respectively, by the United States, as to those who have come there since, and those who have been born there since, and those who may be born there hereafter.

The definition of the term "laborer," against whom the provisions of the act are primarily directed, is contained as follows, in section 3:

That the term "laborer," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled manual laborers, Chinese persons employed in mining, fishing, husketry, peddling or laundry work, and those engaged in taking, drying or otherwise preserving animal or other fish for home consumption or exportation; and every Chinese person shall be deemed a laborer, within the meaning of this act, who is not an official, a teacher, a student, a merchant, or a traveler for curiosity or pleasure, as hereinafter defined.

The classes under the act that are privileged to remain in or enter the United States, other than laborers, are:

Officials, teachers, students, merchants, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure. These terms are all carefully defined. For instance, a student is an individual "who, being in the service of a foreign government, is regularly accredited as such by the home foreign government to the United States, and a high dignitary should languish in this foreign clime without some reminders of his home civilization, his servants and attendants are permitted to enter when certified as such by the consuls of the Treasury Department. A "teacher" is one who has been engaged in teaching the young Chinese idea how to shoot in the higher branches of the law, and has two years before his application to enter the United States, who succeeds in convincing a Treasury official that he is qualified to teach such higher branches, and that he has a position awaiting him in some recognized institution of learning in the United States, and that he intends to stay by his profession and not wander off to the forbidden occupations of cooking in third-class restaurants or competing with American laundries.

A "student" is one who is to study some subject for which he cannot get instruction in his own native land, and who intends to study for some profession or occupation, and to return to reap the harvest of his knowledge in his own country. A "merchant" is one who is "engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business," who, during his occupation, shall not stoop to the performance of manual labor, except in his own business. He must also have been a merchant for one year previously, and must satisfy a Treasury official that he is a bona fide merchant, and has the means to follow the pursuit of the elusive dollar in his chosen occupation.

To be a traveler a Chinese man must convince a Treasury official that he is bent only on travel for pleasure or curiosity, but he must also have the wherewithal to satisfy his yearning for new sights and an itinerary of his travels.

Exceptions in Favor of Laborers.

Certain exceptions are made in section 3 in favor of Chinese laborers, that the prohibition of section 1 shall not apply to the return to the United States of any registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child, or parent in the United States, or property therein of the value of \$1,000, or debts therein of like amount due him and persons dependent on him. These exceptions are subject to the following provisions:

First—A "registered" Chinese laborer is a Chinese man, being in the possession of the United States at the time of the passage of this act, rightfully obtains and retains a certificate of residence therein under subsequent provisions hereof.

Second—The marriage to the wife referred to by this section must have taken place at least one year prior to the application of the laborer for permission to return to the United States, and must have been followed by continuous cohabitation of the parties as husband and wife. And it must appear that the applicant has no other wife, Chinese or otherwise, living at the time of such marriage.

Third—If the right to return is claimed on the ground of property or debts, the value of such property or debts must be at least \$1,000. In the case of property, that the ownership is of property other than money and is in good faith; that the requisite minimum value is over all encumbrances; that the title was not colorably acquired for the purpose of evading this act.

Fourth—It must appear, where family, property or debt qualifications are relied on, that the applicant possesses them at the time of return as well as at the time of departure.

The Right to Leave the United States and to Return is Hedged in by Minute Provisions as to Obtaining and Presenting Certificates on Re-entry. Section 11 provides the procedure to be followed:

That Chinese persons claiming the right to be permitted to leave the United States and return thereto on any of the grounds stated in the foregoing section shall apply to the appropriate Treasury official of the district from which he wishes to depart at least one month prior to the time of his departure, and shall make out each before the said officer a full statement in triplicate, descriptive of his family, or property, or debts, as the case may be, and shall furnish to the said officer a copy of the facts entitling him to return as shall be required by the rules and regulations from time to time prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for any false swearing in relation thereto he shall incur the penalties of perjury.

He shall permit the said officer to take a

full description of his person, which description the said officer shall retain and mark with a number.

The original and each copy of said statement shall contain the photograph of the applicant, made at his expense and made at the time and in the manner required by the rules in that regard prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

And if said officer, after hearing the proofs and investigating all the circumstances of the case, shall decide to issue a certificate of return, he shall, at such time and place as he may designate, and give to the said applicant a certificate containing the number of the description last aforesaid, which shall be the sole evidence given to such person of his right to return.

If the last-named certificate be transferred, it shall become void, and the person to whom it was given shall forfeit his right to return to the United States.

The right to return under said certificate shall be limited to two years from the date of leaving the United States, and the person to whom it was given shall be permitted to re-enter the United States without producing to the appropriate Treasury officer at the place of such entry a return certificate hereof required. A laborer presenting a certificate of return required by this section shall be admitted to the United States only at the port from which he departed.

But no Chinese person, whether laborer or of another class, other than Chinese diplomatic or consular officers and their suites, shall be permitted to enter the United States except at the ports of San Francisco, Portland, Or., Astoria, Port Townsend, Boston, New York, New Orleans, Manila, Honolulu, San Francisco, and other ports as may be designated by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Resident Chinese Must Register.

The provisions of the first exclusion law which relate to registration, which created such a stir in Chinatown on account of the unwillingness of the Chinese to submit to the indignity of being photographed, have been re-enacted. The law provides that every Chinese laborer lawfully entitled to remain in the United States must obtain within six months after passage of the act, a certificate of residence, and the following territory or the insular possessions wherein he resides. The procedure follows:

To obtain such certificate he shall apply to the appropriate Treasury officer, who, if satisfied as to the facts, and that the applicant is lawfully within the United States, and rightfully within the particular territory of the United States wherein he applies, shall issue to him such certificate, which shall contain the name, age, local residence and occupation of the applicant, his signature, and such other matter as may be required by rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It shall further contain the photograph of the applicant, made at his expense, and made at the time and in the manner required by said rules and regulations. A duplicate of the certificate shall be retained by the officer issuing the original, and the duplicate shall contain a duplicate photograph, provided as in the case of the other.

Any person bound under this section to obtain a certificate of residence who shall neglect, fail or refuse to comply with the provisions hereof, or who, after the expiration of the said six months, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the United States without such certificate of residence, shall be deemed and adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States, and may be removed therefrom to the United States and taken before a United States Judge, or before a Commissioner of any United States Court to be designated by the United States Attorney, whose duty it shall be to order that he be deported from the United States unless he shall clearly establish to the satisfaction of said judge that by reason of accident, sickness or other unavoidable cause he has been unable to procure his certificate, and that, the six-month time limit aside, he is rightfully entitled to such certificate, and that such showing is made, a certificate of residence shall be granted him on payment of costs.

No person shall be given a certificate of residence under any section of this act or be entitled to a release of any lost certificate of residence who, prior to his application therefor, shall have been convicted of any crime within the jurisdiction of the United States or any state thereof. Any such person, being thus without such certificate, shall be deported from the United States.

Immediately after the passage of this act the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe and enforce all needed regulations for the registration and certification by this section required, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint the officers for effecting such registration and certification, and shall authorize the payment to them of such compensation in the nature of fees, in addition to their salaries as now allowed by law, as he shall deem necessary, not exceeding \$1 for every certificate issued.

The same rigid provisions relating to the landing of the Chinese at the ports of entry and the border which are in effect under the present law, are re-enacted. Transit privileges are granted to parties of Chinese laborers passing through this country or any of the possessions under sever restrictions. Every Chinese brought to this country unlawfully shall be returned by the vessel, shipmaster, shipowner, consignee, railway corporation or other person or agent, that was responsible for bringing them into the jurisdiction of the United States. Remanding Chinese into the United States or any territory is made a felony punishable by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, but not more than 12 months.

Deportation.

The law provides that a Chinese person found within the United States or in any territory in violation of the Act shall be arrested and tried before a United States Judge, or before a Commissioner of any United States Court to be designated by the United States Attorney, whose duty it shall be to order that he be deported from the United States unless he shall clearly establish to the satisfaction of said judge that by reason of accident, sickness or other unavoidable cause he has been unable to procure his certificate, and that, the six-month time limit aside, he is rightfully entitled to such certificate, and that such showing is made, a certificate of residence shall be granted him on payment of costs.

No person shall be given a certificate of residence under any section of this act or be entitled to a release of any lost certificate of residence who, prior to his application therefor, shall have been convicted of any crime within the jurisdiction of the United States or any state thereof. Any such person, being thus without such certificate, shall be deported from the United States.

Expiration of Certificates.

Section 4 provides that two years after the departure from the United States of a Chinese laborer, to whom he has been issued a return certificate, the Treasury Department shall cancel all official papers and entries concerning him.

Chinese Citizenship.

Section 4 provides that hereafter no State court or court of the United States shall admit any Chinese person to citizenship. Section 52 says that the term "Chinese," and the term "Chinese person," as used in this act, are meant to include persons who are Chinese either by birth or descent, and as well as those of mixed blood as those of the full blood, and as well females as males.

Plain Talk to the Choir.

Springfield Republican. Quite a sensation was occasioned at the St. Jerome Church, Christmas day, by a few remarks let drop by the Rev. P. J. Harkins, who was celebrating mass. The choir had made one or two "breaks" and just before the last gospel he stopped and addressed the choir in terms that were hardly those of praise. He said there were a number of "deadheads" that never went to rehearsal, who were a drag on those who did the work, and that some of those in the choir did not know as much about music as a donkey about dancing. He gave cordial and by no means euphemistic invitation to resign from the choir. By the time that he had closed about nine-tenths of those present were "rubbing" at the choir, which sat in a somewhat shocked condition. The outcome of the priest's remarks is likely to be a reorganization of the choir that will make for better music in the future.

GREAT 1901 SALMON PACK

OVER 1,700,000 MORE CASES PUT UP THAN IN 1900.

Total for Pacific Coast Canneries Reaches 4,667,000 Cases—Demand for Columbia River Product.

The salmon pack last season on the Pacific Coast, according to the most reliable data obtainable, was over 1,700,000 cases larger than in 1900. Puget Sound, British Columbia and Alaska canneries made the greatest packs on record. A conservative estimate of last year's output is 4,500,000 cases. This was a record for the industry at the low level established early last year.

Of the Puget Sound pack, about half has been sold. Only a small part of the British Columbia and Alaska packs has been disposed of. The effect of the present large stocks of salmon on prices is problematical. Owing to the great quantity of the available supply, buyers have been holding off, apparently in expectation of more favorable prices. Eastern merchants have been buying slowly, partly on this account and partly because of the early stage of the buying season.

The Columbia River pack is almost all sold. No more pound talls are available, and as to pound and half-pound flats, between 800 and 1,000 cases are left. The output of the Columbia River canneries last year was about 2,000,000 cases, or a light pack. The standard price for talls has been \$1.50, for pound flats \$1.55, and for half-pound flats \$1.65. These prices were maintained throughout the selling season. Owing to the fact that the Columbia River salmon, higher prices have been realized than for any other product. Demand for Columbia fish has been good, and the canneries have had no trouble in disposing of their stocks.

The selling season has been a profitable one, although not so much as in the palm days of the industry, when fish were cheap.

This time last year the stocks unsold on the Pacific Coast were very heavy. Large quantities were held by speculators, both in England and the United States. The trade was also carrying heavy stocks, held on the way to the market, and prices were low. These prices lessened demand and kept the fish from moving readily. Before the 1901 fishing season opened, the Alaska Packers' Association treated the trade to two surprises. One was the reduction of Alaska reds from \$1.10 to 95 cents per dozen, and the other the reduction of Puget Sound sockeyes from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per case. These new prices caused great increases in consumption, and heavy sales. The carry-over stock of the pack of 1901 was lessened thereby to about 150,000 cases.

Speculation as to Prices.

Naturally, there is speculation as to whether lower prices will be proclaimed this season. The market packers and some people think values will be reduced. A packer said yesterday that such persons may be grievously disappointed. At any rate, he thought the Alaska Packers' Association will await the prospect of this year's pack.

The run of salmon at Puget Sound and in the Fraser River last year was beyond all precedent. The sockeyes were later than usual, but the season was so long that they were in such vast numbers as to block all the canneries. Before the sockeyes had finished running, the humpbacks appeared. Tons of the latter were wasted by the canneries, who hoped to have the other fish when the sockeyes had gone.

The British Columbia and Puget Sound pack amounts to more than 2,000,000 cases. So soon as it was evident that there was to be a great pack, canneries bestirred themselves strenuously to sell at the export market. The Puget Sound packers have sold out about half their pack. The remainder they hope to dispose of before the pack of this year begins. Inasmuch as the current low prices are a stimulus to consumption, they may be successful for only half the year is open.

On the Alaska coast the pack was also enormous. Over 1,700,000 cases were put up. The market began at 55 cents for reds, and this price has been declining toward 70 cents.

Total Pacific Coast Pack.

The estimated Pacific Coast salmon pack last year is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Cases, Cans. Rows include Alaska, Columbia River, Puget Sound and minor places, Sacramento River, British Columbia, Total.

Packs for Past Twelve Years.

The Pacific Coast packs for the past 12 years have been:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Cases. Rows include Columbia River, Puget Sound, Alaska, Total.

Distribution of the Packs.

The following rough figures show the distribution of the salmon packs for the past four years:

Table with 2 columns: Carry-over from 1896, Cases. Rows include Pack, Consumption, Carry-over from 1897, Consumption, Carry-over from 1898, Consumption, Carry-over from 1899, Consumption.

Range of Prices.

The range of prices in the same period has been:

Table with 2 columns: Opening Prices, Price. Rows include Columbia River, Sockeye, Alaska red, Alaska sockeye, Columbia River, Sockeye, Alaska red, Columbia River, Sockeye, Alaska red.

ROCKEY

Alaska red 1.30 1.50

Columbia River 1.10 1.30

Alaska sockeye 1.00 1.20

Sockeye 1.00 1.20

Alaska red .85 .90

POSITION OF SUPREME COURT

Holding in Trans-Missouri Case Rather Favors Minnesota Now.

The Northern Securities case comes before the Supreme Court on the question of jurisdiction January 27. An impression exists that the court will decide that it has jurisdiction. Hence, the main question now is the law in the case as it has so far been established.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri case seems to have a bearing on the Trans-Missouri case. The Trans-Missouri case was this: In March 1890 various Western roads formed the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, with power to determine rates and to carry out various agreements.

In 1892, a test case came before the Kansas Circuit Court and was appealed to the Supreme Court. Meantime, in 1890, Congress passed the anti-trust act. Counsel for the railroads argued especially on two points: First, that the anti-trust act did not cover railroads and second that the association did not violate any provision of the anti-trust act. The majority opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Justice Peckham, made among others the points following:

The language of the anti-trust act includes every contract, combination in the form of trusts, or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce, among the several states or foreign nations. A contract that is in restraint of trade is prohibited, even though such contract is entered into between competitors, and even though only for the purpose of affecting traffic rates. If such an agreement restrains trade, it is prohibited, unless it can be shown that it is necessary to transportation cannot restrain trade.

Those engaged in the transportation of persons of property from one state to another are engaged in interstate commerce, and it seems to follow that the same in regard to rates would relate to commerce and might restrain it. The contention that the anti-trust act relates only to those engaged in the manufacture or sale of articles of commerce is not borne out by the terms of the act. Railroad companies are instruments of interstate commerce, and the business is commerce itself. We think after a careful examination that the statute covers and was intended to cover common carriers by railroads.

One of the questions of what constitutes restraint of trade or commerce in the matter of railway competition, the court says: We have no doubt that this agreement does restrain trade and commerce, and that it is a violation of the act. An association is formed which is to adopt rates for all the companies, and a violation of which subjects the defaulting company to a penalty. The effect of the agreement is to restrain trade and commerce.

It is a case where the common sense of the situation is very clear. Nobody would doubt at all what the effect of joint ownership of the two properties would be; but common sense and legal decisions are not the same thing, because legal decisions are hampered by technicalities. It is possible to obey the letter of the law, while violating its spirit.

It would be very unsafe to predict what the court would do in this case, but it is in the Securities case, but it can be said that the State of Minnesota will start the litigation with points in its favor.

FOUGHT WITH POLICEMAN

Suffering From Insanity, David Smith Resents Detention.

The attention of Policeman Mallett was called yesterday, at the Union Depot, to a man who was being held in a cell. The man was turned out to be David Smith, 50 years old, who had been living at a hotel near the mills of the North Pacific Lumber Co. Smith was held in a cell for a few days, and he was acting strangely for the past few days.

The Rose and the Gauntlet.

John Sterling.

Low spoke the knight to the peasant girl. "I tell thee sooth, I am belted aright. Fly with me from this garden smelt. And the white silk in my casings halt; Thou shalt have pomp and wealth and pleasure, Joy beyond thy fancy's measure. Here with my sword and horse I stand, To bear thee away to my distant land. Take, thou fairest, this full-blown rose. A token of love that as ripest blows."

With his glove of steel he plucked the token. But it fell from his gauntlet, crushed and dead. The maiden exclaimed: "Thou seest, sir knight, Thy fingers of iron can only smite. And like the rose thou hast torn and scattered. The law is universal that where wages are highest there is invention the most active, economies the largest, production the greatest and the growth of wealth the most rapid. While ill-paid labor means waste and wasteful labor the world over." And then he adds by way of illustration: "In the United States wages are on a whole higher than anywhere else in the world; and nowhere else in the world is invention so active, machinery so generally utilized, production so great relatively to population, and the increase of wealth so rapid. In China, where wages are lower than anywhere else, the industrial arts are making no progress, production is carried on in the most primitive manner, and there are large concentrations of wealth, the country as a whole is poor."

Magie.

The way Salva-oca cures piles.

THE CHINESE QUESTION

J. T. MORGAN TELLS HOW ORIENTALS WOULD REDUCE WAGES.

If Exclusion Law Is Not Enacted, Cheap Laborers Would Lower Our Standard of Living.

(Continued from last Monday.)

The fourth proposition which I laid down in my first letter was put in the form following: "Such reduction of wages and lowering of the standard of living would diminish consumption, discourage production, put a check on business activity, curtail employment, and increase the number of idlers in our midst."

To what extent would production be diminished? Approximately, to the extent the means of purchasing power are reduced among our wage-earners. How much in the aggregate would that be? In 1899 our manufacturing establishments alone paid out in wages a little over \$2,233,000,000. It is, perhaps, safe to say they are now paying not less than \$2,500,000,000. Now, if we may assume \$5,000,000,000 paid out to all other engaged in agriculture, fishing, mining, domestic service and trade and transportation who stand as 3/4 to 1 with those employed in manufacture, we have some \$7,500,000,000 as the total amount paid out to our wage-earners. A fall, therefore, of 50 per cent in wages, other things continuing stationary, would be a lessening of their annual purchasing power to the extent of \$3,750,000,000. And this last named amount may remind the reader, is something more than one-seventh of the assessed value of all property of every kind, real, personal and mixed in the United States in 1899.

With such an appalling contraction of the purchasing power of our wage-earners, it is difficult to see how it could be that the proposition here in discussion is but an enumeration of self-evident truths, to which, considered as results, such shrinkage of purchasing power stands regarded as axiomatic.

My fifth proposition was stated thus: "The fall in wages and the direful consequences to ensue therefrom, as above pointed out, would tend to the secondary and more ultimate effects, diminish our productive power as a people and thereby deal us a most fatal economic blow."

Why and how? A few reflections will tell the story. So let us to them at once. Other conditions remaining unchanged, reducing wages impoverishes the workers, sears their spirit, blights their hopes, breaks their spirit, takes from them their ambition, blocks their way to advancement, and robs them of their nobler aspirations. And as these things make up the stimuli by which they are for the most part moved to industry and perseverance, both mentally and physically, when these things are gone, they, in both respects, descend to a state of sloth, discouragement and despair. In such a state we could count on fewer new mechanical contrivances and fewer improvements in old ones, and would go back by degrees to primitive methods, till much of our productive power would be dwindled away.

In Thomas Brass's "Work and Wages," published about 30 years ago, while speaking of a portion of the people of Ireland, he says: "Poverty and idleness are the two great evils of the country. Every motive to exertion was destroyed and agriculture was in its lowest and rudest state."

Professor R. T. Ely says: "To keep down wages means to decrease the efficiency of labor by an even greater amount. To keep down the standard of life is therefore economically unwise." Henry George, after taking the position that to reduce wages means to decrease productive power, as will be shown later on, says: "In a country where the Chinese standard of living prevails, it is certain no such machinery as we have would ever have been adopted."

Here now is the sixth proposition I put forth: "Excluding the Chinese and all other equally cheap and servile laborers, and by thus keeping up our rate of wages not only at the present level but upon a standard of living that prevails in the United States, we can maintain our present capacity as a people."

I am supported in this contention: 1. By the favorable effect which liberal rates of wages have on our laboring men themselves.

High wages, other things being equal, give to manual laborers more to eat, more to wear, more comfortable houses to live in, more of the little luxuries of life, more peace of mind, more happiness, and prosperity. They also give them more self-respect, more hope, more ambition, more energy, a more ennobling spirit of self-reliance, and a more active and intelligent personal independence, more uplifting aspirations and more of a pleasing consciousness of being to some extent a factor in the moral, social and business affairs of the community in which they live. They give them more of the means necessary to success in all honorable pursuits, and to provide themselves with a very comfortable old age.

It would be very unsafe to predict what the court would do in this case, but it is in the Securities case, but it can be said that the State of Minnesota will start the litigation with points in its favor.

BIGNESS IN EXCESS.

Bishop Potter's Ideas on the Way to Run Newspapers.

The modern American newspaper is too bulky, reports one who had called to see the Bishop in regard to another subject. The Bishop looked up from the rumpled mass of paper with some expression of surprise at such a question, and then, folding the big pages together, he answered: "If I had the management of a great metropolitan daily, I would make it as small as a newspaper. I think that the pages of our newspapers are just about twice too large."

"The chief reason why the size of the papers should be more efficient, which they are read, for the most part, by people in transit. Conditions are such in the cities of this country, and in this city especially, that the business man must travel a good fraction of an hour, and in some cases even longer, to and from his place of business. As we know, our cars are none too large in the rush hours, and passengers are jammed together with little liberty as to the use of their arms and legs."

"Accordingly, when a man attempts to read a newspaper he has to engage in nothing else than a wrestling match with his neighbor in turning the huge pages. Often there is so little on each page that it takes three or four minutes, in accordance with the theory here under consideration."

Henry George declares: "That to increase wages is to increase productive power, and to decrease wages to decrease productive power, is evident from the fact shown by every comparison, that highly paid labor is always the most efficient, that the business man who works for wages are highest there is invention the most active, economies the largest, production the greatest and the growth of wealth the most rapid. While ill-paid labor means waste and wasteful labor the world over." And then he adds by way of illustration: "In the United States wages are on a whole higher than anywhere else in the world; and nowhere else in the world is invention so active, machinery so generally utilized, production so great relatively to population, and the increase of wealth so rapid. In China, where wages are lower than anywhere else, the industrial arts are making no progress, production is carried on in the most primitive manner, and there are large concentrations of wealth, the country as a whole is poor."

Much more might be urged in support of the several propositions thus brought



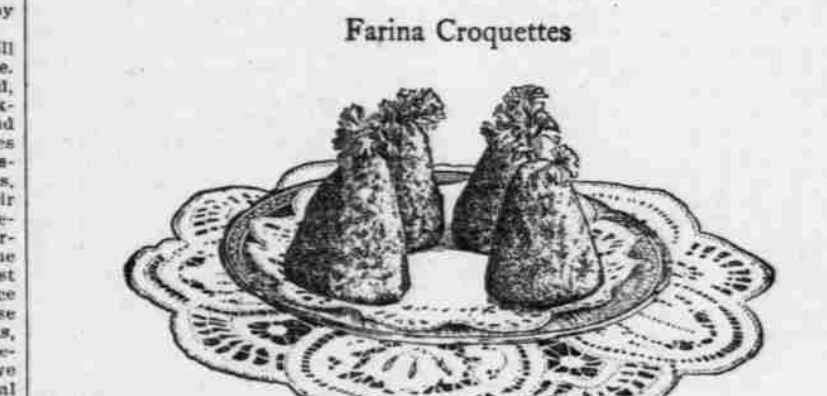
A SUIT OF WHITE.

IN every cake of Ivory Soap there are 100 complete suits of rich, creamy lather. Before dressing, put on a suit of Ivory Soap. Cover the entire body from head to foot with lather. Take the suit off with tepid water and you will remove with it all the impurities of the body which have been carried to the surface through the pores. Use a pure soap for this.

IVORY SOAP—99 3/4 PER CENT PURE.

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Farina Croquettes



EAT as much H-O (Hornby's Steam Cooked Oatmeal) as you choose.

There are no directions limiting its use as an apology for the price. The H-O Co.'s Farina is a very useful cereal for porridge, croquettes, etc.

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247 Stark Street.

COAL

That will give you the full value for your money is the only kind we sell. The kind that is clean and that is coal all the way through, in which every penny that is paid covers its own warmth and comfort for you and your family.

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