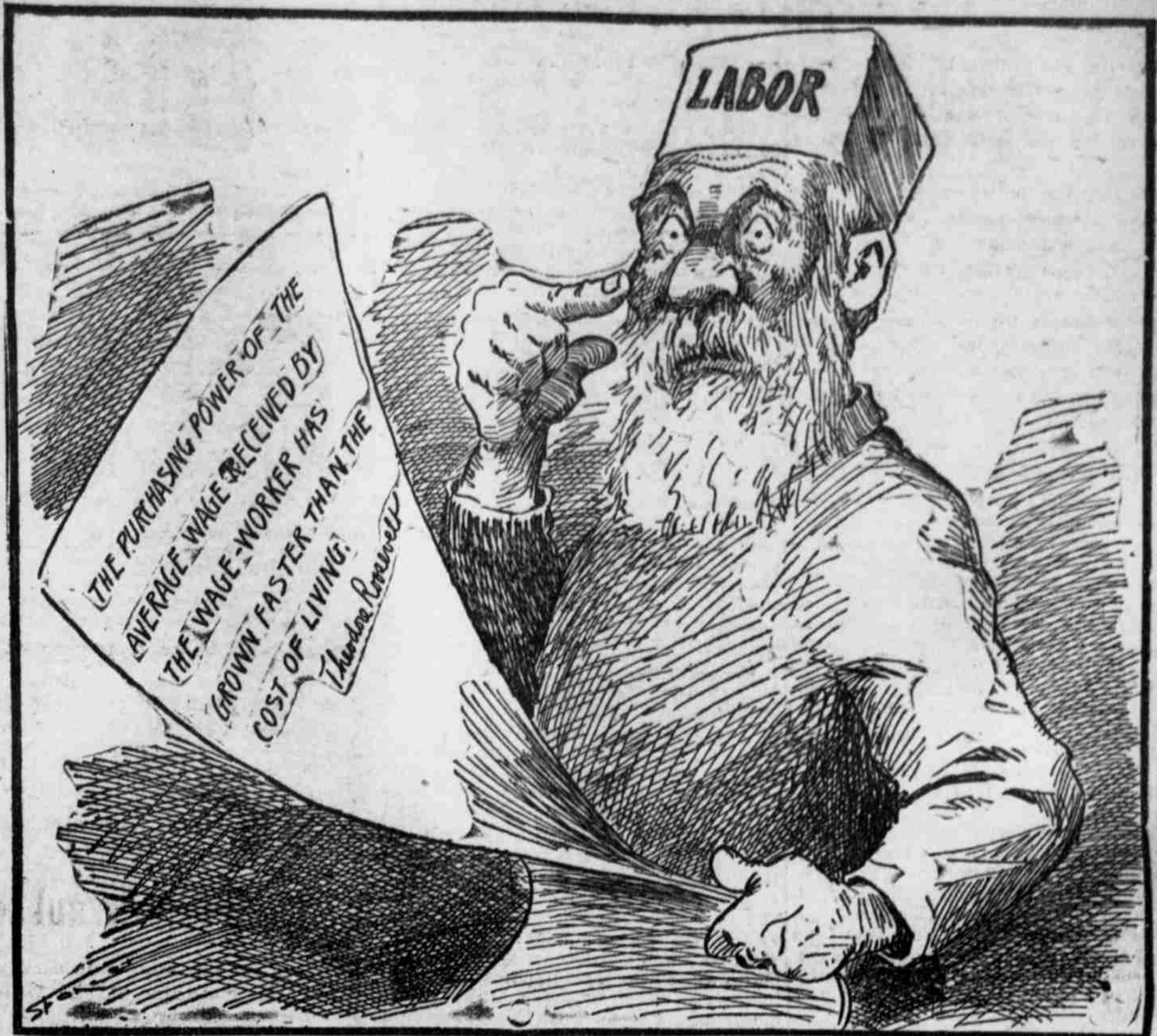


Nineteen Decisive Battles

Creasy in his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" gives the following and tells why they were decisive:

Marathon, B. C. 490, when Greek civilization was preserved from an Asiatic inundation; the defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse, B. C. 413, by which Rome instead of Greece became the schoolmaster of Europe; the battle of Arbela, B. C. 331, which extended Greek influence from the Nile to the Caspian; the battle of the Metaurus, B. C. 207, which decided between Carthage and Rome; the victory of Armemnius over the Roman legions under Varus, A. D. 9, which saved our Germanic ancestors from enslavement or extermination, and drew the line between the Latin and Teutonic races; the battle of Châlons, A. D. 451, when "the Scourge of God," Attila, and the Huns ceased their affliction of Christendom; the battle of Tours, A. D. 732, when, but for Charles the Hammer, the Koran would have been taught at Oxford instead of the Bible; the battle of Hastings, 1066, which "high-mettled the blood in our veins;" Joan of Arc's victory over the English at Orleans, 1429, by which she "rescued her country from becoming a second Ireland;" the defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588, which checked the sea power of Spain and saved England from the Inquisition; the battle of Blenheim, 1704, when Germany was delivered from Louis XIV; the battle of Pultowa,

News to Him



"Well, well! I didn't know that!"

CLUB LIST.

Any one of the following will be sent with THE COMMONER, both one year, for the club price. Periodicals may be sent to different addresses if desired. Your friends may wish to join with you in sending for a combination. All subscriptions are for one year, and begin with the current number unless otherwise directed. Present subscribers need not wait until their subscriptions expire. Renewals received now will be entered for a full year from expiration date. Subscriptions for Literary Digest and Public Opinion must be new. Renewals for these two not accepted. Foreign postage extra.

AGRICULTURAL.

	Reg. Price	Club Price
Agricultural Epitomist, mo.....	\$1.50	\$1.20
Breeder's Gazette, wk.....	2.00	2.25
Farm and Home, semi-mo.....	.50	1.00
Farm, Field and Fireside, wk.....	1.00	1.85
Farm, Stock and Home, semi-mo.....	.50	1.00
Farmer's Wife, mo.....	.50	1.00
Home and Farm, semi-mo.....	.50	1.00
Irrigation Age, mo.....	1.00	1.35
Kansas Farmer, wk.....	1.00	1.00
Missouri Valley Farmer, mo.....	.50	1.00
Orange Judd Farmer, wk.....	1.00	1.10
Poultry Success.....	.50	1.10
Poultry Topics, mo.....	.25	1.00
Practical Farmer, wk.....	1.00	1.85
Prairie Farmer, wk.....	1.00	1.00
Reliable Poultry Journal, mo.....	.50	1.00
Western Swine Breeder mo.....	.50	1.00

NEWSPAPERS.

	Reg. Price	Club Price
Atlanta Constitution, wk.....	1.00	\$1.35
Cincinnati Enquirer, wk.....	1.00	1.35
Indianapolis Sentinel, wk.....	.50	1.00
Kansas City World Daily.....	3.00	3.00
Kansas City World, da. exc. Sun.....	1.50	2.00
Nebraska Independent, wk.....	1.00	1.35
Rocky Mountain News-Times, wk.....	1.00	1.50
Seattle Times, wk.....	1.00	1.35
Thrice-a-Week N. Y. World.....	1.00	1.35
Wachter und Anselger, Sunday.....	1.50	1.85
World-Herald, twice-a-week.....	1.00	1.35

MAGAZINES.

	Reg. Price	Club Price
Cosmopolitan, mo.....	\$1.00	\$1.35
Good Housekeeping, mo.....	1.00	1.35
Pearson's Magazine, mo.....	1.00	1.50
Pilgrim, mo.....	1.00	1.35
Review of Reviews, mo.....	2.50	2.85
Success, mo.....	1.00	1.65
Twentieth Century Home, mo.....	1.00	1.35
Woman's Home Companion, mo.....	1.00	1.45

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Reg. Price	Club Price
Literary Digest, (new) wk.....	\$3.00	\$8.25
Public Opinion, (new) wk.....	4.00	4.00
The Public, wk.....	2.00	2.25
Windle's Gatling Gun, mo.....	1.00	1.35

Note.—Clubbing combinations or premium offers in which the Thrice-a-Week World, World-Herald, or Kansas City World, or Farm, Stock and Home appear, are not open to residents of the respective cities in which the papers named are published.

1709, when Peter the Great brought Russia into Europe; the victory of the Americans, over Burgoyne at Saratoga, 1777, by which the New World was enabled to work out its own destinies; the battle of Valmy, 1792, which proved the power of the French Republic; the battle of Waterloo, 1815, which checked the attempt to found an empire for the aggrandizement of one man.

"In the fifty years since Creasy," says an editorial in the New York Independent, "three more must be added to the list. The battle of Gettysburg, 1863, which decided the destiny of an enslaved race and secured for us all liberty and union, now and, as we hope, forever; the battle of Sedan, 1870, which marked the rise of the German empire; the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, 1898, which made the United States the dominant power of the Pacific ocean and marked its entrance into world politics. And now to these must be added the battle of Liao Yang, the first time in the history of the world the yellow race has driven back the white; the first serious check in the conquest of Asia, Africa and America by Europe; the first time an Asiatic race has demonstrated its ability to use the appliances of modern civilization; the first important battle for 1,200 years not fought on both sides by members of the Aryan race and professedly Christian nations; the first decisive engagement in a war for existence by a nation which is already exerting an influence on all others in commerce and industry, in art and science. If Japan finally wins she becomes the Great Britain of the east, and the natural leader of the Chinese and Koreans."—Denver Times.

More or Less Excusable

The 25,000 textile workers of Fall River who are to be shut out of the mills until they consent to a reduction of a flat eighth of their former low wages have voted unanimously to stay shut out rather than accept a decrease of earnings the average of which would be less than six dollars a week. One high protection organ in its review of the Fall River situation says that "the union seem to recognize little but a blind passion for strife when things don't go to suit them." That is one view to take of the matter, and it may be the correct one, yet it does seem a bit human for men who have wives and children to shelter, feed and clothe to get angry, even blindly so, when it is demanded of them that they shall work for an average wage too low to support not only the "American standard of living," but to supply the actual necessities of life.

It is true that there has now and again appeared a lady or a gentleman of more or less distinction who has presented irrefutable testimony to the fact that she or he has lived quite sumptuously on ten, or even five, cents a day. Far be it from us to doubt the veracity of such authorities, or so much as to suggest that they might be the living skeletons of some freak show; but, all things considered, including rent, food, light, fuel and clothing, it does seem rather hard to realize in these days of soaring prices a state of comfortable living on a wage of a dollar a day. The prodigal son, it will be remembered, lived on the husks of the corn that the swine rejected, but it will also be recalled that he did not

like that kind of diet and hid him to where the fatted calf awaited him. A fair presumption is that a man can no more support himself and family properly on six dollars a week and enjoy it than the prodigal son could live upon and enjoy permanently a menu composed exclusively of corn husks.

The Fall River mill owners contend that the proposed reduction was necessary because of the high price of cotton and the low price of cloth, but until they closed their plants they still continued to declare generous dividends, and we have not heard of any of them going into bankruptcy or living on a dollar, much less ten or five cents, a day.

It may be true that the members of the unions of the Fall River mills recognized "little but a blind passion for strife" when from an already too small wage it was demanded by their employers that they should accept a 12½ per cent reduction; but even nonunionists might be reasonably excused if they got mad about such a thing as that and declined to accept a reduction so drastic.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Unlucky Thirteen

A gentleman who had been dining at a restaurant, and who often ordered a dozen oysters, counted them one day, and found but eleven.

Still another day he counted them, with the same result. Then he said to the waiter:

"Why do you only give me eleven oysters when I order a dozen?"

"Oh, sir," answered the waiter, "I didn't think you'd want to be sittin' thirteen at table, sir."—Spare Moments.