

FOUR SALOON MEN MUST PAY \$6,500

Court Allows Mother of Drunkard's Son Large Verdict; Sued in Their Behalf

Two little boys are much happier today than they were yesterday. At the same time they start to school with new shoes, new clothing and better hearts...

BOOZE TAX IS GONE; NO LOSS

The Associated Prohibition Press, in a review of the effects of abolition of license in the State of Georgia, says with reference to the City of Atlanta:

U. S. STEEL IN DYNAMITE DEALS

The National Socialist Committee reports as follows on the iron ore strike: The conditions on the Mesabi iron range in Minnesota, where the miners have been on strike for several months, are almost intolerable.

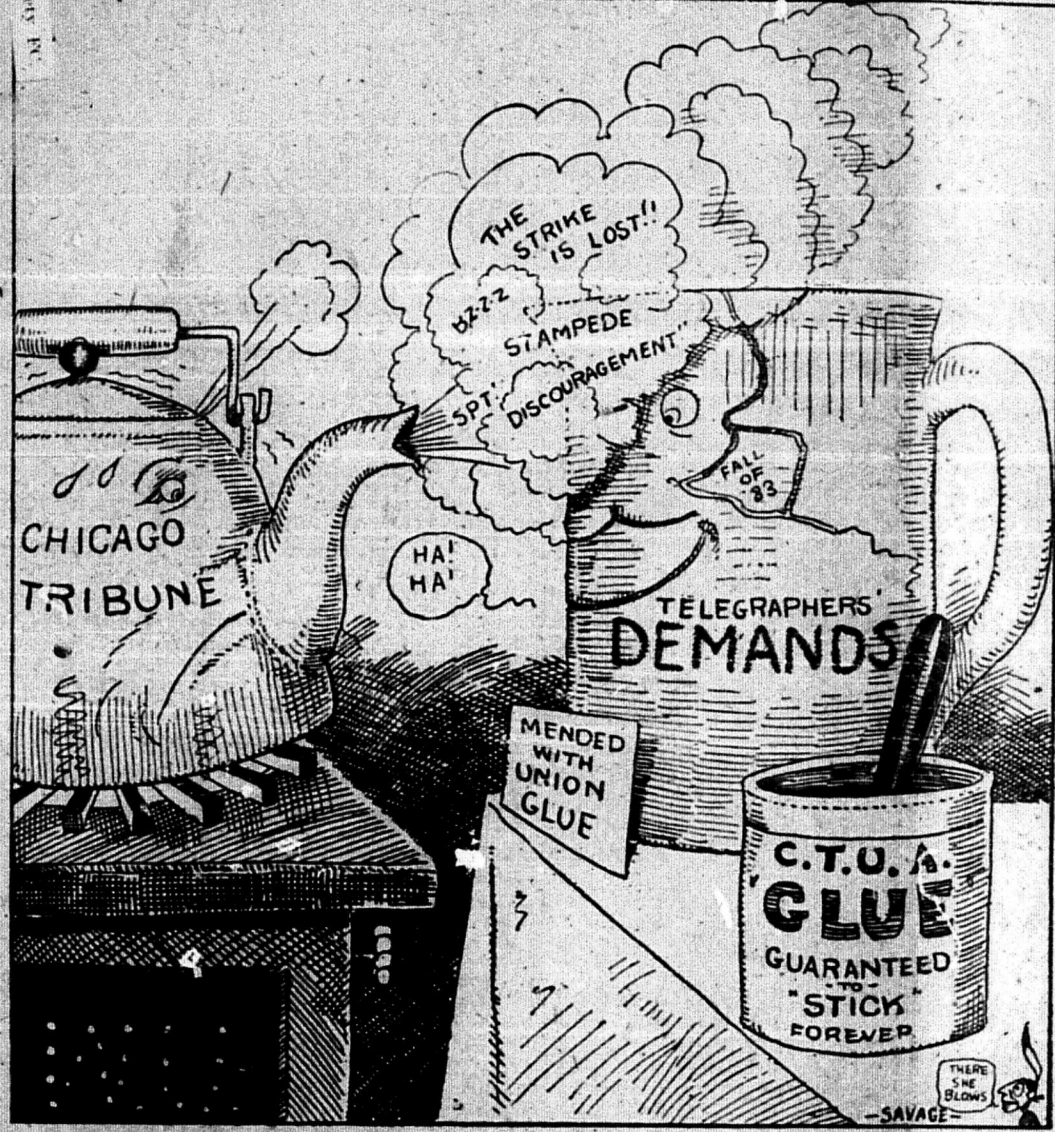
BUTTER TO GO TO 40 CENTS

A butter producer of Wisconsin in Chicago today said that butter would probably go to 40 cents in the country within three months. What price it will then reach in Chicago no one can imagine.

BRITAIN RAIL MEN RESTIVE

London, Oct. 15.—The secretary of the associated railway has retired. Richard Bell, M. P., the representative of the amalgamated railway servants, stating that the companies are unable to grant the men's request for a constant refusal that applies to all trades unions.

The Glue That "Sticks"



GERMAN PLANS FOR CIVIC BEAUTY

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—Consul Thomas H. Norton, writing from Chemnitz, says that the sojourner in Germany is frequently impressed by the evidence of many-sided efforts on the part of municipal authorities to gratify the esthetic sentiment of the population...

6,000 REFUSE TO PAY RENT

Rome, Oct. 6.—Neapolitan house-owners are making a strong protest against the constantly increasing rents. The protest takes the simple form of refusing to pay any rent at all.

ALAS, THE PRETTY STENOGR. MAY GO!

New York, Oct. 14.—Typewriter girls may find their occupation gone if what is said of a new invention turns out to be true. It is an invention that would show how progress in business is made.

NULLIFY WILL OF PHILANTHROPIST

A big contest over the will of the late Nelson Morris, packer and millionaire, and sometimes extolled as a "philanthropist," was averted behind closed doors in the Probate court yesterday...

HERETICS SENT TO TORTURE

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15.—Robert M. Patterson, D. D., pastor of Great Valley Presbyterian church, started a large number of his brother ministers at their weekly meeting...

HARD COAL MEN WOULD SECEDE

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 12.—A number of the anthracite mine workers, now that President John Mitchell is not to be a candidate for re-election, are inclined to favor the formation of the anthracite workers into a separate union...

STANDARD OIL IN CHINA, TOO

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—Consul J. S. Greene makes the following report from Dally on the energy of various firms in establishing themselves at that Manchurian port:

STILLINGS IS DOING THINGS

Washington, Oct. 14.—The employees of the government printing office will not let up on Public Printer Stillings, whom they roast at every opportunity...

BEN TILLET EN ROUTE

Ben Tillett of England is now in Australia for his health. He will probably arrive in San Francisco en route some about the middle of November.

FUNSTON HONORS A FRISCO THIEF

Action Creates a Storm From the United States District Attorney

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 12.—General Freddie Funston, who once expressed himself about the "unwipped" mob in Frisco, has evidently lost some of his esthetic taste.

BLACK MAN SAYS HE'S TRUE SULTAN

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 12.—Police Judge Frederickson entertained royalty in the person of W. M. Bonnetto, who claims to be the rightful sultan of Morocco.

STRAW BERRIES RIPE IN FALL

Littitz, Pa., Oct. 14.—October strawberries are the latest triumph in this section, several horticulturists in a small way having been successful in ripening the luscious spring fruit under the late autumn sun.

STATUE TO SIGEL'S MEMORY

An equestrian statue of General Franz Sigel, the German-American played a prominent part in the civil war, will be unveiled in New York city Saturday.

AD BRINGS WOMEN

When N. H. Matthews, 1365 North Halsted street, posted a sign in his window—"The widower within wants a wife," or words to that effect—he did not realize the value of advertising.

HUNGRY STRIKE-BREAKERS STRIKE

Struck on Docks in New Orleans and Got Out of Town With Mayor's Co-operation

New Orleans, Oct. 12.—Almost 100 strike breakers who struck at the Struyvesant docks, having gone out themselves because the Illinois Central would not grant them an eight-hour day, have been sent out of town.

JAPS BEAT THE WHITE RIOTERS

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 12.—Scores of white men were beaten or more Japanese, injured—two of them seriously—in another anti-Japanese riot. The scene of the trouble, a restaurant and laundry, is a complete wreck.

GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL

he came to the United States in 1852, settling in St. Louis as a teacher in a German institute. On the outbreak of the civil war he organized a regiment of United States volunteers to fight the rebels, thus reversing his old country principles.



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THE STRIKE IS LOST!

STAMPED DISCOURAGEMENT

THE STRIKE IS LOST! STAMPED DISCOURAGEMENT. HA! HA! CHICAGO TRIBUNE. TELEGRAPHERS DEMANDS. C.T.U.A. GLUE GUARANTEED TO STICK FOREVER. THERE SHE BLOWS. -SAVAGE

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered at the Chicago Postoffice as second-class mail matter. Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 150-52 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Phone Main 4683.

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Not published on Sunday. Give postal address in full, including county and state.

Do not remit by local bank checks outside of Chicago, unless it costs to add for exchange.

NOTICE. The expiration date appears on the yellow label indicates the time of the expiration of your subscription.

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HOPKINS IN SLUM TRIP

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W. U. STOCK TAKES TUMBLE

Western Union stock fell off 14 points over Sunday. This is an unprecedented slump, a thing unheard of since the great crash of 1902.

The quotation at Saturday's closing of the New York board of trade was 52. It opened this morning at 54.

Private advice to Chicago capitalists says the market is being held up by the greatest exertion that will when the present pros- falls five way the stock will take an indiscriminate tumble.

ED AND NICK TO SLOBBER AGAIN

Copenhagen, Oct. 14.—A meeting between King Edward and the czar has been arranged to take place here, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Post.

HUNTING HELEN

New York, Oct. 14.—It has developed that Helen Maloney, daughter of the Standard Oil magnate when she left this city with her new and perhaps second husband, Samuel Clarkson, was well provided with cash.

The couple have been located in London. At least, it is believed that the Clarkson stopping at the Hotel Cecil is no less a personage than the young Englishman who succeeded in luring the heiress to elope with him.

In the meanwhile the friends of the heiress woman are much perturbed on account of the story that she was secretly added to Arthur H. Osborn, the Princeton graduate. The girl's friends assert that she married him in fun.

Stockholders of the Daily Socialist ATTENTION!

Local Cook County will nominate by referendum vote of its membership a full board of directors for the Daily Socialist, and with your aid will elect these nominees at the annual stockholders' meeting in October.

Stockholders unable to attend this meeting are requested to give their proxies to Local Cook County. Those who wish to do this should send their names and addresses to G. T. Franckel, 153 East Randolph Street, Chicago, and proper blank proxies will be sent them for signature.

By order Cook County Central Committee, Socialist Party. G. T. FRANCKEL, Secy.

HELP ADVERTISE

Thirty thousand men and women are wanted to advertise in the Chicago Daily Socialist.

Visit the newsstands in your neighborhood and see that the paper is exposed for sale.

See that the newsboys at the shop where you work carry it and give it prominence.

Do these two things today and be ready to do more tomorrow.

Advertise in the CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

PLACING ROLLERS UNDER FLAG OF FISH HOUSE OF "LORDS"

London, Oct. 14.—The battle for the overthrow of the House of Lords has begun, and the platform of England are ringing with cries for the pulling down of the last prop that is holding up the tottering structure of rule without representation.

The Liberal campaign for the restriction of the power of the lords to alter or reject bills passed by the House of Commons is now in full swing throughout the country.

Members of the cabinet and M. P.'s are addressing meetings daily, the keynote of which is the government's complaint of the treatment by the "upper house" of measures it considered of first importance.

That this flood of oratory will affect the House of Lords is not expected. The object of the present campaign is to influence electors who, if the session of 1908, which opens Jan. 20, again brings the two houses into conflict, will before long be called upon to settle the question.

The campaign thus far has disclosed a heavy parliamentary program, containing several questions on which the House of Commons and the House of Lords must come to grips.

In the first place there will be reintroduced some measures rejected by the House of Lords this year, to be followed by the licensing and education bills, both of which undoubtedly will lead to strife.

Should it or any of these fail of approval a bill will be introduced giving effect to the resolutions of the House of Commons limiting the restriction of the powers of the House of Lords.

This means an immediate general election, which many persons believe must occur next fall, as they consider it inconceivable, in view of what has occurred, that these questions or the past opinions of the two parties can be reconciled.

The Conservatives, however, are not idle, and whatever differences exist, they have started a campaign which is really even upon the ground chiefly against the Socialist tendencies of the Radicals and Laborites.

His surprise his audience somewhat by declaring that in neither place did he find the things he expected.

Under the tables at the College Inn he found a few attenuated, painted creatures, eagerly attended, by callow youths and fat men with fish eyes, putting intoxicants away voraciously.

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LEWIS TALKS TO BIG CROWD

Again, yesterday morning, the Garrick theater was overcrowded and some who could not get in turned away when the second of the Lewis lectures was given.

The audiences now are much larger than they were at their best last winter.

Lewis spoke at some length on the value of the Daily Socialist, and asked for an especially good collection, as it was to be turned over to the Daily as an advance payment on advertising.

The response was prompt, and the records, amounting to \$150, literature amounted to \$25.

Lewis in his lecture, followed the development of evolution in Greek philosophy, and traced the economic development of the modern ages.

He brought his historical review and analysis as far as Lamarck, whose theory he promised to compare and contrast with that of Darwin next Sunday morning.

He then turned to the Alpinist, responding to the applause by giving an encore on her violin.

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Germer is vice president of the Belleville district of the United Mine Workers of America and is one of the prominent and active trade unionists and labor agitators in his section of the state.

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THE HUSTLERS COLUMN

Steadily, surely the tide is rising that will float us over the shoals. Many held back at first because they thought that they would have to work alone, and feared that therefore their effort would be useless.

James Mills, Belgrave, Idaho, comes in with \$12 on the sustainers' fund as a starter for today.

H. B. Lipscomb, Okemore, Okla., in sending in his renewal for a year, includes three new subs and a dollar for the sustainers' fund.

Twelve dollars for the sustainers' fund, \$1 birthday present and two new subs is the nice little bouquet tossed in by L. P. Miller, Ridgeville, Ill.

J. Lund, Omaha, Neb., one of the regular workers, heard the call for \$5 and sent in \$10.

If there is any Socialist who reads this that belongs to a local not yet owning stock, he ought to see to it that this coalition is remedied this week.

C. J. Pickett, St. Charles, Minn., says that the \$10 which he sends is "an investment for the benefit of my children." There could be no better investment for the future, and his children will some day point to this with pride.

Andrew McDonald, Spencer, N. C., drops in a dollar and the remark that North Carolina is waking up and is about to hold a convention to arrange for a state organization.

W. D. Owen, Austin, Minn., was not well enough to get to the postoffice, but he heard the call for help and sent \$5 when it was needed.

W. Gillan, Omaha, Neb., picks up a couple of strays and brands them for Socialism.

"Don't you die. Keep kicking," remarked R. J. Victor, Arlington, N. J., as he dropped a couple of plunks in the hat for the Daily.

Sometimes we think that the readers will get tired of being asked to help, but it is not the asker who benefits, but the helpers, and, cheered by this thought and the constant encouragement from those who own and maintain the paper, the call will be kept up until the necessary ceases.

Local Orange, Cal., sends in \$5 for a share of stock, subscribed by P. Truby, W. H. Wright, W. F. Barker, W. S. Neal and C. Devine. That suggests a good plan. There are many local who are weary members would cooperate in the purchase of a share where one would not be able.

James Kelly, 2; David Cooper, \$2; M. Perlmutter, \$5; J. J. Holloway, \$1; A. C. Mendell, \$1; Anna K. Hulburd, \$10; P. Oker, \$5; A. B. Conklin, \$5. Are some of the Chicago hustlers that came in for stock.

On the sustainers' fund the Chicago workers have been equally active, the following list of those who have dropped into the office with money during the last few days will show. This does not include many contributions received by mail or through organizations: P. Butts, \$4; Henry Steinling, \$1; S. Ginsburg, \$1.40; Mark M. J. Mitchell, \$1; Robt. H. Carruthers, \$1; S. L. Meyers, \$1; John M. O'Connell, \$5; Mrs. W. E. Boynton, \$1; James J. Stover, \$5; Katherine Stokes, \$5; Mrs. Hayes, \$5; Borkenka, \$5; A. Saeholm, \$1; Local Philadelphia, per Marcello, \$5; J. Q. A. Hatcher, \$5; W. E. Boynton, \$1; James J. Stover, \$5. Who says that the Daily is not appreciated among Chicago workers? Who says that there is not a general response? Who says that the Daily is not going to go on to victory?

The Chicago Daily Socialist is now equipped to do linotype composition in languages using English and German characters at a very moderate price.



Type of English lord which is being replaced by—



The modern style of "Gent" found in the British parliament and who is on the way to the scrap heap of history.

LIEBKNECHT IS IN JAIL

Berlin, Oct. 12.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, who has been on trial at Leipzig for several days on a charge of high treason, having published a pamphlet against militarism, was found guilty Saturday and sentenced to eighteen months' confinement in a fortress and to pay the cost of the prosecution.

Confinement in a fortress, a very mild form of imprisonment. The crown prosecutor demanded two years' penal servitude and five years' loss of civil rights.

The testimony against Dr. Liebknecht was very strong, and he confessed his desire for abolition of the monarchy and the installation of a democratic form of government. It was thought that the demand would be granted.

The Socialist writer today began his imprisonment, which is almost as great a farce as is the law under which he was convicted.

News for Unionists

A number of delegates who stopped in at the Daily Socialist on their way to the State Federation of Labor convention at Rockford. Among these was H. W. Nelson, the delegate from the "Streator Federation of Labor."

The Streator Federation of Labor, which has long been famous as the best organized town in the United States. The clerks, the scrubwomen and all the trades ordinarily considered unorganizable have their unions. Recently the business men have set about trying to destroy this condition.

They have organized a "Streator Improvement Association," whose business it is to secure new industries for the city. Things of this sort are very small industries have been induced to locate in Streator, but all of these are being operated with non-union employees. Yet up to the present time the trades unions of the city have been fighting with the improvement association because of the plea which has been made to them that the object of the organization was to build up the town. The union men are however, beginning to wake up to its real object and it is probable will soon sever their connection.

Honore Jaxon, a representative of the Western Federation of Miners, recently addressed the convention of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada at Winnipeg, Manitoba. He pictured vividly the scenes attending the great mining troubles in Colorado. When the address was finished the delegates immediately ordered a message of congratulation sent to Haywood.

H. J. Conway, president of the Retail Clerks' Protective association, arrived in Chicago Sunday night from Springfield, Ill. He will confer in the city but a day or two with the Organiser M. B. Emanuel on the Sunday closing proposition and organization among retail clerks in Chicago.

John F. Tobin of Boston was probably re-elected president of the Boot and Shoe Workers of America. The election took place Saturday, but the ballots will not be counted until late today. It is also likely that there are few changes in the personnel of the general officers of last year.

Tramway Joint Council, United Teamsters of America, meeting Wednesday night, Oct. 16, at 30 South Clark street, 8 o'clock. All delegates attend. E. F. Fitch.

Newspaper Delivery and Mail Drivers' union, local No. 78, meeting Tuesday night, Oct. 15, at 75 East Randolph street, 8 o'clock. E. H. Hutton.

Regular meeting of the Casting Workers' Local No. 113, Thursday, October 17, at 4 p. m., at Forty-ninth St. and Center Av. C. F. Smith.

The next regular meeting of the Carriage and Wagon Wood Workers and Blacksmiths will be held at 56 North Clark street Wednesday evening, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock. All woodworkers and blacksmiths are cordially invited to be present. Wm. McPherson, president.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers and Helpers' union, local No. 723, 13 S. of T. meets Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 9 South Clark street. Meeting called to order promptly at 8 p. m. A. J. Newman, president. J. Dohovan, secretary.

Twelve 50-cent sub. cards, good for three months, mailed to any address for \$5.00. Send in your order.

One of the best ways to help the Daily Socialist is to call on our office and buy some of the Socialist Books we carry in stock. If you cannot call send in an order by mail. We carry all the books published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Adv.

EXECUTIVE'S ACT IS REPEALED

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CURE IN 5 DAYS HYDROCELE VARICOCELE (Enlargement of Veins)

NO PAIN—NO CUTTING. I want to cure every man suffering with Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poisoning, Hydrocele or Private Diseases.

This great offer is for those who have spent their money for treatment without any results, furthermore, for all those who have been taking treatment from a dozen or more doctors without any results, that I have only one method of curing—that is to stay cured.

No pay for failure, only permanent cure. Cared To Stay Cured. Stomach, Kidney or liver trouble, even if chronic, can be cured.

Disorders of Women. Falling of the womb, backache, white discharge, personally cured with my new method.

Blood Poisoning and skin diseases, like sores, itch, loss of hair, etc., cure to stay cured.

DR. L. E. ZINS, 41 So. Clark St. Chicago. Daily: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Caesar's Column

A STORY OF THE FUTURE By IGNATIUS DONNELLY. The "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" OF THE NEW REVOLUTION.

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This wonderful book was first issued in June, 1890. Opie Read summed up its charm in these words: "It will thrill a careless reader of novels, or profoundly impress a statesman. It is gentle as a child and yet it is rugged as a giant."

FOUR EYES IN THE JUNGLE.

Or the Sacrifice of Dundered in the Canebrake.—A Fable.

Muggil the Manabul lay curled up comfortably in his nest of dried grass at the far end of the cave. Beside him, stretched at her ease, lay Bandar-log, the great she-bear, wise among the jungle folk and ruler of the canebrake.

All feared her save Muggil; but he ruled her by love alone, for the great bear had found him in the jungle, lost and helpless, when he was but a tiny, naked mite, abandoned by his mother.

Bandar-log had taken him to her cave and brought him up with her own little furry cubs, since Muggil ruled the canebrake through the love that Bandar-log, the powerful, bore him.

But Muggil was but a manub after all, and often in the dead watches of the night he had stolen from the canebrake into the settlements, had hunted about the camp and had sniffed the smell of smoke that came from chimneys and the odor of cooked food that somehow, despite its life in the jungle, seemed to strike spicily into his young nostrils.

And on the last of these expeditions he had heard news that sent him scurrying home to the great cave as fast as he could run. His ears, discerning that news now with Bandar-log, while the rain howled ineffectually about the cave.

"I saw them at dawn this morning," said Muggil. "There were many of them. From the top of my tree I could see them plainly and they all carried the firebrand rifle. And there was one they all loved very low to. He had four eyes. His voice was loud and piercing. One of the words he uttered over and over again—'over and over again'—was 'SCHOOL DAYS'."

"Muggil, what is it?" asked Bandar-log, who was very sleepy.

"Was it a word spoken with a very open mouth—a word that sounded like a cough?" asked Bandar-log.

"Yet, Mother, it was," replied little Muggil, much surprised. "How didst thou know?"

"I am old and wise," replied the great she-bear. "It is a word that many menfolk like, and once, many years ago, some of the plain folk (blame coming hither to the canebrake for refuge told me of a four-eyed man who used the firebrand and that same word. And now, it seems, he has followed them here."

"Not so, Mother," said little Muggil. "It is thou and thy kinfolk that Four-Eyes come for. I heard him say so. 'We must have at least three bears today,' he shouted so loudly that it came up to me at the top of my tree very clearly. And as he did so he showed his teeth—such teeth, my Mother, as none I know can boast save thou."

"Four us, indeed," mused Bandar-log. "And did he have a spear—the four-eyed one with the firebrand? Did he have a brotherless spear?"

"Not so," replied the manub.

"Ah, well," sighed the she-bear. "The firebrand and the trust. But the rain has kept them in today. Now, do you, Muggil, hasten before dawn to the camp of the men folk and listen to their chatter. There will be much talk. Some of it may be helpful."

Through the canebrake sped the little manub, noiseless and swift, until he came to the camp, and crouched beneath a tent-flap. Many times he heard that word spoken with a very open mouth—that word that sounds like a cough. And there were two other words that were frequently repeated.

Muggil said them over to himself many times, that he might repeat them to Bandar-log, though they meant nothing to him. And as quiet as last fell upon the camp he stole away through the canebrake, repeating over and over to himself the words, "My pollicies! My pollicies! My pollicies!"

Again on the next day the rain howled through the jungle and Muggil an dthe old she-bear still lay quietly in their cave, and comfortable save. But the spirit of Bandar-log was quiet, for she knew that come fine weather Four-Eyes would not rest.

"It will never return without one of our spears," she said. "We must give him a skin. Without it he will stay on here for many days and in his wratch and disappointment smite with death."

Representatives of organizations of men, pointed in discussing the question, "Should Public Employees Organize?" at Sunday's meeting of the Woman's Trade Union League in Hull House.

Edward R. Goltra, national president of the Postoffice Clerks' Union; Dr. Lewis P. Cardwell of the Chicago Firemen's Association; Mrs. Margaret Haley of the Teachers' Federation; and Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin spoke strongly in favor of the organization of public employees.

Prof. Commons has but recently returned from a year's investigation of labor unions on both sides of the globe. He declared public employees to be organized organizations of public employees, because it eliminates political influence being held as a club over the heads of public servants.

He asked for no special privileges for public employees, but declared if they chose to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, or any other labor body, the step should be undertaken for the common good.

Edward Goltra declared that before organization postoffice clerks had no fixed hours or salaries; that their work amounts almost to a profession, requiring knowledge necessary to skillfully handle the immense amount of mail matter passing through their hands. He said: "As an indication of how hard is the work and how it affects the clerks, in six months 2,900 men resigned in the Chicago postoffice. The full force is 2,700 men and women. Of the resignations, 600 were old clerks, unable to keep up with the nerve-racking strain put upon them."

He was desperate. We even turned to the clergy and sent a man to Washington. Finally we turned to the labor union interests, so their grievances are the same as those of private employees.

"Public employees should see to it that the public employs as well as pays them."

The meeting was well attended and was presided over by Mrs. Raymond Robins.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES SHOULD JOIN THE "WORKING CLASS"

"At first we thought we were too 'nice' to organize, but 1400 a year and 15 hours a day took that out of us. We were suspicious of each other—dare not voice an opinion to our fellow-workers for fear of exposure and dismissal. Since we formed our union we work together without fear—in common brotherhood."

"Instead of 'going down to the level of the common laborer' we feel we have 'gone up' to take our place in the ranks of the working class."

Lewis P. Cardwell of the Chicago Firemen's Association read an "official" description of the perfect fireman.

"He should be a good, healthy, ignorant man; an educated man is too 'cute'; he will refuse to obey orders which endanger his life when the result desired is newspaper notoriety for the department head. Besides, he knows when he has worked enough."

Mrs. Haley of the Teachers' Federation declared the purpose of the present school board is to so burden the individual teacher with increased work that she would be too worn and exhausted to give time and attention to her own best needs and that of the children under her, as exemplified in a teachers' union.

She urged the awakening of parents and an investigation. "Think about your children," she said. "What we want is a school board composed of members with children in the public schools. Not that the Teachers' Federation stands between the children and the politicians."

Corinne Browne, founder of the Social Economics Club, said: "So-called public employees are really private employees. When they attempt to serve the public, private interests step in and manage them. While thinking they are public employees, they find they are expected to serve the interests of the public as well as those of private employees."

"Public employees should see to it that the public employs as well as pays them."

The meeting was well attended and was presided over by Mrs. Raymond Robins.

Presidential Election 1908

Every man should get well posted on Socialism for the coming battle on the political field. Here is a list to select from:

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SCHOOL DAYS

A TIE SCORE.

A fast, snappy contest at Aurora Saturday the Crane high school team of this city held the strong eleven from West Aurora. The score was a tie, 12 to 12. The result is a big boost for the Chicago boys, inasmuch as the "hayseeds" have taken the measure of both the Crane and the West Aurora. Phillips teams to the merry tune of 12 to 0 in each case. As the last named schools were considered as strong pennant probabilities, this virtual victory of the Crane and the West Aurora is a team favorite in the pennant contest.

The teams were evenly matched. The little advantage the country heroes had in weight and speed was overcome by the phenomenal kicking of Cowan, who booted the ball from forty to sixty yards whenever called upon.

The cause of the Cranites seemed lost when they fumbled and an Aurora man obligingly fell on the ball three yards from the Chicago boys' goal. Three times the backs of the West Aurora team were hurled against the right of the Crane line. And three times they struck a granite wall in the person of Right Tackle Caldwell. Crane took the ball on downs and Cowan's good right leg kicked it out of danger.

R. T. Crane high school—Messak, right end; Caldwell, right tackle; Lora, right guard; Mack, center; Burton, left guard; Hoffman, left tackle; Block, end; Sawyer, quarter back; Cowan, right half back; Matmbler, left half back; Lively, full back.

West Aurora—Conklin, right end; Craig, right tackle; Collins, right guard; Lundgren, center; Helgren, left guard; Bullcock, left tackle; Johnson, left end; Nelson, quarter back; Schultz, right half back; Anderson, left half back; Healy, full back.

TEACHERS' UNION RUNS PENSIONS

The trusteeship of the Chicago teachers' pension fund is safely out of the hands of scheming Busse-Cooley politicians as a result of the official ballot count Saturday night.

Out of 2,313 ballots sent out by mail 2,500 votes were cast. Of these 311 were thrown out as defective or irregular. The result is as follows:

THREE-YEAR TERM.
Louie L. Kilbourn, Willard school, 1,939
Mary E. Vaughan, principal, Law-son school, 1,932
Scattering, 53

TWO-YEAR TERM.
Serena H. Hayes, Clarke school, 1,521
Florence Deneen, Altgeld school, 1,539
Scattering, 18

ONE-YEAR TERM.
Mary Darrow Olson, principal, Me-her school, 1,569
Helen Miller, Crane Manual, 1,574
Scattering, 22

Of the scattering votes John T. Ray, principal of the Crerar school and an enemy of the Teachers' Federation, received 21 and Elizabeth B. Root, a teacher at the Erlanson school, received 12.

This settles for some time at least the plan of Busse's "business" board to gain control of the school teachers' pension fund and use it as a club in competing votes in the interests of corrupt political measures.

Miss Deneen, sister of Governor Deneen, an enemy of the Teacher Federations, was elected, but the majority is of the teachers' union.

STATE FEDERATION TO MEET

The Illinois State Federation of Labor meets today, October 15, at Rockford, Ill.

Delegates from all parts of the state are preparing to attend the convention, as all indications point to this session being the largest and most important yet held.

H. J. Conway, president of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association, will be in attendance and urge the agitation for a minimum wage scale of \$3 a week and fewer hours for Illinois clerks.

Edwin Wright, who recently retired as president of Chicago Typographical union No. 16, and president of the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council, is president of the state federation and will preside at tomorrow's session.

Frank Freeman lives on a rural route near Kankakee, Ill., and has taxed the wage slave's lot, as well as that of the "independent farmer," and knows and responds to the necessity for establishing a daily organ of the working class. He is willing to pay one dollar a month for the next six months. "The paper must continue," he says. "It is our voice and it improves with age."

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Varicocele

Varicocele is a disease of the veins of the scrotum, which is caused by the enlargement of the veins. It is a common disease, and is often accompanied by pain and discomfort. It is caused by the enlargement of the veins, and is often accompanied by pain and discomfort. It is caused by the enlargement of the veins, and is often accompanied by pain and discomfort.

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NEWS AS SHE IS

Well, news is news when she is news.

Heretofore the public has been inclined to present the Chicago Journal with the prize-in-news "revamping." To make this plain, "revamping" means to jerk a new horse from the grave, burn off the mold and give it to the public just as if it were absolutely new. Some people catch on, but a few don't. Heretofore the Journal has kept up with the changing of the guard, but now must relinquish the leather medal, all bound round with a woolen string to the Record-Herald, that seditious publication which is so modern in business every time it mentions its own name.

This morning's Record-Herald "revamps" and springs upon the unrepentant public an item from Milwaukee, that the Senator Juan Jose Manda of Mexico so admired the photograph of Mrs. Lydia Paschke of that city that he just up and left her \$400,000.

This sounds like a yarn of purest texture, but whether it is true or not does not figure. It was published over a month ago in all the papers in the land.

Last week one of the Chicago papers will publish a rough draft of an instrument, called the constitution of the United States. It is expected to create a whirlwind of interest and so doubt will be read by thousands.

CHURCH VS. GOLF

Yes, Arthur, if business interferes with pleasure, cut out your business.

This is the way Rev. Dr. Willard Scott of a Piedmont, Mass., church looks at it. He has been pastor of the Baptist church in that town, but now has resigned and will devote all his time to golf. He found that his church work interfered with golf, and as he could find more pleasure in the game than in preaching, he decided to cut out the latter.

The supposition is that the retiring pastor will find ample work among golfers, for there he will have all the letters to separate players from the inevitable B. and S. and the Scotch highball.

LATEST NATURE FICTION.

This wild news comes from Black Duck, Minn. A hunter, Henry Savage, killed a bear and had him in perfect form on the animal's side. It is supposed that in its cub days the bear passed through a forest fire and the white letters are merely the result. The hide will be sent to President Roosevelt at Washington.

A dispatch from Hopla, Ky., states that millions of blackbirds are flying south. As they sweep through the air they move in a form that is well-informed farmers believe that the numerical has some bearing on the presidential fight.

Farmer Wallis Smith brought a mammoth serpent crawled out upon the beach, terrifying the remnants of the summer crowds hanging about. To the astonishment of all he merely rolled to a railroad timetable and looked up the direction and distance of Oyster Bay. The crowds knew he meant Oyster Bay, because he used his tail in running through the schedule of names, just like a man would point with his finger.

BABES SUFFER WHEN R. R. ACTS

Cleveland, O., Oct. 15.—Three babies and a four-year-old boy were sent to cells in Central police station in the arms of their mothers, who had been convicted of stealing 20 cents' worth of coal from the Erie railroad.

Six other women arrested at the same time on similar charges were sent to cells with them. One of these was in such delicate health that Policeman Meehan, who served the warrant on her Friday night, refused to take her to the precinct station with the others, but brought her from home to court Saturday.

None of the ten women could speak English. Sentences were imposed on them after a snapshot trial, in which nine of them had no chance to say a word in defense.

A NEW POLICY.

The sentencing marks a new policy. The railroads, after four years of effort, have at last persuaded the police to arrest women for picking up coal along tracks and taking it from cars on sidings. They have also at last persuaded the courts to adopt harsh measures.

"I think these women should all be in the cells," said Police Prosecutor Geier. "They can't pay it to the workhouse, if they can't pay it, and I teach them a lesson. It is the only thing that will do it."

"What about the babies?" asked Acting Judge Bernstein.

"Oh, maybe the babies don't belong to them," said Geier. "Anyway, they can find some one to care for them."

The women all said, according to interpreter Rubenstein, that they were not stealing coal from cars, as charged, but were picking it up along the tracks.

TURKEYS OR PENSIONS

Pittsburg, Oct. 14.—"Will you have free turkey Thanksgiving or a pension for your wives and children after you are gone?"

This is the question being discussed by about 70 workmen of the Westinghouse interests. For many years the employees of the Westinghouse shops at East Pittsburg have each received a large turkey at Thanksgiving.

Now the suggestion has been made that it might be better to put all this money spent annually for turkeys for the firm into a pension fund for the widows and children of the workmen. The idea is being discussed in a meeting the workmen will send a committee to thank the firm for past turkeys and to ask now for the pension fund instead.

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WALL STREE IN FRENZY OF FEAR

New York, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Information that Gov. Hughes is likely to appoint a special prosecuting attorney to bring the traction looters to justice caused a furor in Wall street, and it was feared that the looting of the stocks was tantamount to a result of the uncertainty. While the governor and his men were holding a conference at Albany stocks dropped off from 1 to 4 points each. Brooklyn Rapid Transit went off one point in an hour.

It says that there is no way in which the traction magnates and others got together in conference in an effort to make the best of the situation. It was reported that Thomas F. Ryan was the leading spirit in their conference.

DENONCED LEADERS.

On all sides the men who have been most prominent in the traction affairs were being denounced. Among the investing public it was said that if no confidence was warranted in the holding of such meetings as were in the Metropolitan Securities company, then there was room for doubt of most of the financiers who are directing the issuing of securities.

The investing public of Philadelphia was shocked at the mention of the name of Widener, Dolan and Elkins by Anthony N. Brady in the traction scandal.

Widener and Dolan have been in constant consultation with their lawyers, and it is probable that Widener may come here in an effort to clear the financial skirts of the Philadelphia traction operators.

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SAY BUSSE MUST CLOSE SALOONS

The Sunday Closing league, through its attorneys, W. J. Miller and Robert McKinstry, filed a brief and abstract in the Appellate court today to compel Mayor Busse to close the saloons of Chicago on Sunday. It is a voluminous document of about 100 pages, in which it is recited that the laws of the state apply in this city as well as in other parts, and that the mayor has admitted that he has the power and authority to carry the law into effect.

The brief says that the Appellate court either remand to the Superior court the case recently decided against the people or issue a writ of mandamus compelling the mayor to act.

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A Political Blacklist

The American Federation of Labor announces that it is preparing to interrogate all candidates for office at the coming general elections next year, and that all who are not willing to promise support of the anti-injunction bill are to be politically "blacklisted."

This is not a new plan. It was tried a year ago, and practically every man "blacklisted" was elected. Every knock was a boost.

Nor would labor have gained anything by the reverse. The men whom it is proposed to question are those who are running on the Democratic or Republican tickets. But there is no need of questioning these men. They belong body and soul to capitalism.

The fundamental principle which forms the secret foundation of both these parties is that the means that are necessary to the life of all should be the property of the few. Upon this fundamental principle is erected the whole program for the defense of private property and profits, including injunctions and police and militia and regular army, whenever these are needed to defend the interests of capitalists.

THE VERY FACT THAT A MAN IS A MEMBER OF A POLITICAL PARTY THAT STANDS FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY IN THE THINGS THAT ALL MUST USE IN ORDER TO LIVE SHOULD BE ENOUGH TO PLACE HIM ON THE "POLITICAL BLACKLIST."

To go among these politicians and question them, and then to blacklist only the more clumsy liars and the more brutally frank, is like going into a gang of scabs and picking out all those who would promise to be good scabs and giving them the union indorsement.

The union man who would do this would be hooted out of his organization. Yet the labor leader who demands that candidates of a capitalist party shall be interrogated to determine which are good for labor to support is still able to retain his place.

THIS IS THE ONLY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD IN WHICH SUCH A LABOR LEADER WOULD BE PERMITTED TO HOLD HIS POSITION.

In every other country the trade unions recognize the fact that the presence of a man in a party that is based on the profit and wage system is sufficient evidence that he is hostile to the interests of the laborers, and he is treated accordingly.

There is in this country, as in every other country, a party whose allegiance to labor no one can deny, for it is OF, BY AND FOR LABOR AT EVERY POINT.

There is no need of sending questions to the candidates of the Socialist party asking if they are opposed to injunctions.

THEIR PRESENCE IN THAT PARTY IS CERTAIN PROOF OF SUCH OPPOSITION, JUST AS THE PRESENCE OF OTHER NOMINEES IN OTHER PARTIES IS PROOF THAT THEY MUST OPENLY FAVOR OR SECRETLY CONDONE THE INJUNCTION AND ALL OTHER THINGS ESSENTIAL TO THE PRESERVATION AND INCREASE OF PROFITS.

Western Union Stock Falling

The stock market has often been named the "barometer of capitalism." It is the reflection of the existence or expectation of profits, and profits are the life-blood of present society.

For this reason the sudden fall in the price of Western Union stock is more than ordinarily significant. This is a stock that is seldom traded in. It is commonly known as an "investment stock," whose price has few fluctuations, and which is controlled by so few individuals that its quotations can be fixed by these owners at almost any place within reasonable limits.

The fact that it has suddenly become an active trading stock with falling quotations means that some of these owners have become convinced that there are not going to be any dividends this year and, therefore, they are unloading their stock upon the market. This in turn means that the telegraphers, who are the ones that produce dividends along with everything else, have succeeded in stopping these dividends.

This confession of the ticker is infinitely more eloquent on the effect of the telegraphers' strike than all the inspired bulletins sent out from Western Union headquarters.

It means that the owners of the stock believe that the last desperate effort to break the strike through its leaders has failed. It is the first sign of surrender from the employers.

This is the reason that financial notes tell of desperate efforts to support the stock and prevent further fluctuations. The men who are fighting the unions know too well what sort of a story the ticker is telling to the world and they are trying to stifle its voice.

TO THE EDITOR

NO M'CLURE MAGAZINE. I have a little communication. It is this: I have read a part of Harry Orchard's confession in the McClure magazine and I want to brand it a falsehood. I think that has been proved beyond a doubt and I do not think much of the company of men that will print that trash. I hereby pledge myself never to read another McClure magazine. How many of the Socialists and the union men will join me? F. L. WEED, Rockland, Me.

ESPERANTO PHONE RECORDS. Under the heading, "International Money System," you make the following suggestions, with which I heartily agree and to which I wish to add another. I quote: "When anybody takes up Esperanto that proves his mind open to new ideas. While it is open let's show in some thoughtful Socialist."

I suggest that some good Esperanto speaker takes up the manufacture of Esperanto phone records and give the correct pronunciation, good articulation and good Socialist instruction, all at once, for beginners.

With a set of such records and a good phone anyone could start a class in Esperanto and turn out, in an unusually short time, graduates who would speak and pronounce correctly and would have at least a correct understanding of the Socialist position, in so far as he had gotten his information from the records. The sale of such records would be profitable to the maker. I will buy the first set. S. PRENTICE, Terre Haute, Ind.

JOIN YOUR UNION. It seems to me that there is one thing which the Socialist speakers and writers have entirely neglected in their work for Socialism and that is to impress upon the minds of the working people the importance of joining their trade union.

SOCIALISTS ANTI-ALCOHOL CAMPAIGN

Dr. Frohlich, of Vienna, is one of the most brilliant agitators which German-speaking lands at present possess. He is a captivating speaker, a powerful debater, a winning, sympathetic man, of true German temperament, warm-hearted, clever, at once impetuous and critical, as thoroughly schooled in medical as in social and economic sciences. One of the best acquainted with the alcohol question, restlessly active and filled with a sense of the greatness of our cause.

Some time ago Dr. Frohlich made a lecture tour throughout Germany. Everywhere he was received by the Socialists with deep interest, for as a socialist-democrat of many years' standing he naturally commands the attention and confidence of his party. Socialist leaders were attracted to the movement. Thus, for example, at Cottbus, in Silesia, the Socialist reichstag member, Herr Bruhns, in announcing his conversion to abstinence, mentioned the lecturer's arguments with the following stirring words:

"What we need first, comrades, is the truth concerning ourselves, however unpleasant it may sound. I do not say to you that you are spotless, the elect, with natural right to the good things of earth. No, I say that each must work to make good his right to these things."

"Now, what an enemy is alcohol to these striving! How difficult does it render our efforts! And further, what an ally is it of the employing classes. Where do all the scabs come from to break strikes here in Breslau? From the people whose only delight is drink, who have no idea of Socialism. From their ranks are drawn the levies which take organized labor in the rear. You see what an enemy alcohol is in this direction. We must do all in our power to abolish both spirits and beer. We stand surrounded by a whole world of enemies who have the power and who have no regard for us. Should we not, therefore, strike at alcohol, their ally? Just see what our comrades have accomplished in Switzerland and Austria in this direction, and even in Belgium, where the case is much worse, where thousands oppressed and broken by drink have drawn together in the fight against alcohol and become enlightened soldiers of Socialism."

When Dr. Frohlich reached Breslau the police ordered the meeting suppressed. This was not because of inflammatory agitation, for the matter of the addresses was confined strictly to the question of alcoholism and its bearings on the situation of the wage-workers. This petty and significant attitude of the authorities only gave the movement greater impetus and led to the establishment of numerous branches of the Socialists' Abstinence Union. At Dresden Dr. Frohlich was forbidden to speak on the ridiculous ground that he was "a foreigner." Result, weekly anti-alcohol meetings in the Dresden Volks Haus (the Socialist headquarters) down to the present!

When he reached Kiel a great demonstration of 3,000 workmen welcomed the apostle of the new movement. The moment he stepped on the platform a notice was handed him by the police, ordering him to leave Prussian soil in three days and not to return. No reason was given.

The Socialist newspaper of Kiel remarked the following day: "As the spirit which always denies to the laborer that which is good for him, has the Prussian government come forward and put its official ban on the workman's abstinence movement. The expulsion of Frohlich says in plain English this: 'We fear the workman when he breaks away from the yoke of alcohol. We do not wish that he be enlightened concerning the dangers of drink. We in Prussia, where alcohol is most consumed, and in its worst form, and where wages are lowest, we know well enough that the power of the class system will suffer when the workman becomes sober. Therefore, we banish the heralding of the new teaching.'"

"The ban was spoken in Breslau and executed in Kiel. But the class-conscious workmen understand what it all means. They parried the blow the moment it was delivered. The workmen of Kiel, abstinent and non-bruise."

GOLD

BY CHARLES A. DEAN.

This is the yellow thing marked al-low. To cumulate and gather dust and mold. To master human fate and to withhold. From hollow stomachs that which life endows. That make the beggar's life so bare and bold; That misers grasp, and blind law-makers mold. Into the forms to which man blindly bows. This thing called gold—whose favors heed no laws. And stifle truth, and every good abuse. And trample human rights, and feel no awe. No hurt of tender soul to give them pause— Takes Justice captive in a golden noose. And rules the herd its glitter over-awes.

Company Olo.

Strolling into a grocer's shop the other day a little boy asked for half a pound of margarine. He was being served, and the shopman was about to wrap the margarine up in paper when the lad exclaimed: "Please, sir, my mummy wants to know if you'll stamp a cow on it, 'cos we're having comp'ny."

"What is your son going to do now the he has left college, Mrs. Spriggins?" "I don't know exactly. He's talking of going to law, but I've heard told that there's lots of money in bankruptcy an' I'd like to have him try that."

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN Edited by Marie Jayne

Chrysanthemums

THE Japanese have a pretty poetical reason for the birth of every flower. They say that five fairies must be present at the time in order that the blossom may be a perfect thing.

One fairy at her wand bestows color, another form, a third fragrance, the fourth fine foliage and the fifth fairy adds the fast and crowning beauty, that of grace. At the birth of the chrysanthemum, owing to some fancied slight in the matter of invitation, the third and fifth fairies were absent, and to atone for the deficiency of these two gifts—grace and fragrance—the other three fairies agreed that in color and size the chrysanthemum should outrank all the flowers of the garden and that when the other blossoms had wilted and dropped their petals in the chill of autumn days the golden flower should still bear the rich green of its prime in its foliage and the lovely bloom should be unrivaled in its glorious coloring.

In the island of Japan a thousand petals set with art, Where once she had a golden hair. In America today our chrysanthemums rival those of the Japanese, although they have by a more picturesque way of arranging their flowers. Growing chrysanthemums successfully is not a difficult feat even for the same year if one does not aspire to accomplish the work of a professional who has had many years of experience.

Freak flowers are not greatly admired and blooms of any plant are such in the flower be forced to an unnatural size. A chrysanthemum of ordinary size is a lovely bloom, and a well-grown plant having its branches set with flowers of good size and perfect development will always arouse enthusiasm at the flower shows, while the phenomenal flower will only be regarded as a curiosity.

If one be a novice in the culture of chrysanthemums the best way is to buy young plants from the florist for 10 or 15 cents apiece. But if one would realize all the pleasure there is in growing things one may wish to grow the flower from seed.

Soil for chrysanthemums should be rich, but rather coarse, composed of two-thirds good garden soil with the balance well rotted manure and peat, chopped and into which has been mixed a small quantity of "cutting sand." Plants when potted in this soil will grow rapidly and will require repotting every two or three weeks as the roots increase in size.

Socialist Cook Book

FILLING FOR A LEMON CREAM PIE. One pint of milk thickened with two tablespoons of flour (the milk to be at the boiling point), yolks of two eggs beaten with one cup of sugar, to which add the juice of one lemon and the grated rind; stir all together and pour into a pie tin lined with crust and bake until done.

FRIED APPLES. Slice good, firm apples crosswise in slices one-quarter of an inch thick, put into spider with one cup or more of water will nearly all have evaporated, salt and a large tablespoon of butter; cover well and let boil until done. The water will nearly all have evaporated. The time required for cooking will be about 40 minutes.

MRS. GODFREY HUGHES.

For Home Dressmakers

The Mother. A baby face grown sadly wise— And she kissed the dimpled chin, And smiled with weary mother eyes When he stopped in his baby din, To whisper low, "Oh, mamma, 'oo cries, But wait till my ship comes in."

A boyish face—but she smiled once more, And a hand, ah! worn and thin, Waved dumb good-by at the cottage door, "When he went his gold to win; "And, mother," he cried, "you'll be waiting here— Just here, when my ship comes in."

'Twas maddening face, that the world had scarred, Full deep with sorrow and sin, But low he knelt in the old churchyard.

By a grave moos the tangled whin, And "Mother," he cried, "it's hard, it's hard— You're here and my ship is in."

—MALCOLM FORBES.

Socialist Home Book

WHITE SOAP. Every housewife has an accumulation of lard in her kitchen sink. If she be economical, she turns it into soap. Hebe is a good rule. Put six pounds of washing soda and three pounds of unsifted lime in a bag kettle and add four gallons of boiling water. Let it stand until perfectly clear, then drain and add six pounds of clean fat. Cook until it begins to harden, stirring constantly. Meanwhile, cover the sediment remaining in the fat kettle with two more gallons of hot water and when cool drain it as before. While the first four gallons are boiling, with the second two gallons of each. Add a half gallon of water. Then turn into a tub that has been wet with cold water to prevent sticking. When cold cut into bars.

abstinent, but united in indignation and in the clear realization of what was desired by the government and what must on the contrary happen, made the English Garden roar with their protests.

"The working class, which, as a whole, has known nothing of the workmen's abstinence movement, has now learned that it is an educational movement, which represents an important actor in the class war, is persecuted by our enemy and deserves the regard and support of all social democrats. This expulsion has with a lightning stroke lit up the whole situation, and from this memorable and dramatic occurrence will date the time in which the temperance movement can be a useful weapon in their hands."

One more word of comment, this time from Dr. Blocher, whose temperance meetings for workmen were broken up by the Vienna police some years ago. He says: "The governments are wholly indifferent to the fight against alcohol in itself. They tolerate it so long as it does not imperil the political and social interests of the possessing class—that is, so long as nothing comes of it. They cheat and persecute the movement secretly or openly when their holy capital is endangered. Forced to choose between a temperate and self-respecting or a drunk saturated and subject people, they will ceteris paribus—always choose the latter. This is not true in the same degree of all countries and government, but the tendency is always in that direction."

The spirit of revolt is not dangerous to men who are sodden with beer. Realizing that, there must come a time when the irreconcilable opposing interests will be realized by the International Socialist party. One sees this in Russia, for example, where the revolutionary party, in order to weaken autocracy's finances and to strengthen the morals of its own following, orders a boycott of the state drink shops. One sees it in England, where castle, cathedral and brewery form a hard-and-fast triple alliance, at all that is progressive, the brewery being by no means the least powerful of the three. One sees it in France, too. The radical "bloc," in case it brings in remedial legislation for the cure of that alcoholism which, according to Dr. Triboulet in his report to the Societe des Hopitaux, threatens the French race with extinction, is more than likely to lose the thousands of private distillers and the whole 200,000 drink sellers to the clerical-monarchical faction, which ever menaces the life of the republic. In America, where there is no standing army to keep the masses in order by force and no state church to narcotize them with ceremonial religion, we are likely to see more and more intimate relations between the great capitalists and the liquor interests.—Ernest Gordon in "Wayland's Monthly."

TRUTH Many loved truth and lavished life's best oil, Amid the dust of books to find her, Content at last for guerdon of their toil, With the cast mantle she hath left behind her. Many in sad faith sought for her, Many with crossed hands sighed for her, But these our brothers fought for her, At life's dear peril wrought for her, So loved her that they died for her, Tasting the raptured sweetness Of her divine completeness, Their higher instinct knew, They love her best who to themselves are true, And what they dare to dream of dare to do, They followed her and found her, Where all may hope to find, Not in the ashes of the burnt-out mind, But beautiful with danger's sweetness round her Where faith made whole with deed Breathes its awakening breath Into the lifeless creed.

HARNESSING THE NITROGEN OF THE AIR

In 1898 Sir William Crookes delivered an address to the British Association, predicting that the world could not continue to produce the breadstuffs it required unless some way were found of restoring to the soil the nitrogen extracted by growing cereals. He showed that the nitrates of Chile and other supplies stored in the ground were only a temporary resource. He saw no solution of the problem unless the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, one of the most abundant and pervading bodies on the surface of the earth, could be made practicable.

It was well known that the fixation of the nitrogen of the air was possible, but in 1898 a ton of nitrate of soda could be produced in this manner only at the prohibitory cost of \$130. Sir William was confident that the day was coming when the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen would be placed on a practicable industrial basis both as to the quantity produced and its cost.

The dawn of this day has arrived, and perhaps it has come earlier than Sir William would have predicted. Several years ago a small plant was developed at Notodden, Norway, for the generation of electricity by water power and the application of it to the production of nitrate of lime and nitrate of soda. It is enough to say here of the processes employed that they embrace the discoveries to which Sir William Crookes referred, as well as new chemical auxiliaries and a new method of applying electricity. The plant, with an expenditure of about 2,000 electrical horsepower, has been producing about 1,000 tons of nitrate of lime and soda a year. A ready market has been found for the products,

which are used as a fertilizer, and the industry has been placed upon a commercial basis. When the commercial success of the small plant was demonstrated a much larger plant was erected, with a force of 40,000 horsepower, supplied by the Tinfos waterfall, and the new works began operation on September 1.

Mr. Peirce, our minister to Norway, has sent to Washington a general account of these enterprises, and Mr. Bordewich, our consul-general at Christiania, has followed it with a technical description of the processes used. The investing public and the Norwegian government both appear to be favorably impressed with the new industry. Not content with the two works mentioned above, the managers obtained a concession from the Norwegian storting authorizing them to build a dam at the Rjukanfos, one of the greatest waterfalls of the country, and to erect a power plant of 250,000 horsepower. The work required large capital, which was readily subscribed in France. Mr. Peirce writes that thereupon he storking passed a law that no concessions for undertakings of this sort would hereafter be granted except on the guarantee that they would be developed solely with Norwegian capital.

It may be that the present processes are crude and costly compared with what they will some day become. But the great fact is that it has been proved that nitrates may be produced on a commercial basis by the combustion of the air. We may tap the inexhaustible supply that surrounds us to increase the productivity of the earth.

Esperanto, the International Language

Conducted by Arthur Baker, Editor L'America Esperantista, and Compiler of "The America Esperanto Book."

FREE INSTRUCTION IN ESPERANTO.

I have intended to arrange some plan to give Chicagoan readers of the Daily Socialist and help in their study of Esperanto; but so far have been unable to find time to realize any such plans. Prof. O. H. Mayer, who has written some translations for this department, is now conducting classes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock in Room 801, Atwood building, corner of Madison and Clark streets.—He charges an initial fee of 25 cents as well as tuition of 25 cents a month, which is designed simply to pay expenses. Prof. Mayer is, in my opinion, the best Esperantist in Chicago. He is a German, speaks French and Spanish as well as English, and comes fluently in Esperanto. He uses the so-called "natural" method of teaching, and the pupil hears little but Esperanto from the beginning. He uses no text books, preparing typewritten lessons adapted to his method of teaching.

I wish every Esperanto student in Chicago could attend these classes, which are just now beginning an attractive series of lessons. You'll not length—two hours last Wednesday night, but I managed to keep awake, even though the matter was an odd story to me. The class is about equally divided as to sex, with plenty of variation as to age. It will cost you nothing to attend one evening, and if you are interested in Esperanto you'll be entertained.

KELKAJ ESPERANTAJ FRAZOJ. La sekvanita frazoj estas elstarigita el "Libertaj Horoj," literatura aldonilo al Germana Esperantisto. Il rilatas la agon kaj la korpan kolon: Kian agon vi havas? Laŭ via opinio, kian agon mi havas? VI kredas, ke havas dudek ok (8) tridek (30) jarojn. VI bone aŭstas. Mi havas dudek nad jarojn. Mi baldaŭ estus tridekjara. "Kio? Kio komencas sian deksekan jaron. Via fratino estas du multe pli juna ol vi. Li estas dektri jarojn pli juna ol mi. Mia patrino estas pli maljuna ol mia patro. Mi estas pli juna ol mia patrino. Sinjorino, via patrino kaj miaj pli juna ol ŝi estas, dum sinjoro via patro kaj miaj pli maljuna. Kiam vi malakuzas? La dudek trian de Aŭgusto mi okocent (1000) sesdek ok. Ĉu vi konas Sinjorinon B. Mi konas lin nur per la vido. Kiel li estas (aspektas)? Ĉu li estas alt- al malaltkreska? Ĉu li havas blondajn al nigrajn harojn? Kia estas la koloro de liaj okuloj? Li havas mezan staturon, estas larĝa, ultra kaj iom dika, havas brunajn harojn kaj bluan okulon. Ĉu li portas barbon? Jes, li portas plumbaron. Mia fratino havas malgrandan lipharon kaj mia patro portas vangharojn. Ĉu via fratino sinjoras vin? Li tre similas min, sed ankoraŭ pli mian pli juna. Li ne estas tiel granda kiel mi, sed li estas pli dika. Mi estas iom mola. Kiam oni estas mola oni devas porti okulvitrojn al nazumon. Estas bela viro. Kia domo ĝo ke li loĝas? Kompreneble! Li estas surdmuta (blinda). India's Cheap Postage. According to Consul-General W. H. Michael of Calcutta, since Oct. 1, 1907, India enjoys the lowest postage and parcel rates. It is claimed, of any country in the world, the rates following: The weight that will be carried for 2 cents is 10 talahs or 4 ounces, and 2 cents for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof. The parcel rates will be 4 cents for each 16 ounces up to 10 pounds. India, including Ceylon and Portuguese India, letters weighing 1 tosh, 1 cent, and if more than 1 tosh and not more than 4 ounces, 2 cents. Every additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof, 2 cents. Letter postage to the United Kingdom and 30 countries participating in the scheme of imperial penny postage, 2 cents per ounce; to any part of the world 4 cents for the first ounce, 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof. Parcel postage, inland, not exceeding 16 ounces, 4 cents. It is also the purpose of the government to reduce the cost of money orders.