

DR. ELIOT WOULD ENSLAVE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MINDS

Has Plan to Compel Progeny of Workingmen to Learn Trades in School—Are to Be "Sorted Out" by Officials

President Eliot of Harvard university, who once said that the "scab" was "the American hero," advocates that American boys be "sorted out" by agents of authority, teachers perhaps, and forced by law to study trades assigned to them.

the finance to equip, man and start the schools. Law Must Enforce Plan "Secondly, we must have law which will make it possible for us to get pupils for these schools. As it is now the average boy and girl of fourteen stops school and goes to work.

ESCAPED WOMAN'S SHOTS: LAWYER IS NOW ILL

Samuel R. Hamill, the Terre Haute lawyer, whose brilliant defense of John R. Walsh was followed by an encounter with Mrs. Beatrice Thomas Metcalf and her smoking revolver, is seriously ill in Chicago.

BALTIMORE IS SWEEPED BY FIRE

Baltimore, Jan. 24.—Three firemen are known to have been killed and fifteen injured in the worst fire Baltimore has had since the big conflagration of 1904.

CROWDS BEATEN UP BY THUGS

Conspiracy Is Indicated

That the Socialists were justified in their opinion that the unemployed parade would be made the excuse for precipitating a riot and if possible massacring the applicants for work is seen in the fact that, although the Socialist Party decided at 11:15 a. m. to postpone the parade, and had an extra upon the streets before noon announcing this fact, only one other daily paper carried this news in their editions which came out at 1 o'clock.

Police Program for Bloodshed on Lake Front Carried Out

Despite Pacific Measures of Socialist Party—Dr. Reitman Arrested—Henry Ashton to Act as His Bail—Socialist Reporter Is Hurt

It is high time that should happen when we are arrested, say, on any possible pretext this can be trumped up. "We are fighting for free speech, the right to meet and to parade. It is a constitutional right, one of the most vital in our national life."

PARADE IS POSTPONED

The following is the resolution passed by the Socialist committee calling off the parade: In view of the fact that the proposed parade was wholly for the benefit of the unemployed, and since the authorities of Chicago have illegally and tyrannically determined to make any such gathering a scene of disorder and brutality, the Socialist Party does not feel that it is justified in asking the unemployed to put themselves in jeopardy of any such unprovoked and illegal assault.

SHOWING UP SOME UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS



TRUTH BARED IN STATE ASYLUM

Lincoln, Ill., Jan. 24.—Scandalous irregularities involving practically every department of the Illinois asylum for the feeble-minded have been unearthed by the state investigating committee.

DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC IN NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY

Newark, N. J., Jan. 24.—With 540 prisoners crowded into quarters intended for only 355, an epidemic of diphtheria that threatens to sweep through the institution, has appeared in the New Jersey state reformatory at Rahway.

NIP PORTUGUESE REVOLT IN BUD

Lisbon, Jan. 24.—An abortive attempt to overthrow the monarchy and proclaim Portugal a republic was nipped in the bud by the prompt action of the government.

Two hundred Chicago police formed a flying wedge and charged a peaceful parade of the unemployed at Jackson boulevard and Clark street in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Dr. Reitman was arrested shortly after 2 o'clock after having led the marchers for less than 15 minutes. He was taken to the Eastern street police station.

About 4,000 people were in line as Reitman started out from Michigan avenue and Washington street. No opposition was offered.

Chief Shippy accosted him at Michigan and Washington street and the two shook hands heartily as though nothing stood between them.

Reitman answered, and with that he struggled for a moment against the two. "Let that man alone," came from all sides.

Reitman again assaulted. When the vanguard reached Clark street, another assault was made upon Reitman.

While the paraders were blocked here in a steadily increasing jam, the thugs whose efforts had been made individually hitherto formed in charging bodies of five and six and rammed into the masses.

Attack Daily Socialist Reporter. A socialist reporter, who had accompanied the paraders with the rest of the newspaper men was attacked in the newspaper men's van.

In order to avoid bloodshed—the cracking of the heads of peaceful citizens by policemen under tyrannical and outrageous orders from Chief of Police Shippy—of the unemployed has been postponed.

WORKMAN CAUGHT IN MACHINERY AND KILLED

Peter Kulis was caught in the machinery of the Corn Products Manufacturing company, West Taylor street and the river, and almost instantly killed.

This action was taken by the committee of the Socialist party after all preparations to incite riot and provoke bloodshed had been made by the police department.

George Koop acted as chairman of the meeting, Ledwith and Dr. Knopfman were heated orators in favor of postponement.

Watch Office of Daily. A plain clothes man sat at a window in the police station opposite the Daily Socialist office all morning and during the early afternoon with a tab of paper in front of him, making notes on those who entered the office of the paper.

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Shippy Acts as Judge. He decided that the assemblage would not be peaceful, in spite of the fact that in all its history there has never been any disorder in a parade of which the American Socialists had charge.

Parades of the unemployed have taken place in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Boston and Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Socialists, and in no instance has any disorder taken place.

Throughout the morning police were mobilized at the various central police stations and fire department houses. It was generally given out that these bluecoats were ordered to appear every gathering on the streets.

Five Hundred Special Policemen. Altogether there were 500 patrolmen in the special details that were distributed about in the fire houses and police stations and other points downtown.

meeting in which oratory flowed and quick action was taken at 180 Washington street, at 11 o'clock.

Information was received from every point of the city telling of the recruiting of thugs in all the police stations. This had the ominous aspect of conspiracy on the part of the police.

The chief of police, probably, was getting data which he hoped might in the future be used to bring about judicial murder.

The most high-handed and tyrannical action of the Chicago police, favoring of the repression of Russian autocracy, was in direct violation of the American constitution and the rights which the English people wrested from the English monarchs centuries ago.

The American constitution guarantees free speech and the right of peaceful assembly. The chief of Chicago's police set himself up as judge of what was likely to constitute a peaceful assemblage.

near the West Chicago avenue station reported this condition to the Daily Socialist quite on his own responsibility. He stated he was not a Socialist, but that to-day's events have influenced him to become one.

Dr. Reitman Emphatic. Meantime Dr. Reitman was a whirlwind of energy. He delivered himself of heated statements concerning the situation, and declared emphatically that he would appear on the lake front to mobilize the paraders if not another man appeared.

Thought It Police Bluff

He declared it to be his belief that Shippy and his departmental followers were merely engaged in a campaign of intimidation; that they were moved with the idea that the Socialists and the unemployed were of a "wishy-washy" nature, and would back water upon a show of purposeful threats from the police department.

What the Committee Did. Heated oratory in which the responsibility that the Socialist party bears for the welfare of the unemployed host that was being led by it was aimed at a minority of two fought the sentiment by pointing out that a withdrawal from the original purpose to parade would be craven at this time at the meeting of the Socialist parade committee at 180 Washington street at 11 a. m.

Dr. Knopfman's Speech. In view of the fact that the tyrannical stand against the parade and have given evidence that should the affair take place, it will be the scene of a massacre," he said, "I declare here and now that I don't wish to lead these people into what seems certain bloodshed."



DR. BEN REITMAN, Who Lead the Unemployed Parade and Was Arrested by Chief Shippy's Men

PROGRESS IN THE FIFTH SUNDAY SALOON CASE

Both sides have exhausted their peremptory challenges of witnesses in the fifth Sunday saloon trial against John Duerfueher, who has a saloon at 520 Cottage Grove avenue.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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END OF THAW CASE IS SEEN

Little Now Remains but Alienists—Jury to Get Case Next Week

New York, Jan. 24.—The end of the second trial of Harry K. Thaw, charged with the murder of Stanford White, is in sight. The greater part of the testimony in the case is now in the hands of the jury...

CROWDS BEATEN BY THUGS

(Continued from first page.)

They had been intended. Instead they were distributed for the most part among vagrants, who are not representatives of the working class...

Smith Repeats Story: James S. Smith, state secretary of the Socialist party, had a hot rebuke for the Chicago Examiner and the Inter Ocean when he was questioned concerning an interview with him...

Reitman Not Satisfied: Dr. Ben L. Reitman, among other things, repeatedly declared during the coroner's inquest that he would be stationed on the lake front at the place where the meeting was to be held...

Fearful of Massacre: "Comrade Eldridge may be bright," said Knapfing. "The police may not shoot; they may not massacre or crack heads; but we must consider thoroughly well that they do these things now."

Next Week to See Alienists: It is likely that several of the defendant's experts and some of the minor points of the defense may be questioned or contradicted by the prosecution...

YOUTH AND THAW KILLED MAN FOR REVENGE

George Pollas, 21 years old, an alleged youthful rough of West Hammond, was captured early this morning for having shot down in cold blood, in revenge for a slap, Henry Wienski, a saloonkeeper.

Wienski was a trustee of the village and highly respected by the citizens. On an occasion several weeks ago he ejected Pollas from his place for having struck a small child.

Police swore vengeance against his victim, and it is said, in the company of another youth named Liscola, carried it out yesterday. Liscola fired several ineffective shots at the witnesses to the tragedy. The two were captured in South Chicago on board a street car.

Y. M. C. A. WILL DEBATE P. P. S. L. IN MARCH

Last night a conference was held between a representative of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young People's Socialist League, and it was agreed to debate in March on the following question: "That congress should enact a law providing for government ownership and operation of all public utilities, including mines, factories and other means of social production."

The Y. M. C. A. auditorium, with a seating capacity of 500. The Y. P. S. L. the affirmative, and the Y. M. C. A. the negative, will be represented each by three debaters. The debaters selected by the Y. M. C. A. are Albert J. Engel, Leonard M. Coyne and Martin F. Smith. The Y. P. S. L. has not yet selected its champions.

BIG CUT IN PRICES IS LATEST STAGE IN PANIC

The panic has at last arrived at the stage when big cuts in prices are being made by manufacturers and wholesalers. The fact of overproduction, on which the Socialists have laid stress and which has all the while been denied through capitalistic sources, is at last to be recognized.

SARAH TRUAX, THE ACTRESS, IS MARRIED IN HOSPITAL

Sarah Truax, the actress, whose postponed marriage took place in the Woman's hospital, Rhodes avenue and Thirty-second street, yesterday afternoon, will have to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

The bridegroom is Charles Stanley Albert, a Minneapolis attorney. When Miss Truax was taken to the hospital, he returned to his home city, but yesterday again reached Chicago, and the ceremony was performed at the bedside of the bride. Her condition is not considered dangerous.

WALSH GOES TO GOTHAM TO RAISE MONEY FOR E. E.

John R. Walsh has gone to New York to raise money for his railroad Southern Indiana, which he is prominently in his recent trial on the charge of wrecking the Chicago National bank.

The January pay roll of the road, totaling \$1,000,000, has been held up until Feb. 11, and \$150,000 interest on bonds of the company will be due Feb. 1.

YOU WANT GOOD ADVICE YOU HAVE CLAIMS FOR WAGES YOU WANT TO SUE ANYONE YOU WANT TO DEFEND ANY SUIT YOU HAVE TROUBLE WITH YOUR LANDLORD YOU HAVE TROUBLE WITH YOUR TENANT YOU HAVE TROUBLE WITH MONEY LENDERS YOU HAVE BUSINESS OR PRIVATE TROUBLES YOU HAVE A CLAIM FOR PERSONAL INJURY YOU WANT TO FILE A PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY YOU WANT CONSULTATION FREE

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CLEARANCE SALE OF SOCIALIST BOOKS We Have a New Problem on Our Hands and WE NEED YOUR HELP WHEN WE MOVED TO 304 KINZIE STREET, LESS THAN TWO YEARS AGO, WE THOUGHT WE HAD A LARGE ENOUGH PLACE FOR A LONG TIME TO COME. BUT OUR GETTING STOCK OF SOCIALIST BOOKS HAS FILLED UP THE WHOLE ROOM, AND WE DON'T KNOW WHERE TO PUT THE NEW BOOKS THAT ARE COMING IN AND WILL CONTINUE TO COME IN DURING THE NEXT FIFTEEN MONTHS. ONE THING WE CAN DO THAT WILL GIVE US A LITTLE ROOM, IS TO CLOSE OUT, AT LESS THAN COST, CERTAIN BOOKS IN PAPER COVERS, TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE NEW BOOKS WE ARE BRINGING OUT. WE HAVE MADE UP A LIST OF WORTH OF BOOKS \$3.00 Sent by Mail to any address for \$1.00

W. D. HAYWOOD WILL SPEAK TO BIG DEFENSE MASS MEETING

A well attended meeting of the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone Defense conference was held last night at 50 North Clark street. B. Berlyn, delegate from the Chicago Federation of Labor, presided. The following communication was received and read and ordered published in the labor press for the general information of all defense conferences:

Letter in Full: "To the Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone Conference: Dear Comrade and See'y Fraseskul: Looking over the Chicago Daily Socialist, I see you are taking steps to finish the work of the conference."

"Now that Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone are free, your work is not done by that means. There are other fights that must be fought, and I believe that if the defense is turned into a labor union defense league and that your body recommend the same to all other conferences, that they would take it up."

"Hoping to hear that you will not give up the conference, I remain your comrade and brother, E. J. LEWIS, 1139 Alhambra Ave., San Francisco, Cal."

BLIZZARD IS TO STRIKE CHICAGO

"This will be the coldest day of the winter," said Professor H. J. Cox, the government forecaster. "The drop will be to about 14 degrees above zero."

BIG BUSINESS STEALS AND SCHOOL BOARD ORGANIZERS

While big business interests stole from the schools and children money for educational facilities, the Chicago school board "communized."

CONSTANTINE ENDS PRISON TERM; DIES OF INJURIES

Frank J. Constantine has completed his sentence in the Joliet penitentiary. He died from the injuries he received in his illegal attempt to commit suicide by picking head downward from the first gallery to the stone floor below.

CONGRESS GETS DOCUMENTS IN THE DOWNSON CASE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Correspondence concerning the quarrel between Admiral Brownson and Surgeon General Rixey of the United States Navy has been placed before the house of representatives.

GOVERNOR MAGOON OF CUBA SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON

Havana, Jan. 23.—The announcement was made at the palace that Governor Magoon had been summoned to Washington. The news was circulated in extra editions of the afternoon papers and caused much interest and speculation regarding the intentions of President Roosevelt. Governor Magoon will sail on Monday.

WISH TO KEEP CONFERENCE FROM INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 24.—Mine operators do not want the interstate convention of miners and operators to be held in Indianapolis, near the great body of miners.

JUDGE PARKER MAKES BITTER REPLY TO BRYAN

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Judge Alton B. Parker, once Democratic candidate for the presidency, has delivered himself of a stinging answer to the stinging comment made against him in a speech several days ago by William J. Bryan.

THE WEATHER

Office of Chief of Weather Bureau, Washington.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Illinois and Indiana—Fair, continued cold; Friday, Saturday fair and not so cold.

RICH CHICAGO WOMAN QUITS HUSBAND, ELOPES

Hyacinth beds have been aroused by what looks like a lascivious scandal in the district court. Mrs. Henry A. Alexander, of Chicago, and William Graham, of London, attorney.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL OUSTED BECAUSE OF GRAFT CHARGES

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—Assistant Minister of the Interior Gurko has been dismissed from office as the outcome of the Lidval grain scandal. M. Gurko, it was charged, made an illegal contract with Lidval to supply grain to the famine stricken provinces, and "exceeded his authority" in advancing him money.

BAD EYESIGHT CAUSES HEADACHES

I will send you by mail on seven days a trial "I-C" Glasses. If you will send me your name and age and address and tell me what type of eyes you can read 15 inches from the tip of your nose without glasses. If they send me \$1. We know that you will find them the clearest glasses and biggest bargain ever offered. If not, return them for exchange or come to the office.

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Varicocele

I. H. GREER, M.D.

LEWIS LECTURE AT THE GARRICK

SUNDAY MORNING AT 10:45. DOORS OPEN AT 10:15. 108 EAST RANDOLPH STREET

Theodore Roosevelt in one of his books called Thomas Paine "a filthy little atheist." Mr. Roosevelt is a Presbyterian. Less than a year ago he called William D. Haywood an "undesirable citizen." If you would really like to know and understand the part played by Thomas Paine in the American Revolution and whether he deserved the neglect and disrespect which has been meted out to him, come down to the Garrick Theater in good time. Did you know that Paine said there would be little liberty as long as men worked for wages?

SUBJECT A SOCIALIST ESTIMATE OF THOMAS PAINE

About Comrade R. Pfeiffer

WHEN Comrade Pfeiffer launched the Peoria Socialist he intended to maintain it until the close of the Presidential campaign. When he undertook to publish the Lewis Lectures in that paper, he still had that intention. For reasons that could not have been foreseen he was obliged to abandon that program and give up the paper. He then decided to enable the Daily Socialist to send forty issues to those who had subscribed with a view to getting the Lewis Lectures. He has paid to the Daily a sum sufficient to cover the expense of sending to all such as are not already receiving the Daily forty issues of this paper. It is now being sent; but if this should meet the eye of anyone who has been misled by any mistake, send in your name and it will be promptly attended to.

Good: Do It Again

IF YOU will take ten or twenty Syllabuses from the table in the Foyer every Sunday morning and distribute them during the week, we shall be able to get new recruits to our audience without giving your money to capitalists for advertisements. Last Sunday showed a marked improvement; but we have lots of Syllabuses which have been bought with your contributions and should be made use of. Help yourself. Don't forget the Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society's Ball Sunday afternoon. They are always willing to help us by singing for us. Let us help them. Mr. Lewis will be there.

A Big Musical Program

WE SHALL begin the musical program very promptly at 10:45 as we have several special numbers for the Paine lecture. In addition to Miss Alfonce with her violin and Miss B. Ilman, her accompanist, we shall have a piano solo by little Miss Eva Segerman. A special number for this meeting will be a soprano solo by Mrs. Leon N. Dushoff Hurwitz, formerly Miss Dushoff. She will sing "For all Eternity," composer Macheroni. She will be accompanied by Miss Ray Ains. Violin Obligato by Mr. Mark A. Suransky. In addition to all this we are to have as a special treat a vocal duet by Comrade Frank Finsterbach and Miss Benziger.

About That First Book

THE Lecture which is published below will be the third of the ten lectures that make up the first volume of the Lewis Lectures entitled, "Evolution, Social and Organic." Read it and see if you don't think you had better have it in permanent form along with the other nine. Cloth bound, 50 cents. If you get a green ticket Sunday morning you will get two volumes for it, and the ticket cost only 50 cents. The idea is that if you are an attendant at the Garrick Theater meetings you should be in on the ground floor. The Daily Socialist is offering to do as much for its readers; look through the Hustlers' Column. The book is in the hands of the printer who promised to have it ready and delivered in about two weeks.



Socialism and Darwinism

Lecture Delivered in the Garrick Theater, Chicago BY ARTHUR M. LEWIS

In the year 1906 the paper which has the largest circulation among English Socialists, "The Clarion," took a vote of its readers as to whom they considered to be the greatest man, the man who had contributed most to the progress of the race, which England had produced. By an overwhelming majority the place of honor went to Charles Darwin. That vote was as much a vindication of English Socialists as it was of the man whose name has become almost a synonym for "modern science."

Professor Giddings recently said, "inhabits a world of intellectual shades. He cannot grasp the earthly interests of the twentieth century." Every science in the biological hierarchy has contributed its quota to the establishment of the theory of evolution, and that theory in return has, in one department after another, produced order and system where before nothing existed but a conglomerate mass of apparently unrelated facts. So thoroughly has the theory impregnated every branch of science that an intelligent dentist must be an evolutionist.

Commenting on this passage of Jacoby's, Enrico Ferri says: "And this is why Germany, which has been the most fruitful field for the development of the Darwinian theories, is also the most fruitful field for the intelligent, systematic propagandists of Socialist ideas. And it is precisely for this reason that in Berlin, in the windows of the book stores of the Socialist propagandists, the works of Charles Darwin occupy the place of honor beside those of Karl Marx."

The chief honors fall to the two sciences—Ontogeny and Phylogeny. Ontogeny deals with the history of the germ from its beginning as an egg to its full fruition as a fully developed individual, or, as Haeckel defines it, "the history of the evolution of individual human organisms." Phylogeny is defined by the same authority as "the history of the evolution of the descent of man—that is, of the evolution of the various animal forms through which, in the course of countless ages, mankind has gradually passed to its present form."

Frederick Engels, in his reply to Duerhing, speaks of Darwin as follows: "He dealt the metaphysical conception of nature the heaviest blow by his proof that all organic beings, plants, animals, and man himself, are the products of a process of evolution going on through millions of years. In this connection Darwin must be named before all others."

From two to five eggs (each three thousandths of an inch in diameter) were contained in a spherical little case. These were arranged two deep in transverse rows, forming a ribbon. The ribbon adhered to the rock in an oval space. One which I found measured nearly twenty inches in length and half an inch in breadth. By counting how many balls were contained in a tenth of an inch in the row, and how many rows in an equal length of the ribbon, on the most moderate computation there were six hundred thousand eggs. Yet this doris was certainly not very common; although I was often searching under the stones, I saw only seven individuals. No fallacy is more common among naturalists than that the numbers of an individual species depend on its powers of propagation.

Ernest Unterman, in his latest work, "Marxian Economics," well says: "Marx discovered the specific laws of social development among human beings. . . . But while doing this, it never occurred to him to disregard the result of Darwin's work. On the contrary, he knew the art of combining Darwin's results with his own, without doing violence to either."

As an example of the working of the theory let us take Lamarck's piece de resistance, the giraffe. Lamarck says: "We know that this animal, the tallest of mammals, inhabits the interior of Africa, and that it lives in localities where the earth, almost always arid and destitute of herbage, obliges it to browse on the foliage of trees and to make continual efforts to reach it. It has resulted from this habit, maintained for a long period in all the individuals of its race, that its forelegs have become longer than the hinder ones, and that its neck is so elongated that the giraffe, without stooping on its hind legs, raises its head and reaches six meters in height (almost twenty feet)."

same time, prove the original of new species? It is precisely because Darwin solved both points of this tremendous problem with a clear and irrefutable affirmative that he occupies the foremost place in the annals of science.

Professor John Fiske said: "There is one thing which a man of original scientific or philosophical genius in a rightly ordered world should never be called upon to do. He should never be called upon to earn a living, for that is a wretched waste of energy, in which the highest intellectual power is sure to suffer serious detriment and runs the risk of being frittered away into hopeless ruin."

To his great task he brought a patience that is almost without parallel. One of his biographers, Grant Allen, tells us that: "His uncle and father-in-law, Josiah Wedgwood, suggested to him that the apparent sinking of stones on the surface might really be due to earthworm castings. So, as soon as he had some land of his own to experiment upon, he began, in 1842, to spread broken chalk over a field at Down, in which twenty-nine years later, in 1871, a trench was dug to test the results. "What other naturalist," asks Allen, "ever waited so long and so patiently to discover the upshot of a single experiment? Is it wonderful that a man who worked like that should succeed, not by faith, but by logical power, in removing mountains?"

Darwin studied domestic animals. He observed how many and how widely different races there are of horses, dogs, swine, poultry in general and pigeons in particular. In each instance the many varieties are derived from an original common stock, as domestic fowls from the Indian jungle fowl, and pigeons from the old-world rock dove.

"Derived," but how—by what process? In the case of domestic creatures this was not difficult to answer. It is accomplished by breeders "selecting" the individuals to be bred from. In the case of pigeons, which Darwin laid particular stress on, the fancier seemed to be able to obtain almost any kind of a bird by selecting as parents those pigeons which had the desired characteristics developed to the most pronounced degree, and then again selecting in the same way from their progeny. In this way were produced birds so different from each other and their ancestors as the tumbler, the fantail, the pouter and about a hundred and fifty other varieties. The same with horses. If the breeder desired draught horses, he selected for parents those animals with massive shoulders and sturdy limbs. When a racer wins a "classic" race it is at once sent to the stud farm. Although in the zenith of its powers it races no more; it is "selected" for another and more important role—the reproduction, and, it is hoped, the accentuation of the characteristics which enabled it to outrun its competitors.

All this impressed on Darwin's mind the importance of the word "selection," which appears in the title of his theory and the subtitle of his epoch-making book. Could it be possible that nature contained some principle or combination of principles, which performed among wild animals a part analogous to that of the breeder, among domestic animals? Darwin discovered that this is precisely what takes place.

His famous theory may be formulated under the three following heads: (1) Heredity. (2) Variation. (3) The struggle for existence, with its resultant survival of the fittest.

Darwin requires very little of heredity, and what he does ask is beyond dispute. It is enough for his theory if like begets like, and "figs" do not grow on thistles. Similarly with variation, the demands of his hypothesis are very slight. If it be conceded that variation is a fact, that offspring do vary from their parents and each other, it is enough. And who will dispute this in a world where no two creatures are exactly and in all particulars alike. The apparent contradiction that heredity demands likeness, while variation requires difference, is confined to the surface—it is not real. The likeness is general, while the difference is particular. A sheep may be born with shorter or longer legs, by variation; but it will be a sheep and not a horse, by heredity.

As an example of the working of the theory let us take Lamarck's piece de resistance, the giraffe. Lamarck says: "We know that this animal, the tallest of mammals, inhabits the interior of Africa, and that it lives in localities where the earth, almost always arid and destitute of herbage, obliges it to browse on the foliage of trees and to make continual efforts to reach it. It has resulted from this habit, maintained for a long period in all the individuals of its race, that its forelegs have become longer than the hinder ones, and that its neck is so elongated that the giraffe, without stooping on its hind legs, raises its head and reaches six meters in height (almost twenty feet)."

Lamarck thought this length of neck was acquired by "continual efforts to reach," or, as Alfred Russel Wallace puts it in his criticism of Lamarck—"stretching." Many critics ventilated their wit on this theory of Lamarck's, under the impression that they were lampooning Darwin's idea. They made a blunder similar to that of those critics of Utopian Socialism who labor under the pleasing delusion that they are riddling the theories of Marx. Professor Ritchie has preserved a couple of stanzas by

a witty Scotch judge who aimed his poem at Darwin, but hit Lamarck.

"A deer with a neck that was longer by half Than the rest of his family, try not to laugh. By stretching and stretching became a giraffe, Which nobody can deny. That four-footed beast which we now call a whale, Held his hind legs so close that they grew to a tail, Which he used for thrashing the sea, like a flail, Which nobody can deny. But Darwin's theory is altogether independent of the "stretching" idea. The causes and origin of heredity and variation are up to this moment, alike wrapped in mystery. But when science succeeds in penetrating those secrets, it is extremely unlikely that Darwin's theory will be seriously weakened, no matter what the causes may prove to be.

Now about the giraffe. We will suppose, for the sake of illustration, two giraffes, a male and a female, whose necks are precisely five feet long. We will confine our illustration to the question of the neck alone. We will suppose this particular pair to give birth to a family of three. First comes the male. All we ask of heredity is that the young shall be giraffes; not camels or any other species; and this heredity guarantees. Now comes variation. As this is an ideal case for the purpose of illustrating the theory, we will have one of the three shorter-necked than the parents, another the same length, while the third has a longer neck—over five feet.

Now comes the struggle for existence. When this family of giraffes is fairly grown and the new-comers are approaching breeding age—mark the importance of this matter of "breeding age," for the problem is to find out how nature determines which shall be bred from—they are obliged to forage for themselves. There is no pasture to graze; they live in what is almost a desert. There are few shrubs; scarcely anything but fairly high trees—from ten to twenty feet. If a giraffe breeder had this matter in hand and he wished to increase the length of the giraffe's neck, the problem would be simple. He would select number three, with the longest neck, pair it with the longest-necked member of the opposite sex in this other family and the trick would be done. But this is in Central Africa, where there is no breeder to interfere, and the question is, Can nature accomplish the same result without his help?

This is what happens. First, the leaves are eaten from all the lower branches, as they are reached with the least effort. Then they go higher and still higher until the point is reached where number one, with the shortest neck, cannot reach any further and the terrible struggle for existence begins. Number two sees no danger as yet and number three has things all his own way. But with short-necked number one a tragedy has begun. Every day now sees the food further out of his reach, and even number two is obliged to reach out for his supply. The breeding time is approaching, but the longer-necked and therefore well-fed and vigorous females will have nothing to do with this wobbly-staring creature, and the longer-necked, well-fed males shun the short-necked, starving females. If the starving ones mate, the mother dies before giving birth to offspring, or she cannot get nourishment enough to rear her progeny; in either case there is no effective succession. So the longer-necked are the fittest and they survive. Thus does nature "select" one by the negative process of destroying the rest, in about the same way as a man "selects" one puppy in a litter by drowning the rest. In the case of the puppies we may say "artificial selection;" in the case of the giraffe it is "natural selection." And this theory, simple as it may seem here, revolutionized biology.

It is worthy to note that "natural" selection has many advantages over "artificial" selection. The breeder may be mistaken; he may select the wrong puppy and drown his superior. The horse that won the great race may have had a fitter-footed companion in the same stable had the trainer known how to develop his possibilities. The gardener may have selected the best root or stem through carelessness. But nature makes no such mistakes, or if she does she eventually redeems them. Her method, while it is wholly fortuitous and unskillful, is practically infallible. The condition of survival is adaptation to environment. The very process of selection, in itself, a sure test of fitness. True, moral considerations are eliminated—at least in the non-social world—yet nature offers something like a "fair field and no favor." When we speak of nature's favorites, we simply mean those who are best fitted to meet her hard conditions.

Take a row of celery plants, from which future seedlings are to be "selected." In this instance, let us suppose, the quality desired is ability to resist frost. How is the gardener to know which of fifty plants are the "best," in this respect? He has no method of finding out with any degree of certainty. But nature comes along some night with a sharp frost and "selects" ten by killing forty. And the very act of this "natural" selection proves that these ten are better able to withstand the frost than their fellows.

Breeders of white sheep who supply the white wool market have a very tangible guide—they kill every lamb that shows the least tinge of black. But even here nature is not to be outdone. In Virginia there is—or at least was in Darwin's day—a wild hog of pure black. One of its staple foods was known as the "paint-root." Any hog with the least speck of white on its body was poisoned by this root, while its all-black brothers found it a health-sustaining and excellent food.

Power of Environment.

In an environment which remained constant and where a species of animals had reached a population which strained the limits of subsistence—food supply—those offspring which most closely resembled their parents who had triumphed in that environment would again succeed and be selected. While if the environment changed—became warmer or colder, for example—those descendants which happened to vary in a direction making them better able to cope with the new conditions would be selected for survival as against those which resembled their parents, which parents had survived in their day because they were adapted to the prior environment.

For example, a country is well supplied with water and it is as a consequence fertile and "green." In such a country green insects and green reptiles will be selected, because a green background will render them almost invisible to their enemies. Individuals of other colors will make their appearance by variation, but they will be devoured before they reach breeding age and have a chance to reproduce the variation. But suppose desiccation (drying up) sets in. The country loses its water supply, as Krapotkin has shown to have been the case in Northwest Mongolia and East Turkestan, leading to the enforced exodus of the barbarians. Now green will disappear and brown or yellow—say brown—take its place. While this change will not, so far as we know, cause insects and lizards to breed brown instead of green, it will insure the survival of "selection" of such as are born brown and the destruction of those which breed true to their ancestors. Now, every atavistic return to green will be mercilessly weeded out, just as, when the country was well watered and green, every sporadic production of brown was doomed to death.

This is the biological foundation of that environment philosophy which now pervades all our thinking (change the physical environment, says the biologist, and the species will be transformed). Change the economic environment, says the Socialist, and if you make the right change, the race will be redeemed. Both statements rest on the same fundamental laws. As the many and highly important implications of this theory are fully dealt with in subsequent lectures, most of them will be passed here.

Sozialistische Variation. We may note, however, that whenever any nation in the modern world produces, in the development of its industry, a Socialist variation, that new feature at once proves its utility and is "selected" in the Darwinian sense, because it constitutes an advantage over the previous form of social organization, in that particular. This is the reason why the trust—which is Socialist and revolutionary in its essential tendencies—is always victorious, in spite of the foolish ravings of the Hearst newspapers and the anedidivian twaddles of William Jennings Bryan.

But Darwin's crowning achievement is that he made the general theory of evolution impregnable by thoroughly and conclusively demonstrating it in his own field of naturalist. From then on it was only a question of time as to when its application would be universal.

Socialism may be defined as the application of the theory of evolution to the phenomena of society. This is precisely what Marx and Engels accomplished, and this is why their work is so fundamentally opposed to the conventional theories and theological superstitions current in their time, and so fully in harmony with all the latest achievements in the scientific world. History ceases to be a meaningless mass of war and famine, bloodshed and cruelty. It becomes a panorama presenting the development of society according to laws which may be understood and with a future that may be measurably predicted.

It develops by the operation of forces that no man or class can wholly stay or hinder. The power of those forces and the direction in which they are now making has been well set forth by Victor Hugo by a very striking simile in the following passage: "We are in Russia. The Neva is frozen. Heavy carriages roll upon its surface. They improvise a city. They lay out streets. They build houses. They buy. They sell. They laugh. They dance. They permit themselves anything. They even light fires; this water becomes granite. There is winter, there is ice and they shall last forever. A glacial pair and war spreads over the sky and our world says that the sun is dead. But no, thou art not dead, oh Liberty! At an hour when they have most profoundly forgotten thee; at a moment when they least expect thee, thou shalt arise, oh, dazzling light! Thou shalt shoot thy bright and burning rays, thy heat, thy life, on all this mass of ice become hideous and dead. Do you hear that dull thud, that cracking, deep and dreadful? 'Tis the Neva tearing loose. You said it was granite, 'tis it split like glass. 'Tis the breaking of the ice, I tell you. 'Tis the water alive, joyous and terrible. I progress recklessly. 'Tis humanity again beginning its march. 'Tis the river which retires its courses, its roots, its mangroves, strikes together, cracks, and draws in its waves not only the empire of Czar Nicholas, but all of the relics of ancient and modern despotism. That trestlework floating away! It is the throne. That other trestle! It is the scaffold. That old book, half sunk! It is the old code of capitalist laws and morals. That old trestle just sinking! It is a tenement house in which wage slaves lived. See these all pass by, peeringly, never more to return; and for this immense exulting, for this supreme victory of life over death, what has been the necessary sacrifice of thy looks, oh, sun! One stroke of thy strong arm, oh, labor!"

CLASSIFIED Free Advertising

Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, For Rent Rooms, of an acceptable nature and not to exceed ten words...

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER AND thorough office man; good salary. See MEYERS, Daily Socialist office.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BRIGHT, ENERGETIC, TRUSTWORTHY boy, 15 years of age, desires position as office boy...

POSITION IN RESTAURANT As cook, dishwasher or any work in general...

BY AN INTELLIGENT, WILLING boy, 16 years; errands, factory or learning a good light trade...

BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOY, 15 years of age, desires position as office boy; willing to start for \$4. W. H. H. 254 Blue Island av.

AM VERY MUCH IN NEED OF scrubbing and cleaning; will do work conscientiously. Write to Mrs. Weller, 1191 Homan av.

STRONG JEWISH MAN, WHO IS not long in this country, is looking for work of any kind. Address P. 280 Maxwell st.

A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOY wants situation as office or stock boy; can furnish ref.; exp. L. Davidson, 649 W. 12th st.

A NURSE WOULD LIKE TO GET A permanent position to take care of an invalid lady or child. Nurse, 2529 Indiana av.

BY YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS, FIREMAN or engineer's helper. Stephen Neumann, 575 N. Winchester av.

YOUNG MAN, ALL-AROUND Mechanist's apprentice, 3 years' exp. Ed Reineck, 575 N. Winchester av.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER will work reasonable for short while. M. Kolbrun, 300 W. Monroe st.

BY A YOUNG MAN AS BLACKSMITH; good all-around man. Frank Schwarz, 611 S. Center av.

BY YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT shipping clerk, 3 years exp. Morris Reinstein, 462 S. Union st.

ANY KIND OF JOB BY YOUNG man, 29 years old. G. R. 23, Daily Socialist.

BY LABORER, HAD EXP. IN LUMBER yard. John Fisher, 661 Blue Island av.

CARPENTER, 10 YEARS' EXP., painting and quick worker. 401 Oakley Blvd.

BY YOUNG MAN AS STOCK CLERK, 2 years' exp. A. Rubin, 137 Maxwell st.

ROOMS TO RENT

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 252 Prairie av.

REAL ESTATE

ATTENTION, COMRADES WHO have a small amount of money to invest in first-class real estate...

UNEMPLOYED ATTENTION! 60 acres, part in cultivation; buildings, orchard, water; Oakark farm; 1600; terms. COUYNE, 225 S. 5th av.

FOR SALE—FARM, 40 ACRES NICE land in Gohierville, Mich.; cheap for cash. F. H. Collins, 170 Chicago av.

FINANCIAL

\$25,000,000 (BISHOP CREEK) \$1,000,000 (HERCULES) \$500,000 (WERNEZ)

This is the capitalization of the three mines whose stocks I sell. Which is the best figure for stockholders? Are you one and don't know? ERRORS OF CAPITALIZATION explained in my 40-page book...

"SOCIALIST MINE AGENCY" 841 N. 53d av., Chicago.

Bishop Creek Gold I offer 4,000 shares, cash or installments. New York banking references as to my ability to deliver stock.

F. J. MOWRY 78-80 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

Scandinavian Gold Mine 400 acres, Nome, Alaska; cubic yard yields \$1.35; shares cheap; book of ALASKA scenes FREE. "AGITATOR," 841 N. 53d av., Chicago.

BISHOP CREEK WARRINER Don't borrow money on your Bishop stock from irresponsible brokers who intend selling your stock as soon as you get it in their hands...

MONEY TO LOAN—\$1,000 to \$400 to loan on improved real estate at 7 per cent interest; property must be worth double amount of loan. JOHN T. CAULFIELD, 113 E. 7th st.

I HAVE \$5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL estate at 6 per cent to private party. Address L. 14, Daily Socialist.

BEFORE BUILDING A HOUSE a wise man computes the amount and kind of material required, otherwise a bad job results; but when building your body you guess as to the kind and amount of food required...

OBITUARY Newman, Mary (nee Traubetter), mother of Mrs. James S. Smith, passed away Saturday, 2 p. m., January 23, from 171 West Cullum avenue to Montrose cemetery.

THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX

By Louis B. Boutin This is one of the most valuable books ever published for students who want to understand Socialism. It is a systematic and orderly statement of the whole Marxian system...

Another strong feature of the book is that it answers conclusively the criticisms which claim that Marx's economic theory has been overturned by later economists...

Cloth, \$1.00, postpaid. CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 264 East Kinzie Street, Chicago.

News for Unionists

The Commercial Telegraphers Journal desires the address of all friends of union labor who are personally acquainted with the members of any legislature, the governor of any state, congressman or United States senator...

UNION MEETINGS

The regular meeting of Local Union No. 3, International Union of Steam Engine Drivers will be held at the headquarters of the union, 235 Randolph Street, on January 23, at 7:30 East Randolph Street...

SAYS STOESEL CHARGED \$1 FOR EGGS AT PORT ARTHUR

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—Testimony showing the straits of the civil population at Port Arthur during the siege was given at the court martial of Lieut. Gen. Stoessel by Col. Vershinin, civil commissioner of that place...

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—No. 2 red f. o. b. 99c@1.01; No. 3 red, 99c@1.00; No. 4 red, 96c@97c; No. 2 hard, 91c@92c; No. 3 hard, 87c@88c.

CORN—No. 2 grade on track and f. o. b. solid, 59c@60c; No. 3 yellow, 54c@55c; No. 4 yellow, 50c@51c; Illinois proportional: No. 2, 48c@49c; No. 3, 46c@47c; No. 4, 44c@45c.

OATS—No. 4 on track and f. o. b. sold at 49c; No. 4 white, 47c@48c; No. 2, 49c@50c; No. 3 white, 49c@50c; standard, 49c@50c; Illinois proportional: No. 4, 48c@49c; No. 4 white, 47c@48c; No. 2 white, 49c@50c.

HAY—Choice timothy, 15c@16c; No. 1 timothy, 12c@13c; No. 2 timothy and No. 1 mixed, 10c@11c; Kansas and Indian Territory prairie, choice, 10c@11c; No. 1, 10c@11c; No. 2, 9c@10c; Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota prairie, choice, 10c@11c; No. 1, 8c@9c; lower grades, 7c@8c; Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin feeding hay, 16c@17c.

POULTRY—Live: Turkey, 10c per lb.; chickens, hens, 10c; springs, 10c; ducks, 10c; geese, 10c@11c per doz. Dressed: Turkey, 15c; chickens, 10c@11c; ducks, 9c@10c; geese, 10c.

POTATOES—Sweet, 10c@11c; Irish, per bu., bulk, 8c@9c; do, in sacks, 5c@6c.

CATTLE—Receipts estimated early at 6,000 head at \$9.00. Prices stated in steady to high, but later the advance was lost, some remaining in first hands. Best offered sold at \$3.75, bulk of best steers going at \$4.70@5.00.

Choice to fancy steers, \$5.00@6.20; Medium to good steers, 4.30@4.52; Inferior cows and ETAION, 04.41@4.10; Superior to fair steers, 3.50@4.25; Fat cows and heifers, 2.50@3.50.

Cattle at six western markets, 14,000. Cattle at six western markets, 14,000. Cattle at six western markets, 14,000.

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THINK AS BELLE BANK WILL PAY

Men engaged in looking into the financial affairs of A. C. Tisdelle, whose private bank at 24 La Salle street suspended business yesterday, announced that every depositor in the bank would be paid in full...

ON THE RIALTO

WEEK AT THE THEATERS. Auditorium—San Carlo company in operatic repertory. Academy—Edna, the Pretty Typewriter. Bijou—Kidnaped for Revenge. Bush Temple—Captain Swift. Chicago Opera House—William Hodges in "The Man From Home".

WHERE TO GO

A meeting of the Anthropological society will be held at 2:30 p. m., 75 Randolph street, on Friday, Jan. 24. Author of two books on American and Colonial government used in the public schools of the Philippines will speak on "The Filipino".

The Profit System Orchestra in Action



Changing Their Tune

"After the regular business of the local 'testimonial' session is held. One old soldier, who was shot in the civil war, got up and said: 'Comrades, I wish I was a cannon loaded up to the muzzle with Socialism and had General Debs to set me off. I'd scatter Socialism from Maine to California.' Another comrade arose and said: 'Comrades, we have got a bigger cannon than my predecessor speaks of...'

"The Socialists of Wichita are still laughing at the editor of the Wichita Beacon who, charged at the success of a meeting held in that city last week addressed by Wayland of the Appeal, came forth with a denunciation of the 'can'ty howlers' and declared that there was no Socialism in Wichita...

"The Wichita local news in the council chamber of the city hall. 'Here is a good one of Wayland's that might be worth repeating: 'When I started work on a little party in Wichita, it was not long before the postmaster in the town was one at me. He was getting \$1,500 a year and couldn't reconcile himself to any one that wasn't satisfied with present conditions...'

"The Appeal increased in circulation and his salary as postmaster increased to \$3,500 he was still sore at me. 'At \$5,000 a year he was sore. 'At \$10,000 a year he was sore. 'Now that the Appeal has brought his postoffice into the class that pays him \$15,000 a year he is still sore, because—he's sore because he's sore. 'Well, I am 'convulsively' nice. I have gained and retained five pounds in weight—25 now—and feel pretty good except I have a 'game' leg that bothers me when I am least expecting it. I will try to start back next week. Yours for the revolution, 'F. W. SAVAGE'.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

Hustlers, we've got to pull ourselves together with a jerk! Never mind how much it hurts. Do it. We're letting the sand get into our eyes and that won't do. For the last three days there has been a steady falling off of both subscriptions and money receipts...

Here is an excerpt from the weekly bulletin sent out from Prohibition headquarters in Chicago. Read this and see what the Prohibitionists are doing for their movement:

"To date 2,242 subscriptions for 1908 have been received, aggregating \$17,646, average a fraction over \$7.50 each. At an average of but \$30 each we shall need pledges from only 20,000 friends—17,758 more—to complete the \$100,000 fund which the national committee needs to make the presidential canvass of 1908 the success it ought to and must be.

"We therefore ask for and confidently expect at least 17,758 more subscriptions at this average of \$5.00."

This is the spirit which carried state after state for the 'drys' at recent elections. Are the Socialists to trail the dust of the Prohibition party? Are the principles of Socialism not worth the effort and sacrifice given to any other political party? They are. The Hustlers merely need to take these facts home to themselves and reflect upon them, no matter how much they sting. Then, while the hurt is still in you, ACT!

One hundred and six new subscribers were added to the Daily's list yesterday. It is not yet too late to add a full thousand new subscribers. The number can be secured easily if the Hustlers resolve to get them. You can get one today.

In the meantime loan your paper five dollars. This loan is not asked as a donation to a campaign fund. It is a distinct loan, which will be returned promptly. The Daily will keep faith with you. Do your share for the greatest cause that ever came to man.

John Siemens, Douglass, Neb., thinks the Daily is a live wire, so he makes a \$5 donation for more electricity. There goes C. N. Daniels with a \$3 book of de stamps just purchased to help the Daily on to victory.

Henry Linter, Chicago, didn't see his way clear to make the paper a \$5 loan, so he did the next best thing and made the amount \$4. John Weimer, Winfield, Kan., visited the office of the Daily Socialist this morning, inspected the plant, made a \$2 donation and arranged to get copies of the Friday issues. No Socialist should come to Chicago and leave without first going through the Daily Socialist building.

Edward Plumb, St. Joseph, Mich., plunks in \$2 as the last payment on his share of stock. Here's H. W. Burk, Chicago, with a \$1 donation. And still they come.

Cartoonist Savage, whose health broke down several weeks ago, is regaining strength rapidly. He lands in the office this morning by letter with five new ones and a renewal. Here's his letter in full: 'Wellington, Kan., Jan. 21.

"Dear Comrade: These are a few scalps gathered in by 'Foot Lo' and you might say that he is 'heep proud' and looking for more. Regular meeting of the Grocery and Market Drivers' Union, Local 752, will be held Sunday afternoon, 2:30 p. m., at 10 South Clark street. All members are requested to be present. A. J. DEAN, Sec.

In answering advertisements, please mention the Daily Socialist.

"Dear Comrade: How I desire to help the Daily! How can we give up, when it will mean such a tremendous sacrifice to do so? 'I have already paid \$30 for stock when I was not financially able to buy more than one share. I also have paid \$2 on a subscription, besides canvassing for subscriptions. 'Now I am an old man, no longer able to dig coal, and have others depending on me for support, so I can give no more money, but will give two of my shares of stock which I enclose. 'I would suggest that you might realize some money on them by offering them as prizes at some of the entertainments which you have where an admission fee is charged, but you are at liberty to do with them as you think best. 'And here is my fraternal hand and heart to you all, and to Old Soldier of Orling, Wash. 'ANOTHER OLD SOLDIER.

"A dollar to help the Daily fight the battle of freedom," says F. A. Davley, Detroit, Mich., as he makes a donation. Another bunch of cards has disappeared off the Hustler editor's desk. They must have gone to J. T. Hartly, Portia, N. D., for here's his letter enclosing \$5 and asking for cards. 'L. M.' Stonington, Ind., takes another V spot's worth of cards and says: 'I'll use them as fast as I can.'

These \$5 loans are the very backbone of the Daily's future. Nine out of ten of those who read this have not yet taken this step for the permanent publication of a daily working class paper. Others are making sacrifices which ought to stir the dormant into life. Send in that \$5 tonight and it will be returned to you on a date designated by yourself.

James W. Palmateer, South Bend, Ind., leads up with a \$5 bunch of subscription cards and starts on the warpath. At the last meeting of the South Bend Carpenters' union Palmateer succeeded in selling six subscription cards for the Daily. The South Bend Socialists hold Sunday meetings and will be pushing the Daily at the next one.

Harry C. Bally, McAlester, Ok., takes \$5 worth of subscription cards and promises to boost the Daily in his town. What are you doing? A suspicious-looking character has been prowling the streets of Chicago all day. If he appears tomorrow he will be watched and a careful tab kept on his movements.

If you see a job of printing carrying the union label with the number 65 you will know it was done by the Workers' Publishing Society. See to it that this number is on the next job done for you: 'em.

Here's another Canadian paying \$5 a year for the Daily Socialist. His name is M. Astkins and he lives in Weymouth, N. S. That ought to make the 'States' Socialists appreciate the fact that they can get the paper for less than half what the Canadians must pay. The postal laws are responsible.

The due stamps are now due at your house. Get in on these Hustlers, for they not only provide the Daily with a steady income, but are as good as cash for subscriptions or stock. A book of twenty stamps costs \$3 and they sell for 15 cents each.

All the way from Sheridan, Wyo., comes a \$2 bill which used to belong to A. J. Robinson. Now it's going to work for Socialism, and incidentally Robinson gets the Daily for another year.

Fifty cents more on the sustainer's fund from L. Rivet, Chicago. Paul Farrell, Chicago, makes a \$1 donation and knows a lot more who should do the same thing.

Local Monmouth, Ill., takes \$5 worth of subscription cards and sets a good example for other locals. Here's another Canadian paying \$5 a year for the Daily Socialist. His name is M. Astkins and he lives in Weymouth, N. S. That ought to make the 'States' Socialists appreciate the fact that they can get the paper for less than half what the Canadians must pay. The postal laws are responsible.

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All the way from Sheridan, Wyo., comes a \$2 bill which used to belong to A. J. Robinson. Now it's going to work for Socialism, and incidentally Robinson gets the Daily for another year.

Fifty cents more on the sustainer's fund from L. Rivet, Chicago. Paul Farrell, Chicago, makes a \$1 donation and knows a lot more who should do the same thing.

Local Monmouth, Ill., takes \$5 worth of subscription cards and sets a good example for other locals. Here's another Canadian paying \$5 a year for the Daily Socialist. His name is M. Astkins and he lives in Weymouth, N. S. That ought to make the 'States' Socialists appreciate the fact that they can get the paper for less than half what the Canadians must pay. The postal laws are responsible.

The due stamps are now due at your house. Get in on these Hustlers, for they not only provide the Daily with a steady income, but are as good as cash for subscriptions or stock. A book of twenty stamps costs \$3 and they sell for 15 cents each.

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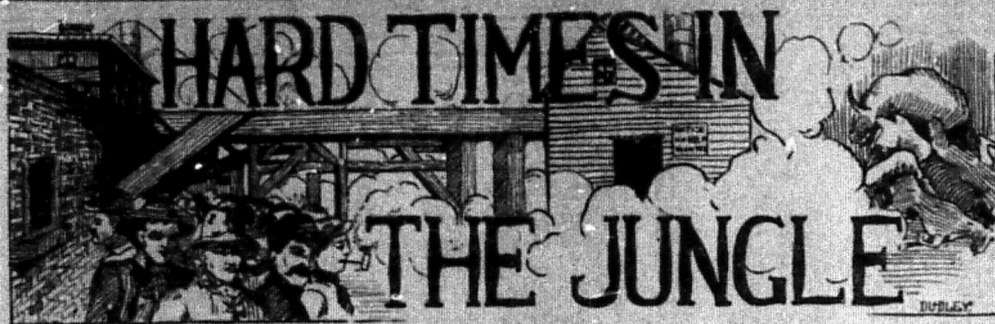
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BY DVORAK
(Pictures by Dudley)

"Say, Scrib, I just had a conversation with the Sunday editor of the Examiner," exclaimed the artist, as he burst in upon me one evening. I sat at my desk busily engaged in reading the very paper.

"Well, what of it?" I demanded. "That's nothing unusual, is it?"

"No, not as a rule; but I bet you can't guess what he told me," he challenged. I acknowledged my ignorance, and he proceeded to "fill" me with news. "First of all, he thinks that you're burnt in upon me one evening. I sat at my desk busily engaged in reading the very paper.

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expansive of water separating them from those they had left behind before that widespread rumor of fabulous riches to be gained in the new land had reached them and caused them to spend their last penny for what? Who can answer that question? I won't try. Opinions vary.

We went on with the ever-increasing crowd, in utter silence. It struck us as being too sacred a place to be broken by any unneeded remark on our part. Soon the procession turned into a side street and entered the yards through an employees' entrance. There it joined an already large crowd. From 600 to 1,000 jobless gathered around, waiting and hoping for employment.

As far as I could gather with my knowledge of the Slavish tongue, there were representatives of Lithuanian, Polish, Slavonian, Moravian, Russian and a generous sprinkling of Bohemian languages, besides here and there a group of all the other nations.

From there we walked over to Swift's. The same spectacle met our eyes. Both plants were working on shifts, we were told. In front of the Nelson Morris plant we found a larger crowd still. The waiting, we were told, was about a week for indefinite periods. Here the women were in the majority.

At Libby, McNeill & Libby's the conditions were better on account of winter being the only time that sausages can be shipped.

All at once a sharp blast announced 7 o'clock. The crowds began to scatter. Each sought his or her previous position or foreman in hopes of securing employment. At the moment that the herders began rousing the cattle to their doom a force of police began to run the job seekers out of the yards to their doom, starvation and undeserved hardship. The cattle to be executed with one blow and with the least gain possible; the herds and willing worker to be sent forth into the new and ever-increasing terrors of the times—to be pointed out as the lazy and dangerous element, undesirable citizens, etc.

We, of course, were banished with the rest. Once in the whirl of those going out it was an utter impossibility to direct our movements. We were shoved here and there. I was unconsciously reminded of the time I had to make my way through the gates of the Cattle and horse yards. The older and more sedate turned toward their homes, but the younger and more excitable adhered to the more frequented corners and water closets. An oldish man with many grizzled locks began talking to a group in his own language, which I was able to understand.

"Ah, yes, the boys should be treated thus; are the cattle that we should be shoved and clubbed into submission?" he argued. The crowd murmured. The speaker nodded and continued in a lower tone:

"Listen, brothers, we came to this country with an idea of getting freedom. I know we were misled by exaggerated reports in many respects; for we were led to believe we could find a better home by working for a living. See what has come of it. We are told there is no work for us and we are laid off indefinitely. We are anxious to work, but we are not allowed to. Where then is the argument of those that say, 'This country is free, because you can work when you want to and don't have to when you don't want to'?"

"They call us ignorant foreigners. Ah, brothers, we may be ignorant as to their wisdom, but they are ignorant as to our wisdom."

Just then the bulky form of a few men entered into view. He scanned the crowd he majestically commanded:

"Here, you guys, get out of it. Scatter out."

The crowd obeyed without a murmur, although they cast scolding looks in his direction.

The artist remained unusually quiet all this while. Of course I didn't blame him, for I knew he didn't understand a word of what had been said. But I did notice that his nearly comical mug was drawn in dismal lines. His eyes glittered and a heightened color had come into his face.

"Well, artist, what do you think of it so far?" I inquired.

"It's a d—d shame," he growled severely. "Those poor fellows are certainly driven around like beasts. Say, Scrib, I don't believe a job for being socialist, really I don't."

I smiled. I really had to, for poor Artist said it so earnestly.

"Spoken like a man, artist," I commented. "But how do you know that they are socialist? I don't see that they are socialist, really I don't."

"Why aren't they?" he inquired with a surprised look. Poor Artist! He imagined that as long as anybody had a speech and didn't belong to either of the other parties he must be a Socialist.

"Never mind, old boy," I said, patting him on the shoulder. "You're wrong, of course some of them probably are. But as far as the speech is concerned, there was no mention of that well-meaning party."

"Say, what do you think of it?" he asked me. "I'll have a quiet meeting here as the speaker is concerned. I'll have a well-meaning man stopped by

failed to explain. I righted my neglect immediately.

"Wait a minute, Vashu," he interposed. "We will make that an even fifteen. You know I have not put in anything yet."

And pulling out the money he computed the exact amount while Vashu was convulsed with joy. First he shook my hand, then the artist, and had we let him no doubt he would have hugged us. And yet some say they are an unfeeling and ungrateful lot out in the 'jungle'.

After the excitement of the moment had subsided a little Vashu asked us if we wouldn't please go and see the Littlevek family. He said that he had heard that there was a fine time supposed to originate.

A little way down the street Vashu stopped and said: "You fellows would like to know how to live out in the 'jungle'?"

"Well, you do, just come in here for a minute."

"We followed him into a small frame house. He no sooner opened the door than a breath of fresh air struck our faces. As he explained later, he remarked "soothe to a man over."

Inside we saw a sign that made us turn sick at heart. There were mattresses laid out on the floor and on them were several pairs of all sorts of shoes. The walls were dimly lighted with a few candles.

There was a table with only two of its original legs. The others were substitutes. Four big chairs were stretched across the table, and away from the necessity of chairs, although there were a few of the useful article.

The walls were damp and cracked. There was no fire in the stove, and the room for it would be too cold to have any fresh air get in. At first glance, one would have said that the room was neglected and filthy, but after getting used to the gloomy surroundings, everything that could be done with manual labor and without cost was done to make it clean. At first we thought that the room was swept and grown-up with, but we found that it was an old woman huddled in a corner, reading an enormous Bible.

"Babusha," said Vashu loudly. "Babusha, do you hear still louder."

"You know," he said, turning to us. "Then going over to her he laid a hand on her shoulder and bending close to her ear, he nearly yelled:

"Babusha, I have brought some nice little shoes for you."

The woman got on her feet with a gasp and shuffled over to us. Turning her pale, deep-set eyes on us, she held out a withered, shaking hand to the artist. Vashu smiled and led her back to the corner.

"Babusha is eighty-seven years old," he informed us. "and all she does now is to read the Bible which she cannot see and pray for the good of us."

The artist looked puzzled.

"Is Babusha her name?" he finally inquired.

"Oh, no. Babusha means the same as grandma in English," Vashu informed him pleasantly.

"What are these books put up three high for?" queried the artist again.

"That is quite a long story, and I will tell it to you on another day," Vashu winked and said Vashu led us out.

Outside Vashu turned to us and said: "First of all, you must remember that some of the people here own their own homes. My folks are one of the lucky ones. It was my father's money."

Well, it's this way. When there is work most of the people here rent houses and live alone. Some, of course, have boarders, but not many. Then there are the happy few as soon as hard times come and money is gone, all those that rent homes are carried out of them, into the street. Then it is that those who have their own homes come to the rescue, and invite them into their own families. We have at present six families in our house. Then it is that we must put up with beds enough for all the people who are carried out of their homes. The artist remained in deep thought for a while, and then inquired:

"Where are the grown-up folks?"

"They are all out for food and work, all except my father, who has the luck not to be laid off, and he has worked at the yards for ten years. The other men are down town looking for a chance to get a job cleaning the streets, while the women have contented in each one's own home."

"The Littlevek family has the hardest luck of all. The old man has been laid off just as his wife got sick. Then the kids got diphtheria, and they have a doctor with them, but he won't take the doctor with him. Now it's up to us to keep them going. If you will go in with me, you will see how hard up they are and I am sure they will thank you, who are strangers to them, for the help you can give them."

"At the mention of thanks, the artist held back with a scared look.

"Say, Vashu," he said, "go in alone. I am not to be laid off, and I go in alone and give you my best work."

Vashu held out his hand, saying: "I know how you feel, friends, for I am the same myself. But let me thank you for them." Then with a hearty handshake we left him to finish his errand of mercy.

LEOAL NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we will, at No. 156, 158 and 110 and at No. 226 and 228 South Western avenue in Chicago, at the hour of 10:30 a.m. on the 24th day of January, 1908, sell at auction the goods and chattels of the person or persons whose names appear below and for whose account said goods and chattels have been held, and household goods of Mrs. E. G. Taylor, Miss M. J. Mahoney, Mrs. L. M. Brackett, Mrs. W. K. Sullivan, Mrs. M. McKernan, Mrs. S. A. Bari, W. W. White, Miss M. A. Ryan, R. W. Wilson, Mrs. C. H. Merritt, Mrs. C. A. Loring, Mrs. E. R. Clark, Mrs. S. De Vide, Mrs. J. K. Demerest, R. A. Jones, Ada B. Wilson, Miss Martha Anderson or Mrs. Stanley Bristol, A. J. Weller, Mrs. B. B. Beck, D. E. Witt, Mrs. Nora Lyman, Mrs. J. J. Connor or Thomas E. Barrett, sheriff, Mrs. J. Huntington, F. M. Ryder, Mrs. Lizzy Handlin, A. Trever, Mrs. G. Miller, Mrs. A. W. Suter, Mrs. C. W. Gossett or Mrs. A. McGuire, Dr. B. B. Eads, W. E. Hughes, Mrs. D. A. Paine, Mrs. D. Hubbard, Mrs. Heasney, Mrs. J. E. Bow, Mrs. M. E. Taylor, Mrs. H. D. H. Grover, W. A. Schwaiber, H. B. Thorndike, J. W. Lee, L. L. Jones or W. W. Thumser, T. H. Keller, John J. Shortley, Mrs. F. C. Wessell, Miss D. M. Miles, Trainers and Riders, Mrs. New Chivalry, Wilkins, 10 Government Ownership of Railways, Gordon, 10

Price \$5.00

THIEVES STEAL
BURGLAR ALARM

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—Capt. John Haseltine is "sure." He is good and "sure." He thinks if he knew the man who did it, he could give him a very interesting session for fifteen minutes, and he stands ready to try it, too.

It isn't that he lacks a sense of humor. He says he can take a joke as well as the next one. But there is such a thing as carrying a joke too far, and Captain Haseltine believes that with him things have gone the limit.

Runs Little Curio Shop

The captain runs a little curio shop at 29 South Seventeenth street. Four times within a year burglars have entered the place, each time taking away with them antiques of various articles of rare value. Yesterday, when he came down to the store Captain Haseltine found his nocturnal visitors had been back again, positive testimony of this fact staring him in the face in the shape of a smashed front plate glass.

Stupefiedly he entered the shop and began to take inventory. He went over the old rugs, the old clocks, the spinning wheels and the grandfathers' chairs. Everything was as it should be. Then he went to the window and counted the articles in view. Nothing had been taken.

It was only after fifteen minutes' search that he found what the burglars had taken from him. And when he did that was when he gritted his teeth and swore vengeance.

What the Thieves Took

The handsome new burglar alarm which he had bought after the last midnight raid was gone. It alone was taken.

"That's why Captain Haseltine is mad. He doesn't care who knows it. It's his bad enough," he is said to have remarked to a neighbor to whom he told his troubles yesterday. "To have them come and steal my goods, but when they take the burglar alarm—well, that's adding insult to injury. There ought to be a law to make burglars let the alarms alone. The rights of property owners should be protected to some degree."

W. C. T. U. WOMEN ASK
ON SIGNING THE PLEDGE

Pittsburg, Jan. 24.—Out of 140 W. C. T. U. women gathered in a cafe at a luncheon in honor of the state officers of the organization, 124 refused to sign the pledge of total abstinence.

After the coffee Mrs. Emily Clarke Scott passed around the regular total abstinence pledges. Ten came back unsigned. Mrs. Scott was embarrassed at those who do not care to sign the pledge may continue as contributing or associate members by paying the dollar a year dues," she announced. "But they can not wear the white ribbon."

Twenty-four memberships were quietly subscribed.

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The Workingman's Program, Lassalle, .10
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It carries the vital force of animation in every pulse-beat, and when adequate it moves any function, throws off any disease, causing the process of life to prevail. The nature of the disease makes no difference—this natural animation overcomes any form of disease. Cases after cases have been cured of Stomach Trouble, Rheumatism, Nervous Prostration, Insomnia, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Dropsy, Blood Diseases, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Scrofula, St. Vitus' Dance, Blood Poison, Appendicitis, Lungs Diseases, Catarrh of Head, Throat or Stomach, and all female diseases, etc.

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DR. THOS. CLARKSON Linville, Iowa, writes: "I have been 23 years in the practice of medicine and have had very good success in my practice, but search all the materia medica there is nothing to be found by the world to compare with the Oxydonor in the cure of disease."

WILLIAM CONVERSE, Hancock, Iowa, writes: "I would not take one thousand dollars for my Oxydonor and do without it. It cured me of rheumatism, heart trouble and general debility after best medical skill in Western Iowa failed, and well in a few weeks."

COLONEL J. H. TYMESON, Retired Army Officer, 6310 Greenwood avenue, Chicago, writes: "Oxydonor cured me of paralysis, also stomach trouble, and I consider it the most complete treatment ever invented and a boon to humanity."

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PICKING COAL

gates of the packing village at that moment. As he left the car the conductor drew a deep breath of relief, and remarked to the motorman: "Couple of queer ducks, then fellows, Bill."

On the street we saw a crowd of men, women and boys. Very few of the men had on overcoats. Those who did were, in fact, little or no better of than those who did not, for the coats showed signs of being worn decades before. Around their throats they wore neckerchiefs, scarves, nearly all were heavy breeches.

The women were bundled into large-fringed shawls of extravagant hues. They were the same shawls that they had brought over from their fatherland. On their feet they wore either heavy boots or brogans.

The boys were the best examples of economy. Their coats showed the mother's resourcefulness. They were the ones their fathers had worn before them. The mother cut off the sleeves, moved back the buttons a few inches, and presto! the coat was ready for more wear and tear. The trousers stood the same treatment, and the boy was clothed.

The girl proposition was easier still. To cut off the fringed edge of the mother's skirt was the solution. Yes, indeed, those people were a lazy bunch.

Never before had we seen so many people emerge from a one-story dwelling twelve people of both sexes leaving one dwelling.

While we made our observations, we decided to follow the procession.

It was a very silent one. Everybody seemed to be occupied with his or her own thoughts. We had looked for some time at the speaker in conversation, but we were disappointed. It was an army of great determined and very serious men that set out on sight. Each and all had a serious expression on their faces. We were far back—back as far as we could

The Riot of the Thugs

That there was not bloodshed and murder in the City of Chicago yesterday is due to the fact that the mob of thugs under the direction of the Chief of Police was not able to find an excuse for committing any greater crime than assault.

There is no one who dares to claim that there was any act of disorder, any move whatever on the part of the unemployed that was not strictly in accord with peace and order.

Every riotous, disorderly act that was committed was committed by the gang of thugs officered by Chief of Police Shippy.

The only body of men upon the streets that was inciting to riot was the mob of uniformed and plain clothes officers of the City of Chicago.

Not satisfied with the usual assortment of sluggers that belong to the police force, the Levee was ransacked for men to assist in the work of provocation and riot.

The police did not confine themselves to mere assaults upon the paraders, or to efforts to prevent them from marching. They invaded the ranks of the paraders in disguise and then suddenly drew clubs and billys from concealment and beat up all within reach.

The central portion of Chicago had been transformed into an armed camp. Mounted policemen galloped in all directions, endangering the lives of all who chanced to be in that district for any purpose.

That men paid by the City of Chicago to preserve order should invade one of the most crowded districts in the world and endeavor in every possible way to incite to riot and disorder speaks volumes for the character of the police force of this city.

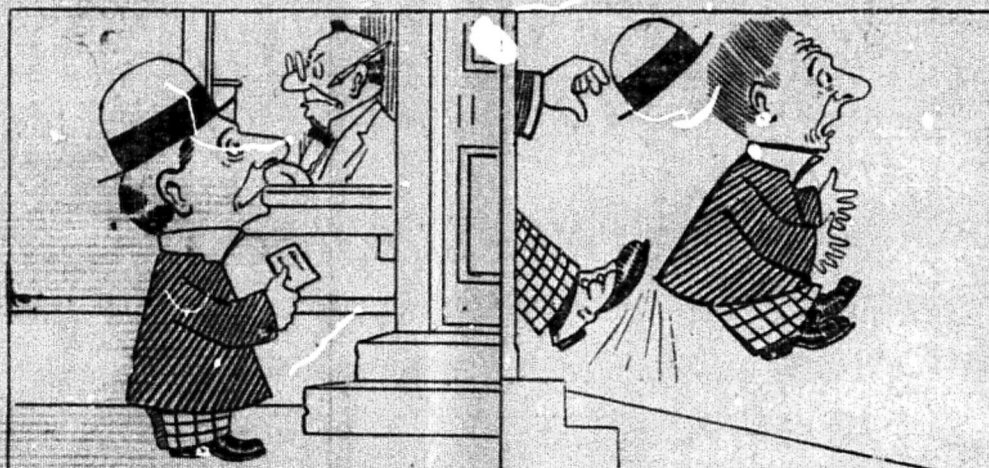
THE EDUCATION OF A. CON CLERK



1. Mr. Con Clerk—Well, as I live! A new employment agency started up here. I will just step in. Perhaps they can assist me in securing a situation.

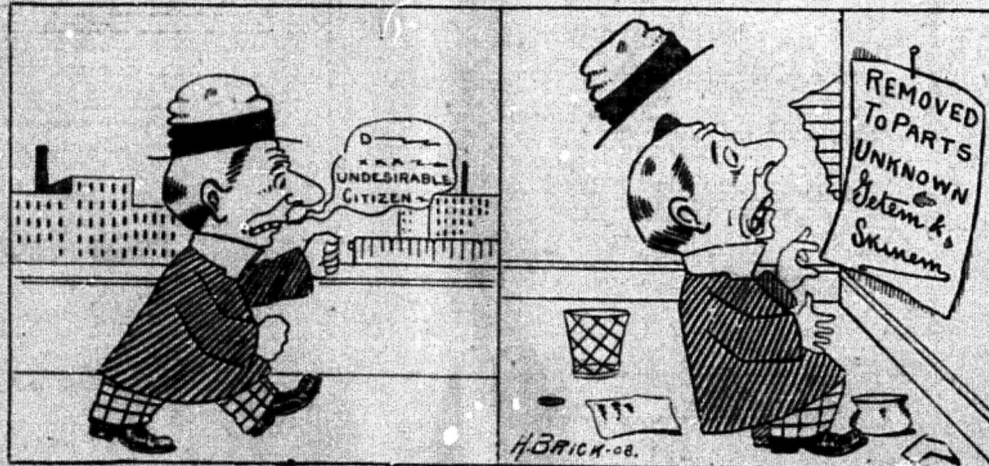
2. Mr. Con Clerk—Good morning, sir! I am seeking a position. I would prefer something in the clerical line, if you please, sir.

3. Mr. Skinem—Why, certainly. I have just received a request from one of our many hundred clients. He is in need of an entry clerk. I will give you his address, also one of our business cards. Report for work tomorrow at 9 a. m. Just present our card when you call and everything will be O. K. Three dollars, please. Thank you.



3. Mr. Con Clerk—Yes! This is the address—Kickham Grunt, Esq., 23 Booster street.

4. Kickham Grunt, Esq.—Get out of here, you molly-coddle! I have authorized no employment agency to engage clerks for me. I do my own hiring and firing—See!



5. Mr. Con Clerk—Ye gods! But that was a warm reception. Just wait until I get to that employment office. You bet I will make Mr. Skinem come to time. He will either secure a position for me or return my money.

6. What's that! Removed to parts unknown! Bun-coed! And the last dollar of my summer's wages gone.

Making a Noise Like Socialists

The Chicago Examiner states that the unemployed parade contained a number of "detectives disguised as Socialists."

The Examiner ought to have made a careful note of the details of that disguise. Willie Randolph has been trying to "disguise himself like a Socialist" for several years, but has been a dismal failure.

TO THE EDITOR

DO NOT SCAB ON ELECTION DAY.

I have waited patiently for twenty-five years to see if the workers would get a few fundamental truths into their heads, and most say that I feel like saying, "How long, oh Lord, how long!"

The second idea is that they should support their own papers, and direct the papers of the enemy. A goose knows enough to run from the one that strikes it. Would that the workers knew as much! When a strike occurs, the entire "capitalist" crowd, like the workers' side of the case; yet these same workers read and support such papers in direct contradiction of their own material interests.

Yes, it will be a little more difficult than we had figured on, but I'll hustle a little harder and do my best to take care of all of them properly.

Few people realize to their fullest extent the possibilities of "hustling a little harder." Most of us stop short of that. We imagine we are at the full of our ability long before we are fully there.

Just as soon as men understand this fundamental law of equity, just that soon will they come into their inheritance. And then the meek shall possess the earth.

I think it would be much better to understand this beatitude before condemning it. I had written the above before H. P. Meyer's article appeared in the Daily Socialist. And I sanction every word of Meyer. If we want to put a stop to the rule of capitalism, thus ending untold misery, then we will have to stop printing threats against the words of Christ. Men elsewhere open to conviction will see nothing like the Ellis O. Jones comment on the beatitude drop a Socialist paper as if it were fire.

To repeat this beatitude would be to defeat Socialism.

WM. H. WARFIELD.

points. The birth of triplets in a laborer's family, and the hard-working father's remark that he would "hustle a little harder to take care of them," is held up as a "splendid view of the situation," as if the workingman was out of employment not from lack of work, but from lack of "hustling."

Oh, the unmeasured stupidity, the stupidity of the ox—such writers attribute to the American workingman, that he is expected to swallow such dope! What a stone for the 140,000 idle workers in Chicago alone—and how many more in Kansas City. I don't know who want bread, in this little "lay sermon," to the tune of "hustle a little harder."

You have squandered your opportunities, trailed your possibilities in the mire, and, worst of all, the rich don't know what extravagance is compared with your prodigality, declares the writer. If there are any votes left for the rich he doesn't mention them. If you "American mules" can be made to believe that you have then you ought to be happy. For if he can make you believe that he is changed if the workmen you are not hungry, that you are not out of work and, in fact, that there is no unemployed problem—and the Lord knows what else, encouraged by your docility, but if he fails in everything else, but makes you believe your inability to find work is your own fault, he will have accomplished his purpose as editor of a capitalist paper.

Such editorials go with free soup for houses. Their aim is to divert the worker from every other cause but himself for his misfortune. Anything that the system should be blamed, for this might be changed if the workmen could ever get "next."

"Brother to the ox," wake up! You slumbering pillars of the universe, unite! "You have nothing to lose but your chains, and you have a world to gain!"

"Blessed are the meek for they shall possess the earth." This beatitude is broad enough to take in the whole human race. For the Socialists believe in the earth being owned by all the people. Now, if to grant every other person the same right, one claims for oneself is not meekness, I am at a loss to know what it is.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

Hector

LEWIS G. DE HART.

HECTOR lay on the floor beside his plate of beefsteak and potatoes, helplessly washing his face. Mice had long since lost their charm for Hector, and who could blame him, when his faintest memory was enough to cause him to miss the special plate from the pantry. He had a special plate from the pantry. He had a special plate from the pantry.

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of women can be included under this head. The women workers in their manifesto are more logical; they have come to the conclusion "that suffrage to be universal must include women."

I have never discovered upon what grounds men claim the monopoly of logic and reason, certainly not by their arguments or their conduct, or is it on the paradox, that the exception makes the rule?

In Toledo, O., police powers have been conferred on women, so that at the local railway stations women may be protected by persons of their own sex. In Finland, Norway and Belgium there are also women police, and this measure of reform should be adopted by other countries calling themselves civilized, notably by Great Britain, where there are often complaints from women of the treatment they receive from the man in blue.

With many protestations of thanks the tramp left, but as he turned the corner of the house he heard a squeal and saw a flying bunch of fur come out of the house and light in an undignified manner on the ground, a very surprised cat that had fallen from grace and caught a good-hearted woman's lesson in humanity.

Sugar Lessens Fatigue

Scientists have learned that sugar has remarkable powers of lessening fatigue. It is said that if sugar is eaten in great quantities, it will assist a man in abstaining from liquor habits, though the man would have to have strong will power and a great fondness for candy to prove the assertion correct. It is said that in some of the lumber districts, where molasses is used for bread spread, to sweeten coffee and so like, that the sugar it contains has no ill effect and the men are sturdy and have powerful muscles. Soldiers stand fatigued, when molasses is used for bread spread, to sweeten coffee and so like, that the sugar it contains has no ill effect and the men are sturdy and have powerful muscles.

Woman's Progress

Hungarian women are being taught the same old lesson of submission and effacement until the lower portion of the skirt is gained all men demand, and not until then, will women be allowed a look in. Men are agitating for universal suffrage, but at present they do not see how the rights

of women can be included under this head. The women workers in their manifesto are more logical; they have come to the conclusion "that suffrage to be universal must include women."

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Breaking Up the Family

Pird and beast and fish and reptile, as well as man, need some fixed and sheltered place in which to rear the young. This primal necessity of race evolution has struck the idea of home deep into the mind of the race.

So it is that, when capitalism raises the cry "The Socialists propose to destroy the home," it touches chords that run back and through all of human history and through all of life.

Capitalism, however, is only the pickpocket crying, "Stop thief," to divert attention from its own criminal action. It is capitalism that is today destroying the home.

To the profit-seeking, ruling class of today the propertyless wage workers are but so many productive units, like the wheels, cogs, belts and pulleys of the machine, to be moved hither and thither, and used where profit will be greatest.

Hundreds of thousands of men are torn from their families to work in great gangs in mines, railroads, harvest fields and lumber camps. They must leave behind whole cities of women and children. Such an unnatural condition is absolutely impossible even among the lower animals or savages.

The idea of home implies permanence. It is the "old home" of which we are told in song and story.

About sixty per cent of the population of the great cities of America change their places of residence every year. They move from flat to flat, from tenement to tenement, as paper titles to wealth are moved from pigeon hole to pigeon hole in the desks of their capitalist owners.

A mighty army has been ever moving across this country from east to west, seeking access to the land, which no man created and which should be the common heritage of all.

Another multitude moves each year from the farm to the city. For all of these the idea of home as a permanent resting place is lost.

The workers are crowded together in holes in great brick-

and-wood cliffs along the canyon-like streets of our large cities. Here they must live, eat, sleep, be born and die, sometimes in the confines of a single room.

In a report on "Tenement Conditions in Chicago," by the City Homes Association, the statement is made that "It is a fact that the mass of people in tenements have not what people commonly call a home. It is a place of shelter for the sleeping hours of the night and in hot weather is often abandoned even for that purpose."

Clerks, office employees, public teachers, the "hired girl" of the city and "hired man" of the farm, are all forbidden even to dare to think of marriage and a home.

But the blackest and mostly ghastly of all travesties of home in present society is furnished by the ever-growing army of miserable, helpless girls, who walk the streets of our great cities to ply, beneath the lash of starvation, their horrible trade in their own bodies.

Nor must we forget that mighty army of outcasts, registered upon the books of police stations, charity organizations, work yards and municipal workhouses as "homeless men."

Capitalism has already well nigh abolished the home. Permanence, ownership, family relations, already are going or gone for great sections of the population.

From sweatshop, mill, mine and factory, arises anew the old cry of the Carpenter of Nazareth, "The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his head."

Such homes as these, Socialism would destroy. Socialism would return the father and mother to the family circle, permit the selection and maintenance of a permanent place of residence, shut the woman and child from the factory, and the factory from the home.

It would abolish at once the prostitute, the tramp and the parasite. It would secure the entire product to those who produce it.

IT WOULD THUS RESTORE ALL THAT HUMANITY HAS LEARNED TO LOVE IN THE NAME OF "HOME."

There have been frequent and persistent calls by readers of the Daily Socialist for some of the editorials in leaflet form. The management of the paper have decided to accede to this request and have prepared three of these editorials in the form of two-page leaflets as shown above.

These leaflets will be printed in lots of half a million or more, and by so doing can be sold at prices far below what similar propaganda material has ever been supplied.

They are neat in appearance, large type and in plain, simple style. At the prices for which they can be furnished millions of them should be circulated during the next few weeks. They will prove excellent for starting the Presidential campaign.

The following are now ready: No. 1—"The Socialist Party," explaining the need and methods of organization and urging reasons for membership.

No. 2—"Breaking Up the Family," tracing the evolution of the worker and showing how this movement must inevitably end in Socialism.

Owing to the fact that a method has been found of printing these in large numbers on the great newspaper press, they are offered to the Socialists of the United States at the following prices:

Five hundred will be sent for sixty cents, a thousand for a dollar. In larger quantities, \$4 for five thousand, \$7.50 for 10,000, and if any organization wants a hundred thousand a still over special price will be made. The buyer must pay the express or freight on all orders above one thousand.

If you wish to know what they look like send a two-cent stamp and samples will be forwarded, showing what the leaflets are like.

At the prices for which these are furnished every voter in the United States ought to be supplied before the national convention.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

NEW MILKING MACHINE.

Milking machines of the "vacuum or pneumatic" type have been in use for some time. Inventors have endeavored to overcome certain objectionable features, but most have failed to make any improvement along this line. However, Clarence C. Parsons of Oberlin, Ohio, after a thorough study of the anatomy of the teats and udder of a cow, has perfected a thoroughly practical milking machine. This machine consists of a plurality of teat-dilators adapted to be inserted in the several teat openings or ducts and means for simultaneously positioning and manipulating the same. When the teat openings or ducts have been dilated by means of the dilators to form artificial openings, the milk flows freely and automatically from the openings thus formed, in a much more expeditious and natural manner than by the use of the ordinary processes. At a recent test of this machine fourteen quarts of milk were drawn from a cow, the machine being applied, uncrowded and removed in six and one-half minutes' time.

ELECTRICITY INDUCES SLEEP.

Professor Stephen Leduc of Nantes, France, has perfected an electrical equipment or method by which he is able to induce his patients to sleep at will. Professor Leduc in his experiments has found sleep in animals and in human beings, about to undergo operations, and successful experiments have been made on the professor himself. This method of causing sleep by electricity has shown wonderful results.

PRODUCTION OF DENATURED ALCOHOL.

Denatured alcohol to the amount of 1,742,272 gallons was produced in the United States during the first six months of 1907. The first alcohol law took effect on Jan. 1, 1907.

Medical Advice

I have made a compound which will keep your poultry healthy and keep them healthy, so that the hens will lay all the year around. How can I get this on sale? D. A. W. The best thing for you to do is to demonstrate what it will accomplish to people in the poultry business, and keep the compound a secret. If you can get the poultry men yourself, try and get an active salesman.

Where pneumonia left two children and one of them, previous to the death of the father, cared for him and had also cared for her mother for a considerable portion of the time, is such a child entitled to any greater portion of the estate? Those not knowing that the estate of the father, and the estate of the mother, are not the same, have something to learn. To repeat this beatitude would be to defeat Socialism.