

DOCTORS FIGHT HEALTH OFF

Contend That Free Medical Aid Injures Physicians' Private Practice

After Dr. J. A. Clark had called the health inspectors "fin star incompetents," and Dr. C. N. S. Halberg had declared that Health Commissioner Evans had "gone daft on publicity," City Bacteriologist Blehn so flayed the members of the North Shore branch of the American Medical Society last night that they rejected a set of drastic resolutions, censuring the health department, and referred the whole fight to an investigating committee, ordering that a report be made on a method of co-operation between the board of health and the private practitioners.

RED SUNDAY TO BE PROTEST DAY

Defense League Names Anniversary as Day to Hit at Foreign Powers

The Political Refugee Defense League, which has taken up the case of Christian Rudowitz, wanted by the czar on charge of murder, met last night at 155 Randolph street and it was practically decided that the coming anniversary of "Red Sunday," Jan. 22, 1909, should be selected as a protest day throughout America. This "Protest Day" will be used to strike at the attempt of all foreign powers to extradite political refugees.

Widow Aids Man in Poison Case

Benton, Ill., Dec. 2.—With care dramatic sequence the unfolding of the double death mystery of Franklin county was precipitated here yesterday afternoon by the imprisonment of B. F. Brayfield of Melkietown, one of the best known medical practitioners in southern Illinois, on charges of murder and forgery.

NEGRO KING AS STEINHEIL LOVER

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SUICIDE WAVE HITS CHICAGO

People Desperate From Want Think Self-Destruction Is Solution of Problem

A suicide wave has struck the city as a fitting result of the long panic siege. The expectation of a winter full of unbearable suffering has driven the poor and destitute to desperation. The Salvation Army territorial headquarters at State street and Hubbard court has seen many pitiful sights, but never before have the desperate applicants for relief and charity told such tales of woe, and never before have they been roused to such a pitch of desperation as they are at the present time and practically have been during the month just closed.

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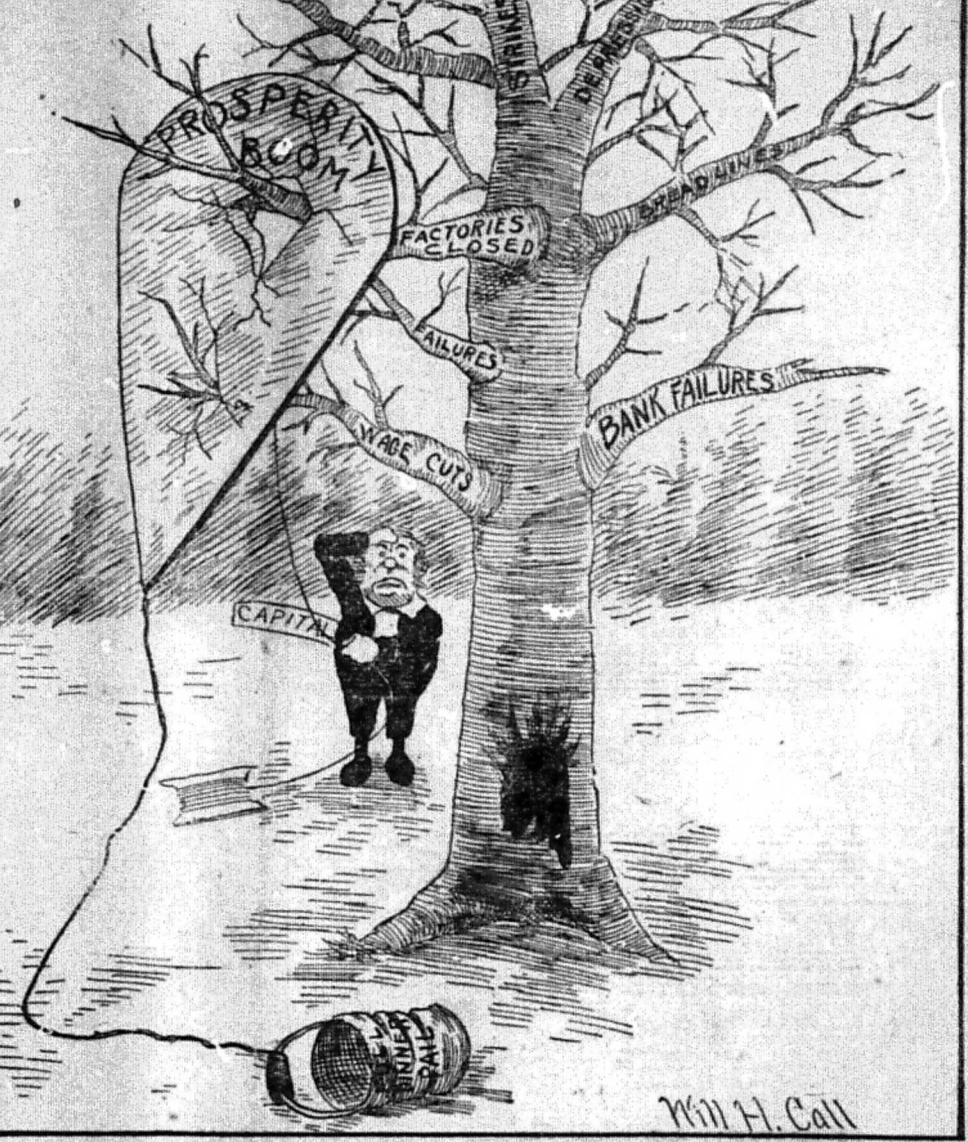
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SNAGGED!



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Dusky Potentate of Cambodia Subject of Intrigue by Slain Artist's Wife

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MAYTAN RULER IS OVERTHROWN

President of Island Republic Deposed and Gen. Legitime Is Put at Head

Port au Prince, Dec. 2.—The people of Port au Prince have revolted against the government. They are now in possession of the city. There has been no fighting with the government troops.

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STRAP HANGERS ALMOST FROZEN

Traction Patrons Ride to Work in Half-Heated Cars; Protests Are Made

Walking last night and this morning would in a great many instances have been more comfortable, only a little more fatiguing, than riding in the frigid and over-crowded cars of the Chicago Railway company...

As Low as 40 Degrees. Regardless of the warning sent out yesterday by City Traction Expert Herley...

Dear Sir: The sharp drop in temperature this morning has brought in numerous complaints about the cars not being properly heated...

West and North Sides. Most of the complaints, he said, were coming from the north and west side surface line passengers...

BEFORE YOU SUBSCRIBE

for your papers and magazines this year don't fail to ask for my combination offers.

I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

and trouble. Choose the magazines and papers you want and send me your order—I will do the rest.

SOME MONEY-SAVING COMBINATIONS OFFERS.

Table listing various subscription offers with prices for different durations and combinations.

WIDOW AID MAN IN POISON CASE

we could do, and his body was taken to Rihvay for burial. His relatives had no thought of blaming me.

MAYOR GETS DRUNK ON 3D NOMINATION; IS BEATEN

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 3.—Robert F. Maddox was elected mayor of Atlanta yesterday by a majority of more than 3,000 over James G. Woodward...

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES

A complete exposition of Socialism in the United States, treating the circumstances of its origin, the manner of its growth, and the tendencies of its future development...

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 180 E. Washington Street, Chicago

Sheffield avenue lines could not show that any of them were warmer than 48 degrees and down to 40 degrees.

Some Sample Temperatures. The following are some of the temperatures taken this morning: Car No. 4110, large car, Chicago avenue line, 49 degrees; car No. 4523, Lake street, large car, stove and hot water heat, 48; 4410, Wells and Sheffield, small old car, repainted and reworked, 49 degrees; 4410, Wells and Sheffield, 49 degrees; 4410, Wells and Sheffield, 49 degrees; 4410, Wells and Sheffield, 49 degrees...

TOLLERS SHIVER IN ICE BLAST

Second Day of Winter Sends the Mercury Down to 13 Degrees Above

Tollers, dinner pail in hand, and unemployed, ragged and hungry, took up their day's round of work or misery under the lash of a winter wind...

Gold Weather Is Shared

For Medicine Hat had decided that its 13 or 20 degrees below zero could be shared with the rest of the country without material injury to the residents of Medicine Hat.

Same Wave Strikes St. Paul

The same cold wave which struck Chicago Monday night also attacked St. Paul. One degree below zero was the official record yesterday.

What Forecaster Says

Chicago and vicinity.—Fair tonight with minimum temperature about 15 degrees below zero.

Butter Price Is to Fall Now?

Judge Landis yesterday handed down a decision in the United States district court which will, it is believed, have the immediate effect of reducing prices of butter in Chicago.

Says Doctor Omer Is Fake

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 2.—Elgin creamery men yesterday blamed oleomargarine interests for the circulation of stories regarding an alleged corner in the butter market.

Clothing's Combine

The Chicago local of the Clothing Cutters' and Trimmers' Association of the United Garment Workers of America has sent out the following circular:

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CLOTHIERS IN SLAVERY TRADE

Combine to Sell Labor at Their Own Time, Price and Terms

The combination of manufacturing clothiers, which is declared by union garment workers to be one of the most unscrupulous of manufacturers' organizations in dealing with employees, and which became really active in Chicago during the garment workers' strike of 1904...

To Sign Away Rights

The employees of Alfred Decker and Cohn became aware of the fact that their bosses had connected up with the seal grabbing concern last Wednesday night when they received notices to call on the office of the clothiers' organization...

Agreement Arbitrary

On asking their employers what the cards meant, the cutters were told that they would have to go to the Medinah Temple and sign the agreement of the exchange.

Garment Workers' Warning

The Chicago local of the Clothing Cutters' and Trimmers' Association of the United Garment Workers of America has sent out the following circular:

Clothing's Combine

The employers' exchange is a branch of the National Association of Clothiers, and the following are the local officers: President, Leo Wampold; vice-president, Julius E. Weil; secretary-treasurer, Maurice L. Ash; secretary, Martin J. Isaac.

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FIVE ORPHANED IN FOUR DAYS; NO RELATIVES HERE

When the last bit of sod was laid on the grave of Mrs. Ella Frances Magness, a widow, leaving an invalid, four children, sons and daughters of the dead woman, knelt for a moment at another grave but a foot away, where their father was buried Saturday, and then returned to their less than home at 462 Elm street, orphaned.

Yeggmen Bar Doors of Bay State Houses, Blow Up Vault and Get \$14,000

Pepperell, Mass., Dec. 3.—Burglars blew open the safe of the First National bank here early today, took \$14,000 and escaped in an automobile.

Bank Vault Blown Up

The bank vault was blown open about 2 o'clock, at which time the last of three explosions was heard by Ernest Tarbell, who was sleeping next door.

PUBLIC CAUSES LOOP DEFECTS?

The "perversity" of the average elevated railroad passenger was presented to the council committee on local transportation yesterday that is the matter of nearly every day.

RELIGION IS NOT DIVINE, SAYS PROFESSOR FOSTER

That the Christian religion is not of divine origin, but the creation of men without miraculous assistance, was the unorthodox theological view held up before the University of Chicago students last night by Professor George B. Foster.

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ROB BANK AND FLEE IN AUTO

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LOOK! Expert Dentistry This is Your Opportunity

Better work for less money than any reliable place in Chicago. It will pay you to get my prices before going elsewhere.

Rand Dental Parlors

5416 400 North American Bldg., 182 State St., N. W. Corner Monroe

GREAT OIL ACTIVITY

The Los Angeles Examiner prints the following dispatch from Santa Monica, Cal., dated Oct. 27: The Standard Oil Company is spending \$2,000,000 in prospecting and drilling for oil in and around the Los Angeles basin...

BURIED DYNAMITE SOARS RESIDENTS IN FOREST FIRE

New York, Dec. 3.—Residents in the Bronx are discussing the narrow escape from disaster last night when a forest fire threatened to reach a hundred pounds of dynamite, stored in the neighborhood.

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JACK LONDON'S NEW STORY, entitled THE DREAM OF DEBS will appear in the January and February numbers of the International Socialist Review. The Study Course in Socialism, conducted by Joseph E. Cohen, started in November number...

\$50,000 DAILY SOCIALIST Refunding and Improvement Bonds, Interest 4 Per Cent, Payable Annually

WHAT THE BONDS ARE FOR. The bonds will be used, first, to refund all outstanding mortgages and notes, and second, to provide the funds absolutely necessary for that enlargement and improvement which will place the paper on a profitable basis...

THESE NOTES ARE SECURED BY DEPOSIT WITH THE TRUSTEE OF A MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PLANT. Hitherto those who have loaned money, except upon first mortgage notes, have done so out of sympathy and many times with little expectation of having it returned...

Send all remittances to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 Washington Street. B. BERLYN, J. M. BARNES, GEORGE KOOP, A. M. SIMONS, LOUIS DALGAARD, S. A. KNOPFNAGEL, Board of Directors.

HELP WANTED. MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—YOU CAN make money selling a good family medical work. Large profits. See the book: "A Physicist's Own Story" by Dr. J. H. Greer, 25 Dearborn St., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE. 17 ACRES, 144 IN PEACHES IN TEXAS, cheap! Will exchange for city lot. For particulars write C. Daily Socialist.

FREE HOMEWORKS. FREE HOMEWORKS IN THE WRITING OF ARTICLES. ALL NEW. Full information sent to you free. Write: Western Mail, 24 E. Lake St., Chicago.

LEWIS' LECTURE AT THE GARRICK

DOORS OPEN 10:15; MEETING 10:45--108 EAST RANDOLPH STREET

Was Karl Marx all wrong when he foretold how capitalist society would go to pieces? Many prominent writers, some of them Socialists, think he was, and that the theories of Marx must be given up. You will learn Sunday morning what the dispute is about and where it now stands. This will be as important a lecture as the one on the "Marxian Dialectic" of two weeks ago. Don't miss it.

A. M. Simons, Editor of the Daily Socialist, has some important matters to tell you about at 11 o'clock. Come early and hear the magnificent music!

SUBJ.--MARX VS. BERNSTEIN: SHALL WE REVISE?

What Bentall Thinks.

Comrade J. O. Bentall, state secretary of the Socialist party of Illinois and editor of the Christian Socialist, says: "I always attend the Garrick lectures when I am in Chicago and I have derived very great benefit from them. While it may not seem so to some at first sight, the scientific method is best, and it will win out in the end. It would be hard to calculate how much these lectures must mean to the great crowd of young folks who gather to listen to them Sunday after Sunday. They are more highly appreciated by all I have talked with this year than even in previous winters, and I wish such work could be done in all the big cities of the country. Yours fraternally, J. O. BENTALL, Chicago."

We cannot, of course, print all the letters we receive, and so we take the following and publish it as a type of many that we receive and which encourage the Twenty-first ward and its committee in carrying on the lectures: Dear Comrade:

I wish to convey to you my thorough and high appreciation from my point of view of the educational value of your lectures. I have followed them from the very beginning. They have been to me, I might say, intellectual feasts, entertaining and instructive. They have revealed to me the depth and greatness of this movement, which to a great extent I was unconscious of before. They have, as I might express it, placed me on my mental feet and given me strength to do battle in the cause, and of my friends and acquaintances, to a great extent, I may say the same, for I have been persistent in urging on them their attendance and reading of these lectures.

In the road of life I am approaching the three-score mark, and knowing that by the young men coming forward to fill up the ranks are the battles of the near future to be fought, it gives me great pleasure in looking over these great gatherings to note the large number of young faces of both sexes in attendance, and their keen and quick appreciation of the points made and the truths revealed. Knowing and feeling thus, comrade, I could not but consider it a great misfortune to the movement if by any chance these meetings and lectures should be discontinued, and therefore wish for you and for the cause a full and appreciative audience, and for you personally the mental and physical strength equal to the strain.

Winnetka.

ROBT. KNOX.



ARTHUR M. LEWIS, 3312 Wabash Ave. Telephone Douglas 2392.

About Religion.

We receive letters from outside Chicago from people who can not attend these lectures asking if there is any truth in the rumor that these lectures carry on a special anti-religious propaganda. To these questions Lecturer Lewis presents the following reply:

"There has not been, nor so long as I am the lecturer and the meetings are conducted by the Socialist party, will there be any such thing on the Garrick platform as a special anti-religious propaganda. My sole object in all these lectures is to reproduce in simple form the contents of the classic literature of the Socialist philosophy. I make no claim to be the discoverer of new ideas. I try to saturate my brains with the writings of Marx, Engels, Kautsky, Diätgen, Bebel, Lafargue, Ferri and Plechanoff, and with the scientific literature in which these men were such masters, and then give forth the information I have gathered from these sources in a simple and, as far as I can, interesting way.

"I deal with the social phenomena of religion in precisely the same way these writers do, and give it, as nearly as I can judge, the same proportion of attention they do. I am willing at all times to show that any argument against the Garrick lectures on this ground would be just as good an argument for collecting the works of the above world-famed Socialist scholars and defenders and destroying them by a bonfire. The only argument that could hold would be that we should have one kind of knowledge for the inner circle and another for the rank and file, which I cannot accept.

ARTHUR M. LEWIS.

'OUP' OR 'WEE'? FRANCE ASKING

Fonetic Spelling Disturbing French Educators; Blame Yankee White House

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Paris, Dec. 2.—"Parbleu!" Also "Sacre mille tonnerres!"

They are going to change the spelling of the French language.

Hence shrugging of shoulders from Calais to far Marseilles, hence threats of the duello, hence dire portents of an uprising at the Buttes de Chaumont.

Simplification of Spelling

The minister of public instruction has announced to the chamber that he will shortly submit a proposition for the simplification of the spelling of French words, so that they may approach more nearly the general phonetic rules of the Latin.

And the Latin Quarter is up in arms; Montmartre is in revolt; in the mountains of Auvergne they are talking of another Jacquerie. It is all very well to compel a student at the university to live in a garret, to force workmen into the ranks of anarchists, to oppress the peasant farmer to the verge of starvation. All of these things are in the natural order of events. But force a man to spell "wee," "fenomena," "retorick"—jamais, nevaire, nevaire!

Shall Mimi Pinson, blonde, of the Quartier, be compelled to imitate her love epistles to Jules Franchet, student, with the horrible word "Shairee"?

Jugglery in Words

And just think what a time a farmer will have trying to make something fornic out of his onion crop. "Oignon" shall that be desecrated by being transformed into "Wanyons"?

There is a rumor extant 'nat the shade of Theodore Roosevelt, is lowering over the scene, that the fonetic movement of the lang française is a dastardly plot hatched at the White House.

La lang française fonetic! Not while there is a shoulder to shrug between Alsace and Bordeaux; not while the Latin Quarter cherishes its love letters; not while a single drop of blood flows through the veins of men who will insist on spelling it "oul."

The Daily Socialist gives news which is highly appreciated by the capitalist press.

WALTER DAMROSCH SAYS MUSIC IS DIVORCE CURE

St. Oulds, Dec. 2.—"There would be fewer divorces if there was more high-grade music in the home, and the little love god would stay longer were he nourished on the elevating strains of good music as well as upon discussions upon the price of bacon and eggs."

Walter Damrosch, leader of the New York Symphony Orchestra, gave utterance to these sentiments here last night at the Hotel Jefferson. Continuing, he said: "There is more domestic discord in the American home than in that of any other country on the globe, and I believe it is because there is not enough cultivation of the finer things of life.

"There is little family music or art of any kind and there is small wonder that elements of discord enter when there is nothing more diverting than calculation on the cost of butter, eggs and bacon.

"The multi-millionaires of our country are discovering that money does not take away any of their dissatisfaction with life, does not reduce their family life to Utopian or even bearable conditions and does not give the real pleasure of life.

"When, in their resting to the tired husband in the tedious recital of estimates on the reputation of the family larder? What can the weary wife find of interest in the shop talk of her husband's business?"

"This is better recognized in the homes of other countries where there is a greater companionship between members of the family and where the father's routine is not rehearsed for the evening's entertainment. There is not so apt to be a violent disagreement over Beethoven's symphonies as there is over the price of beefsteak."

ASHES OF OLDEST NURSE TO BE THROWN TO THE WINDS

The ashes which once were Miss Emma Renshaw, Chicago's oldest practicing nurse, will be cast to the winds on the lake.

In accordance with her expressed wish the woman's body is to be cremated late today at Greenwood cemetery after funeral services at 247 North Clark St. The ashes will be placed in the custody of her executor, John R. W. Sargent, a real estate salesman at 135 Dearborn street, for final disposal. Miss Renshaw died from pneumonia Monday. She had worked as a nurse in Chicago since she came here from New Orleans during the civil war.

BALLOONS WILL MAKE WAR TERRIBLE; BUT MAY END IT

New York, Dec. 2.—Balloons and airships must be counted upon as important factors in warfare of the future, according to Major G. O. Squier of the signal corps of the United States army, who addressed the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at its convention here yesterday. While pointing out that aerial navigation will add to the terrors of war, he expressed the opinion that it will make war less likely than hitherto.

GIRL AVENGER MAY END LIFE

Slayer of Agent Says She Would Rather Be Dead Than a Murderess

Fearing an attempt at suicide, police of the Desplaines street station today are carefully guarding Estelle Stout, the 20-year-old girl who shot and killed Charles Hornberger, postal port agent, in defense of her sister.

On the verge of collapse, the young woman is being held in the matron's apartments at the station pending the inquest today.

Held as a prisoner with the girl is Mrs. George Chambers, her sister, and to defend whom the shooting was committed.

At the inquest Miss Stout will be brought face to face with the widow of her victim. It is feared by the police that she will not be able to withstand the terrible strain of the meeting.

Prefers to Be Dead

"I would rather be dead than be a murderess," wept Miss Stout in her cell. "I will never forget that I killed a man."

The next morning she sprang to her feet, her eyes flashing. "But I did it in self-defense and would do it again under the same circumstances," she exclaimed. "The man was a brute. He dragged my sister along the hall and struck her repeatedly. Then I saw blood trickling down her arm. I saw my brother-in-law's room and seized a revolver. As I rushed back into the hallway I saw the man strike my sister again. Then I saw his reach for his hip pocket as if to draw a revolver.

"I'll kill you!" he exclaimed.

Freed Trigger Unconsciously

"God help me. After that I did not know just what happened. I pressed the trigger of the revolver that I held and he fell. My sister was saved. That was all I realized at the time.

"I am sorry that I killed the man, but I do not think that any jury will hold me for murder. My action was justified. If I had not shot him he would have shot one of us."

The shooting of Hornberger occurred in the home of Mrs. Chambers, at 78 West Adams street. Hornberger went to the house yesterday afternoon to deliver a portrait of Mrs. Theresa Wright, a dead sister of Mrs. Stout.

Picture Unsatisfactory The picture did not prove satisfactory, and when Mrs. Chambers told the agent

MARKETS

SPRING WHEAT—Ready. No. 1 northern, 68¢; No. 2 northern, 67¢; No. 3 northern, 66¢; No. 4 northern, 65¢; No. 5 northern, 64¢; No. 6 northern, 63¢; No. 7 northern, 62¢; No. 8 northern, 61¢; No. 9 northern, 60¢; No. 10 northern, 59¢; No. 11 northern, 58¢; No. 12 northern, 57¢; No. 13 northern, 56¢; No. 14 northern, 55¢; No. 15 northern, 54¢; No. 16 northern, 53¢; No. 17 northern, 52¢; No. 18 northern, 51¢; No. 19 northern, 50¢; No. 20 northern, 49¢; No. 21 northern, 48¢; No. 22 northern, 47¢; No. 23 northern, 46¢; No. 24 northern, 45¢; No. 25 northern, 44¢; No. 26 northern, 43¢; No. 27 northern, 42¢; No. 28 northern, 41¢; No. 29 northern, 40¢; No. 30 northern, 39¢; No. 31 northern, 38¢; No. 32 northern, 37¢; No. 33 northern, 36¢; No. 34 northern, 35¢; No. 35 northern, 34¢; No. 36 northern, 33¢; No. 37 northern, 32¢; No. 38 northern, 31¢; No. 39 northern, 30¢; No. 40 northern, 29¢; No. 41 northern, 28¢; No. 42 northern, 27¢; No. 43 northern, 26¢; No. 44 northern, 25¢; No. 45 northern, 24¢; No. 46 northern, 23¢; No. 47 northern, 22¢; No. 48 northern, 21¢; No. 49 northern, 20¢; No. 50 northern, 19¢; No. 51 northern, 18¢; No. 52 northern, 17¢; No. 53 northern, 16¢; No. 54 northern, 15¢; No. 55 northern, 14¢; No. 56 northern, 13¢; No. 57 northern, 12¢; No. 58 northern, 11¢; No. 59 northern, 10¢; No. 60 northern, 9¢; No. 61 northern, 8¢; No. 62 northern, 7¢; No. 63 northern, 6¢; No. 64 northern, 5¢; No. 65 northern, 4¢; No. 66 northern, 3¢; No. 67 northern, 2¢; No. 68 northern, 1¢; No. 69 northern, 0¢; No. 70 northern, 0¢; No. 71 northern, 0¢; No. 72 northern, 0¢; No. 73 northern, 0¢; No. 74 northern, 0¢; No. 75 northern, 0¢; No. 76 northern, 0¢; No. 77 northern, 0¢; No. 78 northern, 0¢; No. 79 northern, 0¢; No. 80 northern, 0¢; No. 81 northern, 0¢; No. 82 northern, 0¢; No. 83 northern, 0¢; No. 84 northern, 0¢; No. 85 northern, 0¢; No. 86 northern, 0¢; No. 87 northern, 0¢; No. 88 northern, 0¢; No. 89 northern, 0¢; No. 90 northern, 0¢; No. 91 northern, 0¢; No. 92 northern, 0¢; No. 93 northern, 0¢; No. 94 northern, 0¢; No. 95 northern, 0¢; No. 96 northern, 0¢; No. 97 northern, 0¢; No. 98 northern, 0¢; No. 99 northern, 0¢; No. 100 northern, 0¢.

WITH ARMY OF "OUT OF WORK"

Progress of Industrial Depression Abroad Shown by Daily's Dispatches

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Cagnac, France, Dec. 2.—The lockout at Albi, commune of Tarn, which has lasted since August 5 last, is causing widespread distress in this community. The workers of the entire Tarn district have issued an appeal, declaring that all the pleadings of the workmen for a settlement of the strike have been summarily turned down by the mine owners.

Only Source of Revenue The appeal declares that the mines at Albi are the only source of revenue for the population and that starvation is facing the men unless the employers will listen to the conciliatory proposals which the miners have made. The appeal also states that the men are being reduced to the grade of slaves by the action of the mine owners.

Premier Clemenceau and M. Viviani have attempted to settle the differences between the miners and the employer, without success.

M. Grand, the manager of the mine, has been recalled to Paris for a conference with the state authorities.

Warned Not to Buy Goods (SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Paris, Dec. 2.—The workmen at the Maison Dumoulin No. 33, Rue de Repois, have struck and the Central Trades Union council has warned all unionists in Paris not to purchase the goods of the concern.

The masses in the Chantier Maurice, Rue de Madrid, have struck because of the insanitary condition of the plant. An attempt was made to fill their places with "yellow" but the strike breakers found the overpowering odor of sewer gas and other gases so strong that they could not stand it, and they summarily quit.

The strike of the masons at the shop of Baillarguet, 34 Rue Traversiere, in Ansermes, continues, and the attempt to fill the places of the striking workmen has failed because there are no trained trimmers to be had in Paris and the "yellow" who attempted to take their places were incompetent.

THE AMERICAN FARMER

"THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE"

By A. M. Simons, Editor of The Chicago Daily Socialist. PRICE 50 CENTS.

The economic position of the farmer is a subject which has thus far been neglected in our literature. In America this position is peculiarly American and any attempt to apply the European literature on the subject to American conditions must only lead to confusion. This volume, published in February, 1902, has met with the most unbounded praise by the highest critics in Europe and America, and we have just issued a revised edition in which the author brings the book strictly up to date, using the latest statistics and thoroughly covering several new points which have been raised.

It is written in a style which appeals alike to the farmer and wage laborer and is a book which no student of economics should fail to read.

A. M. Simons, the economist, has made the farmer and his problems the subject of his study for a long time, and as a result, has given a discussion of them in "The American Farmer," which, in spite of its small size, is the largest contribution yet given to the agrarian literature of this country. The author, besides being a student of American social conditions, is thoroughly conversant with practical farming, and there is little doubt that the farmer who reads the work will have to admit that the conclusions are based on a real understanding of the difficulties of his struggle with the soil, with railroads, trusts and foreign competitors."—The Chicago Tribune.

ORDER FROM Chicago Daily Socialist 180 E. Washington St., Chicago

The Social Revolution

By KARL KAUTSKY, Editor of the Neue Zeit. Translated by A. M. and May Wood-Simons. Price 50c, postpaid.

Part I explains the difference between reform and revolution, and why Socialists are revolutionists. Part II tells of "The Day After the Revolution" and discusses the necessary measures to be taken by the working class upon first obtaining control of the government. Kautsky offers the most satisfactory answers yet made to a number of vexed questions.

"The Social Revolution," by Karl Kautsky, is a finely written, strong treatise, worthy of the widest attention because of its calm reasoning, its keen perceptions and its clear and rational method of presentation. Being the work of a highly intelligent thinker, it will appeal to all progressive readers.—Boston Globe.

This book and many others are listed in our new Book Catalogue, which may be had free for the asking. CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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While Reading Socialist Literature BARNEY BERLYN'S BEST Are now to be had at this office.

When ordering literature order a sample box of these cigars. 25 Good Berlyn Cigars, postpaid, \$1.00 25 Better Berlyn Cigars, postpaid, 1.40 25 High-grade Berlyn Cigars, postpaid, 1.75 50 Good Berlyn Cigars, postpaid, 1.75 50 Better Berlyn Cigars, postpaid, 2.50 50 High-grade Berlyn Cigars, postpaid, 3.25 (Union Label on Every Box)

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Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new Vapor-Action hair cream—best in the world—just out.

See your druggist first. If he cannot supply the MARVEL Whirling Spray, write to: MARVEL Whirling Spray, 250 West Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

Senator Gaylord Lectures— MAKE DATES NOW. Address 781 42d St., Milwaukee, Wis.

MURPHY MEANS TO FORCE FIGHT

Ticket Scalping Business Will Be Pushed to Issue by Cubs' Owner

President Murphy of the Cubs has taken the bit in his teeth and from now on intends, manifestly, to force the fight in the world's series ticket scalping scandal.

Can't Fix Blame From the Thomas wired yesterday that Chairman Herrmann of the national commission reported there was no tangible evidence to fasten guilt of ticket scalping on anybody.

PREPARING FOR RACE

New York, Dec. 3.—Dorando Pietri, the Italian runner, whose spectacular failure to win the world's marathon race in England this summer was one of the most notable events in modern athletic history, is to run his second American marathon at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 15, competing with Tom Longboat, the famous Canadian long distance man.

Dorando's recent defeat at the Garden of Hayes, who brought the mara-



then honors to the United States, led him to seek a contest with the Indian, who has long been the idol of Canadian enthusiasts in spite of protests against his appearance in the U. S. marathon and elsewhere as an amateur.

Both men are said to be in excellent condition and although Longboat had feared that he needed a full-month for



preparatory training this was finally waived. Dorando had broken training immediately after his defeat of Hayes, but his trainers say he is even now extremely fit.

The full distance of the 1908 marathon, 26 miles, 385 yards, will be run. Some minor engagements made by Longboat for contests will be canceled and he will be in this city early next week at training quarters.

selling for the world's series games made a big hit with the boss of the world's champs. Murphy Makes Bet "I feel justified," said Murphy, "in breaking a steadfast rule and offering to make a little bet that if the commission handles the tickets next fall the scalpers will be able to land their share of the pastboards just the same. That pernicious practice can't be wiped out entirely. I feel sorry for the commission. The three gentlemen comprising that highly moral supreme court of baseball will find themselves regarded on the three prize brigades of the world next fall, when several hundred baseball fans who want to see the games fail to secure tickets."

Seven Diamond Gro' As Excelsior Springs, Mo., Dec. 3.—What is touted to be the greatest ball park in the world has been established here and arrangements are now under way to book the big clubs of the major and minor leagues during the spring of 1909 for training games. The park,

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE.

HANFORD TO THE HUSTLERS

The comrade who circulates the Socialist papers, I do not take off my hat to him. Nor do I humble myself before him. He would have no brother of the earth be prostrate. But if I could I would be worthy of him and his work. From the bottom of a heart that beats in unison with his, from the depths of a soul whose inspiration is the same Great Cause for which he labors, I would make acknowledgment of the great debt I owe him. A debt I never can pay.

The Socialist Subscription Agent. What has he not endured? The proud man's contumely. The scorn of the supercilious snob. The sneer of the pusillanimous prig. They turned him not from his work. He has been the butt of the pauper with a plutocrat's mind. When the office force was behind, or mails late, the Subscription Agent has faced the aspersions of the man who intimated he had stolen the coin. It was not the easier to bear because made by a man whose noblest aspiration was to be a sneak thief, though he lacked the courage to follow his ideals. After all his work and sacrifice, how often has some "kind friend" intimated that the Subscription Agent was getting rich? He has been maligned by the mean, spurned by the poor, insulted by the rich, outraged by the strong, and gibed and jeered by the thoughtless. No matter what fortune befell him, he has gone on with his work.

Without the Socialist Subscription Agent, the author and his work were as a light ur-ler a bushel. He has multiplied the power of the orator, and is making the printed word of Socialist truth to illuminate the world like a sun. Thanks to him, a Working Class that through the centuries has stumbled on in darkness will soon walk abroad in the light.

The Socialist Subscription Agent. No big black type will herald his work. For him no high place of honor. No band to play. No ruffling of the drums. No cheers. He needs them not. He never falters in his work. He oils the wheels of progress. He brings water to a thirsty land. His deeds are mighty, and he has wrought high and broad and deep. His task is to redeem the world from Capitalism and Death into Socialism and Life.

THE HUSTLER. He is the Man at the Bottom. And in our movement, as every other where, everything rests on him. And he will not fail. The Man at the Bottom never does fail. He will make the six-page Daily Socialist permanent. How can I be worthy of that man? What are my little tasks to his great burdens? Though a thousand cubits were my stature, I still must look upward to meet his eye. THE HUSTLER. He is the Advance Agent of Prosperity and Peace. He is not the discoverer—he is the creator of a new world that shall be filled with plenty and fraternity. THE HUSTLER. He will establish the six-page Daily Socialist.

A merry Christmas for all children who wish to enter the premium and prize contest as solicitors for The Chicago Daily Socialist. The contest begins at once and will close December 21st.

The prizes and rules of contest are as follows: Five dollars cash will be given to the one whose sum total of subscriptions is the highest; four dollars for the next highest, three for the next, two for the next, and one dollar each for the next six highest.

All subscriptions sent in up to and including Monday, Dec. 21, will be counted in cash prize contest. In addition to these cash prizes there will be given a premium for each and every subscription a child may send in.

The premiums will consist of toys and other useful articles that may be collected out of a list to be published in The Chicago Daily Socialist Saturday, Dec. 19, 1908; and remember, whether prize winner or not, one subscription for sixty days gets you one toy; two, two toys; three, three toys, and so on up even to a hundred. The more, the merrier the Christmas.

All children can enter this contest, whether their father be a Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Prohibitionist or Independent. As the soliciting will be for a workers' paper, not a political party.

Premium subscription blanks will be sent to all children sending postal card requesting same. Address: Premium Editor, The Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 Washington St.

The Gyroscopic top is one of the most wonderful inventions of the age. It fills everyone with wonder and puzzles the philosophers and students of natural law. The possession of one of these toys will do more to stimulate a desire in a child's mind to understand mechanics and natural laws than anything we know of. Our premium agent places this wonderful toy within the reach of every boy and girl for Christmas and makes it possible for them to have sums to give as presents to their friends for Christmas.

which is being promoted by Roger J. Bourke and R. R. Thompson, covers twelve acres of land and work in the improvement of the grounds has been under way for several weeks.

President Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox has already given a partial promise to bring the ex-champions of the world here for a number of games during the spring. Other National and American league clubs are expected to camp here during a part of their spring preparation. It is planned to lay out seven diamonds, which will permit of the playing of as many games as one time.

McCluskey's New Job Milwaukee, Dec. 3.—John J. McCluskey, for several years manager of the St. Louis National league team, and a ball player of the old school, will manage the White Sox appearing in the National and American league clubs are expected to camp here during a part of their spring preparation. It is planned to lay out seven diamonds, which will permit of the playing of as many games as one time.

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NORTHWESTERN AND GRIDIRONS Will Meet Again Next Fall in Regulation Schedule Northwestern and Chicago have resumed football relations. The city gridiron championship, always a big feature of the local football year before the suspension of the game at Evanston three years ago, will again take the boards next season, when the maroons and purples meet for the first time since 1905.

Coach A. A. Stagg of the maroons announced plans for the revival of football rivalry between the two schools yesterday, following the request for a game made by Director Gillesby of Northwestern. Only the usual formality of securing the consent of the Midway faculty remains to clinch the date, but the maroon professors are as anxious as Coach Stagg to play the Methodists and they will offer no objections.

The game will in all probability be played at Marshall field. No definite date has been considered as yet.

Yost Remains in Game Detroit, Dec. 3.—Fielding H. Yost, coach of the Michigan football team, arrived yesterday morning from Phila-

delphia and other eastern cities, where he has been since his eleven was trounced by Pennsylvania on November 21. He said that the report of his going to manage an electric railway was true.

"I've been interested in the Great Falls Electric and Power company of Nashville and Chattanooga for some time," said the "hurry-up" man, "if I understand I'm to have pretty full control of its operations from now on. I'll leave here Thursday night for Chattanooga, and after sizing up the situation, will decide whether or not I want to reside there permanently. Quit football? Hardly. I'll see when next December comes what I'll do in that game."

OUR HORSES WIN AT SHOW

Draft Animals That Have Appeared Before Kings Take Blue Ribbons

Mack and Dude, which have appeared before crowned heads and are the lead pair in Armour's six-in-hand, won the blue ribbon in the class for draft horses weighing more than 2,500 pounds in the pair, at the International Live Stock Show yesterday. Malcolm and Drew, entered by Morris & Co., were second. Armour & Co. took third prize in the heavy draft horse class, Swift & Co. being fourth. W. Jarvis of Morning Sun, Iowa, fifth.

In the class for pairs weighing 3,000 to 2,500 pounds Swift & Co. took the blue ribbon, A. G. Soderberg of Oaco, Ill., the red and Morris & Co. third place.

College Steer Wins Fyvie Knight, a 2-year-old Aberdeen Angus, belonging to Purdue University, is the champion steer of the stock show for 1908. The animal was selected for premier honors by George Sinclair, the prize winner, who came here all the way from Dalmeny, Scotland, to pick the grand champion. Fyvie Knight was purchased by the university in 1907 from Milton Foss of Burroughs, Ind.

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If You Work

for a Living that interest you to know that your pay in wages only part of what you produce; that a larger part goes to the capitalists who own the tools with which you have to work. This book by the greatest of Socialist writers explains clearly and forcibly how wages are determined and how they can be raised. Study Marx for yourself; he will help you to do your own thinking. Cloth, 60c; paper 10c.

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WHEAT AT \$1.10; WILL GO HIGHER

Patten Predicts Advance in Price of the Cereal Before Next Harvest

Movements of James A. Patten are again the center of interest on the board of trade. The wheat market had an unusually strong turn at the opening today and the May price jumped to \$1.10. The big bull leader at about the same time expressed himself thus:

"I believe that there will be a positive scarcity of wheat in this country long before there is another harvest. Farmers have sold their wheat regardless of the future. I do not believe that this country has a chance to raise more than 25,000,000 acres of winter wheat for the next harvest."

The additional buying force in wheat was the result of the special December report of B. W. Snow, made to the Bartlett Patten house this morning. This report shows that the seeded area of wheat is reduced to 27,600,000 acres, compared with 31,000,000 acres a year ago. It estimates that there is an average decrease of 2,500,000 acres each year from seed time to harvest. B. W. Snow states that the present average condition for the whole winter crop of 78.9 is the lowest on record for December. It compares with 91.9 a year ago.

Chicago Not Out of Line Each day recently prices have been touching a new high level in this market in the face of bear opposition. Yet the Chicago market is not out of line. The May wheat sold up to \$1.12 in the Minneapolis market this morning, cash prices in nearly all the markets in this country are at a premium over the futures. Deliveries of wheat on December contracts yesterday and today went in the hands of the bull leaders in this market and into the hands of the big millers in the northwest.

Paris, Dec. 3.—The suit brought by Count Boni de Castellane against the Princess de Sagan, his former wife, for the custody of his three children, was continued in this city today. The first hearing occurred last week, and counsel for the count declared that the moral atmosphere of the Sagan household was harmful to the children, and that they should be placed in the custody of the Marquise de Castellane, the count's mother.

The court room was more crowded today than last week. In presenting the princess's side of the case M. Clemenceau emphasized that the courts of France always had decided that a second marriage did not affect the rights of parents with regard to their children, even in cases in which this second marriage was with an alleged co-respondent.

PRINCESS ANNA ANSWERS BONI

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

MARXIAN THEORY OF VALUE AND SURPLUS VALUE

LECTURE DELIVERED IN THE GARRICK THEATER, CHICAGO, SUNDAY, NOV. 29, 1908

BY ARTHUR M. LEWIS

Organize by Developing Country Conditions in the City

BY NELLIE M. ZEH.

Several years ago I acted as general agent for a firm in this city. My duties were to make personal sales in a certain assigned territory and to appoint and train agents to work in the same field. I received a commission on all sales made, whether through my own individual efforts or those of my agents. It was a nice little plan and worked well, yet I was not satisfied. I wanted more money, more glory and a larger territory.

I was given the title of manager of my field, which comprised a very small part of one of Chicago's suburbs, while other general agents had entire states under their supervision, and were known as state managers.

Comparing my title, territory and opportunity for money-making with theirs I felt badly treated, indeed, and complained to our general manager.

He raised my commission to that of the state agents, but positively refused to extend my territory, and said: "If I had it to do over again I would not allow any agent to monopolize a whole state, and I would cut your territory in two. I find that every one of our representatives who concentrates her efforts on a small field, and does her best to develop that particular spot, makes more sales, consequently more money for herself and the house. We keep our customers and they are better satisfied. By pursuing this course the people become acquainted with our agents and our goods, and will patronize us to the exclusion of others in the same line."

In time I learned that he was right. Now this was business, the injustice of which we Socialists deplore, but there is a point right here which I wish to emphasize, and that is that it was concentration of effort that brought success.

And now to bring out my second point. As time went on, even though I did fairly well, the work grew monotonous. The people were hard to reach and there was much competition.

The general manager then urged me to go to the country, saying that the

no small factor, either, and it behooves the Socialists of the city to wake up and do some thinking.

It is one of the strongest arguments possible for the complete organization of our city. The lesson it teaches is so plain that it hardly needs pointing out. It is this: We must individually concentrate our efforts on a small field, our precinct, for instance, and work to make the conditions there, as nearly as possible, resemble those existing in the country by getting acquainted with everybody, by being interested in everybody, and by helping everybody.

Because it is easier to make Socialists in the country is no reason why we should give up here. We will have to work the harder, that's all. In this case we must conquer. There is no alternative if we are ever to gain the victory. Every ward and every precinct of our city must be organized.

How? In the first place, bring the matter before your ward branch and urge them to select a captain for each precinct. If they are indifferent, appoint yourself as captain of your own precinct and get to work. Have your own purchase some literature and distribute it from house to house. If they can't afford it or are too indifferent to even help you in this, buy some yourself, or, if you can't afford it, mark some special articles in your old Socialist papers and distribute them. Clippings will also serve the same purpose. It will take about 30 papers to cover your precinct.

You have no time? You can distribute fifty an hour, do a little talking and collect a few names besides. At this rate you will have time to say: "I am one of your neighbors and have brought you a paper which I wish you to read, as I want every one living near me to think as I do. Read it. Will you?"

And you will also have time to hear the reply, which in many cases will be: "Thank you, I will."

An hour every day for five or six days will do the work. (Men can do this work Sundays and evenings.) Cover your precinct with literature at least once a month. Between times make personal calls. Your reason for calling is to learn how they like the paper you left or to talk it over with them, or you have called to invite them to attend a lecture or entertainment to be given in the near future.

These and many other plans may be added to gain their attention and good will. Get acquainted. As you are one of their neighbors they may invite you in. Go in and get acquainted.

Have your pockets or handbag filled with literature, and keep a supply of blank forms for their names, tickets for entertainments and application cards for membership in the Socialist party. You can't tell when or where you may find a subscriber for the "Daily Socialist" or for membership. Be prepared.

Remember that you are going to break through that hard artificial wall of formalism, which capitalism has built about you, and that you are a Socialist, and that all this indifference and suspicion with which you regard your neighbor, and with which he regards you, is due to capitalism. Down with it!

Remember, too, if you want the co-operative commonwealth that you must work for it, fight for it, sacrifice for it and suffer for it, now to-day, right where you are, and that while there may be more glory in some other departments of our work that there is nothing brings more practical results than doing personal work among your neighbors.

But it is not "enough" to do such things. I hear some one say:

Unpleasant? Nothing of the kind. It is simply visiting with your sisters and brothers.

Remember that you are a Socialist! You believe in the brotherhood of man? Well, then, let us put it into practice.

Christmas Novelties

Of all the Christmas presents that can be made at home at small expense, one is more simple or has more originality than the ever welcome pin-cushion. Fortunately for the woman whose income is small, these decorative and useful cushions are quite easy to make at home.

A very dainty little hanging cushion is heart-shaped and three or four inches long. Trace the outline of the heart on paper and cut it out for pattern.

Hints on Fur Renovation

In anticipation of severe winter weather we are looking out our fur, and may find that muffs we have carried for a winter or two are getting worn at the ends. If the muff is a costly fur it would be unwise to attempt home renovation; the services of a reliable furrier should be sought. But many a muff of less value may be turned inside to middle, newly washed and fresh lined. A broad band of black satin ribbon, or brown satin if brown fur, may then be drawn firmly round the center, and finished with a smartly tied bow, to which on suitable occasions a bunch of violets may be attached. The ribbon conceals the worn edges, and the size of the muff is not curtailed as it would be if the edges were cut away at the sides. Neatly joined strips of fur make a handsome trimming for a winter gown. A very beautiful directors robe of green face cloth, draped across the front, starting from the right shoulder, thence carried diagonally to the edge of the skirt on the left side. Silk buttons were sewn close together the whole length, and beyond them was a narrow band of brown fur. The sleeves, close fitting, were entirely made of black spotted net rucked and lined with black chiffon. The square neckline was filled in with similar net. Two very small ruffles of black moire were introduced at the lower corners of the opening. A stole made of satin, with a narrow edging of fur carried all round, looks very smart, and there are many other furs, appearing worthless in their present condition that would provide quite sufficient good fur to trim a stole if the best bits were cut away and then neatly joined. Turn the old fur over so that the skin is uppermost, and sever it with a sharp penknife. Use a proper furrier's needle to join the edges between to keep the hairs from getting entangled in the sewing thread. The stole must then be washed and lined.

Woman's Branch Meeting

The regular meeting of the woman's branch will be held tonight at 8 o'clock, 163 West Randolph street, room 12. All members are urged to be present.

JOSEPHINE GROSS, Secretary.

For Home Dressmakers

In political economy Marx begins with the commodity. The opening sentence of "Capital" is in the capitalist mode of production presents itself as an immense accumulation of commodities. A commodity is an article manufactured for the purpose of exchange. In the capitalist mode of production the medium of money. We therefore say: It is made for sale.

This is one of the main features which distinguishes capitalist society from previous social forms. It produces for the market; its purpose of production is primarily sale, and only secondarily for use. The producing capitalist does not care what he makes, so long as he finds a market and makes a profit.

Things that are to be sold or exchanged must have value, that is the most important thing about them, and the question is what that value consists of and how it is created and how it can be measured, is the central problem of political economy.

Although Marx is the acknowledged champion and representative of the labor theory of value he was not the first to broach it. For more than a hundred years it was foreshadowed with greater or less confusion by his predecessors from Sir William Petty to David Ricardo in England, and from Boisguilbert to Sismondi in France.

Adam Smith, the famous author of "The Wealth of Nations," believed in the theory but only as it might apply to certain ideal conditions which might possibly have existed in some simpler phase of society in the past. But it seemed to Smith to break down in a more complex network of the social relations of capitalist, worker, landlord, etc.

David Ricardo, on the other hand, made a considerable advance over Smith. The increasing complexity of capitalism did not shake Ricardo's belief and Marx says of him: "Ricardo gave to classical political economy its final form and formulated and elaborated with the greatest clearness the laws of the determination of exchange value by labor time."

Ricardo, however, was unable to see that each historic society has its own economic laws and so he imagines capitalist production to have prevailed in primitive society. This form of error is common to the rest of the bourgeois economists in their conception of social progress and it constantly reappears in all its crudeness in the pseudo-economic writings of Henry George and his befuddled disciples. The bourgeois economist is never thoroughly at home as when he is illustrating modern economy by a picture of a fish catching fish with his naked hand.

From the utopian and unhistorical

Autobiography

The story of this evolution from philosopher to economist and the reasons for it are related by Marx himself in one of the most brilliant and brilliant and brief documents in socialist literature—the celebrated preface to his first important economic work, the "Critique of Political Economy." There Marx explains how in 1842, as editor of the paper "Rheinische Zeitung," he found himself in the embarrassing position of having to write on questions with which he was unfamiliar.

He studied and studied up to this point embraced mainly jurisprudence, philosophy and history. Here, says he, "I had to take part in discussions concerning so-called material interests. The crossing of the Rhine by the connection with forest thefts and the extreme subdivision of landed property; the official controversy about the condition of the Mosel peasants into which Herr von Schaper, at that time president of the Rhine Province, entered with the 'Rheinische Zeitung'; finally the debates on free trade and protection, gave me the first impulse to take up the study of economic questions."

Marx "Fired"

While Marx was still editor "a weak quasi-philosophical echo of French Socialism and Germanism" found its way into the columns of the paper. Marx was a dramatic radical, even in those early days, and he says "I declared myself against such hatching." The owners of the paper were afraid of being too radical, Marx would kill the paper and they dismissed him. As Marx narrates it: "When therefore the publishers of the 'Rheinische Zeitung' conceived the illusion that by less as a creative policy the paper could be saved from the death sentence pronounced upon it, I was glad to grasp that opportunity to retire to my study room from public life." It is gratifying to note that the paper had a speedy death.

Commodities

The first work undertaken for the solution of the questions that troubled me was a critical revision of Hegel's 'Philosophy of Law'; the introduction to that work appeared in the 'Deutsch-Französische Jahrbücher,' published in Paris in 1844. I was led by my studies to the conclusion that legal relations as well as forms of state could neither be understood by themselves, nor explained by the so-called general progress of the human mind, but that they are rooted in the material conditions of life, which are summed up by Hegel after the fashion of the English and French of the eighteenth century under the name of civil society, the foundation of the civil society is to be sought in political economy.

Thus did Marx arrive at that theory known by the various names of 'Historical Materialism.' Materialism, Determinism, and so forth, will always constitute his chief claim to immortality. Marx wrote 'Capital' to lay bare the bony skeleton, 'the anatomy' of bourgeois society, which, according to his own words, he would like to be sought in political economy.

Small Capitalist

Here we see how the 'Law of Value' officiated as pall-bearer at the funeral of the small capitalist. When the large industrial capitalist increased the efficiency of his plant by introducing labor-saving machinery he not only produced more cheaply himself, but he reduced the value of the small producer's commodity to just the same extent. This meant bankruptcy for the little fellow, because in order to sell he must accept a price based on the small amount of labor consumed by the 'big fellow' while he himself, not having up-to-date machinery, had to expend more labor for labor, but use of a better machine is precisely where Proudhon came to the rescue of the distressed petty bourgeois, whose intellectual champion he really was. Proudhon proposed the value instead of being arbitrarily fixed from the outside. This is his famous project for the 'Constitution of Value.' 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Doctors and Public Health

Chicago physicians are very much aroused. It is not that the city is threatened with an epidemic. It is not that some new and terrible disease has appeared. Neither are the doctors excited because of some marvelous discovery in medical science.

The furor is all because the Chicago health department is trying to care for the sick and to prevent disease, and in our present society such efforts reduce the income of the doctors.

The health department is perhaps the best branch of the city administration. It is the one farthest removed from commercialism. Only, as in the present instance, where its work touches private profit, is it befouled.

The inspectors of the health department are engaged in preventive work. They have taken up the battle against typhoid fever and smallpox and tuberculosis and other scourges of the race, and have brought the resources of modern science to bear against them. They have been constantly thwarted by the powers of profit. In sanitary, but profitable, tenements have furnished ambushes and fortresses for disease. Murderous, but profitable, sweatshops have helped the great white plague in his search for victims.

Now the same ally of death has appeared in another disguise. The fact that the free distribution of antitoxin has almost abolished that most terrible of children's diseases, diphtheria, rouses the ire of those who thereby see their own income reduced.

Visiting nurses have been sent into the homes of the poor to teach them how to live, and thereby prevent them dying from the diseases that haunt the homes of those who produce the wealth that others enjoy.

The whole work of the department of health, in so far as it really performs the function for which it was created and is not influenced by the capitalism in which it exists, is along the line that all modern students of sickness and health agree is the most hopeful, that of maintaining health, rather than of curing disease.

Now all this naturally interferes with medical practice as it exists today. Every case that is cared for by a visiting nurse, or by an inspector from the health department, means that some doctor has been deprived of a POSSIBLE FEE. Therefore the doctors are objecting.

Nor can they be criticised for objecting by anyone who BELIEVES IN THE PRESENT INDUSTRIAL ORDER. Capitalism means that the physician is most prosperous when there is the most sickness. It means that the less the "laidy" know about the prevention of sickness and the cure of disease the more money the doctors will make. The physician is not to blame for this condition, except as he votes for it like a majority of the population. We believe that in the majority of cases the "human nature" of the physician is so much better than the system that they would prefer to cure disease rather than to make profits. We say "in a majority of cases," because the revelations that have been made in regard to some so-called hospitals and sanitariums and "cures" show at least a minority so completely corrupted as to become veritable medical vultures.

The health department represents the future. It represents it imperfectly and poorly, because it is still under the control of the dead past. But the society of the future will socialize the care of the health of its members. It will pay its skilled men of science to keep men and women and children from sickness, not simply to try to cure them after sickness has come. It will take away the incentive to put fees above life, and will enable the medical profession to rejoice in its scientific victories without having its joy marred by the certainty that each such victory means fewer rewards for its members.

Making Its Own School Books

Some years ago it was remarked that there were three powerful objections to a parcels post. The answer was, the Adams, the United States and the Wells-Fargo Express companies.

In the same way there is one powerful objection to the publication of text books by the city of Chicago—the book trust. There are several smaller objections—the smaller publishing companies.

It is to the interest of fully 95 per cent of the population that the city should publish these books. The city is much larger than some states that are already doing this. It is much more compact. It can secure better facilities in every way.

Yet it is safe to say that the proposition will have a hard fight, and if it succeeds it will be only after a long and costly campaign of agitation and education. The capitalist press will ridicule and denounce the plan. The only ones who will stand for it in the beginning will be organized labor and the Socialists.

An old saying runs: "When your case is poor abuse the opposing counsel." This has now been changed to read: "When your case is desperate write yourself a threatening letter."

Daniel J. Keefe has received his reward. Now watch those labor leaders who supported the losing side with the same promises of reward thank God that they are not as Keefe is.

HIT OR MISS

BY G. E. L.

If the people of Chicago insist perhaps A. Montgomery Ward will permit them to build the proposed Field museum on the lake front.

Gompers has been vindicated, but the Democratic party has been annihilated.

The Populists, like Hoxekiah of old, want to see the dry bones of Democracy come to life, but alas, it is "too late."

Bryan's "Commoner" says, "That the 'Red Spinal' left a 'blue streak.' Yes, if Bryan could see the way the Democrats are docking to the banner of blue."

International Socialism he would have a good reason for seeing "blue streaks."

With Bryanism, Hearstism and Populism swept out the way the political field is clear for Socialist political action.

We sincerely hope that William Francis Barnard will attack the philosophy of Socialism and not create a "straw man" and demolish it.

Barney Berlyn expects to see Socialism "in his time"; so, Hustlers, "get busy."

THE UNPROFITABLE SERVANT

BY R. J. CALHOUN.

"Cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness." We would not assume to judge the man who, during his life among us, was careless of things eternal, careless in warning his fellows to "flee from the wrath to come"; even too careless, it may be, in observing the exact moralities which religious faith enjoins. From a hundred thousand pulpits these already receive their warning week after week and year after year.

We have in mind a class of servants who receive little attention from the pulpits further than to instill into their minds a patient contentment under the evil conditions of life, and an industry which must be unremitting and conscientious even though unrewarded.

Did not Paul himself declare that he had learned in whatsoever state he was therewith to be content? And we must expect his successors to preach the same gospel, in so far at least as it conserves the interest of those who "pay the preacher."

The fact that among the practices of these same founders, and exemplars of Christianity "no man called anything his own" but they "held all things in common, and no man lacked for anything," does not make equally good "gospel" and is only referred to as a relic of a primitive age. But we would not assume to interpret these expounders or enter their chosen field. We would only take notice of the unprofitable servants whom they neglect.

As a type we may choose one who has just recently happened to come into public notice. He has now reached his "three score years and ten" and looks back over a long life of toil, spent according to the gospel precept of labor and contentment. Nearly fifty years ago he entered the service of an employer who as years went by and efficiency increased advanced his wages with that extreme caution characteristic of a good business man. Other employees were also faithful and efficient and the business institution has grown to be the largest of its kind in the world.

Thrift and economy enabled this profitable servant to accumulate a little hoard of savings. At the time of the Chicago fire it amounted to \$2,000 and every dollar of it represented a denial of something needed to bring a little wholesome pleasure into life and make it worth while to live, but as it was to provide for some degree of comfort in old age the sacrifices were uncompromisingly made.

Then came the great holocaust which left him again penniless at the bottom of the ladder. His employer's business survived the shock and he still had his job, but his savings were gone and could never be replaced.

It is only by a combination of good luck and wise management that a wage worker can accomplish the saving once in a single lifetime, and to repeat it in the allotted time is a practical impossibility.

He was then at life's zenith and the steps began to lead downward. One cut in wages followed another as the servant grew old, until at the beginning of the present panic he had reached the same level from which he had started some fifty years before, and was paid his stipend of ten dollars a week only in recognition of his long and faithful service. But now the panic was on and profits were temporarily reduced. The steward had been faithful in a few things, but without a hope of being made ruler over many things.

All he hoped was to be saved from want, with the companion of his life, till the end of the journey. The single talent had been increased to five while the master and his family were away on various journeys or seeking the pleasures of the rich. But when profits were threatened, the lord and master called his servants to account.

"Behold, the talent thou gavest me has increased to five through fifty years of faithful service," and his old ears listened with expectant joy to hear the assuring answer, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy lord."

But the answer that came, who but

like servants can feel its terrible import or measure the heartache? "Oid, unprofitable, cast him out!"

And today the old couple are dependent upon the help of those who have nothing to spare, the very fate that fifty years he labored hard to escape. Were there but few of these unfortunate cases the fortunate might hold that the resulting good more than counterbalanced the evil, but the same uncertain dread hangs over all who labor. The host who bear the world upon their shoulders tremble weakly before this specter of unemployment, and humble themselves in the dust, as the superstitious heathen before the false god his imagination has created. Is this also a specter or false god of man's own creation, which can be destroyed by substituting truth for error in the human mind?

This is the problem that overshadows all others in importance, for on it hangs the progress of events and the future of humanity. Other enlightened countries are trying to meet the issue with compulsory insurance, old age pensions and so forth. This country has been flatteringly itself that it had less need, but the need is now here and those who rule find themselves all unprepared to meet the issue.

Even in the matter of feeding the school children, they are all at sea, because all conservative.

Insistent hunger stalks abroad in the land and our rulers are unequal to the occasion—weighed in the balance and found wanting. Every year added to a workman's age makes the solution more pressing and he must realize that the task is his own, and that no leaders or rulers can be depended upon to offer a solution that must bear their own coffers or reduce their profits.

When he brings to bear the same intelligence that has made him the greatest inventor and most productive worker the world has ever seen, he will not be unequal to the task of providing for his own employment.

If this were the only problem Socialism would settle it; would be ample to justify the world revolution.

ROCKEFELLER, MACQUEEN AND ROOSEVELT

BY JOS. E. COHEN.

The other day John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world, took the witness stand to testify in the proceedings brought on behalf of the United States to dissolve the Standard Oil trust.

Rockefeller should consider himself beholden to the United States—or rather, the Republican party which rules the United States—because it is here that he found the fertile land which he has exploited for over a billion dollars. The American people have been very good to John D. Rockefeller, and it would be no more than common gratitude on his part to treat the government of the American people with courtesy and consideration.

That Rockefeller did not do. He walked into court with a jaunty stride, maintained a chipper attitude throughout the proceedings, acted as though the whole affair was beneath his notice, and, in every way, strove to indicate his contempt for this government.

Here was an occasion for the president of the United States, who avails himself of every excuse to rush into print, to fire a broadside in defense of the dignity of the government. Here was an opportunity to meet a foe man worthy of his steel and, by a stroke of the pen, write his name down as a statesman. But Roosevelt is silent. Rockefeller is not an "undesirable citizen." He is not an anarchist, or a Socialist, or a doer of any "evil thing."

On the contrary, he is an acceptable taskmaster—Roosevelt comes to him for a position on the staff of his magazine.

And about the time Rockefeller was arranging his neckties preparatory to taking the witness stand, there died one William MacQueen.

MacQueen died of tuberculosis which he had contracted in Trenton prison. Something over three years ago, MacQueen addressed some striking silk workers at Paterson, New Jersey. Before he realized what they were doing the strikers, mostly Italians, who did not understand English, began marching on the mills. MacQueen did all in his power to prevent them. But they did not heed him and a riot followed. MacQueen was arrested and found guilty on the charge of inciting to riot, based on the statute which makes it that offense for anyone to be present at a riot and make no effort to leave.

MacQueen was innocent. There is no doubt about it. A similar case occurred in Philadelphia last winter, but the court had the good sense to throw the case out and order the acquittal of the man and woman charged with inciting to riot.

MacQueen was found guilty, however, and no sooner was he incarcerated than the intelligent people of Trenton realized that a serious mistake had been made. They interested themselves in

him. MacQueen was a highly cultured young man, with a charming, refined personality. A petition was presented for his pardon. He would have been pardoned but that President Roosevelt interceded. Shortly after this MacQueen's health gave way so that when, later, he was pardoned he left Trenton jail for his wife and babes in England a physical wreck.

Just after leaving jail he wrote these lines: "I'm pretty sick, but hoping to help a bit yet. There's not much of me left, but enough for another kick. Say, you'd die laughing if you saw my license to be at large—have to report every month with a witness to say I'm respectable. I wonder if it's 'respectable' to shout 'Hurrah for the Social Revolution'—or must one wear a tall hat and go to church each Sunday?"

This man could not and would not have harmed anyone. He did not know what hate was. When Roosevelt struck him down he shot another defenseless man in the back.

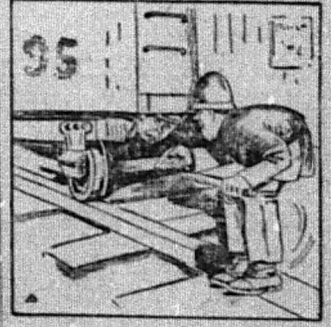
Rockefeller, MacQueen and Roosevelt. Of these Rockefeller and Roosevelt will live to see the great wrong which they have helped to rear, the oppression of their fellow men, crumble into dust. MacQueen died upon the altar of liberty. Humanity will sing his requiem.

Rockefeller, MacQueen and Roosevelt. Rockefeller and Roosevelt have a soul between them—the soul of William MacQueen.

TRUTH

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

BEING JOYFUL



"Come off that truck, vorse!" "This is an outrage! Can't a gentleman have a jet ride?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

When Greek Meets Greek Filpison—Young Waegles has got the laugh turned against himself in his little joke against the Blazes Fire Insurance company.

Filpison—How? Waegles—He insured 500 cigars, smoked them, and sent in a claim on the ground that they had been destroyed by fire.

Filpison—And they laughed at him, I suppose? Waegles—No. They had him arrested on a charge of arson—judges.

IN A SIMILAR BOAT

Old Captain Guzzlefuzzle had gone in for house erection, and had built a row of highly desirable residential villas, three miles from anywhere, because the land was cheap. With his first mate as overseer, he had placed a Union Jack on the roof of each, a look-out box at the top of a high pole, and substituted tiny portholes for windows.

Now, what Jim, said old Guzzlefuzzle, "shall I curl 'em?" "Well," replied the mate, "this being such an out-of-the-way place like, shiver me timbers if I wouldn't curl 'em 'Gibraltar Buildings!'"

"Why for 'Gibraltar Buildings?'" inquired the captain. "Well," explained Jim, "it's said that Gibraltar won't never be taken, and, bless my buttons, if these 'ere houses ain't in the same boat!"

One Mourner Said The lawyer was drawing up Eupneck's will. "I hereby bequeath all my property to my wife," dictated Eupneck. "Got that down?" "Yes," answered the attorney. "On condition," continued Eupneck, "that she marries within a year." "But why that condition?" asked the man of law. "Because," answered the meek and lowly testator, "I want somebody to be sorry that I died."

THOSE WELL MEANING FRIENDS



The man who keeps drawing your attention to paragraphs in his paper—Browning's Magazine.

Saved in Error Overd with mud from head to foot, his clothes torn, his face bleeding, the wretched man fled before the angry mob.

An old carter, who was driving along the road, saw the sprinter and the pursuing crowds. Pity for the hunted hero filled him with a sudden inspiration.

"In you jump!" he roared. And in another minute the two were speeding rapidly away inside the vehicle.

"What a shame!" gasped the panting one. "My eye, what a shame! Drive hard, and I'll give you a couple of quid! I've just dazed them out of a hundred!"

"What?" roared the driver. "D'ye mean to tell me you're a welder, and that there was a racing crowd after ye?"

The man nodded. "Then out ye go," thundered the upright wicket, drawing rein. "I ain't no pity for the likes o' you! Wy, I 'short you was a football referee!"

Force of Habit "I wish, John," said the editor's wife, "that you'd try not to be so absent-minded when we are dining out." "En? What have I done now?" "W'y, when the hostess asked you if you'd have some more pudding you replied that, owing to a tremendous pressure of your space, you were compelled to decline."—Tid-Bits.

WAS BRYAN KNIFED?

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

After the election, Mr. Raymond Robins of Chicago made the assertion that Bryan was knifed in New York.

A few days afterwards the papers published a telegram from Charles F. Murphy, addressed to Mr. Robins, asking him to produce his evidence.

I do not know whether the evidence was produced or not.

But, evidence or no evidence, does anyone doubt that Bryan was knifed by the Democratic machine in more than one pivotal state?

Perhaps the following little anecdote will throw some light on the facts: One evening I went to address an audience on the lower East Side, and I sat in the back of the hall until another speaker had finished. Shortly after sitting down, a fat, freshly-dressed man, with a big black cigar in his mouth, stepped into the hall.

Everyone seemed to know him, as I gathered by the deference they showed him. After looking us over, he came and sat down near me, having ordered the man sitting beside me to chase himself. When he discovered who I was, he introduced himself as the Tammany leader.

After a few friendly words, he said: "Say, cut that windpipe short; I came here to hear you. I want to see what kind of a talk you can put up. Don't care much about this lady-like game, but I'll wait and see you start."

Apparently impressed by something I said, he remained until I had finished, and, amidst general amusement, his royal highness dragged me off to have a drink with him.

We went to his customary table in an East Side joint, and as the waiters scurried to make ready the board, he tipped his chair back and said: "Say, that was hot stuff you were giving those lads! I'm dead against all your riot and anarchy, but I ain't got a word against that head-out of yourn. It's the straight goods."

"But you're in the wrong bunch," he hastened to add. "Those dead ones you're trailing with ain't worth fightin' for. Fleeced now, they'll always be fleeced, and what's more, they ought to be fleeced. It's a crime to take the money, as the sayin' is, but what you goin' to do, leave it? Well, hardly. But what I don't like," he said more seriously, "is to see a young feller like you go wrong, and I want to tell you on the level you ain't got no chance. You couldn't win no how. It ain't the people who's going to beat you; I'm on that job, and I got to do it. But you could win in a walk if you was with the right people."

"Of course, I know I'm not going to win, but Hillquit's got a chance?" I ventured.

"Not in a thousand years. He ain't got no more chance than a rabbit. It's a frame-up, I tell you! The Republicans are workin' for Goldfog, and what's more, we're workin' for Taft. Taft and Chandler, that's the ticket! And if you're doin' any bettin'," he said with a wink, "don't forget what your Uncle told you."

"You see, there ain't no friendship in this game—it's a business proposition, and it's all worked out and 'em 'at stands in don't have no trouble to win. But you see you're on the wrong side of the table, and you can't see what's goin' to happen to you. It's click, click, click, and you're down and out—on the street. See!"

But, Bryan," I said, "he's a Democrat!"

"Sure, he's a Democrat, but this ain't no missionary society! Bryan likes a foot race, and he gets it, don't he? And, as for the look in, that ain't comin' to him."

Before election day I saw my Tammany friend again, and I asked him how many votes I was going to get in his precinct. He smiled when he said, "I think they're going to give you sixty-five down there."

And sixty-five is exactly what I got!

But the question is, Was Bryan knifed? Mr. Murphy claims he was not.

Well, perhaps it was only a frame-up, but at any rate, one man had orders and he done his duty as he knewed it.

ILLEGAL CHARTER CONVENTION

BY B. BERLYN.

The present alleged charter convention under the guidance of Professor Merriman of the Standard Oil university.

By agitation we may be able to reject the second dose, but that will not induce the powers that be to carry out the constitutional amendment in the manner that it was understood by those who voted for it. These fellows who have hold of the game now are sly. They have a good picture before them. They have seen the people tired out on the traction question, and they are working this charter proposition right in the same line, with the purpose of tiring the people out.

This bunch of fellows was appointed by the governor and council and mayor and other bodies contrary to the spirit of the constitutional amendment, whose plain intent was that the people of the city of Chicago should be permitted to draw up a charter for themselves. That does not mean that it should be done by a few appointed by the mayor, governor and others. It means, if it means anything, that the people, all the people, at the proper time and place, would select representatives whom they would deem properly qualified and who have been duly voted for to do this work.

Will we get that? Not if the interests know themselves. This usurping body that calls itself the charter convention will be played to the front. A small committee from that, under the guidance of a representative of the interests, will submit its work to the voters, and it may again be rejected. They will try to tire you out. Will they succeed?

TO THE EDITOR



L. D. Estliff Gets His Two Socialists

In your issue of November 13 L. D. Estliff holds you over a bluff for not stating you believe you and Debs and the national committee "appeal to the mob," stating that because of this the party is in the soup.

Estliff's whole argument hinges on the fact that the country is a mob, "unruly," "immoral," "unstable," and all that.

Unruly? Well, ever one of the army of unemployed? Did you ever carry your blankets on your back for weeks and months looking for a job? Did you ever work in a mine, or in a street car, or about the cut of an irregular ditch, or work in the grain harvest with the thermometer at 120, and work horses and mules four-legged once-dying of the heat?

I have done all these things, and I want to tell you that they are not conducive to the sound body and clear brain that are necessary for what you call stability. Your sheet will shrink and your head will drop forward in spite of any ambition to the contrary.

Your eye will not be bright, clear and steady with the self-confidence, of which you evidently have your share, when you are worked to the limit of human endurance. Nor, when you rebellion against your conditions of labor, you "jump the job," as your employer might say, for no reason except that you are "un good," will you start forth in search of a better job, which you know you will not get with a sheep light and free, and will head strong and were uneducated. Expansion of the chest and of the mind must be preceded, Mr. Estliff, with expansion of the stomach. Wrinkles in the face, leading lines of character, "swallowing" many wrinkles in the body, denoting link of nourishing food. Unstability of employment, lowly build, instability of character. I should say that the kind of railroad men you have been associating with were not the men at the bottom who are being ground. I venture you never had "blacks" do any work that kills and mangles and deforms. Debs shovelled coal into a firebox long enough to get railroads in his hands, but, thank God, he didn't get any railroads in his heart. And if, as you say, the Socialist party is in the way, then I fervently pray that it and Debs and the national committee be the first to be crushed and destroyed. I don't care for a moment that they stand for the "mob" and its rehabilitation in the likeness of man, and that they are the cause of the "mob" and its rehabilitation in the likeness of man. LINCOLN BRADEN, CARSON, CAL.