

DEEP Gloom ENVELOPS THE TRADING WORLD Conditions in Steel Business to Grow Worse After April 1; Slump Is Universal

Panic conditions continue to grow worse and worse. Conditions in the steel industry, the recognized barometer of trade, show that the panic began to affect steel over a year ago...

Will All Be Let Out Practically all the office men have been notified that they will be let out April 1. Already two cuts in wages have been suffered by the employees...

Commercial failures, according to E. G. Dun & Co., greatly increased during the month of February and the liabilities, amounting to over \$27,000,000, trouble those of the corresponding month of 1907.

Lumber Trade Is Dead That the panic has nearly affected the building industry is proven by the conditions of the lumber trade. Dealers are buying only for the immediate demand...

New York, March 6.—Charles Hickey, manager of a beef packing firm, testified before Justice Greenbaum and a jury in the supreme court that he had gambled and lost on horse races for the last twenty years...

Hagerstown, Md., March 6.—Samuel McCreey, the oldest native resident in Hagerstown, being now in his ninety-first year, and Mrs. Boyce A. Chamber, a trained nurse, were married at the McCreey home...

MAY START JOHNSON BOOM: BRYANITES TRY TO STOP IT Minnesota Democratic Committee to Make Campaign Plans Today

Members of what is known as the governor's "kitchen cabinet" credit the committee with nine out-and-out Bryanites, though this number may be increased by proxies...

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Hetsu Green has come into possession of two miles of Gage Park for the safety of the residents of that suburb. Hetty will not pay assessments levied for the construction of a sewer system...

MAKES DRAFT FOR PLATFORM Hillquist Submits Document for Socialist National Convention

A committee consisting of John M. Work of Iowa, Morris Hillquist of New York and A. M. Simons of Illinois was named by the Socialist national committee some time ago to submit drafts of platforms to be passed...

Text of Hillquist's Draft Hillquist's platform is now made public. It is as follows: "The short period which has elapsed since the birth of our Republic has witnessed immense changes...

SPARGO DEFENDS SOCIALISM IN ADDRESS AT CONFERENCE New York, March 6.—John Spargo, a Socialist writer, addressed over 500 men and women at a conference of the National Socialist League here...

How to Help the Daily The more advertising in the Daily Socialist the bigger and better the paper will become...

TRUCE IS NOW ON IN WAR ON MILK PRICES With the price of milk 7 cents a quart and cream being sold by two big firms at 9 cents a half pint...

FARMER LEAVES \$500,000; HALF GOES TO CHARITY Utica, March 6.—Bequests that will add materially to the charitable work of different institutions and societies of Utica and elsewhere are in the will of Joseph Fuller Barton...

Policeman E. W. Horan of the New City police station said at night he had pulled over ten men and women from ditches. "I don't know the names of the persons I pulled out," he said...

DIG PART OF BIG HORN BORE IN RECORD TIME Cody, Wyo., March 6.—What is believed to be the record for tunnel excavation was made a few days ago in tunnel No. 2 of the Big Horn Basin Development company...

FORCED TO WORK 10 HOURS A DAY OR STAND FOR CUT Lincoln, Colo., March 6.—The Lincoln pottery, the largest of its kind west of the Rock mountains, has given its workmen, numbering about 350, their choice of working ten hours a day or stand a reduction of wages amounting to 25 cents a day...

HOMELESS "INSTITUTION," BREAK IT UP There is bitter strife among the homeless who have been seeking shelter in an abandoned passenger car on the tracks of the Chicago Terminal Transfer railway...

of aristocracy which impelled the lodge to drive out two Poles who sought refuge in the car Tuesday night. On Wednesday the rejected ones returned in force with clubs and bricks...

Homeless "Institution" The car has been an institution for the homeless for months. The homeless have been allowed to sleep there by the watchman...

Consular Reports Show Depression Is Keenly Felt Abroad Late numbers of the Daily Consular and Trade Report, issued by the government last of the acute stages reached by the panic in other countries...

same as in America The following report from Consul Carl Bailey Horn, dated at Plauen, Germany, Jan. 25, details some of the methods in Germany to furnish work for the unemployed...

SHERIFF IN WRANGLE; FAILS TO USE UNION BREAD Milwaukee, Wis., March 6.—Sheriff W. R. Knell is engaged in a hand to hand tussle with organized labor. It seems that the sheriff agreed to feed the prisoners in the county jail with bread bearing the union label...

THE WEATHER Office of Chief of Weather Bureau, Washington.—Official weather forecast for Friday and Saturday: Illinois and Indiana—Rain Friday; Saturday fair, much colder in south portion. Ohio—Rain, warmer Friday; Saturday clearing and colder. Lower Michigan—Rain in south, snow in north portion Friday; Saturday snow and colder. Upper Michigan—Snow Friday and Saturday. Wisconsin—Snow in north; rain in south portion Friday and probably Saturday; fresh to brisk east winds, becoming northerly. Minnesota—Snow Friday and probably Saturday.

HOBBO BOX CAR HOME DESTROYED Poles, Refused Refuge in Homeless "Institution," Break It Up

There is bitter strife among the homeless who have been seeking shelter in an abandoned passenger car on the tracks of the Chicago Terminal Transfer railway, near Twelfth street. It started with the rise of the spirit of aristocracy which impelled the lodge to drive out two Poles who sought refuge in the car Tuesday night...

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Do It; Then Tell About It "When you buy, buy of a Daily Socialist advertiser. Don't forget to tell him why you are buying of him.—Adv.

Again it appears that Socialists are considered undesirable persons at the public library, and that one who reads much on Socialism does not retain his position if he be an employe at the institution. So Robin, a boy of 894 South Turner avenue, says he began work at the public library eight months ago at \$25 a month. Because he wanted to attend school, the boy says, he worked hard, believing that he could secure one of the eight positions at the library. Discharged by Librarian. Last Saturday he was called before Librarian Field and discharged. Field told him that his work was unsatisfactory. Robin produced his report card, which he had at different times compared with the cards of others, and found it to be in his own favor, but Field refused to discuss the matter. Field also refused to give him a recommendation. Four months previous to his discharge Robin had passed a civil service examination, and under its provisions would have been entitled to a raise in wages after he had completed six months' service following this examination. Not having completed the six months' period, Robin says he is told that he is not entitled to a hearing before the civil service commission. The boy says that he read much on Socialism, and that a woman friend of his at the library told him that he was too open about it. He believes that his taste for Socialist literature is the true cause of his dismissal.

DANCING MASTER WHO WAS ROPED TO POLES SUES MAYOR Prof. Dillon, Fined Following Gambling Raid Seeks Redress

Carmi, Ill., March 6.—As a result of being chained to a pole because he refused to pay a fine of \$50 which had been imposed on him following a gambling raid, Prof. E. A. Dillon, a dancing master who claims to live in Chicago, instituted suit against Mayor Byington of Harrisburg for \$5,000. Dillon a week ago arrived at Harrisburg and taught a class in dancing. He dressed well, claimed to be a man of means and was entertained in the best society of the town. One night last week a raid was made on a gambling den and Prof. Dillon, crestfallen, was taken to the city jail. The next day he was fined and, refusing to pay, he was ordered chained to a pole in public view. Former students jeered at him. He stood at the post for three days, then he paid the fine. The institution of the damage suit created a sensation. Mayor Byington declared that the man was not chained by his authority and direction. Dillon claims to be of a wealthy Chicago family, but refuses to give his street address. Letters found in his possession indicate that he has been married. He is well supplied with money.

FARMERS FLEE TOBACCO WAR Cincinnati, O., March 6.—One result of the great tobacco war in Kentucky which is now attracting attention in the state will be the loss of a very large proportion of its best citizens in the farming communities, and the exodus to Oklahoma and other far western states has already commenced. Quite a number of families from Massachusetts and other states have passed through the city in the past few days and some of these have sent on their furniture and farming implements by river and rail to their new homes. Others are going with their arrangements already made for their families to follow later, as soon as desirable locations have been secured. Aside from the great fight being waged between the Equity society and the American Tobacco company over the crops of 1906 and 1907, or that portion of them unsold and yet to come forward, it is now almost universally admitted that the result probably will be no tobacco planted in the white belt this year.

HIT SOCIALISTS; POINT TO PANIC (Special to the Daily Socialist.) Milwaukee, Wis., March 6.—Everybody is discussing the federal nine-hour law for telegraphers, which went into effect March 4. Yet, the Wisconsin telegraphers have enjoyed an eight-hour law that the Social Democrats won for them since Jan. 1. Since then the panic has set in, and an attempt is being made by the capitalist press to connect it with the eight-hour law and the Social Democrats. One of the first victories of the Social Democrats in the legislature was the passage of the eight-hour telegraphers' law, which was obeyed by the majority of the railroads, so that nearly all of the 3,000 operators have worked under it since Jan. 1. Since the panic, the railroads have cut down their forces in every direction. At the same time, capitalist papers have blamed the panic on the Social Democrats and the eight-hour law. They declare that had the telegraphers left matters the way they had been, they would not have lost their jobs and had their wages cut. At the present time there are ten states that have the eight-hour telegraphers' law. The capitalists are thoroughly aroused and are fighting the laws in the courts. LAWYER ATTACKS SOCIALISM IN COURTROOM DEADWOOD, S. D., March 6.—In a bitter attack upon Socialism and its policies, which he declared were often responsible for leading men astray, Attorney Samuel C. Polley, for the defense, created a stir in the crowded courtroom just prior to the sentencing of Ervin M. Hilton. Hilton was found guilty by a jury in the Circuit Court of grand larceny for stealing a quantity of gold from the Golden Reward Mining Company's mill. His attorney declared that the young man had been greatly influenced by the stump speakers and Socialist press, which argued that the employe was entitled to a portion of the profits of the employer in any business. Hilton was employed as millman and took at various times a quantity of the gold precipitates of which he had charge. He was sentenced to a year and four months in the penitentiary. Do It; Then Tell About It "When you buy, buy of a Daily Socialist advertiser. Don't forget to tell him why you are buying of him.—Adv.

AVERBUCH WAS NOT ANARCHIST: EMMA GOLDMAN Leader Blames Shipper for Boys Death; Victim Is Buried in Potter's Field

"I did not know the boy, but from what I hear I am certain he was not an anarchist. I feel sure he had no intention to harm the chief and that he did not make any attempt to assassinate him. The story is preposterous. The killing of the boy, I think, was brutal and unjustifiable. It is foolish to say it was necessary to kill a young boy who weighed only 150 pounds in a struggle where there were four against him, and the chief of police a physical giant. I am sure all the facts about that affair are not yet known to the police. Emma Goldman, who has been in Chicago since Wednesday night at 570 North Winchester avenue, thus asserted her belief that Averbuch was not an anarchist. She had been in the city since she was arrested and that she was assaulted and killed. TALKS OF STUPIDITY. She said that if the police had been looking for murder, they would have found it. She said she was not surprised that she was not found till last night, as she is accustomed to the "stupidity of the police." The police have no charge against me to cause my arrest and if I have any business to take me there I should go to the city hall today without fear. Of course I will speak in Chicago. I have the right of free speech and I will exercise it. I am going to talk on "Anarchy as it Really is" at Metropolitan hall Sunday. Emma Goldman says she will speak before the Patrons' union at 65 North Clark street Tuesday night. Both she and Dr. Nathanson of the Edelstadt club are said to be under police surveillance. BURIED IN POTTER'S FIELD. Lazarus Averbuch, who was buried in the potter's field at Dunning, in No. 1136, block 1, yesterday afternoon. Several undertakers had been approached by Olga Averbuch, but all refused to take the body to a Jewish cemetery. Arrangements were finally made by Superintendent Davis at Dunning and Assistant Chief of Police Schustler so that at any time when Olga Averbuch makes arrangements to have the body buried in a Jewish cemetery she will be allowed to exhume his body. Permission was asked to have the body taken to the rooms at 214 Washington street, formerly occupied by the Averbuchs, but Harry Fine, the landlord, combined with the police to prevent this. Anything in the nature of a "public funeral" was absolutely prohibited by the police. Action of this sort was not taken, however, in the past. (Continued on Page Two.)

PANIC REACHES SHEEP HERDERS (Special to the Daily Socialist.) Rawlins, Wyo., March 6.—That, under capitalism, labor is a commodity and its value depends on supply and demand, is well proven here in Wyoming among the sheep and wool raisers. There are now as many sheep under the care of the herders as at any time in the past, and one would suppose if there is any class of labor beyond the reach of the panic it is the American sheep herder out on the desolate range. Not so, however, for the sheep owners who reside in the larger towns observe the sorrow of unemployed men passing "a la box car." A meeting of the Wool Growers' Association was called for the announced purpose of reducing wages. They promptly did so to the tune of \$5 per month on both harder and camp mow. Any member of the association who disregards this order by paying more wages when hiring new men will be fined \$500.

GIRL GETS \$3,000 DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF HER BEAUTY New York, March 6.—Miss Mary McCreey, 19 years old, has secured a verdict for \$3,000 in the Supreme court, Brooklyn, as compensation for injury to her face, which, it is alleged, has destroyed her beauty. The verdict was directed jointly against the Brooklyn Heights railroad and the Triest Construction company. Miss McCreey was on a car Dec. 29, 1905, when it was struck by a heavy steel girder which was being hoisted at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn bridge. The flying glass cut Miss McCreey's face. She sustained other injuries.

LIBRARY BOY READS BOOKS ON SOCIALISM; LOSES HIS JOB Again it appears that Socialists are considered undesirable persons at the public library, and that one who reads much on Socialism does not retain his position if he be an employe at the institution. So Robin, a boy of 894 South Turner avenue, says he began work at the public library eight months ago at \$25 a month. Because he wanted to attend school, the boy says, he worked hard, believing that he could secure one of the eight positions at the library. Discharged by Librarian. Last Saturday he was called before Librarian Field and discharged. Field told him that his work was unsatisfactory. Robin produced his report card, which he had at different times compared with the cards of others, and found it to be in his own favor, but Field refused to discuss the matter. Field also refused to give him a recommendation. Four months previous to his discharge Robin had passed a civil service examination, and under its provisions would have been entitled to a raise in wages after he had completed six months' service following this examination. Not having completed the six months' period, Robin says he is told that he is not entitled to a hearing before the civil service commission. The boy says that he read much on Socialism, and that a woman friend of his at the library told him that he was too open about it. He believes that his taste for Socialist literature is the true cause of his dismissal.



25 POLICE KEEP WARD MEN QUIET

Armed Squad at Democratic Convention in the 22nd Ward

Twenty-five policemen at one convention... That was the record-breaking force of protection seen at the Democratic ward gathering last night at the Phoenix hall...

Deadlock in Twenty-second... Alderman Michael D. Dougherty, who thought he had won re-nomination in the Twenty-second ward by one delegate in the primaries Wednesday...

Each Has Fifteen Votes... Kane received fifteen votes, Dougherty fifteen and O'Toole one. The new candidate was in good possession of the key to the situation...

Homes Furnished Complete AT YOUR OWN TERMS

THE HUMBOLDT SAMUEL I. FRANK, PROP. Furniture, Rugs, Stoves, Etc. Automatic Folding Go-Cart Worth \$7.50 OTHER CARTS \$1.19 UP

Advertise in the Daily Socialist.

4 DOLLARS FOR 2

Here is the best combination we have ever made. It is a FOUR-DOLLAR LIT, every item worth its full regular price, and we are offering it at TWO DOLLARS: THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST ONE YEAR (by mail outside Chicago) \$3.00 THE AMERIKAN ESPERANTO \$1.00 AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO, the Esperanto magazine, one year 1.00

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 180-182 E. Washington St.

UNIONS TRAINING TO SOCIALISM?

Toledo Labor Leader Is Aroused by Courts, Delivers Diatribe

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) Toledo, O., March 6.—Local trades unions are deeply aroused over recent supreme court decisions, and while it has been rumored about that they intend to put up a labor ticket at the coming election, Socialists say that there is not much likelihood of such action because the movement is permeated with Socialism.

Far Ahead of Leaders... "The worker is becoming more and more enlightened. The men in the unions are now far ahead of their leaders, who as a rule are too conservative to be even moderately progressive."

Will Wake Up Heads

"I see there is talk of an extraordinary gathering of members of the American Federation of Labor to establish a political party. The leaders will then learn from the boys in the ranks the mind of the leaders of the rank and file."

BODY OF MURDERED BABY FOUND STRANGLER IN ROAD

Trinidad, Colo., March 6.—The body of a baby evidently strangled to death was found at the roadside near Primero.

According to telephone reports received here the infant was several days old. It was concealed in a canvas bag. Finger prints on the neck point to strangulation as the means employed to put it to death.

Improvements in our methods of production and distribution, together with the extraordinary abundance of the natural resources of the country, have resulted in immense benefits.

But, although this wonderful transformation is the result of the collective industry and labor of the multitudes of workers of present and past generations, its fruits have been seized and appropriated by a small portion of the population—the capitalist class.

Small Group Control... "The anomalous fact that a small group of capitalists are permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, instead of the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time."

Seed of Transformation... "And the basis for such transformations is rapidly developing in the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production."

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Employees at the Union depot have been given notice to the effect that they must get into the Pennsylvania road's "voluntary relief department" or be discharged. This will cost the employe 75 cents a month.

All Roads Have Same... Every railroad in the country has one of these departments. They are known under different names on each road. "Hospital fund," it is usually called.

Harriman Lines Severe... Some roads, especially the Harriman lines, give their employes a more severe physical test than is given to United States army recruits. This is heralded as necessary for public safety, but it is really believed to be because the employe is not so likely to draw on the "hospital fund."

DRANK GASOLINE; POLICE WON'T LET HIM SMOKE

Philadelphia, Pa., March 6.—His person and clothing exuding the odor of gasoline, which he says he was forced to drink after being held up, a man who gave his name as David Ashmead, of Millville, N. J., was taken to the Lower Merion township police station...

WOMAN JUST HAD TO BUY

Benson Bidwell's "cold motor" glittered more alluringly before the eyes of Mrs. John O'Neill than many diamonds and rubies, according to her testimony on the witness stand yesterday.

Mrs. O'Neill told of having been interested in the company by an agent named A. A. Atkins, who figured prominently in the testimony yesterday afternoon. Atkins was unable to sell her, so he turned her over to G. W. Johnson, the promoter, who received \$500 of which he was secretary and treasurer.

NOT ANARCHIST: EMMA GOLDMAN... (Continued from First Page.)

case of Richard Ivens, hanged for the murder of Mrs. Bessie Hollister. OSTER WEDS MORGUE... OSTER Averbuch and Rose Stern, together with Sam Dorf, a friend, conducted the orthodox Jewish services over Lazarus Averbuch as he lay in Averbuch's broken down and cried bitterly so that it was necessary for several attendants at the morgue to comfort her.

VOCAL CORDS AND THROAT CUT; MAN STILL TALKS... Lanester, Pa., March 6.—That a man's power of speech is not gone, even if his windpipe and vocal cords are completely severed, has been demonstrated in the case of Paton Mohn at St. Joseph's hospital.

PORTUGAL'S BOY KING SEEKS DAUGHTER OF THE KAISER... Lisbon, March 5.—Newspapers here state that negotiations are afoot to bring about the marriage of King Manuel and a daughter of Emperor William, the only daughter of Emperor William. The proposal will be discussed when the Kaiser makes his promised visit of condolence to the queen mother, Amelia. The public officials refuse to discuss the report.

FORCES MEN TO JOIN BENEFIT

Railroad Threatens to Discharge Men for Not Contributing

Employees at the Union depot have been given notice to the effect that they must get into the Pennsylvania road's "voluntary relief department" or be discharged. This will cost the employe 75 cents a month.

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IN DISGRACE; KILLS CHILD

(Special to the Daily Socialist.) Central City, Ky., March 6.—The most sensational crime that has been committed in this vicinity in many a quarter of a century occurred at Hillsdale, five miles from here, this week.

William Morris, a farmer, finding that his daughter had given birth to a child, he took her to a coal bucket and placed it in a coal bucket, which he covered with ashes.

GAMBLERS END BOMB WARFARE

Bomb throwing by gamblers or their agents is now a thing of the past. The crusade of terror that led to eight different attempts to dynamite the homes and saloons of the leaders of the knights of the green cloth in the past few months has been brought to a close.

ALL NEBRASKA SOLID FOR BRYAN, ITS FAVORITE SON... Omaha, Neb., March 6.—Nebraska Democrats yesterday joined in praising and boosting their native son, William Jennings Bryan, in his contest for the presidential nomination.

WILSON TOLD POLICEMEN THAT HE WAS BEING RUN BY THE OLD-TIME RIVALRY IN THE GAME OF CHANCE... Wilson told the policemen that the war was at an end, and that he was now working for a "trust" that was being run by the old-time rivals in the game of chance.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NEBRASKA AGAIN DECLARES CONDEMNATION AND ADMIRATION FOR WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN... In him we behold the ideal American citizen—the ideal democrat. We rejoice that the principles which he has so ably advocated have been gladly received and now are generally accepted by the American people.

"HARD TIMES" You Say. "GET WISE" For that's the time to Advertise in the Chicago Daily Socialist

YATES TO OPEN LOCAL CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

Chicago headquarters of Richard Yates will be opened in the Stratford hotel next Monday with Len Small as manager.

Chicago telegraph... announced the making of a big failure and say the only reason that the graphing public puts up with machine... is because the Morse operators were unorganized for twenty years and did not have it in their power to show people the full advantages of Morse telegraphy.

CHARITY ANGEL ARRESTED; BILKS RICH PITTSBURGERS... Pittsburg, March 6.—Under the guise of charity, for nearly six years Miss L. Dermott Phillips, a remarkably pretty member of leading women's clubs, has been collecting subscriptions which it is alleged she has been using for her own support.

YOUNG BRIDE CHARGED WITH SHOOTING HER HUSBAND... Clinton, Iowa, March 6.—Evidence of one of the most brutal murders in the history of the city came to light with the finding of the body of Fred Dolph, aged 25, at his home on East street.

WOMAN JUST HAD TO BUY... Benson Bidwell's "cold motor" glittered more alluringly before the eyes of Mrs. John O'Neill than many diamonds and rubies, according to her testimony on the witness stand yesterday.

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ALLEGED SALE OF ARMY SECRETS

New York, March 6.—United States detectives believe they have under arrest a man who has been trying to sell the secrets of the patented projectile now under process of manufacture.

While he has been expected for some time of having tried to sell the secret to the German government, there has been no way of catching him at it. But when he was taken to the Brooklyn police headquarters and searched there were found on him several letters written in German, which convince the police it will be well for the federal government to take steps in the case.

Hard to Keep Secret... Washington, D.C., March 6.—The ordnance department of the army is having trouble with congress in attempting to keep secret ingredients of what it asserts is the first successful bursting charge for projectiles that has been discovered anywhere in the world.

BUY IN OPEN MARKET... Congress up to the present has succeeded in putting a damper on the secrecy idea by voting the ingredients of the new explosive must be purchased in the open market through advertisement, just as all other supplies of the army are required.

Tickets are now on sale at the Daily Socialist office for the benefit performance of "Hazel Kirk," Sunday afternoon, March 8, (star theater). All friends of the paper should attend.

BENSON RIXOY CO. CLOTHIERS & SHOEERS 947-949 N. W. MILWAUKEE AVE.

Saturday is the Last Day

of the two greatest value giving sales ever held in Chicago. Our Hammering Down Sale was a remarkable success. The sale of The Bell Clothing Co. stock was still larger.

THERE WAS A REASON Phenomenal Values—Honest Merchandise and courteous treatment was the cause—Every reader of The Daily Socialist should avail himself of the following Bargains, which can be procured with the coupons below:

This coupon and 7c will buy one pair of men's 15c black Merino socks. Chicago Daily Socialist, March 7. This coupon and 77c buys one White Monarch \$1 shirt— all sizes and sleeve lengths. Chicago Daily Socialist, March 7.

This coupon and 8c buys one 15c Silver Brand collar, 50 styles to select from. Chicago Daily Socialist, March 7. This coupon and \$2.25 buys one pair of \$3.00 shoes or any \$3.00 Hat in the house. Chicago Daily Socialist, March 7.

This coupon and 25c buys one 75c Men's or Boys' Negligee shirt. Chicago Daily Socialist, March 7. This coupon and \$3.00 buys a Boy's all-wool 2-piece Blue Serge Suit—\$5.00 value. Chicago Daily Socialist, March 7.

This coupon and 27c buys one 50c 4-in-hand tie; hundreds of new spring colorings to select from. Chicago Daily Socialist, March 7. This coupon and \$2.25 buys any pair of Ladies' \$3.00 Shoes in the house. Chicago Daily Socialist, March 7.

The above coupons calling for well-known brands of staple goods, of which every person is familiar with the price, have been printed in this paper in order to thoroughly test its advertising value before making contracts for our spring campaign. Our Great Sale of the clothing stock of The Bell Clothing Co. ends Sunday noon. Don't miss this opportunity to get a new overcoat for next winter or a spring suit 40 per cent under the Regular Price. Please mention this paper when making a purchase.

PUT UP WOMAN FOR CITY CLERK

Denver Socialists Hold Convention and Nominate a Ticket

(Special to the Daily Socialist.)
Denver, Colo., March 6.—Over 500 Socialists assembled in convention at the party headquarters here this week and nominated a full city ticket, which will be placed on the ballot of the coming election.

The ticket is notable in the fact that two women are on it, one for the office of city clerk, the other for alderman.

Adopts a Platform

In addition to naming the ticket which will represent the party at the coming municipal election, the convention adopted a platform and named a city central committee of sixteen which will have charge of the campaign. The platform scores the capitalist classes and pledges the representatives of the party, in the event of their election, to fight early and late for the cause of the workingman.

The City Ticket

The personnel of the ticket is as follows:
Mayor—William D. Tanner, printer.
City Auditor—A. H. Fowden, state secretary of the Socialist party.
City Clerk—Mrs. Mary L. Goffe.
City Treasurer—J. H. Rheinhardt, letter carrier.

Supervisors—First district, J. A. Bruno, sign painter; third district, George M. Gilbert, clerk; fourth district, S. P. Smetzer, sixth district, C. J. Jones, seventh district, E. J. Anderson, shoemaker.

Aldermen—First ward, Frank Koralek, ward 2, S. S. Vaughn, painter; third ward, Leola S. Chumley, fourth ward, Axel Ahlstrom, clerk; fifth ward, William Melnich, sixth ward, A. C. Jones, seventh ward, Mrs. M. S. North, Driscoll; eighth ward, Herbert Graham, ninth ward, Channing Sweet, eleventh ward, Frank Hobbs, twelfth ward, J. M. Ludwig, machinist; thirteenth ward, G. R. Appel, photographer; fourteenth ward, George T. Grantor, clerk; fifteenth ward, Holmes Tupper, teacher.

BRITISH MINE WORKERS ASK SHORTER HOURS

London, March 6.—The British government has expressed a determination to pass the bill shortening the working hours of miners, but it is quite evident that the measure will not be allowed to pass into law without a strong protest from certain classes whose interests will be injured by it.

The miners who support the bill are doubtless an important electoral factor in certain constituencies, but coal consumers are more numerous, for they are the whole population of the country.

The government is charged with trying to advance the wish of the miners at the cost of all other classes of the community. At the present time the price of coal is very high, as the householders know to his cost, and as the poor and needy know to their misery during the cold, dark winter days.

The captains of industry, too, are growling as they watch the cost of production rise and wonder how they can fight successfully against the foreigner who is aided by tariff walls and cheap coal. Railway managers, shipping lines, gas companies, and other large bodies, are all grumbling at the high price of coal, and they think the time most inopportune for shortening the working hours of miners.

Corn Products Hard Hit

Corn products have shared in the general depression. The president of the company confesses that the last four months have brought heavy losses in business and created a fear for dividends.

International Paper earnings show a decided drop. Earnings on the common stock have gone down from 9 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

During the month of February the production of anthracite coal has greatly decreased. The Reading mines, among others, are working only half time.

Transportation companies, both rail and steamship, have experienced a decided slump in trade. According to the directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, the company's dividends will be cut 4 per cent. The reduction in earnings, it is stated, took place chiefly during the second half of the year and was a result of the financial crisis in the United States.

Railway Earnings Slump

The net earnings of the railroads for January show a decrease of 29 per cent to 30 cents per ton. The thirty roads which have thus far reported to the Wall Street Journal their gross earnings for the third week of February show a decrease in the aggregate figures of 16 per cent from the earnings of the corresponding week in 1907.

Heavy decrease in earnings. Erie heavy earnings are dropping constantly to low levels, while the Atlantic Coast Line has reduced its dividends and reports a fearful drop in earnings.

Metal Reports False

Strenuous efforts have been made by the metal traders, that are the index of industry, to put a brave face on the panic conditions that have affected them.

The Copper Trust is now attempting to graze the copper market into life by means of an improvement in the demand for metals. A report comes that the idle mines of Amalgamated Copper as well as the Butte Condition will soon be in operation. This is given little credence in face of the fact that there is no demand for copper, as there is no new traction or telephone building going on. Production at present, though greatly curtailed, is still larger than consumption, while the enormous accumulation of copper of last year still exists.

SNELL'S WIFE AND CHILDREN LIE IN UNMARKED GRAVES

Clinton Ill., March 6.—Buried in unmarked graves, the bodies of Colonel Thomas Snell's wife and three children have been lying since 1875 in a lot on the Snell farm near here. This became known following the announcement that the jury in the suit of Richard Snell to break his father's will had failed to agree.

Do It; Then Tell About It

When you buy a Daily Socialist newspaper, don't forget to tell him why you are buying of him.—Adv.

BEST DENTISTRY
ESTABLISHED ESPECIALLY FOR LABORING PEOPLE.
SMALL CHARGES FOR MATERIAL.
GRADUATE DENTISTS ONLY.

Reliable Painless Extractor
Originator of ROOFLESS PLATES
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES
REMOVABLE BRIDGEWORK
Our Bridge work and Plates are unexcelled. Our object is to give to the laboring people the Best Dentistry at the Smallest Expense. Our work will give you the best advice. Call for free examination and consultation.

Note Following Prices—Short Time Only:
\$2.00 FULL SET OF TEETH—GUARANTEED—\$2.00
\$5.00 BEST SET OF TEETH—\$5.00

22-K Gold Crowns (cost material about) \$1.50
Bridgework (cost material about) \$1.25
Re-Inserting (cost material about) 1.50
Aluminum Bridges (cost material about) 2.00
Gold Fillings (cost material about) 30 cents
Silver Fillings (cost material about) 25 cents
Porcelain Crowns (cost material about) 1.50
ALL WORK GUARANTEED 10 YEARS.

LABORING PEOPLE'S DENTAL CO.,
260 State St.,
Opposite Northfield's
Hours—Daily till 9 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 4.

CURNEY HAT COMPANY
GUARANTEED
\$2 AND \$3 HATS
CAPS, GLOVES AND UMBRELLAS
97 E. Madison st., N. W. cor. Dearborn
72-74 Dearborn st., S. W. cor. Randolph

Tel. Wentworth 299 Wm. Henning, Prop.
UNION DAIRY
DEALERS IN
Pure Milk and Cream
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS SUPPLIED PROMPTLY AND UPON SHORT NOTICE
6027 CENTER AVENUE, CHICAGO

DOES IT PAY

To Advertise in the Chicago Daily Socialist? It is up to you and every reader of the Daily Socialist to use your purchasing power and prove to our advertisers that

IT DOES PAY

BOXING INSTRUCTOR SHOTS UP A STAFF OLD TOWN

Trying to "Help Business" He Fires a Pistol—Le of Shots

Waterbury, Conn., March 6.—Staid and proper old Oakville thought for about half an hour that it had been suddenly transported from Connecticut to the heart of the wild west. It did sit up and take action. Oakland was jarred, and the jarring cost one Bill Wolff, boxing instructor at the Taft school at Waterbury \$33.33 when he appeared before Justice of the Peace Dayton and pleaded guilty.

Bill, lit up for bear, struck the main street of Oakville about 8 o'clock and announced his arrival with a fusillade of shots. When the startled inhabitants put their heads out of the doors to see who was anticipating the Fourth of July they beheld Bill standing up in a buggy, a smoking pistol in one hand, in the other holding the slack reins of his horse, which was reared on its haunches.

At sight of the head in the doorway, and windows Bill cut loose with his shooting iron. The rolled out sign over W. H. Jones' store offended his sight and he cracked at it until it was kindling wood. Incidentally, he put Jones' new plate glass window out of business for all time. Thomas Fleming, a daring Oakville citizen, happened to turn into the Main street at this moment and he felt a bullet go singing by his head.

"Just was tryin' to help business," said Bill, contritely, to Justice Dayton.

"You succeeded. It will cost \$33.33. And here's a piece of advice, young man: Go west."

DEEP GLOOM IN TRADING WORLD

(Continued from First Page.)

pressed than for the last twenty-five years; that the company's production of steel is less than a year ago and the outlook is cheerless.

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MARKETS

CATTLE—Exporters, shippers and packers purchased fat cattle freely, raising the market 10c higher than Monday. Wednesday or 150¢ higher than a week ago. A load averaging 1,357 lbs sold at \$6.05, with best heaves quotable around \$6.20, against a top of \$6 last week and \$5.35 a year ago. Monday's trade was steady and feeding cattle little changed from Wednesday.

HOGS—Early hog market weak to 5c lower, with closing trade firm and a shade higher than last time topped at \$14. Still the average was 5c lower than Wednesday and 7.50c remained in the pen, 13c lower than Monday and 4c higher than a week ago. Top \$10, against \$4.35 a week ago. Monday's trade was decidedly bearish early, but later took hold freely, both Swift and Morris paying \$4.50, top of the market. Quality generally good.

SHEEP—Bulk of sheep sold steady, with some strong, while a shipment of short wethers showed 10c decline. Lambs were 10c higher. Trade active and everything good. Lambs topped at \$14 and bulk of strictly good to choice lots went at \$6.75¢, with heavy kinds on export account at \$5.50¢ to \$5.65, and shorn offerings at \$5.25¢ to \$5.35. Prime wethers sold to exporters at \$5 and shorn arrivals made \$5.50.

WINTER WHEAT—No. 2 red f. o. sold at 99¢; No. 3 red, 98¢; No. 1 hard, 94¢; No. 1 soft, 94¢.

SPRING WHEAT—Unchanged. No. 3 spring f. o. b. sold at \$1.09; No. 2, 1.09; No. 1, 1.09.

CORN—No grade on track and f. o. b. sold at 44¢; No. 4 yellow, 49¢; No. 3, 49¢; No. 2 yellow, 53¢; No. 1 white, 54¢; No. 2 yellow, 53¢; No. 4 white, 54¢; No. 1 white, 54¢.

OATS—Standard on track and f. o. b. sold at 53¢; No. 2, 49¢; No. 3, 51¢; No. 4 white, 49¢; No. 2 yellow, 53¢.

HAY—Choice timothy, \$15.50; No. 1 timothy, \$14.50; No. 2 timothy, \$14.50; No. 3 timothy, \$14.50; No. 4 timothy, \$14.50; No. 5 timothy, \$14.50; No. 6 timothy, \$14.50; No. 7 timothy, \$14.50; No. 8 timothy, \$14.50; No. 9 timothy, \$14.50; No. 10 timothy, \$14.50; No. 11 timothy, \$14.50; No. 12 timothy, \$14.50; No. 13 timothy, \$14.50; No. 14 timothy, \$14.50; No. 15 timothy, \$14.50; No. 16 timothy, \$14.50; No. 17 timothy, \$14.50; No. 18 timothy, \$14.50; No. 19 timothy, \$14.50; No. 20 timothy, \$14.50; No. 21 timothy, \$14.50; No. 22 timothy, \$14.50; No. 23 timothy, \$14.50; No. 24 timothy, \$14.50; No. 25 timothy, \$14.50; No. 26 timothy, \$14.50; No. 27 timothy, \$14.50; No. 28 timothy, \$14.50; No. 29 timothy, \$14.50; No. 30 timothy, \$14.50; No. 31 timothy, \$14.50; No. 32 timothy, \$14.50; No. 33 timothy, \$14.50; No. 34 timothy, \$14.50; No. 35 timothy, \$14.50; No. 36 timothy, \$14.50; No. 37 timothy, \$14.50; No. 38 timothy, \$14.50; No. 39 timothy, \$14.50; No. 40 timothy, \$14.50; No. 41 timothy, \$14.50; No. 42 timothy, \$14.50; No. 43 timothy, \$14.50; No. 44 timothy, \$14.50; No. 45 timothy, \$14.50; No. 46 timothy, \$14.50; No. 47 timothy, \$14.50; No. 48 timothy, \$14.50; No. 49 timothy, \$14.50; No. 50 timothy, \$14.50; No. 51 timothy, \$14.50; No. 52 timothy, \$14.50; No. 53 timothy, \$14.50; No. 54 timothy, \$14.50; No. 55 timothy, \$14.50; No. 56 timothy, \$14.50; No. 57 timothy, \$14.50; No. 58 timothy, \$14.50; No. 59 timothy, \$14.50; No. 60 timothy, \$14.50; No. 61 timothy, \$14.50; No. 62 timothy, \$14.50; No. 63 timothy, \$14.50; No. 64 timothy, \$14.50; No. 65 timothy, \$14.50; No. 66 timothy, \$14.50; No. 67 timothy, \$14.50; No. 68 timothy, \$14.50; No. 69 timothy, \$14.50; No. 70 timothy, \$14.50; No. 71 timothy, \$14.50; No. 72 timothy, \$14.50; No. 73 timothy, \$14.50; No. 74 timothy, \$14.50; No. 75 timothy, \$14.50; No. 76 timothy, \$14.50; No. 77 timothy, \$14.50; No. 78 timothy, \$14.50; No. 79 timothy, \$14.50; No. 80 timothy, \$14.50; No. 81 timothy, \$14.50; No. 82 timothy, \$14.50; No. 83 timothy, \$14.50; No. 84 timothy, \$14.50; No. 85 timothy, \$14.50; No. 86 timothy, \$14.50; No. 87 timothy, \$14.50; No. 88 timothy, \$14.50; No. 89 timothy, \$14.50; No. 90 timothy, \$14.50; No. 91 timothy, \$14.50; No. 92 timothy, \$14.50; No. 93 timothy, \$14.50; No. 94 timothy, \$14.50; No. 95 timothy, \$14.50; No. 96 timothy, \$14.50; No. 97 timothy, \$14.50; No. 98 timothy, \$14.50; No. 99 timothy, \$14.50; No. 100 timothy, \$14.50.

HEARST PAPER IN NEW RUSE

Appeals, Under Disguise, to Parents of Young Ghetto Readers

(Special to the Daily Socialist.)
Boston, Mass., March 6.—In his efforts to educate the children of Boston to become strike breakers, William Randolph Hearst is sending propaganda in the shape of circulars to the Jewish families. These circulars are printed in Yiddish.

Those who are conducting the strike of newsboys against the Boston American Hearst denounces in his circular as robbers and tramps. He tells these "poor little merchants" that he will furnish them the best corner stands in the city and give them papers at wholesale prices delivered. He does not state that it is for the purpose of breaking the strike.

Fights in True Style

Hearst is fighting the strike in true Employer's association style and appeals to boys and their parents in a manner that is as ridiculous as the reading matter in his papers. The circular reads:

"BIG ROBBERY IN BOSTON!"
"Jewish Newsboys Are Bluffed!"

"Small Jewish Merchants Must Give Away Half of Their Earnings, for the Right to Sell Papers"

"There is an existence in Boston a band of robbers that rob the small Jewish boys who must sell papers to help their poor parents and to support their families. The poor little merchant must give away half of his earnings for the right to stand on any corner."

"An organized band of men, 20 and 30 year old tramps, compel the poor little Jewish boys to sell papers for them at a profit of only 25 cents on the dollar, when they could get 50¢ per paper direct from the office or from teams and earn 40 and 50 cents on the dollar."

"Heart-Bending" Appeals

"Fathers and mothers! Friends and countrymen of the poor boy! Why do you allow your boys to be so cheated of the few pennies which belong to you and you need so badly for the heavy winter?"

"The Boston American will break up that cheating. Come to the office of the Boston American, 80 Summer street, with your boys over 14 years old. Select the best corners you like. The Boston American will give you papers at wholesale prices delivered to your corners, and will put men to protect you. Don't let your children give up their and your rights here in a cowardly way where everybody has the same right."

"Come quick! Be the first to get the best corners in the city."

SO HEALTHY, QUARANTINE FOLKS THOUGHT BOY ILL

Checks Red, Doctors Suspected He Had Touch of Cuban Fever

New York, March 6.—Good health, rosy cheeks and the bracing effect of sea air fooled the doctors and got 18-year-old Peter Burch of Rochester into an embarrassing position.

With his parents, Adam Burch and wife, Peter arrived on the Niagara from Cuba. The Burch family have fine complexions and very red cheeks. Peter had been doing a lot of exercising on deck in order to get away with five square meals a day. The result was that when the Niagara reached Quarantine his face bloomed like a full-blown peony.

The doctors looked at Peter and were suspicious. "Ha! hum! ha! Cuban fever! Yellow fever! Camp fever!" they said, in doubt.

They took the young man to stand aside until the inspected the other passengers. After everybody else was pronounced healthy the doctors turned their exclusive attention to the carmine-hued youth. They took his temperature, felt his pulse, counted his respirations, listened to his heart beats and went through a lot of testing operations. They asked him where he had been, what he had been eating, about his life, family history and habits, and at last came to the sage conclusion that Peter was just about the healthiest specimen of a lad they had ever seen.

DEAF OPERATOR CONSTRUCTS A CLEVER INSTRUMENT

Richmond, Ind., March 6.—Regarded as one of the most expert signaling telegraphers on the Nickel Plate railroad, William E. Elliott, totally deaf, is probably without an equal in the world.

Just after the road was built through Chicago in 1851, Elliott took position at Typansend. At that time his hearing was far from good, and it gradually became worse, so that in time he was unable to hear any sound.

When Elliott realized that he was losing his hearing he sought a way of reading the telegraph in order that he might continue in the employ of the railroad company. He loosened the hammer on his telegraph sander and read the dots and dashes by sight. There were times, however, when he was not watching the instrument, and on these occasions the train dispatcher frequently called without a response from the station.

Elliott then tried the plan of attaching a metal cord to the sander and holding a metal plug attached to the cord, in his mouth. This was not altogether satisfactory. Next he took an old horse whip, cut a piece about two feet long from the butt and attached a metal plate to one end. The other end was fastened to a telegraph sander. Elliott placed his forehead to the plate and the problem was solved. He has a student who tells him when to answer his calls. For years he has received the code through his frontal bone by means of the horse whip.

DOGS WEAR DIAMOND EARRINGS AND OVERSHOES

Paris, March 6.—Princess Charles Isenberg Bergtein, who was Miss Lewis, has started even Paris by a new fad. The princess is one of the most beautiful American girls in Europe, and everything she does attracts attention.

When she returned to Paris from her estates in Germany she brought with her two mouse-colored dogs, which she presented to her friends on the afternoon of her reception in her apartments in the Rue Eule.

In addition to a troutskin collar, edged with gold, and a pair of diamond earring, these ornaments, made of light chased gold, set with diamonds, covered almost the entire ear of the dog, being attached at the top and bottom.

In addition to these ornaments, every precaution is taken when the dogs go out. They are provided with overshoes to prevent their feet from getting wet and with coats to protect them from the weather.

J. P. MORGAN TO ESTABLISH BIG COLORADO COAL CAMP

Trinidad, Colo., March 6.—Through the closing of a new large tract of land southwest of Trinidad, plans of J. P. Morgan for the establishment of a coal camp in the southern part of the state have become known. J. A. Owenby, representative of the New York millionnaire, paid \$7,000,000 for 5,000 acres belonging to the Turner Fuel and Iron company.

This will be consolidated with the holdings of the Wootton Land and Coal company, which were acquired several months ago, and the properties will be extensively operated.

The Santa Fe has already begun the work of building a branch line to the scene of the new camp and new machinery will arrive soon.

SUES HER FATHER FOR DEFAMING CHARACTER

Harrisburg, Pa., March 6.—Because her father alleged she was unfaithful to her husband and had been seen in Harrisburg with two men of questionable character, Mrs. Lester Mathias appeared against her parent in the Dauphin county court in a suit to recover \$2,500, to which extent she alleges her reputation has been damaged.

Mrs. Mathias testified that on Sept. 24, 1906, her father stopped her on a street in Highspire, where she lived with her husband, and accused her of adultery, which denied her good name in the neighborhood.

She said she and her husband were compelled to go to Steelton to live to escape the questioning glances and suspicions of her neighbors as a result of her father's accusations.

ROME THREATENED WITH SMALLPOX EPIDEMIO

Rome, March 6.—A smallpox panic prevails in Rome. The vaccine supply is exhausted and more has been ordered from Switzerland. The epidemic is serious.

Do It; Then Tell About It

When you buy a Daily Socialist newspaper, don't forget to tell him why you are buying of him.—Adv.

BOY SOCIALIST MAKES SPEECH

Memphis 8 Year-old Orator Addresses Meeting on Labor

(Special to the Daily Socialist.)
Memphis, Tenn., March 6.—Carl A. Queen, the eight-year-old son of T. F. Queen, a Socialist, has gained a remarkable name for himself as an orator. Young Queen, who is an honorary member of the Federation of Labor, by special dispensation of the president, addressed an audience at the recent farmers' convention here by making a strong address.

Has Powerful Voice

He has a powerful voice for a youngster and shows that he is possessed of a good-sized vocabulary, which he uses with force. He said in part:

"Labor, seeing the move that capital had taken, followed by footsteps and organized itself into labor unions to resist the encroachments of capital. Thus began the fight between organized capital and organized labor. Each organization has shown with a wonderful rapidity, until we find before us today great and powerful trusts and combinations of capital, and the great, powerful labor organizations, each striving for what they consider their right."

To Protect Itself

"Organized labor came into existence to protect itself from organized capital, and its objects and aims are to establish a higher standard of life, to cultivate feelings of friendship among laboring classes, to assist each other and secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for work, to furnish aid in case of sickness, death or permanent disability, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all our members."

"Dare any man stand before the American people and say that an organization with these objects and aims should be destroyed? Our members are all human beings, and as human beings sometimes make mistakes and do things that are not right in the eyes of the law and of God, but when compared with the mistakes of capital they sink into insignificance."

Reads Socialist Books

"To abolish wage slavery we must know what it is and from where it comes. I am only a boy, but I have learned these things by reading, and hearing my papa read the Socialist books and papers, which dare to tell and explain the whole truth. If I know conditions, why can't you big boys? Not gold, but souls, should be first in an age that bows its head at the sacred word, 'let our laws be blind to a starving wage while guarding the owner's sweat-wrang hoard.'"

BUYS LOT FOR \$11; THEN SELLS IT FOR \$8,000

Reno, Nev., March 6.—C. B. Kennedy, the man who made the record sale of real estate in Rawhide when he sold a town lot for \$200 to Tex Rickard, was in Reno on his way to San Francisco and Los Angeles on a little vacation trip, where he expects to recover from the effects of a severe cold.

"Of course," said Kennedy, "I might have held out for a better price on my lot, which is ideally located, but as it cost me only \$11 I was contented with a reasonable return on the investment."

AGENCY CALLS IT A "DEPOSIT"

Employment Exchange Does Not Charge Fee; Only \$5 Retainer

Hagoods' employment agency does not charge a "fee" to those who apply for positions. Instead, it takes a \$5 "deposit."

Hagoods does not promise a position to those that apply for work. It only guarantees to try and find work. Furthermore, the agency, in its signed agreement, absolutely denies receiving any registration fee.

Must Pay 5 Per Cent

According to the contract or agreement, as it is called, the applicant gets the agency's services free of any fee until a position is secured for him, when, on accepting it, he is to pay the agency 5 per cent of his first year's salary. If he gets a temporary position, he is to pay it 10 per cent of the amount to be earned, the minimum amount to be \$10.

This would make an applicant pay \$50 for a job paying \$1,000 a year. It is doubtful if any who sign the contract know what is in it, the wording is so ambiguous.

Must Pay for Raise

Furthermore, if the applicant has a position at the time of application and the employer raises his salary as a result of an opening held out by the agency, the applicant is bound by the agreement to pay Hagoods an amount equal to 10 per cent of the amount of increase.

In the contract the agency will try and get a position for the applicant for the term of one year for the \$5 he deposits on his application, and, through the agreement, binds him to treat all information as strictly confidential.

KILLS SELF: VICTIM OF 20TH CENTURY IDIOCY

Butler, Pa., March 6.—Charles H. Soyrel, 55 years old, a prominent real estate man at Varadonia, wrote:

"I 1:30 a. m., Thursday—Have taken a shave and set time for taking off at 3 o'clock. Will fill in time picking the banjo. I will take with tranquility the end. Will view landamm and use a bullet."

"Postscript. 8 a. m.—Took two ounces of landamm, fired three shots at myself. Am weak now. Will end here."

The body was found in the afternoon.

In a note addressed "To the Curious Public," he says: "It's none of your business, but I will say I am a victim of twentieth century idiocy. You will say I am a fool; I say I am a philosopher."

PENN RHEUMATISM CURE
The Famous Quaker Remedy
Absolutely Free From Opium, Lard and Petroleum. Guaranteed of Purest Drug and Serial No. 430

Penn Rheumatism Cure is a Urlic Acid Destroyer; positively cures acute, chronic, inflammatory or sciatic rheumatism, lumbago and gout. We have thousands on thousands of testimonials thanking the Penn Drug Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. for the marvelous, successful results attained. If you have not tried this invaluable remedy, do not fail to do so at once. Do not allow the disease to get too strong a hold on you. Remember the years, months or days you have been suffering. Make up your mind to test the PENN RHEUMATISM CURE. Take it faithfully according to directions. Expect no miracles, but you will gradually find returning strength, freedom from pain and former health. The excruciating agony of Rheumatic pains will be gone, if not forgotten, and you will bless the day you decided to try PENN RHEUMATISM CURE. Write for an absolutely free sample to Penn Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa. PENN RHEUMATISM CURE is prepared in liquid form, large bottle, price \$1; tablet form, 50c a bottle.

For sale by progressive druggists everywhere. Manufactured by Penn Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold and recommended in Chicago by Central Drug Co., State and Washington Sts. St. Charles, 104 N. Clark St. Merr Drug Co., 12th St. and Ogden Ave. John Lynch, 37th St. and Indiana Ave. Best J. Kraft, 51st St. and Indiana Ave. L. L. Merriman, 562 W. Madison St. H. A. Schacht, 965 N. Halsted St., Cor. Webster Ave. L. A. Kullburg, 16 S. Halsted St.

How to Help the Daily Socialist
The more advertising in the Daily Socialist the bigger and better the paper will become. Make advertisers sick to the paper by patronizing them and telling them why you are doing it.—Adv.

WHIR-R, BUZZ-Z Bing, BANG!!!

Alarm Clock Leaflets

Awaken the Workers

"There's No Rest for the Wicked!"

There are three of the new "Alarm Clock" Leaflets. See the titles. The first is to increase party membership. The second is "Breaking Up the Family." Showing how capitalism is destroying and Socialism would restore this institution. The third is "Different Kinds of Slavery." Tracing the evolution of the working class from savagery to Socialism.

Start a few of these off in your neighborhood and rouse your fellow workers and start them thinking on the road to Socialism.

NOTE THESE PRICES:
500 for 60 cents, 1,000 for \$1.00 postpaid.
5,000 for \$4.00, 10,000 for \$7.50, express collect.

Chicago Daily Socialist
180-182 East Washington Street.

Send the Chicago Daily Socialist
To Friends and Acquaintances All During the National Convention of the Socialist Party

At Chicago, beginning May 10. Eight pages every day; stenographic reports of each day's session; pictures of prominent delegates. The progress of the working class red hot from the convention hall each day.

TEN DAYS FOR 15 CENTS—IN CLUBS OF TEN ONLY

Where less than ten are ordered the price will be 25 cents a person. Paste this a sheet of paper, get ten names, and forward with \$1.50 to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

NAME. STREET AND NUMBER. CITY. STATE.

Whir-r, Buzz-z Bing, BANG!!!

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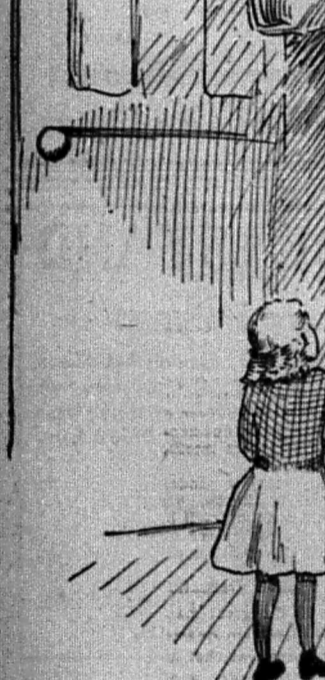
BY DVORAK.

George Bernard was walking the three miles to his home from town one cold January afternoon. The walk in itself was no novelty to him, for he had walked that distance every day since he had lost his previous job on account of the depression in business and had to look for work. He walked instead of riding for the simple reason that he did not have the car fare. On this particular day George walked with a light and buoyant step, for he had at last succeeded in getting a position and it made him feel abnormally happy, notwithstanding the sleet that, driven by the sharp wind, struck his face like pins and made it swell under the impact. He was about the only person visible in the streets, for no one could avoid it venturing into the sleet. George, however, did not heed the elements. To him they amounted to nothing when compared with the small person visible in the streets, for no one could avoid it venturing into the sleet. George, however, did not heed the elements. To him they amounted to nothing when compared with the small person visible in the streets, for no one could avoid it venturing into the sleet.

He had married her against her parents' will, with the self-confidence that went with a large salary. For a while all went well. Then the bank failed and he was looked on with suspicion on account of being cashier at the time and he found it impossible to secure another position in the town. Accordingly he had moved to Chicago and came just in time to find himself in the midst of financial panic. That had occurred four years ago, and during those four years he had earned little or nothing at all, occasional jobs. Little by little he had spent the small sum he had saved, part of which had gone for the purchase of a modest home in one of the suburbs. Two months previous the panic had returned and it was impossible even to buy a job.

George ground his teeth in rage when he thought of how his wife toiled night and day as a finisher on trousers for a large tailor shop. She who was so delicate, he well knew she worked beyond her strength and the knowledge filled him with impatient fury, more so as he knew he was powerless to prevent it, as money must be had, and the 35 cents they paid her for the fifteen pair she finished was better than nothing at all.

Soon he came in sight of the large building occupied by the tailor that furnished his wife work. It had been his daily duty to stop there and get a new supply in the morning carrying back the finished trousers. He mounted the stairs and inquired after his bundle as usual. This time he was told to see the foreman. George was surprised, but went in search of that individual. Soon he discovered him directing some girls at the further end of the room and presented himself.



My Eyes, Oh, My Eyes!

only one. Her, Sam, give that gentleman Mrs. Bernard's bundle," he directed. George grew indignant and had a sharp retort on the tip of his tongue, but restraining himself, he followed the boy indicated, with the determination that it would be the last time he would allow his wife to take in work. The boy gave him his bundle and he left the place with rage surging in his breast. When he arrived in sight of the cottage where he lived he began to regret he had not given the foreman a piece of his mind, for the more he thought about the way his poor Mary worked day and night for the paltry 35 cents the hotter he grew at the inhumanity of careless work on her part. He struck into the snow path leading to the side entrance, the footpath he had wearily trodden whenever he returned without work, and looked at the small window anxiously. It was the same little window that his little daughter Emily always pressed her pale young face against to watch for his return. Today, however, he did not see her and a sudden fear took possession of him. Suppose—ah, he dared not think of anything happening to her, no, not at all, once his face brightened and a smile crossed his face. For there in the window he saw her smiling face as she

waved her tiny arms at him in greeting. Disengaging one arm from the bundle, he waved back at her playfully and quickened his steps. He opened the door that led directly into the kitchen and threw down the bundle viciously, for he had come to detect it. Mary, who had been sewing by the light of a lamp on account of the gloomy day, arose and greeted him with a wan smile and kiss.

"Poor, poor dear, how you must have suffered on a day like this," she said as she patted his head lovingly.

"I must either do the work now or get up very early in the morning," she explained with a smile. George scowled. He saw that she was right, but it went against his grain to see her work when he knew that every stitch harmed her eyes. Yet there was no way out of it. Therefore he said: "Very well, Mary, but mind you, it will be the only pair you'll do tonight and that bundle will be the last one also."

She nodded in assent and began to work. He watched her for a while and then, pulling his chair over to her, began to sew on the trousers. Thus they worked together until the pair was finished. When done Mary washed her eyes with cold water and blew out the light. After offering up a prayer they retired for the night.

Next morning both arose early for George desired to get down to his new job on time so as to make a good impression on his new employer. Accordingly he put a few slices of bread and putting a few more into his pocket for dinner, he left the house with a lighter step and heart than he had known for many a month. Outside he stopped to look at the clock. The window from which his wife watched him depart and sent her a kiss. She smiled and returned it, and he strode off happily.

As soon as he had disappeared in the distance, Mary turned from the window with a deep sigh. "Poor George, how happy it makes him to be able to go back to work again and how he suffers to see me work. I dare not tell him how my eyes hurt me, for it would well drive him insane. Well, there is one bit of consolation for both of us. As long as he works he won't let me work and it will make him feel better. At the same time my eyes will get a rest and I am sure everything will turn out well in the end. Now I guess I'll start on that new bundle so as to get it done with forever. With that in mind she brushed the cushions and set the trimmings she sat down to work. She intended to get one or two pair done before Emily woke.

She sewed with a diligence that seemed almost fierce. She jerked out her right elbow with a strong, determined stroke that made a rasping sound. Long before the two pairs were up she had finished her second pair and with a satisfied sigh she arose to prepare some coffee. After setting the table she awoke Emily and sat down to partake of her morning breakfast being over her washed and put away the dishes. Instructing the little girl to find something to play with, she again sat down to work.

She had sewed about an hour or so when all at once a mist seemed to pass over her eyes. She stopped and rubbed them and leaned back in her chair, and a sudden suspicion took hold of her and walking over to the hydrant she bathed them in cold water for a while. "Why they seemed relieved she dried them and walked the room. "All at once she staggered. "Oh, my eyes! My eyes!" she wailed. "I can't see, Emily! Emily! dear child, come to your mother!"

The child ran into her arms with a frightened look. Her mother hugged her passionately. All at once she pushed her away and exclaimed: "Go, Emily, go and tell the Rev. Father Simon to come to me right away. Tell him that I have gone blind and help him to see what he can do for me. Go now and hurry my darling!" Emily went without asking a question. She was a very obedient child. A half an hour had rarely gone by when she was back with the reverend father. She had traversed a full mile each way. The reverend entered with a solemn face. He bowed over the child and laying his hand on her shoulder he inquired in an affected voice: "My dear daughter, what sad fate is it that has overtaken you?" Mary placed her hands on his shoulders and with her sightless staring eyes streaming with tears, she moaned: "Oh, Father Simon, Father Simon, a very cruel fate has overtaken poor me, poor me. Oh, why does God persecute me so?" "Hush, hush, my child. You must remember that whatever God does is done for the best. You have always been a God-fearing woman and you must not lose faith, now when He probably is trying your worthiness by deserting a stout heart and He will not forsake you. Now let me lead you to your bedroom door, for you must keep in the habit of praying, and I will call on Dr. Berry and have him come here without delay."

"What do I care for suffering, my sweetheart, as long as I have you to comfort me on my return," he expostulated tenderly. "Besides, Mary, I believe you suffer more than I do, being

that I have stayed up a little too late at night by implication. If I go to bed earlier after this it will all go off, and my eyes will be as good as ever. You are frightened too, surely. I am not. That all may be, Mary, but all the same eyes are a very bad thing to fool with. By the way, that makes me think of what that meany foreman of the tailor shop said. 'Just think of it, dear, he told me your work was fitting to be poorer and poorer every day. He said your stitches were too far apart.' The dear, I wish I had him here now."

"And he told me to see the foreman. I must tell you that your wife's work is getting very careless. The stitches are too far apart and loose. She must do better if she wants us to patronize her further. We will give her another trial, but remember,

"That is all very well, dear," he said looking up at the ceiling. "I can't say about your work, for after you spend day and night trying to please them for the ridiculous wages they pay you it is no more than right for them to say a pleasant word instead of a complaint."

"Now, now, George, you ought not to talk like that, for you must remember they are the employers and have the right to complain when they see fit. Besides, we ought to be thankful that they let us have work in such a time of need."

George grumbled, but kept silent. He had never given the question of rights much thought.

"Mamma, why can't papa be an employer man, and why can't he have money too?" The parents looked at each other in surprise as the little girl looked at her mother questioningly. Her mother took it upon herself to answer: "Hush, Emily, I should not bother your little head about such things, you are too young. Then looking at her husband she said: "George, you had better put her to bed, for she got up pretty early this morning."

George arose and strode off with the child in his arms. As he bent over the bed with her he murmured: "My little girl has a wise head; she has said just what papa has been thinking of for some time. She is a very good little girl and papa likes her very much. Now kiss him and go to sleep. The child gave him a loud kiss and whispered: "Rich man's land. He makes mamma work and papa's eyes and papa will whip him and his eyes and his eyes filled with tears. How often he had had the chance of whipping the man that the child spoke of and how often had he had the chance of when the election came around. He had always said to himself, next time, maybe next time they will do better, but that next time never came around. Gently disengaging the little girl, that had twisted herself around his neck, he left the room with conflicting emotions. The child's words had awakened a new feeling in his breast.

He returned to the kitchen and found his wife busy washing the dishes. He sat down and buried his head in his hands, his thoughts were not very pleasant. He thought of the education his father had given him and the plans he had laid down for himself, and then he thought of the wreckers of all those plans and he gritted his teeth. Hearing which, Mary turned around surprised. "Why, George, what are you doing?" she inquired.

"Oh, nothing. I just feel out of sorts, that's all. Don't bother about me, dear," he answered as pleasantly as he could. Mary did not question him again, and kept on washing the dishes, for she knew just how he felt. After they were washed she put them away and began to get ready to resume her sewing. She had no sooner set down when George jumped to his feet and said: "Mary, you must not work any more tonight, he said decisively. "Why, you want to ruin your eyes entirely."

"I only want to finish one pair, George. It will only take me about an hour, and besides, you know it's the last pair of the old bunch and I must have it finished by morning. So you

have happened lately that have gone a long way towards changing my politics. But no matter how I feel I will never let the part of a scab. No, never! I told them that and they cursed me. Listen, father, these cursed laws that mean well. Father, if there is a God in heaven, it is about time He laid a heavy hand on the shoulders of those money grabbing fiends that oppress and curdle the hearts of the poor."

The minister nodded his head sadly. George looked at him wildly for a second and then in a hoarse voice demanded: "Father, why don't you say to my nothing to say have you no way of reaching the ears of Him to whom we have prayed so long, or is He also on the side of those that have the money? Father Simon, what is a man to do when he is in my position? What is he to do when his wife goes blind and he is without work in the time of the present panic? Can you tell me?"

The reverend was in distress. None of his followers had ever spoken to him in that tone and he was in a quandary. Finally he squared his thin, sloping shoulders and with a look of resolution on his face, he said: "George, my poor girl, don't you have spoken to me like a man. You have spoken from the depth of your heart and I shall do the same, although I regret it before. Listen then, my son, I have come to see that the Gospel which I preach can only be realized when the workers shall have justice and I am going to devote my life to that cause. As for your question, I, as a priest, can do nothing. The Gospel. Now hurry home and remember do not let your poor wife leave the dark room."

Shaking the minister's hand heartily he hurried home with the determination not to distress his wife with any undue lamentation. A wonderful change had come over him. Instead of the mild, meek man that had left the house early in the morning, a strong, determined man had returned. He saw that he had acted like a boy, who, unused to the domineering ways of an employer, quaked when applying for his first job. He saw that the minister agreed with him. Ah, that gave him a sense of satisfaction.

Sitting down beside his wife, with his daughter on his lap, he spoke none but encouraging words. He comforted her as best he could under the circumstances until the doctor arrived. The doctor examined her eyes and spoke favorably of their condition.

"With a little confinement and proper treatment," he said, "I don't see why they shouldn't be as good as ever." Before he left he called George aside and told him that an optical expert would be the proper person to call on. They both were fairly happy for the doctor had expressed himself as hopeful of returning her eyesight in the near future. During the walks they planned a bright future. That day the joyous who plodded home in pleasant visions of bliss.

Finally during one of his visits Mary informed him that she could see objects in a sort of a hazy surrounding. That was a great step, and she was home. He hugged and kissed his daughter in ecstasy. Each succeeding day Mary reported more improvement and George virtually seemed to see her again. On the last day of her confinement approached, George, who had just returned from his night duty, heard a heavy something strike the door. With a bound he reached it, but he was stopped. There at the door lay his wife, motionless. With trembling hands he picked her up and carried her to the bed. Laying her down, he dashed off like a whirlwind. With desperate haste he bathed her forehead and by and by he saw her move. Slowly she regained consciousness and he delighted in his bathing and watched her spasmodic struggles with a fond, tugging at his heart. They were alone for Emily slept over night with a friendly neighbor.

Suddenly her eyes opened and a look of pain crossed her face. At first she lay motionless in delight for he noticed that she could see. But her whispered words asking him to bend down low caused him to check his impulse and comply. With a sudden look of demoralized rage appeared on her face which deepened as she proceeded. When she had finished he sat for a while with pale face and a wild light in his eyes. A strange evil fear gripped him and he bent over her again and feel her pulse. It had stopped. She had died without a further word.

With a cry of fury he sprang to the bureau and taking out a revolver he dashed out of the house, hoarsely muttering: "They have ruined her, I'll avenge her! I'll avenge her!" He struck the door with a vengeance! "I'll avenge her!" he muttered. The next day the papers came out with extras telling how a man had been arrested in front of the Home for the Blind after shooting and killing one of the directors. When arrested he was found to be insane. In his ravings he continually repeated: "They have ruined her and I shall have vengeance." A woman patient of the home was reported as having dreamed the same words before. Later in the day residents in a suburb reported finding Mary Bernard dead in her bed. On being summoned to appear at the police headquarters they identified the insane man as George Bernard. Her husband, investigation has been ordered at the blind asylum and interesting disclosures are expected. The insane man leaves a child seven years of age, who will be placed in an orphan asylum. None of those implicated in the home breaking are Socialists.

EMBLEMS OF HOBO TO GRACE ROYAL BANNER?

"When the emblem of the hobo, the rear end of a freight car, with the taming schooner rampant in the upper part, and the weinerwurst couchant, in the lower, shall be borne side by side with the arms of Serbia, then and not till then, let by epitaph be written."

This is the declaration made by Dr. Ben L. Reitman yesterday.

Dr. Reitman is preparing for his invasion of Serbia as the sworn knight and honored champion of Theodor Maximilian Obilitch Strou von Lazar, claimant to the Serbian throne, and now living in Numa, Iowa. As the first move in the international game Dr. Reitman visited the newspaper offices. Von Lazar is serious, Dr. Reitman may be simply having some quiet fun.

There, with characteristic moderation, he said that he was daily getting recruits for the army with which to besiege Belgrade, Serbia, and drive Peter Karageorgovich, the present incumbent, from the throne. Having read that "frankness in diplomacy is the greatest means yet found for disarming the resistance of the foe," the doctor, after first having announced his intention, named his field marshals, who have been recruited from the ranks of the "United States Warriors of America," all of whom are accustomed to forced marches.

The army is to consist of 5,000 or more men, known as the Royal Serbian Army, commissioned by his prospective majesty, Theodor Maximilian Obilitch Strou von Lazar, great grandson of Obilitch Lazar, prince of the Servians. The field staff is to consist of the following doughty warriors:

General in Chief, Baron Von Benjamin Reitman, Order of the Brotherhood.

Field Marshal, Sir Cincinnati Blinker, Knight of the Empty Firelight Car.

Field Marshal, Sir Onio Skip, Knight of the Bath.

Field Marshal, Sir Toledo Pig, Knight of the Brake Beam.

Lieutenant General, Kansas City Red, Knight of the Hot Dog.

Major General, Buffalo Slim.

Commissionary, General Pittsburg Joe. The privates are yet to be selected.

Dr. Reitman's liege lord, who has stated that he will risk his life to attain the throne, or relinquish his claim for the sum of \$500,000, has offered to give all his faithful followers pensions for life when he is seated on the Serbian throne.

The evolution of his descendant is shown clearly in a letter sent to Dr. Reitman by Theodor Maximilian Strou von Lazar, of Numa, Iowa. He declares with one breath the disclosure of his conspiracy and with the next word laments the fact that he has no picture of himself to send, since he has sent out two dozen to various newspapers.

The facts of his ancestry have been sworn to and attested by the department of state, signed by Elihu Root. With this complicated affidavit, which was secured three years ago and presented to the Serbian parliament at the time of the king of P. C. Alexander and Queen Draga, the present claimant makes assurances that he will leave the "square," "no fake," etc.

He intimates that Reitman is a sort of feudal lord who keeps at his own expense 5,000 men, and in ceremonial language mixes with the choicest American slang he offers to all these men work and in old age pensions for life. No industrial panic will touch these men, assures their royal patron. Reitman says that he will leave for international law referring to the rais-

ing of an army of invasion against a friendly power, within the borders of another power, to rob him, in the least, as he talks of the affair with a mysterious smile.

The man for whom Dr. Reitman and his followers are to risk their necks is the great grandson of Andrew Obilitch Lazar, erstwhile grandeur in the service of his majesty Frederick II of Prussia, surnamed "The Great," and who was a son of a murdered prince of Serbia. This prince was in turn descended from Milosh Obilitch, son-in-law of King Lazar, who was killed by the Turkish sultan Murad I in the year 1389.

It is from the documents left by Andrew Obilitch Lazar, which describe the murdered king Lazar and the hero Obilitch, who invaded the Turkish camp and wounded Murad almost to death, that the present claimant derives his right to the throne. These documents, written in Brandenburg, Prussia, in the year 1757, tell of the final driving of the royal house of Lazar from Serbia in 1704, in which year all but the writer were murdered when the Turks attacked Shumadia Castle.

The writer was saved by an old servant who taught him the trade of a veterinarian, and who, when he reached manhood, showed him the buried treasures belonging to his race. When the writer reached manhood he enlisted as a grenadier in the Prussian army and served through the Seven Year war. After the termination of that struggle he kept a tavern, whose custom was helped by his army record.

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The Daily Socialist, dealing as it does with each day's happenings from the viewpoint of the working class, can not repeat over and over the first principles of Socialism, nor can it go into a discussion of the theoretical problems on which Socialists differ among themselves, in the application of Socialist principles to the rapidly changing world of capitalism.

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Socialism and the Great Man Theory-- A Refutation of Carlyle

Lecture Delivered in the Garrick Theater, Chicago, Sunday, Feb. 23, 1908.
By ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS.

Whatever may be said for and against Socialism by its critics or defenders, it must be conceded by all impartial readers of its standard literature that Socialism has at least given us the foundation of a true science and philosophy of history.

Before Socialism, by sheer merit and the conspicuous ability of its exponents, compelled recognition in the bourgeois world of science and letters, the question was: "Is a science of history possible?"

As to the answer, bourgeois thinkers were divided. The poets, essayists and historians, floating in the cloudlands of idealism, said no. The scientists, working in close contact with the real world, were inclined to the affirmative.

As it is the function of history to record the story of society, a science of history and a science of society are practically the same.

The Science of History.

As an example of those who deny the possibility of a science of history and society we may take the English historian Froude. Froude argues that the existence of a free will in man makes such a science impossible.

He says: "When natural causes are liable to be set aside and neutralized by what is called volition, the word science is out of place. If it is free to a man to choose what he will do or not do, there is no adequate science of him. . . . It is in this marvelous power in men to do wrong. . . . that the impossibility stands of forming scientific calculations of what men will do before the fact, or scientific explanations of what men have done after the fact."

There is no disputing Froude's logic. Granted the existence of free will and the rest follows. The free will myth stood in the path of science, and science swept it into oblivion.

A still greater bar to the growth of historical science was that theory associated with the name of Thomas Carlyle, and very generally accepted, called "The Great Man Theory."

It was the great misfortune of Carlyle to be forever writing criticisms of other people which applied with far greater force to himself. Sir Walter Scott had written some Scottish annals under the title of "Tales of a Grandfather." Carlyle, after reading them, made the following criticism: "An amusing narrative, clear, precise, and I suppose accurate; but no more a history of Scotland than I am Pope of Rome. A series of palace intrigues and butcheries, and battles, little more important than those of Donnybrook Fair; all the while that Scotland, quite unnoticed, is holding on her course in industry, in arts, in culture, as if 'Langside' and 'Clean-the-Causeway' had remained untouched. Strange that a man should think he was writing the history of a nation while he was chronicling the amours of a wanton young woman called Queen."

Strange indeed! And strange how vividly this criticism brings up his own pseudo-historical narrative of the French revolution and especially his longer work, the "History of Frederick." His history of the French Revolution is simply a series of brilliant sketches. Instead of making his narrative follow history, the facts are made to bend to his craving for striking scenes and sensational effects. He anticipated the methods of yellow journalism. Instead of persuading his reader he constantly seeks to astonish until, having created an appetite for the astonishing, he is obliged to neglect what he shall say in the search for some grotesque or unusual way of saying it. Any fact of history that could not be fitted into one of his pictures was thrown aside as of no importance. Yet, he would describe the shoe buckles and buttons of one of those principal figures which he regarded as the mainsprings of history.

Great Man Theory.

Carlyle's failure as an historian is due to his inability to grasp the nature of his theme and therefore the proper function of the real historian. In "Heroes and Hero Worship," he formulates his main thesis as follows: "As I take it, Universal History, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom the history of the great men who have worked here. They were the leaders of men, they gave it a form; they were the modellers, patterns, and in wide sense creators, of whatever the general mass of men contrived to do or attain; all things that we see standing accomplished in the world are properly the outer material result, the practical realization and embodiment, of thought that dwelt in the great men sent into the world; the soul of the whole world's history, it may justly be considered, were the history of these."

Because Carlyle occasionally expressed radical sentiments (usually in private) his uncritical admirers have failed to note how reactionary he is at bottom through his defense of the brutal treatment of prisoners who have warred them.

Here is another statement of his shallow and now obsolete theory of history, together with some of its vicious consequences: "The spiritual will always body itself forth in the temporal history of men; the spirit, the beginning of the temporal. And now, sure enough, the cry is everywhere for Liberty and Equality, Independence and so forth; instead of kings, ballot-boxes and electoral suffrages; it seems made out that any hero-tyrant, or loyal obedience of men to a man, in things temporal or spiritual, has passed away forever from the world. I should despair of the world altogether, if so. One of my deepest convictions is, that it is not so. Without sovereigns, true sovereigns, temporal and spiritual, I see nothing possible but an anarchy; the hatefullest of things."

Martin Luther.

A pretty example of the working of this theory is his application of it to Luther and the reformation.

According to Carlyle, the whole reformation hinges on Luther. He relates how when Luther went to appear before the Diet at Worms, the people, from windows and house-tops begged him not to recant. Carlyle says: "Was it not our petition, the petition of the whole world, living in dark bondage of soul, paralyzed under a black spectral nightmare and triple-batted chimney, calling itself 'Father in God' and what not; 'Free us, it rests with thee; desert us not!'"

The picture presented here and throughout the narrative, is of one man fighting the battle of his world and ours, alone. Had Carlyle striven less for sensation and paid more attention to the facts of history, he might have made several discoveries very damaging to this view.

The noble rulers of Germany were ripe for a revolt against Rome. It was what Loria calls a case of the "bi-partition of the revenue." The historian Swinton says they were "angered at seeing large quantities of money drained from their own country to be expended on works of art in Italy." When Luther visited Rome he saw that the expending of this income was by no means limited to "works of art."

The German Princes believed themselves fully able to spend any money that could, on any pretext, be wrung from the German peasantry. This

THIS meeting will be the most important of the season. We shall decide where the Garrick meetings are to be held next winter. The committee and the Twenty-first Ward urges every Socialist in Chicago to attend. You will be supplied with balloons at the door on entering. Bring a pencil. You will be told the conditions of voting from the stage. Subject of the lecture

Socialist Criticism of Comte

This is one of the most important lectures of the series. Don't miss it.

A. M. Simons will tell you something before the lecture that every Socialist in Chicago should hear.

Big musical program. We shall begin 15 minutes earlier at 10:30, as we have so many good things on the list. Two Scandinavian Singing Societies will sing separately and then together—over 50 voices. Comrades Frank Finnsterback and Miss Benziger will render a duet. Miss Alfente with her violin and Miss Brinckman at the piano as usual. A great time. Come early. All seats free.

Edition De Luxe

Eugene V. Debs writes: "Please send a volume to my brother. You will find remittance enclosed. Glad you've put the lectures in



ARTHUR M. LEWIS.

attitude had found sufficient expression to make it impossible for anyone to live in Germany, as Luther did without knowing that revolt was in the air. Luther's protest was simply a spark which fell into a powder magazine. The moment the battle began Frederick, Duke of Saxony, followed by a great crowd of nobles, rushed to his support. While at Worms he was protected by a "safe-conduct" given by Charles V.

It is quite clear to everybody but Carlyle, that had it not been for the material interests of these German nobles, Luther would, either not have revolted in the first place, or he would have been shipped to Rome and burned at the stake as a meddling disturber.

As this economic factor did not fit with Carlyle's romantic picture, it is passed over in silence. Either this, or so patent a fact was invisible to him. Some historians have been so little impressed with Luther as a "Hero-priest" as to have pointed out certain possible motives which would be badly out of place in Carlyle's melodrama.

Swinton for instance remarks that Tetzel, who sold the obnoxious revenue-raising indulgences, belonged to the Dominican order, which had been given the monopoly for Germany. Luther was an Augustinian monk and there was a good deal of bitter rivalry between the two orders.

Luther's Cabbage Patch.

Carlyle himself relates how Luther had been disgusted by what he saw at Rome, but decided to "keep quiet. When Tetzel came to Wittenburg, Carlyle says: "Luther's own flock bought indulgences; in the confessional of his own church people pleaded to him that they had already got their sins pardoned."

Thus, even according to Carlyle, it was only when Tetzel trenched on the functions of Luther's office, "at the very center of the little space of ground that was his own and no other man's, that he had to step forth against indulgences."

Carlyle's own narrative clearly carries the inference, to which he himself seems to be blind, that had Tetzel passed by Wittenburg and left Luther in the undisturbed possession of his own flock, there might have been no reformation.

And this defender of his own order and his own office, is proclaimed to the world as a disinterested hero. He marched right bravely to Worms—with the Emperor's "safe-conduct." He flouted the terrible power of the Papacy—with the ruling class of his own and some other important countries almost solidly behind him.

All this counts for nothing with Carlyle who is intent on finding in Luther the mainspring and sole cause of everything. Hence we are prepared for the following extravagant eulogy:

"I will call this Luther a true great man; great in intellect, in courage, affection and integrity; one of our most lovable and precious men."

Again, "A right spiritual hero and prophet; once more a true son of nature and fact, for whom these centuries and many that are to come yet, will be thankful to Debs."

It is worth while to note what this "true son of nature and fact," and "great in intellect," had to say about certain important questions of "nature and fact."

astronomy; but sacred Scripture tells us that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, not the earth."

An Ignorant Fanatic.

The truth is that when it came to a case of "nature and fact," Luther was an ignorant fanatic. His colleague and favorite disciple, the mild Melancthon, gave his view of the theory of Copernicus thus: "Now it is want of honesty and decency to assert such notions publicly, and the example is pernicious. It is the part of a good mind to accept the truth as revealed by God and to acquiesce in it."

Melancthon proposes that severe measures should be taken against such subverter of accepted opinions, and one can easily imagine that he and Luther would have made a happy pair of spectators could they have been present at the burning of Bruno. As to Luther being "a lovable and precious man," we may recall his remarks as recorded by himself in his autobiography about the peasants' revolt. When the peasants, who had applauded Luther, rose against their terrible conditions of existence, Luther said: "No mercy, no toleration is due to the peasants; on them should fall the wrath of God and of man." And he recommended that they be "treated like mad dogs." A lovable man, indeed, and about the most "precious" thing about him is that he is dead.

None of these things moved Carlyle and he made a consistent application of his great man theory by making all subsequent history depend on what Luther did at the Diet of Worms.

"It is, we say the greatest monument of the modern history of men, English Puritanism, England and its parliaments, America, and vast work these two centuries; French revolution, Europe and its work everywhere at present; the germ of it all lay there; had Luther in that moment done other, it had all been otherwise."

It is, of course, impossible to say just what would have happened if Luther had "dune other," but the overwhelming probabilities are that some other torch would have blazed forth in that inflammable air, and that the result would have been about the same.

Luckily there is one field of human activity where this point can be put squarely to the test. This is the history of the sciences.

Jansen, Lippershey, and Galileo.

In 1609 two Dutch spectacle makers, Jansen and Lippershey invented the telescope. The telescope has done great things for astronomy, and astronomy has made possible the art of navigation; and upon navigation depends the great bulk of modern commerce. It would require very little application of Carlyle's historical method to make out a case that all modern history depended on these twin heroes inventing the telescope. It is a little against the theory that there should be two of them but unfortunately the record seems to be hazy as to which was first, although tradition favors Jansen.

It is quite certain, however, that the invention of the telescope did not depend on either or both of them; for in the following year Galileo made one of his own without seeing theirs or knowing anything about their particular method. Bacon and Porta had foreseen the possibility and if none of these three had succeeded, there is no doubt that about that time someone else would have done so.

Priestley and Scheele.

Few sciences have achieved so greatly as chemistry. Among its most brilliant feats must be placed the discovery of oxygen. Stahl had maintained that all burnable bodies contained an invisible substance which he called "phlogiston," and that during combustion they gave this phlogiston out into the air. This theory was contradicted by the fact which Geber had observed 1500 years before that many bodies are heavier after combustion than before, showing that something has been added rather than lost. Lead for instance is heavier when molten than when solid. Priestley succeeded in proving that mercuric oxide was composed of mercury and a gas. This gas he managed to separate and breathe into his own lungs with very pleasant results.

Lavoisier, suspicious of Stahl's theory proved not only that when metals are heated until the turn into powder they weigh heavier than before, but also

permanent form and hope you will sell a million."

Perry H. Shipman, a Socialist war horse of Rock Island, Ill., says: "Accept my regards and don't forget to put me down for one volume."

Other subscribers this week are Morris Mandeloff, Baltimore; John Zaabel, Chicago; James Peter Larsen, Chicago; J. P. Bowes, Sheridanville, Pa.; Thos. W. Keddy, Buffalo, N. Y.; Nancy B. Irving, Butterfield, Ark.; E. M. Chase, Rio Vista, Ca.; W. R. Roselius, Noble, Okla.; D. Lewis Davies, Byersville, Ohio.

The edition has now been ordered and is being worked on. We have ordered a few extra copies on the calculation of what are likely to be called for by the time the edition is ready, which will be a little over two weeks. The cost is one dollar a volume and there will be no profit, as this is what they cost to produce. If you want one, don't wait until too late.

that the air in which they were heated lost just as much weight as the metal had gained.

He was at a loss to understand what was the element thus drawn from the atmosphere until he reflected upon the experiments of Priestley. He then proved that this element was the same gas as Priestley had separated from mercury and used in breathing. This gas, discovered by Priestley, Lavoisier christened "oxygen" from the two Greek words which mean "I produce acid," because he found that most substances were acid after they were united with it.

If Carlyle had applied his hero theory to Priestley as the discoverer of oxygen he would have easily been able to show that had Priestley done other, oxygen would have been unknown and its many benefits would have been lost to the world. Then the whole course of the history of chemistry and many other related matters "had been otherwise."

Alas, for this dramatic effect, while Priestley was busy making his discovery in England, the same experiments were being carried on by a poor apothecary at Kjolping, a little village in Sweden, who had never heard of Priestley, but nevertheless arrived independently at precisely the same result—oxygen.

Kant and Laplace.

In 1775 Emmanuel Kant gave the world a book of two-hundred pages which contained a new conception of the universe. This was that famous nebular theory which revolutionized our ideas of the origin of heavenly bodies. Although this unpretentious volume, "A Theory of the Heavens," will always preserve the fame of Kant it cannot be held that we had to depend on him for the great truth it contained. Almost as soon as it was written it was forgotten, and its importance was never realized until forty-five years later when Pierre Laplace published in 1799 his "Mecanique Celeste" in which the theory re-appeared, independently discovered.

Adams and Leverrier.

In 1871 Sir William Herschell discovered the Uranus moving outside all the planets then known. The peculiar thing about this new planet was that it did not move as it should according to the law of gravitation. A calculation of the attraction of the sun and all the other known bodies failed to explain why Uranus strayed so far off into space, and out of what appeared to be its proper orbit.

Here was a splendid opportunity for some "Hero Scientist," "sent into the world" to solve this mystery and add thereby to the sum of human knowledge.

England possessed a man who had mastered algebra when a boy of ten. As soon as he had taken his degree at Cambridge he set about the solution of this problem, not by observation, but by mathematical calculation. In October of 1845 he sent a paper to the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Airy at Greenwich, telling him that if he would turn his great telescope upon a certain part of the heavens at a certain time he would discover an unknown planet which would fully explain the mysterious movements of Uranus. Owing to red tape, bungling, and want of a proper star map, nothing came of it at that time. Later it was found that Adams was correct and the new body thus discovered is now the planet Neptune.

If Carlyle had written the history of the development of the world he would have found no room for his "great man theory." It would have been useless for him to argue that but for Adams the history of astronomy would have been otherwise.

Galle, of the Berlin Observatory, asking him to look in the part of the sky indicated. M. Galle did so that very night and discovered the new planet seen nearly a month before by Prof. Challis, but as he had a proper chart he made the first proper identification and record. Thus, although the priority really belongs to Adams it has always been popularly given to Leverrier, much as the "nebular theory" is by many regarded as being first discovered by Laplace.

Darwin and Wallace.

The collapse of the "great man" theory is nowhere so clearly seen as in the circumstances of the discovery of that great scientific generalization which will be forever linked with the great name of Darwin—natural selection. If any man could be called "The Hero as Scientist," to use Carlyle's phrase, it must surely be Darwin.

As Newton had waited sixteen years for more convincing proof of the truth of the gravitation theory before announcing it, Darwin worked twenty, and would have worked longer if he had not been interrupted by Alfred Russel Wallace, who was pursuing his studies as a naturalist in the Malay archipelago, sent home a paper to Darwin, asking him to be so kind as to read it for him at the meeting of the Linnaean Society. When Darwin read this paper to himself he discovered that here was a clear description of that very theory upon which he had been working in secret so many years. On the advice of his friends, Lyell the famous geologist, and Dr. Hooker, he read Wallace's paper and one of his own written years before at the meeting of the society the 1st of July, 1858. One year later he published his famous "Origin of Species."

The part played by Wallace is wholly fatal to the great man theory. His presentation was clear and unmistakable. Robert Rives La Monte thinks it was even clearer than Darwin's own.

And so the theory which revolutionized all our thinking did not depend on Darwin doing as he did, and if "he had done other" we cannot say that "it had all been otherwise."

Marx and Engels.

There is one more signal instance of the failure of the great man theory which should be noted here. Those Socialists who imagine there could have been no scientific Socialism but for Marx are clearly in the wrong. We know beyond question that what Wallace was to Darwin, Engels was to Marx.

In the preface to the Communist Manifesto Engels, speaking of that "materialistic conception of history," which is the core of scientific Socialism, says: "This proposition which, in my opinion, is destined to do for history what Darwin's theory has done for biology, we, both of us, had been gradually approaching for some years before 1845. How far I had independently progressed towards it is best shown by my 'Condition of the Working Class in England.' But when I again met Marx at Brussels in spring, 1845, he had it ready worked out, and put it before me in terms almost as clear as those in which I have stated it here."

Thus have science and the history of science completely demolished Carlyle's theory.

Spencer's Criticism.

There is also another weapon which has been used with disastrous effect against Carlyle. The man who handled this weapon most brilliantly was Herbert Spencer, who is only an individualist when he steps out of his evolutionary philosophy into the field of politics.

In his "Study of Sociology" Spencer proves conclusively that even if we concede the great man's greatness we must look for his origin in "that aggregate of conditions" out of which he came. As it seems impossible to improve either Spencer's argument or his statement of it we will here quote at length:

"Even were we to grant the absurd supposition that the genesis of the great man does not depend on the antecedents furnished by the society he is born in, there would still be the quite sufficient facts that he is powerless in the absence of the material and mental accumulations which his society inherits from the past, and that he is powerless in the absence of the co-existing population, character, intelligence, and social arrangements. Given a Shakespeare, and the dramas could be written without the multitudinous traditions of civilized life—without the various experiences which, descending to him from the past, gave wealth to his thought, and without the language which a hundred generations had developed and enriched by use? Suppose a Watt, with all his inventive power, living in a tribe ignorant of iron, or in a tribe that could get only as much iron as a fire blown by hand-bellows will smelt; or suppose him born among ourselves before lathes existed; what chance would there have been of the steam engine? Imagine a Laplace unaided by that slowly developed system of mathematics which we trace back to its beginnings among the Egyptians; how far would he have got with the *Mecanique Celeste*? Nay, the like questions may be put and have like answers, even if we limit ourselves to those classes of great men on whose doings hero-worshippers more particularly dwell—the rulers and generals. Xenophon could not have achieved his celebrated feat had his Ten Thousand been feeble, or cowardly, or insubordinate. Caesar would never have made his conquests without disciplined troops, inheriting their prestige and tactics and organization from the Romans who lived before them. And, to take a recent instance, the strategic genius of Moltke would have triumphed in no great campaigns had there not been a nation of some forty millions to supply soldiers, and had not those soldiers been men of strong bodies, sturdy characters, obedient natures, and capable of carrying out orders intelligently."

Spencer concluded:

"If you should wish to understand these phenomena of social evolution, you will not do so though you should read yourself blind over the biographies of all the great rulers on record, down to Frederick the Greedy and Napoleon the Treacherous."

Foolish Deductions.

The explosion of the great man theory has led to absurd reactions in certain quarters. The stupidity of the man who maintains that all the processes of history depend on great men is only equaled by the stupidity of those who think that every person with unusual ability should be knocked on the head as a menace to the community.

Because we have discovered that the window does not produce the light, it hardly a good reason for throwing a brick through it. The discovery that the boiler does not generate the steam, does not logically imply that we should punch a hole in it.

The Socialist movement itself has surely gained something from its clever and able men: Marx, Engels, Liebknecht and Bebel, in Germany; Lafuente, Guesde, Longuet and Jaures, in France; Labriola and Ferrri, in Italy; and a host of the clearest thinkers and the soundest scholars of all countries. "Great" and "greatness" are words much too valuable to be thrown aside because they happen to have been associated with an abandoned theory.

We may still say that certain men or women were "great" while others were "small" without wrenching out philosophy.

As to what constitutes "greatness" in any acceptable sense the following suggestion may be of some value:

Throughout the history of society men have taken one of two positions: either they have labored to aid the progressive forces of evolution, or they have lent their activities to check it, in the cause of reaction. By this standard should men be judged in the twentieth century. The man who in his acts and words incarnates social progress and labors greatly to accelerate its processes may be pronounced, in the name of Evolution and the Socialist philosophy, to meet the standard and requirements of a really "great man."

