

GIRL STRIKERS ARE DRAGGED IN STREET BY HAIR

Dr. John B. Laddy Was Eye-Witness to Brutality of Police Officers

WAISTMAKER IS SLUGGED

Trial of Inez Milholland Reveals Outrages Committed to Aid Bosses

New York, Jan. 22.—In the trial of Inez Milholland, arrested for aiding the strikers, Captain Dawson of the police had a bad time of it.

Dr. John B. Laddy, a federal inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry, told of having seen the policemen dragging the striking girls along by the neck and of becoming so indignant that he followed along to the police station. He said that the girls uttered piercing shrieks as they were dragged along, and that each time they shrieked their captors would give them a violent shake. He was struck with admiration at Miss Milholland's gallant conduct and wise advice to the girls.

Counsel for the defense expressed the view that his clients had been arrested for the offense of lese majeste, or lack of veneration for the police, while Mark Allen, attorney for the manufacturers, contended that they had taken part in holding an unlawful assembly.

ACCUSES LAVIN OF CONSPIRACY

Cruise Says Police Inspector Used 300 Patrolmen to Jail Innocent

Daniel L. Cruise, in making part of the closing argument in the defense of Vincent and Joseph Altman, in Judge Kersten's court, flayed Inspector Paddy Lavin. He said:

"Lavin has under his charge 300 men and what has he been doing with them? In the last few months there have been many robberies and holdups and the people have remained unprotected while Lavin's men were working up a case against the Altmans in the infamous conspiracy to send innocent men to jail."

The case went to the jury Friday night. Short will close for the state, making his second argument. Attorney James T. Brady, for the defense, followed Cruise and said that the police have been blind to gambling.

STEALS SLEUTH'S GUN AND CLUB

The Chicago avenue police station harbors a thief who is not a prisoner. Inspector O'Brien is trying to discover whether the robber is a policeman.

Detective John Walley, a traveling partner of Detective Shannon, laid his revolver and club on a table in the squadroom while he stepped into the washroom.

When he returned a few minutes later both were gone, and a search which followed failed to bring them to light. No one who was in the room at the time can account for the disappearance of the articles.

O'Brien who talked with Inspector O'Brien declared he would deal severely with any officer that should be detected in petty theft.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION TO GIVE EXCELLENT MUSICALS

The next of the "Musical Evenings" under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago will be held at Seward Park, Elm and Sedgwick streets, Sunday evening, Jan. 23 at 8 o'clock. The program consists of vocal numbers, and leading soloists will render the music.

STRIKERS STAND FIRM

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—The Shirtwaist Manufacturers' Association has been officially notified of the action of the

THE LAST MINUTE

We had hoped against hope that it would not be necessary to make another emergency call to the supporters of the Daily Socialist. A few words of warning were dropped during the holidays to tell of impending danger. There was a slight response and a gradual improvement. With an ordinary capitalist undertaking, having adequate capital, there would be no cause for fear.

BUT THE CAPITAL OF THE DAILY SOCIALIST IS THE SUPPORT OF THE WORKERS TO WHOM IT BELONGS AND FOR WHOM IT IS FIGHTING. Unless it can draw upon that capital when in need, it is helpless.

The need is now here. It has been here for some time. But because of the dislike of calling for help nothing was said in the paper. Now the LAST MINUTE OF POSSIBLE DELAY is here. It has been nearly six months since such a crisis confronted the paper. It is the longest interval without special assistance in the history of the paper. We really hoped that the last call had been published. It would have been the last call had it been met. But, like all other calls, only about one-half as much came as seemed to be the minimum of existence.

Then those who had agreed to maintain the Sustainers' Fund grew weary. That is, some of them did. Others fulfilled their pledges nobly. Others could not continue, although their will was as strong as ever.

Then came the decrease of receipts that always accompanies the holidays. With no reserve, this meant a piling up of debts on an already overstrained credit. Then came a slow revival, but it has not come fast enough to meet the emergency.

Now the time has come when there must be immediate action. **MONDAY IS THE LATEST DAY ON WHICH EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS MUST BEGIN TO REACH THE PAPER.**

For immediate relief a portion of this money must come in the way of loans. There are still a number of the bonds of the denominations of \$100, \$50 and \$10 unsold. With the steadily improving condition of the paper these bonds offer as safe an investment as the average commercial undertaking, plus the security given by a mortgage on the entire plant of the paper. As a large portion of the original \$50,000 issue remains untaken, the value of the plant is equal to the outstanding bonds, and with the improvements constantly being made this condition will be maintained until all are sold. These bonds pay 4 per cent interest and afford the quickest way to meet the present emergency by those who have any money to invest.

The one thing which will place the paper forever beyond the need of assistance is an increased subscription list. The adding of one thousand new subscribers next week would meet the present crisis. There are very few persons who read this that cannot afford to LEND THESE PAPER THREE DOLLARS by purchasing that amount of subscription cards. These cards can be sold and the money for them obtained by the lender as soon as he does a little work for Socialism.

This is the thing that everyone can do. This is what you have been intending to do. You have put it off from day to day until now **SOMEONE MUST ACT.** Of course you will not let YOUR paper fall after more than three years of splendid fighting. Of course you want it for the greater battles of the future. NOW IS THE TIME TO SHOW HOW BADLY YOU WANT IT.

It is true the prices are high and that wages look small in comparison. **BUT THINGS WILL LOOK WORSE IN THE FUTURE IF YOU DESTROY THE WEAPON WITH WHICH YOU MUST FIGHT.**

When you have finished reading this ACT AT ONCE. Send in three dollars by the very first mail as your loan in this time of need. All who respond to this call can take advantage of the offer to send a copy of Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes" with each three dollars' worth of subscriptions. This is a splendid offer in itself.

REMEMBER THAT THIS CALL HAS BEEN DELAYED UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE, HOPING THAT YOU WOULD RESPOND.

THE PAPER CAN STAND NO FURTHER DELAY.

CITY ABATTOIRS TO FIGHT TRUST IS PLAN URGED

Municipalities Expected to Act to Kill Present High Prices of Meat

BOYCOTT IS SPREADING

Petitions to Eat No More Meat Until Prices Fall Widely Circulated

The boycott against high food prices continues to spread. The hold which the beef trust has on the poultry and egg trade is being felt in the increased prices of eggs, which in Wilmington, Delaware, has gone to 65 cents a dozen and which in other cities is from 45 cents up. Thirty thousand workmen and business men have joined the meat and egg boycott in Cleveland. Baltimore has entered the boycott ranks, the federation of labor of that city leading in the fight.

Fifty thousand boycott buttons have been printed for distribution. In Kansas City other unions have followed the lead of the bricklayers and have boycotted meat. The movement in Maryland is expected to produce a legislative investigation of the operations of the beef trust, as has been demanded in Ohio and Kansas.

While the boycott is in its inception, a fight of people accustomed to eating meat against the power of the beef trust to hold its product in cold storage till the people demand it again, will result, many believe, in a complete exposure of the methods of the trust and the amending of publicly owned slaughter houses on modern, sanitary lines, and which will not seek to boost prices so that they may pay 30 per cent dividends, such as that recently declared by Armour & Co.

Attorney General Meets

Three of the seven attorney generals invited by Attorney General Major of Missouri to attend a conference to discuss a united attack on the meat trust have accepted. They are: Hal L. Norwood of Arkansas, Fred S. Jackson of Kansas, and H. M. Byers of Iowa. The conference will be held in St. Louis or Kansas City as soon as a convenient date may be decided upon.

Omaha has reported progress with its list, which, the union leaders say, will number \$300 by the end of the week. Omaha laborers pledge themselves not to look upon meat for thirty days.

Petitions Are Out

Detroit, Jan. 22.—Michigan cities are circulating petitions which are being signed largely to eat no more meat until prices are reduced. Fort Huron, St. Clair and Grand Rapids are among the list, while the latter also will abstain from eating as much other food as possible. Thomas E. Newton, one of Detroit's largest packers, thinks the move will fail.

PARIS MODISTES ARE ORGANIZING

Paris, Jan. 22.—The dressmakers' employees are carrying on a lively agitation for the purpose of forming a union through which they hope to obtain an amelioration of the miserable conditions under which they work.

Jean Allemane, one of the leaders of the Socialist party in the chamber of deputies, addressed a big meeting of the seamstresses in the Bourse du Travail yesterday, at which the girls resolved to organize a union at once.

Grocery Clerks Organize

The grocery clerks are keeping up their agitation for the observance of the law guaranteeing all workers a weekly rest day. Yesterday they held a mighty demonstration in the street in front of the stores of the bosses who refuse to grant the men's demands, and were charged by the police, who made many arrests among the demonstrators.

The strike of the tannery employees in the town of Abri continues and has become so interesting a subject that Jean Jaures, the Socialist leader, brought up the matter in the chamber of deputies yesterday. No action was taken by the deputies, however.

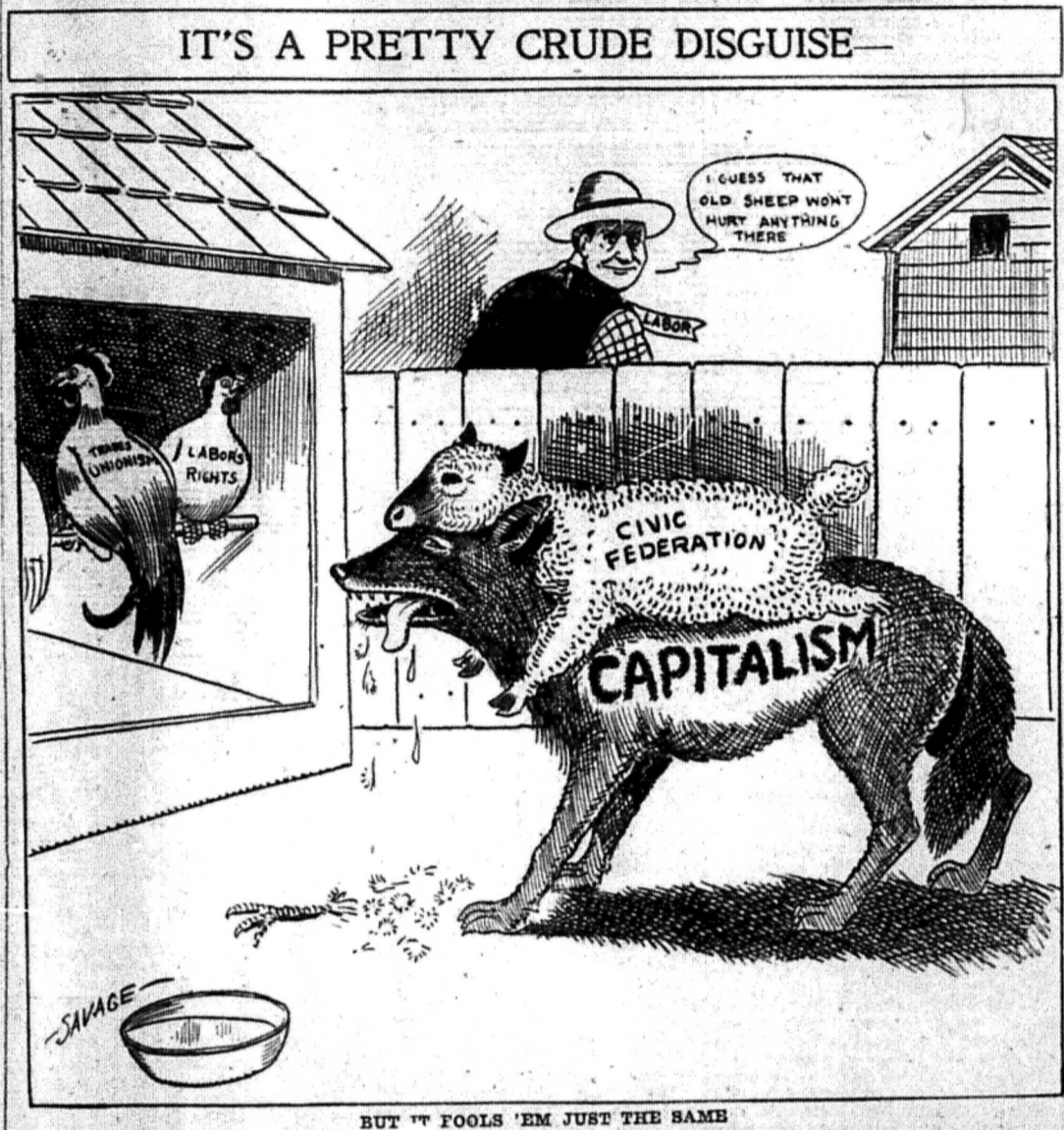
MAN FATALLY OUT IN SALOON ROW; ASSAILANT IS HUNTED

Louis Natmare is dying at the South Chicago Hospital, following a fight concerning a woman, in which he was fatally stabbed several times.

His adversary, Daniel Sevedore, fled to Gary, Ind., where the police are searching for him.

The quarrel occurred in a rooming house, above the scene of the quarrel.

LEWIS AND HAYES CHOSEN TO HEAD MINE WORKERS



BATHE 15 SICK IN SAME WATER

Probe of North Carolina Hospital Reveals Horrors; Death Rate Highest

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 22.—Charges of the grossest violations of the ordinary rules of sanitation and decency and a stinging arraignment of the board of regents of the state hospital for the insane are contained in the majority report of the commission appointed to investigate the hospital, made public here.

Without placing the blame on any particular person, the commission's report states the evidence shows:

That fifteen patients of one ward were bathed in the same water in a bath tub.

That the bodies of dead patients are buried one on top of another in the same lot.

That hogs and the dead are kept in the same lot.

That the wards, even of the white women, are overrun with vermin.

Attendants Are Brutal

The report also states that many attendants are illiterate and brutal, many cases of brutality being reported, and that the food is served in dirty, greasy tin dishes.

Government reports are quoted to show that in the South Carolina hospitals the death rate is the highest in the United States.

A minority report, submitted by three members of the commission, disagrees with the main features of the majority report. It holds that the lack of funds to put the institution on a modern basis, due to the state's heavy indebtedness, is the principal source of trouble. It states that the patients, as a rule, are well cared for, that the food served is of good quality and well cooked and that the management of the state's farm is systematic and efficient.

JANE ADDAMS MUCH BETTER; LEAVES AUGUSTANA HOSPITAL

Miss Jane Addams was taken from Augustana hospital yesterday in a private ambulance to the home of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.

"Miss Addams is going to be with me," Mrs. Bowen said, "until she is well and strong. That is, I wish to keep her until that time, unless she decides to go out of town for her convalescence."

"She stood the journey from the hospital well, but, of course, she will not be able to sit up for some time."

Cut Light Rates Voluntarily

Denver, Colo., Jan. 22.—The Denver Gas and Electric company announced a voluntary reduction in rates. Dating back to January 1 a reduction of 11.1 per cent on electricity is effective and beginning July 1, 1910, a 7 per cent reduction in gas rates will go into effect.

REVIVE BLOODY SUNDAY HORROR

Mass Meeting to Commemorate Massacre in Russia Held in City

On January 22, 1905, the whole civilized world was startled by the news from St. Petersburg of the massacre of unarmed Russian men, women and children who paraded to the gates of the Royal Palace "Trasko Selo," led by Father Gapon, to petition for relief from unbearable burdens that had been placed upon them.

Instead of being heard by the Czar of Russia, hundreds of them were shot down in cold blood by the Cossacks, who had been hidden in and around the Palace walls.

Father John Gapon, who led these unsuspecting workers to the very jaws of death, was branded as a traitor and it is understood, has been put to death.

Five years have passed since this bloody deed of the house of Romanoff, whose very existence has been made possible by such deeds of treachery and murder.

Revolutionists Commemorate

In commemoration of this affair, the Russian revolutionists of Chicago held a memorial meeting last night in Bowen Hall, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets. Speeches were delivered in Russian and in English. Speakers are as follows: L. Naumoff in Russian, and G. T. Franckel in English.

ARREST MAN IN \$64,000 STEAL

After having been pursued all over the country in a chase lasting three years, Joseph C. Lance, who the police assert is W. H. Boine, captured by the Chicago police, on a charge of being a \$64,000 thief, will be taken back to Saco, Mo., where he must stand trial on a charge of embezzlement.

The man, who the police say is "the king of swindlers," stubbornly protests his innocence and says his arrest will prove to have been a case of mistaken identity. He says that he never saw Saco, Mo., in his life.

Lance, who the police insist is Boine, was arrested in his home, 4150 West Monroe street, by Chicago detectives. He had been living there with his family for several months. When Detectives Duffy and O'Brien of the central station entered the house the man attempted to dissuade them from arresting him, saying they were making a mistake and that he would cause trouble.

SCAB GATHERING PLAN IS FOILED

Socialists Block Scheme of Hearst Agent to Get Homestake Recruits

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 22.—The Socialists of this city have blocked the efforts of William Randolph Hearst's agent to procure scabs here for use in the Homestake mines at Lead, S. D. Hearst's agent is using every effort to get men, and a shipment is due to start tomorrow. The Socialists of this city communicated with the party members at Lead and the following strike poster, which is pasted up all over town is the result. It reads:

STRIKE!

By the Western Federation of Miners in South Dakota.

Workmen Stay Away.

For further information, see O. A. MATTINGLY, 629 Pearl Street. GLEN THURSTON, 1915 Penna. Ave.

By order Socialist Party.

The result of the poster has been that Hearst's agent is having great difficulty in procuring the scabs. The Homestake strike is the result of a lockout order which followed the union's notice of a closed shop which was to take effect November 30. The Hearst people met the notice with a lockout in November.

FIND SMUGGLED OPIUM IN PIANO

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—Opium was found in the wall of the sand locker, in the piano, life preservers, water coolers and even in the siren by United States customs officials searching the Pacific Mail liner Siberia. More than 200 five-ounce tins of the forbidden drug were discovered, and there is reason to believe that only a small part of what was hidden on the liner has been found. The inspectors found twenty tins hidden among the works of the piano. Then came twenty-six tins sewed up in life preservers. A tin of opium is about the same size as the blocks of cork used in the construction of life preservers. Some ingenious Chinese had removed the cork from a number of preservers and replaced it with opium.

ATTACHES COOK'S BANK ACCOUNT

New York, Jan. 22.—Miss Rose Webster, a stenographer who did work for Dr. Frederick A. Cook while he was at the Waldorf-Astoria last fall, has recovered a judgment for \$30 against him in the Municipal court here and her counsel has attached Dr. Cook's bank account for the amount.

Socialist Elected Vice-President by Second Highest Vote on Ticket

AMALGAMATION IS URGED

Lewis and Moyer Advise Union of Miners' Organizations in Nation

BULLETIN

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—Thomas L. Lewis was elected president of the United Mine Workers to succeed himself and Frank J. Hayes, Socialist, is elected vice president; E. S. McCullough is defeated for secretary-treasurer by Edwin Perry, the present incumbent. According to the official count of the ballots announced in the convention Lewis polled 95,712½ votes; his opponent, William Greene, got 71,515½; Frank Hayes was elected vice president with 97,072½; McCullough got 63,853, and Perry, who was elected, received 142,753.

BY J. L. ENGDAHL

(Daily Socialist Staff Correspondent.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—Every miner in the United States and Canada united in one big organization to fight the common enemy, the mine owner and operator, is the dream that thrills the delegates to the United Mine Workers in convention here. The attempt to make this dream a reality is due to give the present convention a place in the history of the American labor movement occupied by few gatherings of its kind.

The greatest enthusiasm shown thus far was evinced by the delegates as Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, told them of the struggle of the western miners, and dwelt at length upon the necessity of an amalgamation of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America.

Moyer Heads Delegation

President Moyer is at the head of a delegation from the W. F. of M., which presented the matter of amalgamation to the United Mine Workers' convention, asking that a committee be appointed to meet with them. Hardy had Moyer made the request before a motion was put and seconded, providing for a committee of seven from the U. M. W. of A. to take the matter up with the W. F. of M. officials.

President Lewis called for a standing vote on the matter and every delegate jumped to his feet, cheering and applauding.

"Unanimous!" declared Lewis, but the word could scarcely be heard, as the delegates cheered their willingness to join with the western miners in the common cause of every man who toils underground.

That the amalgamation of these two organizations is therefore not a dream is the conclusion easily reached. It has been a dream in years past; Moyer said it was the dream of a lifetime as far as he was concerned, but it is now recognized that the time has come for such a united and harmonious, with the end in view that they will be able to present the strongest possible front to the capitalists of the country.

Some of the results of the amalgamation of these two miners' organizations are as follows:

Unites 400,000 Miners

It will give the combined organizations greater ability to bring the nearly 1,000,000 mine workers in the United States and Canada into the organization.

It will bring together immediately dues paying miners to the number of nearly 400,000.

It will result in the formation of a miners' department of the American Federation of Labor.

The first attempt of the combined organizations to show their power will bring them into conflict with the United States Steel corporation, as the result of a necessary effort to better organize the workers in the great iron ore producing regions of Minnesota, Michigan and Alabama.

It will result in the immediate invasion of the political field by the organized miners, both of these organizations even now being unequivocally opposed to the present capitalist government of the United States.

The strength of the two organizations working in harmony and the necessity of political action were the two points principally dwelt upon by President Moyer in his address. He told of the lockout in the Black Hills, and scored William Randolph Hearst, alleged "friend" of the laboring class, for failing to take a stand in the matter, the Hearst estate being the owners of the Homestake mine at Lead, S. D., where the miners were locked out.

Lewis Favors Project

"Their cause is ours—our cause is theirs," said President Lewis, in introducing President Moyer. "We are united in the struggle to promote the cause for which we stand. In their struggle for humanity we know that their energy and their strength is devoted to the upholding of the interests

(Continued on Page Two)

JAPAN RESENTS POLICY OF U. S.

Mikado Rejects Knox Plan for 'Neutral' Railroads in Manchuria

Tokyo, Jan. 22.—The Japanese government has, in a polite declination of the proposals made in the Knox letter on the Manchurian railroads, served notice on the United States to keep hands off the Japanese colonial schemes, even though American bankers, interested in the Chinese railroad loan, have caused the United States government to interfere in Manchuria.

No intimation of the contents of the memorandum of reply is given, but the best information obtainable indicates that the declination to accept the neutralization proposition is based on several grounds, the chief of which are: The American plan would be of no advantage whatever to Japan.

It would afford no advantage to China. It would not change the commercial situation in Manchuria where Japan is adhering strictly to its pledges of an open door and equal opportunity.

It is understood that the reply is couched in terms of friendly appreciation of the American purpose, but it is not of an argumentative character and its conclusions are not qualified.

Russia Is Hostile St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—Russia's reply to Secretary Knox's note proposing the neutralization of the Manchurian railroads was delivered to Ambassador Rockhill today. It has been understood generally that Japan and Russia would take identical action on the American proposal.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22.—The Japanese government has decided to discontinue emigration to distant lands, according to advices brought by the steamer Empress of Japan, which arrived from the orient today.

STUDYING BRAIN TO SOLVE SLEEP

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 22.—Prof. R. M. Wenzley of Michigan University has made public the nature of the experiments made at the university upon patients with troubled sleep.

By delicate and most careful measurements, the following results were secured and tabulated: The size of volume of the brain increases when the individual goes to sleep, and decreases when he awakens.

On this point, it was noted that in some cases the brain became smaller at first, and then increased as sleep became deeper.

Very striking was the evidence that the size of the arterial pulse from the brain increases steadily, with the increase in volume, that is that the dilating of the arteries after each beat of the heart is more pronounced. This is particularly true when the subject is reposed up.

When the subjects were disturbed, but not so as to be awakened, there was a temporary increase in breathing in both chest and abdomen. The size of the brain and the hands and feet decreased.

The pressure of blood in the brain, despite the large volume and heavy pulsation during sleep, is lower at that time. The sleep passes off, the brain volume decreases, but then the blood pressure increases.

These results show that whatever sleep is caused by, it is not a lessening of the blood supply to the brain, for there is no such lessening.

STRIKE OF CAR MEN IMPENDING

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22.—Although more than 5,000 motormen and conductors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company voted last Tuesday in favor of a strike, the men are still at their posts today, and all the lines of the company are running on their usual schedules.

BOBBY THE ? MARK What He Asks and What Papa Sez

Papa Vorkmann had just finished wiping his glasses. He had sworn several times at the small type used in the Daily Socialist news columns and had just settled down to read when—BANG! went a chair. Papa swore again—under his breath. He always swore under his breath, because—well, because Mamma Vorkmann didn't approve of cussin'.

BANG! THUMP, THUMPETY THUMP. Papa took off his glasses, hitched up his trousers a little. The door burst open and Bobby, little Vorkmann, was before him.

"Well, what the —" Papa coughed, took a step toward the little image of himself standing before him—and sat down.

"Papa, wot does mamma do it for?" "Huh! do what, you little imp?" demanded papa, putting on the stern front.

"Make the grocer man sine the book," replied Bobby, looking behind him for a safe retreat.

"What grocer; what book; when and where?" cried the exasperated papa.

"Come, young man, ask a sensible question once in a while." Bobby looked at his sire quizzically, and then grinned. "Don't choo know, papa?" he asked.

"It's the grocer man, McCrea, at West 69th street, where she always buys the grub. She hands 'im a book and he sines it and grins at 'er."

Papa's stern look vanished. He smiled and beckoned to his son.

"Come here, Bobby, you darned question mark, and I'll tell you all about it if you promise not to ask a question while I'm tellin' it. Do you promise?"

"Onest Injin, I do papa," whispered Bobby, expectantly.

Papa wetted his "LIPS" with a little "WATER" and began: "That book, Bobby, is a DAILY SOCIALIST PURCHASERS' LEAGUE BOOK."

"Wot's that, papa?" "Papa looked threateningly and Bobby subsided suddenly.

"The Daily Socialist, you know, Bobby, needs much money."

"Does it, papa?" "It needs the money bad, because it had none when it started. People like mamma and myself have given much a long time. Then all at once it was discovered that if our paper could get enough business men to advertise in it we would not have to give so much. Advertisements, you know, Bobby, cost much money."

"Do they, papa?" "All that money goes to the paper in which the advertisements are placed. Our paper, of course, tried to get these business men before, but they wouldn't come."

"Wouldn't they, pa?" "Then we discovered a new power. We found out that if we began patronizing only the business men that advertised in our paper the others would soon come in. There is an awful lot of us all over the United States, you know."

"Is there, papa?" "So we formed a Purchasers' League. We had books printed, and these we use on all the fellows we buy from. We make them sign the book and put in it how much we bought in his store. Then when we have \$20 worth of goods bought from advertisers in the book we return it to the Daily Socialist and get a credit slip for 75 cents, good for any book in the Daily Socialist book department, and let me tell you they have some good books there of all kinds."

"Have they, papa?" "Yes, they have; that 'Martin Eden' ever there and that 'History of American Fortunes' and that 'Graustark' are all books that I got for my Purchasing Book. Mamma lets the neighbors use the book and some of them have Purchasing Books of their own now. It's a great scheme, and it is bringing great results."

"Wot's this card for, pa?" "Oh, that is a card we use on fellows that do not advertise in our paper yet and in theaters. You see what it says?"

"WE PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS IN THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST."

"We use that card in theaters mostly, for we can't stop at the box window long enough to get our book signed. I carry a bunch with me all the time. Next time we go to see a show, watch me slip a few to the box window man. We want to get the theaters to use our paper."

"Where do you get the cards and books, pa?" "At the Daily Socialist office, 180 EAST WASHINGTON STREET. We either call for them or send a post card. When we think a business man that we talk to would advertise we tell the Daily Socialist about him via a card or call."

"Do all the Socialists patronize advertisers, pa?" "Yes, almost all do. There are some who are slow, but they'll wake up soon. The scheme is doing wonders, as you will see by the ads in the Daily Socialist."

"Will I, papa?"

THE BUYERS' NEWS BY R. DVORAK

Geo. look at that Business Directory. It needs a doctor. Most of all it needs a stimulant. The Purchasing Book is the advertising stimulant. Use it on the Business Directory advertisers and they will begin to come in and stick.

NEW ONES JOHN E. M'CREA, Market and Grocery, 533-535 West Sixty-ninth street. McCrea has decided to try the Daily Socialist and a big ad of his will appear tomorrow.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 21st street and Marshall boulevard, next to Douglas Park elevated station, at Marshall boulevard. This company carries everything from a pin to a windmill. You will be only one of the many thousands who visit its establishment for real bargains. It ad appeared Wednesday. Get a copy and see the bargains.

FAER BROS., dealers in Coal, Hay and Grain, Cement and Concrete work, Hardware and Builders' Materials, 454-56 W. 111th st., West Pullman. Business Directory advertisement.

"BOBBY" will hereafter ask questions on various interesting topics every Friday. Don't miss him. The "Kid" has some gray matter in his nut.

MOYER PRESIDES AT DEBS MEET

Socialists Plan to Capture Miners' Delegation for Warren Protest Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—Socialists of Indianapolis are planning to capture the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, bodily for the big mass meeting to be held in Tomlinson Hall Saturday evening with Eugene V. Debs as the principal speaker.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, has been secured to act as chairman.

Indianapolis Socialists are boosting the affair with a vengeance, having paraded the entire town with notices of the meeting. Handbill invitations are to be distributed to all of the delegates at one of the sessions to be held before the convention adjourns at the end of the first week's labor on Saturday noon.

A similar meeting was held last year when the convention stampeded in favor of the Socialist resolutions that set the entire country talking. Debs is well known to nearly all the miners, being almost as familiar a figure to them as he is to the railroad men from whose ranks he was promoted to the head of

Companion of Stanley Dies Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—George Gasper, a member of the exploring party of Sir Henry Morton Stanley, on his last trip to Africa, died here of paralysis. Gasper had lived in Indianapolis twenty-five years. During the last few years he operated a small grocery store.

The Daily Socialist is delivered by carrier in Chicago for 6 cents per week.

Two Immense Clothing Stocks Combined in One Extraordinary Surprising Sale---\$60,000.00 Worth

of Brand-New, Desirable, Stylish Clothing and Furnishings for Men and Boys must absolutely be sold before Feb. 15th. All our Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Underwear, Shirts and Furnishings from our Blue Island avenue store (which we closed Jan. 15) combined with our immense stock in one great sacrifice Sale, because it is positively imperative that we make room at once for our Spring and Summer purchases ordered for delivery the middle of February.

We don't have to fire off a cannon at our old friends to attract attention to this sale. The astounding reductions we offer on well-known values and our past record for thoroughly honest sales at the close of the season will bring a multitude of eager buyers.

SALE BEGINS SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, AT 8:30 A. M. SEE THE AMAZING BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Yondorf Bros. MEN'S SUITS, BOYS' SUITS, MEN'S PANTS, MEN'S DRESS PANTS, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS. Includes prices for various clothing items like suits, overcoats, shirts, and ties.

NORTH AVENUE, - - - CORNER LARRABEE STREET All Cars Transfer to this Corner.

SWEDES GIVEN \$6,457 FUND

Strike Relief Committee Reports on Money It Raised for Workers

The final report of the Swedish strike relief committee has just been issued, bringing the list of contributions up to date.

Table listing contributions from various unions and individuals, including amounts like \$100.00, \$50.00, and \$25.00.

\$20 SUIT or OVERCOAT \$5 TROUSERS or VEST \$25 WORTH TO ORDER

SATURDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY. Special big values in pure wool suitings and overcoats on these days.

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DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

WOMAN'S PORTION

BY FRANKLIN WENTWORTH.

(The following is an address recently delivered in New York.)

As we regard the ready sympathy of woman; as we read countless tales of self denial and sacrifices of mother love; as we detect in the rare gift of intuition with which she is so generously endowed a new and wondrous spiritual faculty whose possibilities are beyond our ken, as we regard these ineffable gifts, we are lost in wonder that they have not long since changed the brutal aspect of the world, and ushered in a reign of peace and love.

Why have not these tendencies and superlatives, which we all acknowledge to be good, before which we all must bow in admiration—why have they not long since dominated our social life and redeemed us from barbarity? How is it possible that one child in all the world can utter an unheeded cry, while a single mother heart beats anywhere? How is it possible that beardless boys will stand with woman's kiss upon their lips in soldier ranks to kill their brothers whom they do not know; while any woman lives whose hands have clanked at a man-child's birth? Ah, fatal error!

It is because around every woman's life there has been raised an invisible wall of mental tyranny that has turned her noblest attributes to selfish ends and met with harsh resentment every effort she has made at higher living.

Behind this barrier woman has been locked in what is called her 'sphere'; a region vast in pettiness and futility, until the slow mental grinding of the centuries has dwarfed her mind, enfeebled her body and shrouded her soul in webs of superstition.

In the world today there is never so dire an enemy to social growth and initiative as the petty, pious woman who has been all her married life an admiration society for some shallow patened men. By her very dependent position she is prone to adopt the opinions and imitate the prejudices of the man who feeds and clothes and calls her his.

Into the minds of her sons she pours those ideals of masculine success which whet her appetite for human exploitation. While they are yet but babes she buys them whips and wooden swords and drums and soldier toys, turning their innocent play into thoughts of murder, while the literature of their growing youth is filled with heroic combats in the lists of battle.

She it is who dotes her skirts from her sister of the street; that sister who may have made struggles for personal purity which her own and sheltered life can never comprehend.

Do not expect the woman whose husband has always kept her fed and clothed, who has never walked the street hungry, uncared for and alone, to always understand that vegetation is not a life. Her mind is made by her condition. All growths stop together.

Thus we see what woman's 'sphere' has made of woman. Stifled in this fog of pettiness, she is a province marked out for her by others than herself, the upper class woman becomes a fashion plate, the middle class woman an upper-servant, and the working class woman the slave companion of her slave husband.

As with men, so with women; the bulk of human misery is achieved by the married women of the working class; for added to the unassisted care of their families are often bitter poverty and periods of haunting fear.

From the time man got upon his blind feet and swung his hickory club over a bit of land he called his own woman has crouched at his feet and done his bidding. Every fetich, every superstition, every covering fear that has sent him quaking before an image in his brain, has found in her an intense and quivering echo. Every enslaving idea that has spun a web about the chambers of his mind has double locked her more receptive brain.

Every god which he has made with which to frighten his foes has had for her a terror all her own. More delicate, more sensitive, more imaginative and more tender than her peerless knight of the smoky brain to whose wrist she has been chained, she has climbed with him to his heights and plunged with him faithfully to the depths of his degradation. When he declared in his many pride that all was his own which his progress could subdue, woman fell on her knees in the circle of his other chattels.

Woman's enslavement and degradation began when private property began. Mine and thine were the words which sealed her fate in centuries of servitude; the words which shut her out from the warm, palpitating, universal life and love of the world and chained her as the chattel of a being who had no faithfulness to the instincts and the wisdom of the brute. Within the woman's door was shut her tender light and brother fought with brother in the outside darkness where they could not see.

Only by the fitful flame of social activism, when the institution of private property has been shaken by enraged mankind, have we had hints of the power of woman in the state.

It is in France, when the patriots of the revolution have confiscated the lands of the church, and no form of privilege remains unchallenged, that we see the brilliant minds of Mme. Roland and Mme. De Staël flashing amid the ebb and flow of events like lustrous diamonds in a scarlet court.

I am not one of those who believe that there is in a disqualifying sense any sex in intellect. Already in architecture, in medicine, in art, in the various occupations or professions in which woman has forced a foothold, she rises easily the intellectual peer of her masculine rival. And this new force and influence is coming to be recognized as of vital significance to the established social order.

To win her—he will have to deserve her to hold her. The free woman will laugh at the laws he has made to restrain her as it tales to scare a child.

Through the confusing tangle of our present social order this truth is beginning slowly to force its way, and all those persons who are too small in spirit to accept its evolutionary significance are thrown into a panic at the thought.

The free woman! What a fearful image lurks behind the phrase!

We are noting today on every hand a marvelous public solitude for the preservation of the family.

Beautiful, idyllic pictures are painted of the family group within the sacred walls of home, around the shaded library lamp in the atmosphere of art and music—and the Socialist is bitterly censured as the iconoclast who would ruthlessly shatter all this idealism.

But who are we working for? Socialism know that the vast majority of the workers have never known such a home in all their history. We know that the home of the worker is a barren place in which every refining influence is purchased at a sacrifice.

The working class home is too often only four walls; only a sordid shelter afforded to collective discomfort.

When the retainers of capitalism, therefore, cry out from the platforms and pulpits for the preservation of the family, we may perhaps be justified in inquiring: "Whose family?" They surely do not mean the family of the working class, for they have proved their indifference to this by centuries of careless neglect.

When their own lamp has had oil to burn they have never cried out; when their own door has been shut the world has not seemed cold. Yet the family comforts and delights so dear to them the working class has never known.

Now in their hearts the privileged classes know well that it is not because the Socialist does not desire to preserve the home that sets them quaking with concern; it is because at last he does.

For the first time in history the workers of the world are now evincing a determination to preserve their own families—to preserve them from exploitation. And when the worker actually begins to preserve his own family, and demands for their consumption the product of his labor, the idler knows he will have at last to bestir himself to preserve his.

Indeed, who cannot see that as the family of the working man rises at last out of its collective misery, the idle, the parasitic family, so long secure in its unproductive uselessness, must cease to fatten at the cost of the families of the poor?

It is not strange that the Socialist criticism of the parasitic family should be distorted by the enemies of progress into an alleged attack upon the honest relations of man and woman. It is so easy to push the truth over the precipice, where it takes on the aspect of a lie. The steepest and most effective weapon of established privilege, used against the honest relations of man and woman, is the trick of confusing issues.

We naturally, therefore, now find privilege engaged in a cunning effort to cover up its economic plundering by turning the cannons of middle class prejudice upon the Socialists.

Their conscious and deliberate tactics is to divert the attention of the people from their own stealthy and immoral appropriations to subjects of religion and the relations of the sexes.

They know too well that these are the subjects about which cluster the blindest feelings of prejudice, which prejudice they hope to awaken as a strong and subtle foe to reason.

For if the economic proposition were fairly and honestly met, they know that unclouded reason would quickly see and define the moral leprosy of their own position as spenders of the life substance which they do not help to produce.

It is the middle class which is now being industriously set going in alarm for the welfare of the family—for it is in the middle class that all that is most feudal in the family still survives.

The middle class woman, shut within four walls with her household cares for company, has developed a psychology hateful and unnatural to the large and sympathetic nature of woman.

Her sympathy, which should be as wide as the world, finds expression outside the family only in works of petty charity. Her mother love is degraded into sublimated selfishness; she loves her children as a tigress her cubs—because they are her own.

All her natural, universal sympathies are drawn into a petty private circle and her children, reflecting her own mind, look out upon the world as the feudal spirit always does, as a field for plundering for selfish ends. She teaches them to look upon woman as she herself looks upon herself, a chattel, and her sons go forth, strong in the will to perpetuate her serfdom in other, younger women.

If we wish to realize how wholly woman has been effaced to a cipher, we have only to look at the political constitutions under which the 'sovereignty' of so-called civilized nations is administered.

In none is she recognized as a human being. The middle class founders of the American republic never even thought of her. The only political constitution ever promulgated by man in which woman is recognized as other than a chattel is the constitution of the Socialist party.

THE HILLS OF WILLAMETTE

BY JUNE PAGET DAVIES

I'm longing for the great blue rolling hills Where scent of laurel bush the sweet air fills And where the scarlet rhododendron's glow Flames thro' the white asails's drift of snow; Where blue-green tapestries of pine-wood rise On smoke enpurpled ramparts to the skies; Where lonely wood-thrush's note reverberates Thro' deep ravines of lofty columned spires; To hear once more the red bird's trilling ring And glimpse the crimson of his flashing wing. My heart is hungry for the mountain winds That sweep my native hills and beat-bay her; man will have at last to deserve her. He will have to deserve her.

From the New West.

BOSTON'S WHO'S ZOO

BY NIXON WATERMAN.

'Twould surely make a splendid hit, Would this fine Boston zoo, if it Contained the missing lynx—burrrah!—The one that Darwin never saw.

Then, too, it has another chance To make a notable advance On other zoos, if it shall own The first live scape-goat ever shown.

But if among the things it shows It will include just one of those Horned horrors, then it will be true That it contains one thing that's gnu.

Handicapping the Babies

Frank Marshall White, in Harper's

Weekly: The first unfair condition to which children of the poor are subjected after coming into the world is the result of bad housing. Mr. Parsons gives the result of an investigation in Berlin, where of 2,711 infantile deaths, 1,792 occurred in one-room apartments, 794 in two-room apartments, 122 in three-room apartments, and 43 in apartments of four rooms and over.

Glasgow statistics show that the general mortality during a ten-year period in that city was 21.7 per thousand where the average occupancy per room was 1.31, and that when the average was 2.06 for each bedroom the mortality increased to 26.5 per thousand. A report recently made in regard to hygienic conditions in the District of Columbia says: 'Infancy mortality varies almost arithmetically with housing conditions. Although children under 5 years are only one-ninth of the population, they furnish one-third of the deaths.'

A MONOTONE BY JESSIE FALLS DYLLY.

When twilight falls across the world, All silently,

Gray mists cling close to land and sky And sea,

Thro' snow gray stillness of the coming night,

Gray clouds of snow-birds wend their northern flight,

And wolves glide softly thro' the shadow light,

Gray mists cling close to land and sky and sea,

When twilight falls across the world, All silently,

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THE SWEATED WORKER

The terrible story of "The Sweated Worker" in London, and what they earn, is told by a writer in the London Express.

Come with me into the tiny attic, where sits a solitary woman busily employed—so busily that from six in the morning until midnight she only rises two or three times to seek the food that will stay her growing weakness, says the writer.

Look at the heaped-up table and the strewn floor. There lies her work. Count it up, if you like—288 little trays fashioned precisely; and papered; 758 covers for these trays; 283 pieces of sandpaper pasted on these covers, and then the 283 trays slipped into the 283 covers, and the whole tied up into a neat and secure parcel. That is the work which she toils at night and day, and 4 1/2 cents is the exact sum which she is paid for it.

Step across the dark passage outside and look in at the open door opposite. Just such another room, just such another woman. But she is not making match boxes today. She is carding wool and eyes. That is to say, she has to sew hooks and eyes on cards. There are 144 cards to be sewn, and 238 hooks and eyes to each card.

For that she will be paid 16 cents, a price so low that, working 14 hours a day, she cannot earn more than 95 cents a week. But she has children, and she is not alone in this miserable room, and in thousands of so-called "homes" little children, whose ages range from three to ten years, may be seen helping their mother—in the early hours before they go to school and late into the night after they come home—silently and grimly sewing with their tiny, tired fingers while rubbing and blinking their weary eyes.

It would be easy to multiply these examples a hundredfold. Take, for instance, the prices paid for making strawberry baskets. The worker receives 4 cents a gross for such baskets and has to find the wood, which costs 48 cents. It takes two days' hard work to make a gross—her utmost earnings then amounting to 18 cents a day.

Again, take the makers of cheap corsets, those which are retailed at 24 cents a pair. They are paid 39 cents for making a dozen corsets, and the cane and cotton which they have to find costs 18 cents. Working hard, they can make eight corsets in a day, which

means that their total wage amounts to 14 cents.

Again, the unhappy women who make blouses are in a similar plight. For making mullin blouses with twenty tucks in each of them they are paid 72 cents a dozen; for nightgowns, with frills and insertions, 66 cents a dozen; and for shirts 17 cents a dozen—out of which the cost of the cotton has to come. The average wage earned by the shirtmaker is about 10 cents a week.

Still worse, however, is the condition of the tailress. It is heavier work and paid at even a lower rate. Imagine the plight of the wretched woman who jumps at the chance of making reefer jackets at the rate of 54 cents a dozen; who will gladly make any number of trousers you like at 8 cents a pair; men's coats for 10 cents each; vests with five pockets for 6 cents; and boys' knickers at 4 cents a pair! Let me take a typical case.

A mother and her daughter have for some years past been earning what they euphemistically call "a living" by making costumes, consisting of a coat and skirt. They are both industrious—they work from nine in the morning till 12:30 at night. And they are paid the magnificent sum of one shilling and a penny for each complete costume.

Just imagine for a moment the fearful conditions which such work and such wages must create. Think for a moment of the long, weary hours, by day and night, in the cramped "home"; the insanitary conditions under which not only the worker works, but her children are reared; of the never-ceasing struggle to get work—even at a price which will not yield more than a halfpenny an hour; of the terrible inheritance into which thousands and tens of thousands of children—the future England, be it remembered—are annually born; and then you will believe the story of the government inspector who found such a woman-worker, six hours after she had given birth to a child, sitting up in bed and already resuming her daily fight against starvation.

And the saddest part of the whole of this terrible phase of modern life is the apparent hopelessness of it. The individual worker herself is powerless—she is in the iron grip of deadly necessity. She is an isolated atom and does not organize.

New Motor Plow

The latest thing in farm machinery yet invented is a motor plow in which the disks are attached directly to the motor and thus aid in propelling the plow. This new plow is the invention of William and James Paterson of Fresno, Cal. William Paterson is a brother-in-law of John Mitchell, ex-president of the United Mine Workers.

For thirty years these two brothers have been inventing and patenting various kinds of agricultural implements and for years have been working on the idea of a motor plow.

At last they have succeeded in making a plow that can be used in localities where the rain fall is 40 inches and over. This is an important point as all former efforts have failed in providing steam power has been applied to plowing because where the rain fall is 40 inches or over the soil is so soft that the disks cut into the ground and the plow refuses to move. The new gasoline engine propelled plow just invented cannot be clogged and will plow down hill, up hill and on the turn.

The accompanying cut shows the plow with all its top rigging removed and looking down at it from above. The object of the invention was to provide a disk plowing apparatus in which a series of disks should be so mounted that they could be successively and intermittently introduced into the soil and raised, revolving during their passage through the ground at the same time act in propelling the apparatus in addition to their main function of turning the soil.

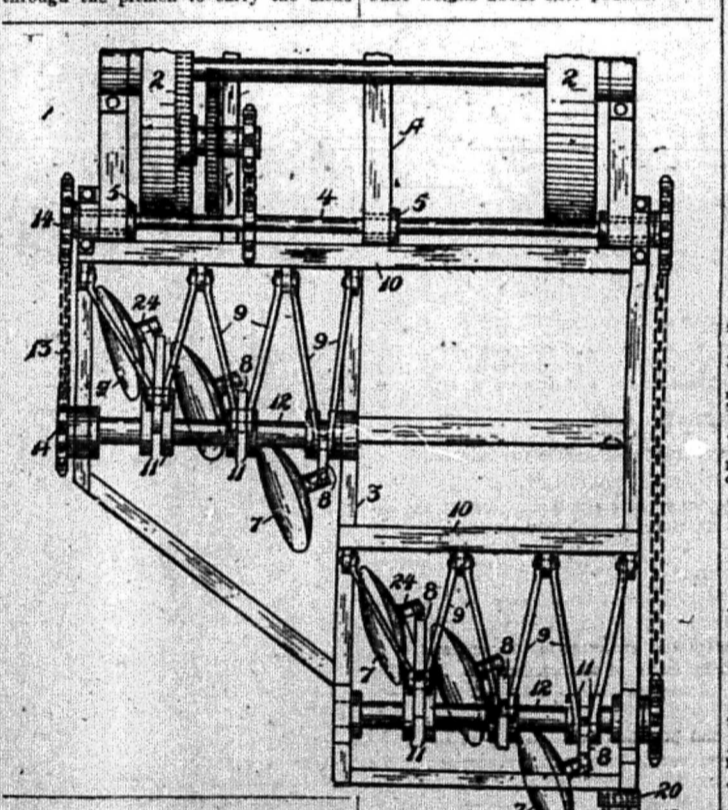
In the drawing, A is a frame or carriage mounted upon wheels 2, and this carriage is impelled over the ground preferably by a suitable motor although it may be drawn by a team of animals.

The following explanation of the diagram is taken from the description of the motor plow sent by the inventors to the United States Patent office.

"The plows consist of disks 7 which are independently mounted upon the lower ends of the pitmen 8. The upper ends of these pitmen are connected by arms or walking beams 9, with a fixed support or supports 10, carried upon the frame 2. The intermediate portions of these pitmen are connected with cranks 11 upon a crank shaft 12 journaled up on the frame 2, so that as the crank is revolved, the pitmen and the disks are carried around with the cranks; the disks thus making a forward circular sweeping movement which raises them out of the ground as they advance, and then depresses them into the ground as they move rearwardly.

"The speed of the crank or eccentric shaft may be regulated with relation to the forward movement of the machine to suit the condition of the work to be done; and it will be seen that the movement of the crankshaft connecting through the pitmen to carry the disks

in a day. With a gang plow four to five acres can be plowed by this requires the use of three to four horses. The new motor plow, it is claimed, will turn an acre an hour and when well built weighs about 2,500 pounds.



through the arc of motion will successively force the disks into the ground, and the disks being revoluble, the backward movement through the ground, will cause them to revolve upon their axes, and thus turn furrows during their passage through the ground.

"This action is also an important assistance toward propelling the apparatus; and the speed at which the disks travel being greater than the actual forward travel of the machine, it will be seen that they act in addition to the turning of the soil to impel the machine, and reduce the actual tractive effort necessary to be applied to the driving wheels."

Two or three acres is about the usual amount turned with the ordinary plow

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Unions in Politics

The Chicago Federation of Labor at its last meeting denounced Mayor Busse and various aldermen for their hostility to labor and complicity in the looting of the city treasury.

That is one step along the right road, but if the next step is simply to put another man in, representing the same forces, the same complaint will be raised again next year and the year after.

Such a move would bring no relief to labor. In fact, "reform" administrations, controlled by "big business," are frequently more consistently antagonistic to the interests of the working class than a purely "boodle" gang.

This is the trap that is lurking for union votes in the immediate future. If the older policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" is continued in Chicago the only result will be to throw out one gang of capitalist officials and put another in power.

A political party that will really represent the interests of labor must be controlled by working men and women. It must be financed and directed by laborers.

Without it does these things it will be but another reflection of the forces that are crushing labor and will leave matters unchanged. The only party that meets these tests is the Socialist party.

Miners Coming Together

It is a matter for congratulation that each year sees a closer union between the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America.

Both bodies have the industrial form of organization, and as a single union they would wield a tremendous influence for industrialism. Both have a large number of members who have come to see beyond the immediate struggle for wages, to the necessity of utilizing all the powers of labor in the class struggle.

The merging of these two bodies, if it can be brought about without friction, or loss of vantages already gained, would add mightily to the forces of progress in the trade union movement of the United States.

Maximum of Gold Production May Have Been Passed

Vast economic importance may attach to the Rand gold production in December. For the first time the yield in the last month of the year has been less than the greatest monthly yield prior thereto, and this, in conjunction with the steady decline in average daily production since May, 1909, furnishes strong corroborative testimony to the theory that the summit of gold production in the principal producing center may have been passed.

There is no apparent reason for the decrease other than the gradual exhaustion of the gold bearing reef. Some of the richest Witwatersrand mines covered only a small area. These have been worked out and abandoned.

EXIT FREE CONTRACT

BY MILA TUPPER MAYNARD

What is the matter with that fine old legal doctrine, the divine right of free contract? It is still put on the judicial throne on occasion, but always when some modern reform has been gaining headway.

Do the reformers succeed in getting a law limiting the work of women to ten hours? A judge discovers that women have a right to contract to work sixteen hours a day, if they choose, and far be it from the judicial mind to interfere with "freedom of contract."

President Taft's latest message will be a fine illustration in history of the transitional contortions of this generation if history has patience to notice this dolefully dry hodge-podge of irreconcilable contentions.

There is no law against anyone's attempting to compete, and if these trusts are "good" and offer no direct obstacles the hallowed right of competition has been preserved.

It is truly comical. Poor President Taft! He rises to be logical and consistent. Roosevelt did not try. Some of these trusts he liked and some he didn't so he hit out regardless of legal sanctities or consistencies—and hit the air.

At the same time "the fears of good and patriotic men" must be allayed (as the message expressly says) and hence the show of prosecution and strict legislation must go on.

These are the facts. But they necessitate reconciliation in some fashion with the time hallowed theories of "free competition" and "free contract."

Nothing but social ownership will transform the trusts into a public benefit instead of a means whereby every form of true democracy and freedom is made impossible.

After feudalism, came free contract; after free contract will come social democracy, giving freedom new and genuine foundations.

But in this transition time it is interesting to note how the legal outgrowths of the old seek to hold their own under the apparent but unrecognized conditions of a new era.

Free contract for men who must work for certain concerns or starve! Free competition between men of \$10,000 or \$100,000 capital and a corporation representing hundreds of millions!

Verily the old order changeth, giving place to new, but the adaptation to the new cometh hard and with much wringing.

THE EXECUTIVE

BY ROBERT HUNTER

What is an Executive? He is one who enforces laws. He is the mayor, the governor, the president. He has a kingly power in his right to veto legislation and yet a greater power in deciding to let it pass.

Most of the Parliaments of Europe control to a great extent the Executive. If he doesn't enforce the laws which they have made they can usually censure him and often even turn him out.

If he enforces laws brutally, unjustly, illegally, he can also be called to account, but with us the Executive is supreme.

We see the Executive using his power everywhere to defeat striking workmen. He controls the police, the militia, and the active officials.

He enforces laws when he likes, and refuses to enforce laws when he dislikes. It is the theory of our government that it represents the people. It was the theory of its founders that it should keep order and not interfere.

It has been the boast of its advocates that it would remain neutral in political and commercial disputes, guaranteeing to both sides freedom of action, freedom of speech, and freedom of assembly.

Dr. Carl Stoltenberg contributes a valuable treatise on "First Aid to the Injured," and Jacob Vidnes gives a digest of the most important social legislation adopted at the 1909 session of the Norwegian Parliament for Troms.

The subject of co-operative societies is dealt with in a scientific manner in an article by O. Dehli, attorney and chairman of the board of directors of the Norwegian National Co-operative association. It covers the work of co-operative societies in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Great Britain, Austria and other European countries.

Dr. Carl Stoltenberg contributes a valuable treatise on "First Aid to the Injured," and Jacob Vidnes gives a digest of the most important social legislation adopted at the 1909 session of the Norwegian Parliament for Troms.

Under the first head appears the official almanac of the Norwegian government, edited and published by the Christiania university, which possesses the sole right in Norway, by act of the storting, to prepare, edit and publish almanacs and calendars. The right to include the official almanac in publications of the kind here dealt with is obtained by the payment of a small tax to the government.

A large variety of other useful information is given in the book, which is illustrated with portraits of Christian H. Knudsen and Dr. Oscar Nissen, Norwegian Socialist leaders; August Bebel, Socialist leader in the German Reichstag; Ole O. Lian, president of the Norwegian Federation of Trades Unions; a cut of the Christiania House of the People, and a cut showing the headings of all Socialist newspapers and periodicals published in Norway.

To American Socialists it is of special interest to learn that Norway has 21 Socialist newspapers, one monthly magazine and one humorous paper. The almanac contains railroad maps of Norway and maps of the cities of Christiania, Bergen and Trondhjem.

Price 50 cents. L. H. Lund, importer, bookseller and publisher, 1650 North California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BOOK REVIEW

OLAF NORMAN. One of the most useful publications issued by the various European Socialist organizations is the Almanac. The Germans, the Danes, the Norwegians and other European Socialists each year publish in convenient form almanacs, which, in addition to containing the regular calendar of the current year, bring to the readers a wealth of valuable information to the Socialist as well as to the student of economics, sociology and the general world movement toward industrial democracy represented by the trades unions and the Socialist parties of the world.

Of these publications we have just received Arbeider Kalender for 1910 (Norwegian), published by H. Osterholt, Socialist House of the People, Christiania, and printed by the Workers' Co-operative Printing office.

The material in the book divides itself naturally into five principal parts, and each subject may be located with ease by consulting the comprehensive index, which follows the title page.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Authorized by the National Executive Committee

The Capitalist Class Now Parasitic.—Like other ruling classes in history, the capitalist class has performed a useful social function. Like them, it has outlived its usefulness.

When power-driven machinery first came into use, the masses were not yet prepared for organized action, were not capable of uniting their small individual possessions into large units of capital, training specialists to manage them, and working co-operatively under their guidance.

This condition no longer prevails. The capitalist class has become divided into two sections—the great and the small capitalists. Many small capitalists still superintend and administer their establishments; but small capital is now inefficient and unprogressive; the efforts of its proprietors are spent in a struggle for economic self-preservation and serve no social purpose.

The capitalists, as a class, have thus become unnecessary in the conduct and development of production—have become a parasitic class.

Conflict Between Capitalist and Proletarian Interests.—Under these conditions, the economic and social interests of capitalists and of wage workers are fundamentally opposed.

The product of any industry is the joint product of all the workers directly or indirectly engaged in it. With slight exception, the product is created by workers who do not own and controlled by owners who do not work.

As shown before, especially in Lessons III and IV, surplus-value is what remains after deducting wages from net product. It follows that, as a rule, capitalists desire to reduce wages and workers to increase them; capitalists desire to lengthen and workers to shorten the labor-day; capitalists desire a higher speed of labor and workers a slower rate.

But these are not the only points of opposition. Wage workers desire safety of life, limb, and health. But these depend upon adequate space, lighting, ventilation, and cleaning in places of work, safeguarding of machinery, and employment of skilled and careful workmen during moderate hours and at a moderate rate.

Wage workers desire steady employment, with regular daily and weekly periods for rest and enjoyment. Capitalists desire to run their establishments full force and overtime in rush seasons and in slack seasons to reduce the force, run part time, or shut down. Their income is thus increased at the expense of alternate overwork and unemployment for the workers.

The wage workers desire the rights (and actual enjoyment of the rights) of organization, assembly, and discussion, and agitation by speech and print for the advancement of their interests as wage workers. The capitalists, fearing such collective action, use their economic power (discharge, blacklist, lockout) and their political influence (anti-labor laws, injunctions, suits against unions, abuse of police and military) to destroy such organizations and stifle such discussion.

Back of all these conflicts over the details of the relation between employers and wage workers in the capitalist system lies a conflict of ultimate ideals: The capitalists stand for industrial autocracy—for the right and power to control for their own profit the production carried on by their employees. The wage workers aspire toward industrial democracy—toward abolition of capitalist power and profit and establishment of self-government in industry, collective control of production by and for the workers themselves.

Out of the conflict over wages, hours, speeding, protection for life and limb, child labor, regulation of work, etc., rises the labor union movement, with the strike, boycott, label, etc., as its weapons.

In the conflict for the right to organize and agitate for these immediate aims, the labor movement is drawn into the political field, because the capitalists use political power against it.

The workers are thus led to a clearer realization of their fundamental interests and ultimate ideal, as well as of their potential strength, and the labor movement tends to become Socialist—i. e., the working class becomes enlisted, not only in a struggle for partial immediate improvement of its conditions under capitalism, but at the same time in a struggle for collective ownership and control of the means of production which the workers already collectively create and operate and which are necessary for the existence of civilized society.

Minor Class Antagonisms.—This struggle between the capitalist and wage working classes does not altogether exclude other class antagonisms and their expression in economic and political class struggles.

There are sometimes in alliance with the latter—e. g., Populism and Bryanism. There have been sharp conflicts between the financial, commercial, and industrial sections of the capitalist class, generally over questions of tariff and finance; but these are being eliminated by the fusion of these groups under the domination of the financiers. (See Lesson XI.) The farmers have often attempted resistance to great capitalist rule, especially on questions affecting transportation; they may do so in the future, with an increasing probability of their acting with the wage workers rather than with the small capitalists. In some cases the wage workers have been divided and have carried on interclass wars, especially on the economic field; but this is becoming less frequent and may soon disappear.

The growth of the working class in numbers, of the capitalist class in wealth and economic power, and of both in solidarity, tend to make and to make the struggle between these two the dominant question and to subordinate all antagonisms within these classes or between other classes. On both the political and the economic field, the members of all other classes are being compelled to take sides on the labor question, for or against the labor unions, for or against the Socialist party.

It is a private possession, a thing of property owned by men who seek to use it to crush humanity and to increase dividends and profits.

The State now manifests itself in courts hostile to the people, in laws ruinous to the people, in legislatures that betray the people, in governors that use militia and Cossacks to crush the people.

Let us ask ourselves, have we not lost the State? Does it not today belong to the exploiter of Labor and have we not ourselves given away this great power because we were too ignorant to know how to master it?

And will you not think of this thing? Is it but another little thing? Is the loss of our government a matter of so little consequence, is the private ownership of the military, of the courts, of the law-making bodies, so little a thing that you will not bestir yourselves?

Think of these little things, brothers and comrades. If you will not think of these little things now you may have to fight with four life's blood bigger things tomorrow.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. It is a well known fact that many persons who were not wage workers—professional men and even capitalists in Europe and here, and farmers in this country—have been active, able, and faithful participants in the Socialist movement. How do you explain this fact, in view of the antagonism of class interests? Does this fact give reason to expect that Socialism will cease to be a working class movement, or that it will triumph otherwise than through the struggle between capitalist and working classes? If not, why not?

2. Are the interests of capitalists and wage workers opposed on all matters of public policy? Or are there matters of common good to society as a whole, upon which the interests of different classes do not conflict? Give examples.

3. We often hear men say: "I am opposed to Socialism because modern science teaches us to believe in evolution rather than in revolution." What is the fallacy in this argument?

4. The greatest occupation—the millions of farmers—have been misrepresented and refused fellowship. Not that farmers were not workers, or were not nearer Socialism than any other class, but that military formation was so difficult as to offend. But the farmer upheld Socialist ethics rather than traitor union ethics.

Women have been promised emancipation for thousands of years. The Socialist party has fixed a utopian plan to free her. But if there is any emancipation from drudgery or parasitism save by living in the congenial commune, it has not been demonstrated. Perhaps most of women would prefer a commune dominated by a tyrant and a commune dominated by a priest. But no perfect commune can exist where tyrant, priest or superstitious rules.

If our intellectuals think a majority vote will take the race away from their ancestors, their prejudices and superstitions they have not advanced beyond the rudiments of social learning.

All at once and nothing less seems to be the desire of Socialists and utopian schemers. In time all unscientific, unethical, unsocial schemes go into the air.

Just like bubbles when they burst. Kankakee, Ill.

UTOPIAN SCHEMES

BY FRED FREEMAN

Such is the appellation given by our intellectuals to present and past co-operative efforts. Socialism is thought by many to be no more than a utopian scheme.

Most of the co-operative efforts and most of the plans to bring about Socialism can safely be called utopian or chimerical. The intellectuals, who engineer the Socialist movement in America, cannot demonstrate that Socialism is practical. They cannot show that any society was ever coerced into a new manner of acting, or even of believing or professing to believe without great struggle.

Let our intellectuals argue the world into a demand for Socialism. Let all declare a belief in universal brotherhood, inter-co-operative commonwealth and democratic control and equality of right to labor and enjoy, and when all that is done Socialism will not exist.

Our declarations sound familiar to people who have heard the various religious and political spellbinders. Just now American lawmakers would do a lot for the people if Joe Cannon would permit. And they all know that with or without legislation, conditions are fixed against the masses by a supreme court and constitution, and they all know that a body of intellectuals fixed that constitution and court and made

a farce of government by the people. Yet those intellectuals were probably in every way equal to our own.

Our controlling intellectuals have fixed on the old methods of procedure. We promulgate their plans and sustain it and them at the polls. When we elect it and them we usher into being the co-operative commonwealth. Will workers swallow such rot forever?

Industry needs no priesthood. Exchange of products requires no code save the accounts of the bookkeepers. The coming of Socialism may be assisted by political action, but universal brotherhood will not be forced into any one not its ethics enforced "under penalty of the law." It will be tested in every part before being accepted. And it will never come so long as it remains a dreamer's utopia. Not one unit will form and adhere until it meets on recognition of universal motives and aspirations.

Economic society has great power, but there are other forces. Personal liberty as well as benefit of association must be considered. Men strike and go on tramp; children run away from good homes; families are broken up; women go to their death; communes, where plenty always exists, are disbanded. Everywhere the cause is the boss, the tyrant, the intellectual.

Superstition no longer enthrones any sort of father or priest. No Billy Sunday or Alexander Dowle can excite the mob and hold the frenzy for a year. Actual demonstration of some benefit

while alive is now needed by the masses. But economic benefit is not all. Millions cling to the lesser money and greater personal liberty of the farm. Workers who have met the farm raised in competition know they do not lack character or ability. But the better developed farmers are averse to competition for gifted bondage.

They prefer even tenanted life, where freedom of action is assured and where they dare speak of the share of labor product taken by capital. The writer, who knew by experience how holders of good city jobs are muzzled, went back to the farm for its lesser reward, greater leisure and for the freedom of developed farmers are averse to competition for gifted bondage.

In his expression, to avoid all influence that might bias his opinion, he accepts pay, for he knows that the hired writer or talker must please those who pay him.

We may well admire the character of our own utopians and can praise several various leaders to utopia as the several men named Owens, Elbert Hubbard and St. Benedict. But we whose reward is found when collectivism is assured, must analyze every commune and co-operation and learn of their strength and their error. It is well for us to know what Marx has said: "The Socialist party really stands for. Had these views been well understood by co-operators, failures would have been fewer. It is even better to know what Darwin, Spencer, Haeckel and the scientists

UTOPIAN SCHEMES

have said. And it is far better to know one's self and comparatively with all of relationship. They one will know that all have the same instructive desires, that all have an ethical code based on their ego and harmonizing with their environment.

The writer is but a student. So far his investigations have taught that social organisms develop as do organic and inorganic bodies. In primary development must precede the evolution to the complex.

The joining together of individuals in one family has, in the social development of man, been the unit of society. The family, whether right or not, is upheld by nearly all people. But the family is no longer an industrial unit and the great industrial problem is to group the families. For, with the grouping of families, is accomplished the economic elevation of woman and the abolition of children from dwarfing slavery.

So the great question is, Can this union of families for economic and productive purposes be established? As in development, the industrial unit must exist before units can aggregate, we have only the one problem. By the affinity of common interest the units must gravitate into larger bodies.

Let the nation vote for Socialism and the adjustment may be accelerated. If the course of development will be from the simple to the complex. This is a mass problem and must follow mass education. After demonstration comes mental acceptance and the attempt to utilize.

If the industrial attempts have been failures, analysis will prove that, like our political organization, they tried to develop contrary to nature and the ethics of Socialism. Locals I know of have expelled many and driven others away in the name of the universal brotherhood. The central bodies, organized previous to or without regard to unitary bodies, propose to unite all occupations. Yet the central bodies are not now and have not been the aggregation of the units or do they in any manner represent the units.

The greatest occupation—the millions of farmers—have been misrepresented and refused fellowship. Not that farmers were not workers, or were not nearer Socialism than any other class, but that military formation was so difficult as to offend. But the farmer upheld Socialist ethics rather than traitor union ethics.

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