



THE JUNGLE

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CHAPTER VI.

JURGIS and Ona were very much in love; they had waited a long time—it was as if they had waited a year, and Jurgis judged everything by the criterion of its helping or hindering their union.

The marriage would have been at once, if they had had their way; but this would mean that they would have to do without any wedding-feast, and when they suggested this they came into conflict with the old people.

spent for such things was not to be counted too closely. It would come back in hidden ways. The piece was beautiful on the parlor mantel, and one could not have a home without some sort of ornament.

About a block away from them there lived another Lithuanian family, consisting of an elderly widow and one grown son; their name was Majauskis, and our friends struck up an acquaintance with them before long.

The details came gradually. In the first place as to the house they had bought, it was not new at all, any one had supposed; it was about fifteen years old, and there was nothing new upon it but a paint, which was so bad that it needed to be put on new every year or two.

Grandmother Majauskis saw that her friends were puzzled at this remark; they did not quite see how that was "fooling the company." Evidently they were very inexperienced. Cheap as the houses were, they were sold with the idea that the people who bought them would not be able to pay for them.

to do that? Dieuses! (Grandmother Majauskis raised her hands.) They did it—how often no one could say, but certainly more than half of the time. They might ask any one who knew anything at all about Packingtown as to that; they would find that the family that was able to carry out its contract to the end and come into full ownership of a house was an exception.

Then there were the Bohemians, the families of two brothers. They had no right to make the attempt, for they had no money to start on. The company agent had been patient with them in those days, but the company would wait until they had gotten a good part of the money; if late they did not do this, for there was more demand for houses anywhere near the yards, and they could find a new purchaser at once.

They called her back to the story of the house. The German family had been a good sort. To be sure there had been a great many of them which was a common failing in Packingtown; but they had worked hard, and the father had been a steady man, and they had a good deal more than half paid for the house.

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to come back to the house again, it was the woman of the next family that had died. That was after they had been there nearly four years, and this woman had had twins regularly every year—and there had been more than you could count when they moved in. After she died the man would go to work all day and leave them to shift for themselves—the neighbors would help them now and then, for they would almost freeze to death.

And yet all these things were as nothing to what came a little later. They had begun to question the old lady as to why one family had been unable to pay, trying to show her by figures that it ought to have been possible; and Grandmother Majauskis had disputed their figures—"You say twelve dollars a month; but that does not include the interest."

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family would have to help as it could. Previously Jurgis had scouted this idea, but now knit his brows and nodded his head slowly—Yes, perhaps it would be best; they would all have to make some sacrifices now.

So Ona set out that day to hunt for work; and at night Marija came home saying that she had met a girl named Jasaitis, who had a friend that worked in one of the wrapping-rooms in Smith's, and might get a place for Ona there; only the forelady was the kind that takes presents—it was no use for anyone to ask her for a place unless at the same time they slipped a ten-dollar bill into her hand. Jurgis was not in the least surprised at this now—merely asked what the wages of the place would be. So negotiations were opened, and after an interview Ona came home and reported that the forelady seemed to like her, and had said that while she was not sure she thought she might be able to put her at work sewing covers on hams, a job at which she could earn as much as eight or ten dollars a week.

Meantime Teta Elzbieta had taken Stanislovas to the priest and gotten a certificate to the effect that he was a year older than he was; and with it the little boy now sallied forth to make his fortune in the world. It concerned that Anderson had just put in a wonderful new lard-machine, and when the special policeman in front of the time-station saw Stanislovas and his document, he smiled to himself and told him to go—"Czia! Czia!" pointing. And so Stanislovas went down a long stone corridor, and up a flight of stairs, which took him into a room lighted by electricity, with the new machines for filling lard cans at work in it. The lard was finished on the floor above, and it came in little jets, like beautiful wriggling, snow-white snakes of unblemished odor. There were several kinds and sizes of jets, and after a certain precise quantity had come out, each stopped automatically, and the wonderful machine made a turn, and took the can under another jet, and so on, until it was filled neatly to the brim, and pressed tightly, and smoothed off. To attend to all this and fill several hundred cans of lard per hour, there were necessary two human creatures, one of whom knew how to place an empty lard can on a certain spot every few seconds, and the other of whom knew how to take a full lard can of a certain size every few seconds and set it upon a tray.

And so after little Stanislovas had stood gazing timidly about him for a few minutes, a man approached him, and asked what he wanted, to which Stanislovas said, "Job." Then the man said "How old?" and Stanislovas answered, "Tortin." Once or twice every year a state-inspector would come wandering through the packing-plants, asking a child here and there how old he was; and so the packers were very careful to comply with the law, which cost them as much trouble as was now involved in the boy's taking the document from the little boy, and glancing at it, and then sending it to the office to be filed away. Then he set some one else at a different job, and showed the lad how to place a lard-can every time the empty arm of the remorseless machine came to him; and so was decided the place in the universe of little Stanislovas, and his destiny till the end of his days. He did not realize what it meant—he went home dancing with delight, to tell the family of the fortune he was earning. Like all the rest of them he was to learn by experience. Hour after hour, day after day, year after year, it was fated that he should stand upon a certain square foot of floor from seven in the morning until noon, and again from one o'clock till six, making never a motion and thinking never he had thought save for the setting of lard cans. In summer the stench of the warm lard would be nauseating, and in winter the cans would all but freeze to his naked little fingers in the unheated cellar. Half the year he would be dark during the night when he came out, and so he would never know what the sun looked like on week days. And for this, at the end of the week, he would carry home three dollars to his family, being his pay at the rate of five cents per hour, and as it happened, just about exactly his proper share of the total earnings of the million and three-quarters of children under fifteen years of age who are now engaged in earning their livings in this glorious land of freedom.

And meantime, because they were young, and hope is not to be stifled before its time, Jurgis and Ona were again calculating; for they had discovered that the wages of Stanislovas would a little more than pay the interest on which they left them just about as they had been before. It would be but fair to them to add that the little boy was delighted with his work, and at the idea of earning a lot of money; and also that the two were very much in love with each other.

(To be continued.)

SOCIALISM THE PRODUCT OF ECONOMIC FORCES.

How closely related ideas are to conditions is shown by the effects of the introduction of machinery; before its introduction very few people indeed thought of collective ownership, for so long as the tools were simple the worker could own them and employ himself, and private ownership was then considered right, for by owning the tools it guaranteed the product to its producer; but when machinery was introduced the worker could no longer employ himself; he therefore had to work for the owner of the machinery. The worker then found that though he was still one of the producers, he could not own the product of his labor, that

"A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY"—I made \$127.00 in twenty-three days selling the "Economic Gas Book," which saves 33 per cent before it is used. Look about you. The Holy Bible only will buy. It's the only money-making machine in the world. Write for the "Economic Gas Book" and improve the Holy Bible. It will be sent you for the price of the book. It will be sent you for the price of the book. It will be sent you for the price of the book. It will be sent you for the price of the book.

Weak Kidneys

To any Kidney sufferer, who has not tried my remedy, I offer a full dollar's worth free. Not a cent more, but a regular dollar bottle—standard size and staple.

There is nothing to pay, you take no risk. I ask no deposit—no promise. You may as well try my remedy, as you may as well try any other. I feel so sure of its results, that I will make this offer.

In the first place, my remedy does not treat the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is always unwise. The kidneys are not to blame for their weakness or irregularities. They are a part of the nervous system, and they are not to be treated as such. They are the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves, and every other nerve in the body is under their control. If the kidneys are weak, the sympathy with which each set is in such cases anywhere results in weakness everywhere.

This is why I treat not the kidney that is weak, but the entire nervous system. This is why I am the secret of my success. This is why I can do this unusual thing—to give away for FREE the first dollar bottle, that ANY STRANGER may know how my remedy succeeds. Who has not tried my remedy? Those who have tried it do not need the evidence. You may write me for the free dollar bottle order, and I will send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle, standard size and staple. It will save you a dollar from your pocket as freely as though your dollar lay before him and every cent of it were his. Write for the order today.

For a free order for Book 1 on Dyspepsia, a full dollar bottle for Book 2 on the Heart, the Stomach, the Liver and the Gall-bladder, Book 3 on the Kidneys, the Bladder, the Prostate, the Uterus, the Vagina, the Ovaries, the Menstrual System, the Skin, the Hair, the Eyes, the Ears, the Nose, the Throat, the Lungs, the Bronchitis, the Asthma, the Croup, the Whooping Cough, the Scurvy, the Scalding, the Ringworm, the Eczema, the Psoriasis, the Syphilis, the Gonorrhea, the Venereal Disease, the Malaria, the Cholera, the Typhoid, the Diphtheria, the Scarlet Fever, the Measles, the Mumps, the Smallpox, the Cholera, the Typhoid, the Diphtheria, the Scarlet Fever, the Measles, the Mumps, the Smallpox.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

This belonged to the owner of the machinery, who gave the workers only a portion of the product in the shape of wages. When the workers fully realized that production was no longer individual, but social, hundreds of men working together in one factory, etc., and that private ownership of the tools of production no longer guaranteed the product to its producers, but instead meant profits for capitalists and wages for producers, then, and not till then, did the idea of collective ownership of the tools of production take definite shape; they began to see the contradiction between the method of production and the method of appropriation of the product, for while the product is socially produced, the individual capitalist appropriates it.

Social production thus forces the idea of social ownership of the means of production. Who would have thought of public ownership? Probably no one, but the stage comes, and the public ownership is pronounced. A few years ago, probably see all industries of trusts and monopolies. The great trust controls the industry, the unconscious action of economic forces causing a conscious action on the part of the people when forced by their economic needs, and the fact that the concentration of wealth puts an end to the private property of the vast majority of people, makes them the more ready to advocate social ownership.—Thos. Beresford.

It being human nature to look at one's economic interest, it is evident that human nature will not prove a staid to the advent of Socialism, and economic conditions become unbearable, and it becomes obvious that Socialism is the remedy. Socialism will become a necessity through the natural evolution of industry, the unconscious action of economic forces causing a conscious action on the part of the people when forced by their economic needs, and the fact that the concentration of wealth puts an end to the private property of the vast majority of people, makes them the more ready to advocate social ownership.—Thos. Beresford.

Consumption Can Be Cured FREE

Containing proof of hundreds of cases cured by a wonderful new cure for Consumption. SENT FREE TO ALL WHO WRITE. Consumptives returned from California hopeless and discouraged. Now alive and well through this new cure for Consumption.

If you have any of the symptoms of consumption, don't wait. Get the new cure for Consumption. It will be sent you for the price of the book. It will be sent you for the price of the book. It will be sent you for the price of the book. It will be sent you for the price of the book.

It Is Wrong

To Suffer From a Germ Disease. Ask Us for Liquozone---Free.

Those who suffer from germ troubles and who do not use Liquozone, are wronging themselves. You will know how much when you try it. Most of these troubles are so unnecessary—so easily cured—it is wrong to let them continue.

What reason can one find to hesitate? A trial of Liquozone costs not a penny. We will gladly buy the first bottle for you, and pay the druggist's charge for it. Work you—if you need it—accept that gift?

Liquozone is not unknown now—not untried. It has cured millions of germ troubles—troubles that drugs can't cure. There is no neighborhood—no hamlet so remote—that has not instances of what Liquozone has done. The cured ones are everywhere; doubtless some of your friends are among them.

You will regret these days of waiting when you learn what Liquozone does. You will wish you had abandoned wrong methods and tried the right one sooner. Please ask about Liquozone today.

Not Medicine.

Liquozone is not made, like medicine, by compounding acids and drugs; nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. The process of making takes 14 days. And requires immense apparatus. At the end of two weeks, we get one cubic inch of Liquozone for each 1,250 cubic inches of gas used. The attainment of this product has, for more than twenty years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The main result is to get into a liquid, and thus into the blood, a powerful, yet harmless germicide. And the product is so helpful—so good for you under any condition—that even a well person feels its instant benefit.

This is the product which in the past two years has sprung into world-

wide use in the treatment of germ diseases. It is now used by the sick of nine nations; by physicians and hospitals everywhere. It is daily used in millions of homes in America.

Two Million Dollars.

Have been spent to make Liquozone known. We have bought the first bottle and given it free to every sick one we learned of. The result is that one home in five, the country over, has some one whom Liquozone has cured. These homes are scattered everywhere. Your neighbors and friends live in some of them. If you will only ask what Liquozone does there are millions to tell you about it.

And we paid \$100,000 for the simple right to make Liquozone—the American rights. The rights in other countries have sold for proportionate sums. We mention this fact to indicate the recognized value of Liquozone. Men have never before paid such a price for any discovery used in the cure of sickness.

Before we bought Liquozone, we had it tested for years, through physicians and hospitals in this country and others. We had it employed in every stage of every germ disease; in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. For two years, in many a disease called incurable, we proved that Liquozone did what medicine could not do. That was the reason for its price.

How Liquozone Cures.

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And no man knows another way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For that reason medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer

of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. Yet it is not only harmless but of wonderful benefit—better than anything else in the world for you. No one is so well that he cannot be helped by it. The reason is that germs are vegetable, and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

To the human body Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying—the most useful, the most helpful thing possible. But to germs it is certain destruction; and these facts are true of nothing else in existence.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases; all due to germs or to the poisons which germs create. These are the diseases to which medicine does not apply, for drugs cannot kill inside germs.

All that medicine can do for these troubles is to act as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs. But these results are indirect and uncertain, depending on the patient's condition. A cure is always doubtful when drugs are used, and some of these diseases medicine never cures.

Liquozone alone can destroy the cause of these troubles. It goes wherever the blood goes, so that no germ can escape it. The results are almost inevitable. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone. "Incurable" diseases are cured by it. In any stage of any disease in this list the result is so certain that we will gladly accept to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty.

- Ascemia-Anaemia
Bleeding Tendencies
Bright's Disease
Diabetes Mellitus
Dyspepsia
Gout
Hay Fever-Indigestion
Kidney Diseases
Limping
Liquoritis
Liver Troubles
Nephritis-Nephralgia
Nervous Debility
Pain in the Back
Pain in the Head
Pain in the Stomach
Pain in the Throat
Pain in the Uterus
Pain in the Vagina
Pain in the Testes
Pain in the Prostate
Pain in the Bladder
Pain in the Rectum
Pain in the Spleen
Pain in the Pancreas
Pain in the Gall-bladder
Pain in the Bile Ducts
Pain in the Intestines
Pain in the Colon
Pain in the Small Intestine
Pain in the Large Intestine
Pain in the Appendix
Pain in the Ovaries
Pain in the Fallopian Tubes
Pain in the Uterine Cervix
Pain in the Uterine Neck
Pain in the Uterine Body
Pain in the Uterine Fundus
Pain in the Uterine Sinus
Pain in the Uterine Veins
Pain in the Uterine Arteries
Pain in the Uterine Nerves
Pain in the Uterine Muscles
Pain in the Uterine Ligaments
Pain in the Uterine Peritoneum
Pain in the Uterine Endometrium
Pain in the Uterine Myometrium
Pain in the Uterine Serosum
Pain in the Uterine Perimetrium
Pain in the Uterine Epimetrium
Pain in the Uterine Mesometrium
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My disease is... I will supply me a 50c bottle free if I will take it.

W200... Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.