on to threats; and suddenly one of them

jerked off the hat of one of the four and

after it, and then, as a cry of "Scab!"

was raised, and a dozen people came run-

ning out of saloons and doorways, a sec-

ond man's heart failed him and he fol-

lowed. Jurgis and the fourth staid long

enough to give themselves the satisfac-

tion of a quick exchange of blows, and then they, too, took to their heels and fled back of the hotel and into the

yards again. Meantime, of course, po-

licemen were coming on a run, and as a

crowd gathered other police got excited and sent in a riot-call. Jurgis knew

nothing of this, but went back to "Packers' Avenue," and in front of the "Central Time Station" he saw one of his

excitement, narrating to an ever-grow-

ing throng how the four had been at-

tacked and surrounded by a howling

mob, and had been nearly torn to pieces;

speaker himself had escaped by knock-

how bricks had been hurled and knives

ing down several men, but his compan-

ions had been caught and were being

murdered; how the police had charged with drawn clubs—and so on. While

Jurgis stood listening to this, and smil-

had been disposed to regard them.

companions, breathless and wild with

ADVERTISEMENTS)

Written for the Appeal by Upton Sinclair, author of

"Manassas."

The Jungle

Copyright, 1905.

"I believe that inside of a decade 'The Jungle' will be read in almost every workingman's home in the world. I believe that this graphic, soul stirring tale will do more toward the abolition of the wage slavery of the world than did 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' in the abolition of the black slave."—Wm. A. Pratt, Wichita, Kansas.

CHAPTER XXVII.



FTER the elections Jurgis stayed on in Packingtown and kept his job. The agitation to break up the police protection of criminals was continuing, and it seemed to him best to "lay for the present. He had nearly three hundred dollars in bank, and might have considered himself entitled to a vacation; but he had an easy job, and force of habit kept him at it. Be-

sides, Tom Cassidy, whom he consulted, advised him that something might "turn

up" before long.

Jurgis got himself a place in a boarding-house with some congenial friends.

Having ascertained that Elzbieta and her family had gone downtown, he gave no further thought to them; nor did he seek out his old acquaintances-he went with a new set, now, young unmarried fellows who were "sporty." Jurgis had long ago cast off his fertilizer clothing, and since going into polities he had dorned a linen collar and a greasy red nek-tie. He had some reason for thinking of his dress, for he was making about cleven dollars a week, and two-thirds of it he might spend upon his pleasures without ever touching his savings.

Some times he would go downtown with a party of friends to the cheap theatres, and the music halls and other haunts with which they were familiar. Many of the saloons in Packingtown had pool-tables, and some of them bowling-alleys, by means of which he could spend his evenings in petty gambling. Also, there were cards and dice. One time Jurgis got into a game on a Saturday night and won prodigiously; and because he was a man of spirit he stayed in with the rest and the game continued until late Sunday afternoon, and by that time he was "out" over twenty dollars. On Saturday nights, also, a number of balls were generally given in Packingtown; each man would bring his "girl" with him, paying half a dollar for a ticket, and several dollars additional for drinks in the course of the festivities, which continued until three or four o'clock in the morning, unless broken up by fighting. During all this time the same man and woman would dance together, half stupefled with sensuality and drink, and the things that were done when they went out may be

better imagined than described. Before long Jurgis discovered what Cassidy had meant by something "turning up." In May the agreement between the packers and the unions expired, and a new agreement had to be signed. Negotiations were going on, and the yards were full of talk of a strike. The old scale had dealt with the wages of the Chicago these latter were receiving, for | The great "Beef Strike" was on. the most part, eighteen and a half cents checks to the amount of ten thousand wages paid had been fourteen dollars a ruptly, when he saw Jurgis. week, the lowest two dollars and five dollars and sixty-five cents. That meant | replied. that each man had been given about six the fact that the price of dressed meat seemed that the packers ought to be able to pay it; but the packers were unwilling to pay it—they rejected the union demand, and to show what their purpose was, a week or two after the agreement expired they put down the wages had somehow taken it for grante of about a thousand men to sixteen and he should go out with his union. a half cents, and it was said by every-body in the yards that old man Morton teen before he got through. There were and fix yourself?" a million and a half of men in the country looking for work, a hundred thou- be of any use to you-in politics?"

sand of them right in Chicago; there were two thousand before the gates of his place every morning, and if he put an advertisement in the papers he could bring the whole hundred thousand in a and every man Jack of them ready and glad to work for fifteen cents. And now were they to let the union stewards march into their places and bind them to a contract that would lose them several thousand dollars a day for a year? Not much!

The point of view of the men Jurgis heard gone over and over by the speakers at his union meetings. these men had worked in Packingtown for thirty years; they had helped to build up the business, they said, and they had a right to some consideration, and to a living out of it. And since by this time it was perfectly clear that the packers did not mean to give it to them, it was time they set about taking it. They had been suffering and sacrificing for four years to build up their unions, in the face of hatred and persecution; and now it was time to put them to use, if they ever meant to. Their enemies were laboring without rest to destroy them; keeping the workers on starvation wages by employing twice too many men, and weeding out the old hands and taking on new ones to teach them the business. A union under such conditions was like a pail with a hole in it—the quicker you drank off your beer the better for you. So they would strike if they could not hold their wage up otherwise; the skilled men would stand by

with them. All this was in June; and before long the question was submitted to a referendum vote of the unions, and the de-cision was for a strike. It was the same in all the packing-house cities-and suddenly the newspapers and public woke up to face the gruesome spectacle of a meat famine. Immediately, of course, there was an uproar, and everyone fell to talking of "the paramount rights of the public." Year after year the people of Packington toiled, and the public gave never a thought to them, to their rights or their wrongs; only now, when they were driven mad by their sufferings, did the public discover their existenceand then it was to rail at them and denounce them for their turbulence and oresumption.

the unskilled, making common cause

All sorts of pleas for a reconsideration were made; but the packers were obdurate. And all the while they were reducing wages, and heading off shipments of cattle, and rushing in wagon-loads of mattresses and cots. So the men boiled over, and one night telegrams went out from the union headquarters to all the big packing-house cities—to St. Paul, South Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Kansas City, East St. Louis and New York-and the next day at noon between mer bely and of the members fifty and sixty thousand men drew off of the National Meat Workers' Union their working clothes and cleaned their about two-thirds were unskilled men. In tools, and marched out of the factories.

Jurgis went to his dinner, and afteran hour, and the unions wished to make wards he walked over to see Tom Casthis the general wage for the next year. sidy, who lived in a fine house upon a It was not nearly so large a wage as it seemed; in the course of the negotiations the union officers examined time.

Street which had been decently paved and lighted for his especial benefit. Cassidy had gone into semi-retirement. and looked dollars, and they found that the highest "What do you want?" he demanded ab-

"I came to see if maybe you could get cents, and the average of the whole, six | me a place during the strike," the other

And Cassidy knit his brows and eved trouble." hours' work a day—a little more than him narrowly. In that morning's papers Jurgis would have expected from his Jurgis had read a fierce denunciation own experience. And six dollars and of the packers by Cassidy, who had desixty-five cents was hardly too much for clared that if they did not treat their a man to keep a family on. Considering people decently the city authorities would end the matter by tearing down had for some reason increased nearly their plants. Now, therefore, Jurgis was fifty per cent in the last five years, while not a little taken aback when the other the price of "beef on the hoof" had decreased correspondingly, it would have kos, why don't you stick by your job?" Jurgis started. "Work as a scab?" he could concoct from

> "Why "What's that to you?"
> "But—but—" stammered Jurgis. He had somehow taken it for granted that

"The packers need good men. and need them bad,' continued the other, "and had banged his fist on his desk, and said they'll treat a man right that stands by that, by God, he would put them to fif-them. Why don't you take your chance

Judge

Cassidy, abruptly.

you know you're a Republican? And do of bravado he challenged three men of resses. is the deuce to pay."

Jurgis looked dumbfounded. He had never thought of that aspect of it before. "I could be a Democrat," he said.

replied the other, "but not right away-a man can't change his politics every day. And besides, I don't need you—there'd be nothing for you to And it's a long time to election day, anyhow; and what are you going to do

"I thought I could count on you," be-

"Yes," responded Cassidy, "so you could—I never yet went back on a friend. But is it fair to leave the job got you and come to me for another? have had a hundred fellows after me today, and what can I do? I have put seventeen men on the city pay-roll to clean streets this one week, and do you think I can keep that up forever? It wouldn't do for me to tell other men what I tell you, but you've been on the inside, and you ought to have sense enough to see for yourself. What have you to gain by a strike?"

"I hadn't thought," said Jurgis.
"Exactly," said Cassidy, "but you'd better. Take my word for it, the strike will be over in a few days and the men will be beaten; and meantime what you

get out of it will belong to you. Do

And Jurgis saw. He went back to the yards, and into the work-room. The and revolvers flourished; how the men had left a long line of hogs in various stages of preparation, and the foreman was directing the feeble efforts of a score or two of clerks and stenographers and office-boys to finish up the job and get them into the chillingrooms. Jurgis went straight up to him and announced: "I have come back to stood by with note-books in their hands, work, Mr. Murphy.

The boss's face lighted up. man!' he cried. "Come ahead!" "Just a moment," said Jurgis, check ing his enthusiasm. "I think I ought to get a little more wages.'

'Yes," replied the other, "of course What do you want?"

Jurgis had debated on the way. His nerve almost failed him now, but he clenched his hands. "I think I ought to

have three dollars a day," he said.
"All right," said the other, promptly and before the day was out our friend discovered that the clerks and stenographers and office-boys were getting five dollars a day, and then he could have kicked himself.

So Jurgis became one of President Eliot's "American heroes," a man whose virtues merited comparison with those of the martyrs of Lexington and Valley Forge. The resemblance was not complete, of course-for Jurgis was generously paid and comfortably clad, and was provided with a spring-cot and a mattress, and three substantial meals a day; also he was perfectly at ease, and safe from all peril of life and limb, save only in the case that a desire for beer hero contained an assortment of should lead him to venture outside of the stock-yards gates. And even in the exercise of this privilege he was not left ers-Greeks, Roumanians, Sicilians and unprotected; a good part of the inadequate police force of Chicago was suddenly diverted from its work of hunting the dives and brothels he had frequented criminals, and rushed out to serve him: with Jack Duane. They had been atand also the union leaders had hired horses and buggies, which they could than by the big wages; most of them not well afford, and were driving about had brought a bottle or two with them, to make certain that their orders of "no and they were not deterred from smokviolence" were being nervous and worried even paid to have the neighborhood or by the total absence of fire-escapes in placarded with posters in five languages, the building. They made the night hidwarning the men "to molest no person or cous with singing and carousing, and property, and abide strictly by the laws only went to sleep when the time came of this country. Your organization will for them to get up to work.

both determined that there should be ents, who questioned him as to his expeno violence, there was another party in- rience in the work of the killing-floor. terested, which was minded to the con- His heart began to thump with excitenewspapers of Chicago were of two kinds—those which were dependent boss! upon the pennies of the masses, and Som not?" demanded Cassidy. millions of dollars worth people of the city, and of the entire

"You couldn't be it anyhow," said country, were certain of adequate ac- had been "fired" in a bunch that first that there was to be "no discrimination counts of stock-yards violence. On the morning for refusing to serve, besides a against union men." first day of his life as a strike-breaker number of women-clerks and typewrit-"Hell, man!" cried the other. "Don't Jurgis quit work early, and in a spirit ers, who had declined to act as waityou think I'm always going to elect Re- his acquaintance to go outside and get a It was such a force as this that Jurpublicans? My brewer has found out drink. They accepted, and went through gis was set to organize and teach. He from the paymasters. An attempt was already how we covered him and there is a contract through gis was set to organize and teach. already how we served him, and there the big Halstead street gate, where sevidid his best, flying here and there, placing made to take about three hundred negatives the device to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made to your made to take about three hundred negatives to your made your made to your made you eral policemen were watching, and also ing them in rows and showing them the groes out by the Halsted street cars, some union pickets, scanning sharply tricks—where to break the neck, and under the escort of an equal number of those who passed in and out. Jurgis and his companions went south on Halsted street, past the hotel, and then an order in his life before, but he had sand gathered. The motormen of the suddenly half a dozen men started across taken enough of them to know, the street toward them and proceeded and he soon fell into the spirit

to argue with them concerning the error of it, and roared and stormed track, and then, when half a dozen cars of their ways. As the arguments were not taken in the proper spirit, they went on to threats; and suddenly one of them hyar, boss," a big black "buck" would the selves down upon the floor of the hyar, boss," a big black "buck" would the selves down upon the floor of the hyar, boss," a big black "buck" would the selves down upon the floor of the hyar, boss, a big black "buck" would the selves down upon the floor of the hyar, boss, a big black "buck" would be a selve of the had not had been gathered, the terrined legics and be a selve of the had not had been gathered, the terrined legics and be a selve of the had not had been gathered, the terrined legics and be a selve of the had not had been gathered, the terrined legics and be a selve of the had not had been gathered, the terrined legics are not taken in the proper spirit, they went on to threats; and suddenly one of them begin, "ef you doan' like de way Ah does dis job you kin git somebody else to do started off there were showers of misflung it over the fence. The man started dis job you kin git somebody else to do it; 'cause Ah doan' stay to take no or- siles, and for two miles the street was ders—" and so on, while a crowd would gather and listen and stare. After the first meal He was willing to risk taking care of nearly all the steel knives had been himself in any fight; but if the men missing, and now every negro had one, ground to a fine point, hidden in his

There was no bringing order out of this chaos, Jurgis soon discovered; and see." he fell in with the spirit of the thingthere was no reason why he should wear himself out with shouting. If hides and guts were slashed and rendered useless, there was no way of tracing it to anyone, and if a man lay off and forgot to come back there was nothing to be gained by seeking him, for all the rest would quit in the meantime. Everything went, during the strike, and the packers paid -before long Jurgis found that the custom of resting had suggested to some alert minds the possibility of registering at more than one place and earning more than one five dollars a day. When he caught a man at this he "fired" him, but it chanced to be in a quiet corner, and the man tendered him a ten dollar bill and a wink, and he took them. Of course, before long this custom spread, and Jurgis was soon making quite a

good income from it. and took it down, and it was not more In the face of handicaps such as these than two hours later that Jurgis saw the packers counted themselves lucky newsboys running about with armfuls if they could kill off the cattle that had of newspapers, printed in red and black letters six inches high: "Violence in the been crippled in transit, and the hogs that had developed disease. Frequently, in the course of a two or three days' Yards! Strike breakers surrounded by Frenzied Mob." If he had been able to buy all of the newspapers of the United States the next morning, he might have trip in hot weather and without water discovered that his beer-hunting exploit was being perused by some two or three score millions of people; and had served as a text for editorials in all the staid and solemn business men's newspapers, warning the leaders of the unions that by such tactics they were forfeiting the good-will with which "public opinion" Jurgis was to see more of this as time passed. For the present, his work being ever, he was free to ride into the city by a railroad direct from the vards, or

lse to spend the night in a room where cots had been laid in rows. He chose the latter, but to his regret. for all night long gangs of strike-breakers kept arriv-As very few of the better class of workingmen could be got for such work, these specimens of the new American criminals and thugs of the city, besides negroes and the lowest types of foreign-Slovaks. In the morning Jurgis met several he had seen in the Bridewell, and in tracted more by the prospect of disorder beved. They had ing, either by the placards on the walls,

not assist you if you get into unlawful In the morning, before Jurgis had finished his breakfast, "Pat" Murphy But if the police and strikers were ordered him to one of the superintendtrary-and that was the press. The ment, for he divined instantly that his hour had come-that he was to be a

Some of the foremen were union memwhose income varied according to the bers, and many who were not had gone number of hair-raising sensations they out with the men. The packers had could concoct from hour to hour; made extraordinary efforts to retain and those which lived upon the millions of dellars worth of advertising subsidies distributed by the packers, and by the employers' associations. It was in the killing department ions of the city, whose purpose was the that they had been left most in the destruction of the unions. When to lurch, and precisely here that they could these facts it is added that the editors least afford it; the smoking and canning of the papers did not themselves go to and salting of meat might wait, and all the scene of the strike, but sent young the by-products might be wasted-but men to get the news, and paid them ac- the fresh meats must be had, or the resad fix yourself?"

"But," said Jurgis, "how could I ever could fill, it may be believed that the houses would feel the pinch, and then "public opinion" would take a startling

> An opportunity such as this would not come twice to a man; and Jurgis seized Yes, he knew the work, the whole of it, and he could teach it to others. But if he took the job and gave satisfaction he would expect to keep it-they would not turn him off at the end of the strike? To which the superintendent replied that he might safely trust Anderson's for that—they proposed to teach these unions a lesson, and most of all, those foremen who had gone back on them. Jurgis would receive five dollars a day during the strike, and twenty-five a week after it was settled.

So our friend got a pair of "slaugh-ter-pen" boots and "jeans" and flung himself at his task. It was a weird sight, there on the killing-floor-a pay the druggist ourselves for it. This eigners who could not understand a word that was said to them, mixed with palefaced, hollow-chested book-keepers and and sickening stench of fresh bloodand all struggling to dress a dozen or two of cattle in the same place where, twenty-four hours ago, the old "killing gang" had been speeding with their mar-velous precision, turning out four hun-

dred carcases every hour! The negroes and the "toughs" from the levee did not want to work, and every few minutes they would feel-obliged to retire and recuperate. In a couple of days Anderson & Company had electric fans up to cool off some of the rooms for them, and even couches for them to rest on; meantime they could go out and find a shady corner and take a "snooze," and as there was no place for any one in particular, and no system, it might be hours before their boss discovered them. As for the poor office-employees, they did their moved to it by terror; thirty of them

some hogs would develop cholera, and die; and as the hog is the most ferocious cannibal among animals, the rest would attack him before he had ceased kicking, and when the car was opened there would be nothing of him left but the bones. If all the hogs in this car-load were not killed at once, they would soon be down with the dread disease, and then their flesh would defy even the chemistry of Packingtown to make it palatable. It was the same with cattle that were gored and dying, or were limping with broken bones stuck through their flesh-they must be killed, even if brokers and buyers and superintendents had to take off their coats and help drive and cut and skin them. And meantime, all over the country, agents of the packers were gathering men; they were placarding all the cities of the Middle West, and were gathering gangs of negroes in the country districts of the far South, promising them five dollars a day and board, and being careful not to mention there was a strike, Already car-loads of them were on the way, with special rates from the railroads, and all traffic ordered out of the road. Many towns and cities were taking advantage of the chance to clear out their jails and work-houses-in Detroit the magistrates would release every man who agreed to leave town within twenty-four hours, and agents of the packers were in the court-rooms to take them to Chicago! And meantime trainloads of supplies were coming in for their accommodation, including wagon-loads of beer and whiskey, so that they might not be tempted to go outside; likewise all the available prostitutes of the city and the vicinity were hired to serve as cooks and waitresses. They hired thirty young girls in Cincinnati to "pack fruit," the oppressor during strikes and labor, and when they arrived, put them at wars. It would seem that the retail work canning corned-beef, and put cots for them to sleep in a public through which the men passed. As the gangs came in day and night, under the employes, and the volume of his trade escort of squads of police, they stowed storerooms, and in the car-sheds, crowded so closely together that the cots touched. In some places they would use the same room for eating and sleeping, and at night the men would put their cots upon the tables, to keep away from the swarms of rats.

But with all their best efforts, and they filled the papers, the packers were completely demoralized. The strike had come before they expected it; and none of them had been prepared for anything ike the show of strength the unions had developed-some of them had believed there would be no strike at all, if the unions' bluff were called. Now they found that ninety per cent of the men had walled out; and they faced the task of completely remaking their labor force
—and with the price of meat up thirty

per cent, and the public clamoring for a settlement. Six hours after the strike had been ordered they had made an offer to submit the whole question at issue to arbitration. They knew that it was too late for the offer to be accepted, but it gave them and the papers a chance to declare that the strikers had rejected such an offer. They had continued it for a day or two, but the unions had refused to submit the question of a wage-reduction for the unskilled men, and negotiations had been broken off. Later, however, threat of nineteen unions not vet involved had led them to renew the offer to arbitrate the whole matter; and at the end of ten days the unions accepted it, and the strike was called off. It was agreed that all the men were to be reemployed within forty-five days, and

TEN ACRES FREE.

Do not forget when you start out to raise a club that a few more names may make you the owner or ten acres of fine land near Ravenden Springs, Ark. The effort is all you to make-the land costs you NOTHING if you succeed in standing at the head for the week. The place at the head of the Appeal Army for a week is alone worth fighting forfor these fellows are the most energetic gang that this nation contains

That was on July 21st, and in the afwhom were glad to quit without a hint cars refused to stop, until finally the police drove a patrol-wagon onto the stager. He had not had been gathered, the terrified negroes

a filled with a jeering crowd. This was an anxious time for Jurgis. himself in any fight; but if the men were taken back "without discrimination" he would lose his present place. He sought out the superintendent, smiled grimly and bade him "wait and Anderson's strike-breakers were

not leaving. Whether or not the "settlement" was simply a trick of the packers to gain time, or whether they really expected to break the strike and cripple the unions by the plan, cannot be said; but that night there went out from the office of Anderson & Company a telegram to all the big packing-centres: "Employ no And in the morning, union leaders." when the twenty thousand men thronged into the yards, with their dinner-pails and working-clothes, Jurgis stood near the door of the hog-trimming room, where he had worked before the strike, and saw a throng of eager men, with a score or two of policemen watching them, and saw a superintendent come out and walk down the line and pick out man after man that pleased him; and one after another came, and there were some men up near the head of the line who were never picked, and they were union stewards and delegates, and the men Jurgis had heard making speeches at the meetings. Each time, of course, there were louder murmurings and angrier looks. And it was the same all over the Anderson works, and the same at Smith's; in the car-shops, out of five hundred men only six were taken back. Over where the cattle-butchers were waiting, Jurgis heard shouts and saw a crowd, and he hurried there. One big butcher, who was president of the Packing Trades Council, had been passed over five times, and the men were wild with rage; they had appointed a committee of three to go in and see the superintendent, and the committee had made three attempts, and each time the po lice had clubbed them back from the door. Then there were yells and hoots, continuing until at last the superintendent came to the door. "We all go back or none of us do!" cried a hundred

And the other shook his fist at them You went out of here like cattle. he shouted, "and you'll come back like

And instantly the big butcher president leaped upon a pile of stones and yelled: "It's off, boys. We'll all of us uit again!" And so the cattle-butchers declared a second strike on the spot: and gathering their members from the other plants, where the same trick had been played, they marched down Packer's Avenue, which was thronged with dense mass of workers, cheering wildly. Men who had already got to on the killing-floor dropped tools and joined them; and some gal-

high wages, for the simple reason that must be in direct proportion to the inthem away in unused workrooms and come of the most numerous class of his customers.

But there's a reason that is made strikingly plain in the story of "The Four Orphans," and which nothing can make so plain as this great story of the Colorado strike makes it. Every workingman in America should read this story at the reduced price of only 30c, the boasting statements with which for this is only one of many points in the methods of capitalism that are brought out with startling clearness.

The railroads are jubilant over Roosevelt's change of mind in relation to the extra session. When the regular session convenes the railroad rate proposition will be side-tracked for "more important legislation." Such, for instance, as the tariff and other will-o'-the-wisp measures. The papers say that Roosevelt is honestly and earnestly in favor of tariff revision-so he was a few months ago honestly and earnestly in favor of rail-way rate regulation. But time has shed a great light, and that light leads awa from rate regulation. Every man of affairs in Washington and New York understood that the president was "foolin'. Nobody except a lot of nincompoops out in the country were fooled. You can begin to understand why the capitalists threw their strength and campaign contributions to Roosevelt. Roosevelt has he people hypnotized. Parker was like Cleveland-willing-but the people would have been suspicious, and the inevitable panic would have struck us amidships efore this time had Parker been elected. But the capitalist class has nearly reached the limit. There are signs which indicate that the strained relations are becoming unbearable in many quarters. after industry is closing downnot suddenly, as was the case in 1893, but gradually. A mill here, another one -the workers simply dropping out of sight and becoming a part of the great army of the unemployed. Roosevelt and the republican party have come to the parting of the ways.

There is no need to believe that Socialism will realize in their fullness all the highest possible ideals of humanity and that after its advent there will be nothing left to desire or battle for! Our descendants would be condemned to idleness and vagabondage if our immediate ideal was so perfect and all-inclusive as to leave them no ideal at which to aim.





It Is Easy To

EARN



Edited and compiled by J. Martin Miller. Introduction by General Nelson A. Miles. With a special article by General Stoessel, describing the Siege and Fall of Port Arthur. OFFICIAL EDITION A compilete and fascinating

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tools and joined them; and some galloped here and there on horse-back, shouting the tidings. Within half an hour the whole of Packingtown was on strike again, and beside itself with fury.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THERE'S A REASON.

Workingmen often wonder why small business men so often take sides with the oppressor during strikes and labor, wars. It would seem that the retail merchant is vitally interested in having high wages for the simple reason that





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