

Letters From The People

Thinks Issue is Confused

Greenville, Texas, October 21.—To the Editor of The Independent: With all due respect, Mr. Maxwell, I must say that your latest effort in this discussion confuses rather than enlightens the issue. If statistics can be swept aside by mere assertion, the writer that asserts the hardest will certainly win, hands down. Your first letter gave promise of an investigator—a man realizing that the determination of a truth must have for its base certain known facts from which conclusion can be logically deduced. It would be a waste of time to continue this discussion if all this is to be ignored, and so far from being edified the readers of The Independent would be sickened with disgust.

Without intending any disrespect whatever to you, or to my other critic, Mr. Gordon of Reading, Mass., I will say that if government statistics have no value which you gentlemen are bound to respect, this discussion is off. Both of you meet these statistics with a "taint so," and seem to regard your ipse dixit all sufficient.

That a mere parenthetical statement of mine is the first thing assailable, looks like a man "catching at straws." In view of the fact that not a word comes back on the "pessimistic question," I assume I am making some progress. With this rubbish out of the way, perhaps there will be less to divert us from something of real value. You say:

"My own opinion is that the proportion of capitalists to the whole population is greater today than ever before."

"The statistics on which socialists found their theory is on a certain range of low-salaried workmen."

The struggle for existence is not as hard as it was fifty years ago, nor is it more precarious."

"There is no increase in pauperism."
"A large percentage of the agriculturists are capitalists."

Now, Mr. Maxwell, where is your authority for these assertions? Have you anything more than your belief—your "opinion?" If not, some of the "chaff" socialists are accused of using will be found at your own door. What does the world care for your opinion?

You also gravely inform me—and The Independent readers—that the statement of "five-

sixths of the labor of production being performed by the machine is true in certain industries only," and ask "how much does a machine do in growing an orchard?"

Evidently, Mr. Maxwell, you have never seen the thirteenth annual report of the commissioner of labor. I will state for your information that among the twenty-seven products of agriculture treated in the report, orchards are one of them. The report embraces eighty-eight different industries and considers the production of 672 different articles. The list is varied and includes in addition to agriculture, agricultural implements, bookbinding, boots and shoes, bakery products, brick, carriages and wagons, clocks and watches, clothing, cotton goods, cutlery, cooperage, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, furnishing goods, furniture, iron and steel, jewelry, ladders, leather, lumber, marble and stone, oysters, planing mill products, printing and publishing, saddlery and harness, soap, tinware, tobacco, wall paper, mining, and quarrying, transportation, etc., etc. This is by no means all, but it is enough to show something of the scope from which an average is derived.

In some of these industries the machine is thirty-nine times more efficient than was the hand method. The orchard, about which you are concerned, is but a fourth more efficiently cultivated. From assuming these eighty-eight industries represent a fair average of other industries not included in the report, the statement that five-sixths of production is now performed by the machine, is derived. The thirteenth annual report of the commissioner of labor is my authority; who is yours?

Now while efficiency of production has increased sixfold, this same report shows that the wage of the worker has increased less than 9 per cent in fifty years. Yet with this bagatelle increase of wage, dispossessed of five-sixths of the field of production, and four-fifths of the reward to labor, as the report shows—in face of all this you say, "the struggle for existence is not as hard as it was fifty years ago, nor is it more precarious." This only shows what imagination can do with a man with no strings tied to him.

As to poverty and the unemployed, which you ridicule and assert have not increased, the daily press answers you. The New York Herald

of February 12, 1905, under the head, "100,000 Idle Men Fed by Charity's Hand," among other things, in a lengthy account of the situation, says: "It is a larger army of unemployed than has ever perhaps assembled in this city before. They do not belong with the class of professional 'unemployed' who go through life with a hard luck story. Most of this great army of unemployed have made a heroic effort to obtain employment. * * * It is stated that in addition to the large number of transient unemployed there are 100,000 families in the city on the verge of destitution. They are of a class peculiar to America. They have pride, they have energy, but while their earning capacity has been narrowing their living expenses have been increasing, and the awful truth has come to them that they are drifting into pauperism."

The above is not socialist testimony. You seem to think socialists have "statistics" and testimony of their own. In fact you have queer ideas of socialist philosophy. Socialists recognize all useful labor as productive labor. The railroad employe is just as much a producer as the farmer, in the sense that his labor is necessarily a part of every product freighted over the road on its destination to the consumer. Your mahogany logs illustration is as good as could be given in confirmation that labor (in connection with the natural resources) produces all wealth. Outside of labor there isn't a single thing that gave value to the mahogany logs. Labor built the ship that carried them to market. It mined the coal that steamed the ship, it fed the furnace, it manned the vessel on its long voyage, and, finally, unloaded its precious freight, made valuable by the aggregate of labor's work, and yet to be more valuable in its completion by labor's hand. My original proposition still stands for an answer.

C. E. OBENCHAIN.

An Instructive Exposition

York, Neb., October 12.—Hon. George W. Berge. My Dear Sir: I am reading your book, "The Free Pass Bribery System," and hasten to assure you of my high appreciation of it. It is an able, interesting and instructive exposition of the influence of the pass in defeating wholesome railroad legislation and in maintaining a most detestable railroad domination in this country.

Your book is a timely and valuable contribution to the discussion of the paramount issue of the hour and will, no doubt, have great influence in centering attention upon the most potent and demoralizing agency of corruption in existence. Everybody ought to read your book. Yours truly,
E. A. GILBERT.

IN ALIEN LANDS

(Haurriet Prescott Spofford in the Reader for September.)

Where nightingales sing all night long,

Let art, and poesy, and song
rom crumbling crag and castle call
Romance to lift her glorious pall
Woven of wild and subtle gleams—
Yet everywhere the magic seems
Built over dark and cruel deeps
Where feeling faints and fancy sleeps.
There, if chance shafts of light fall
down

And strike the jewel of some crown,
Or touch to something half-sublime
A hero greater than his time,
Or gild the brow of some white queen,
Still blacker sink the gulfs between,
Where, slippery with blood and tears,
The stair of immemorial years
Once climbed from out and nether
night
Till races staggered to the light!

Oh, thou upon time's topmost crest,
Thou virgin Spirit of the West!
How happy, set apart from these
By shielding storms and tumbling
seas—

The foaming, separating plain—
Lies in the light thy dear domain!
Here, in the shadow of the past,
I see thee looming fair and vast
A fuller glory round thee thrown
Than all the waiting world has known.
What winged hopes about thee fleet,
What prayers! How beautiful thy
feet

Upon the mountains, lightning shod,
Thou latest messenger of God!

A Test Will Tell

What Liquozone Can Do for You—and It is Free.

You who are waiting—we ask you again to try Liquozone; to try it at our expense. You'll regret this delay when you learn what the product means to you.

Do as millions have done—stop doubting; give Liquozone a test. Then judge it by results. Germ diseases—and there are scores of them—call for a germicide. Those are the diseases to which Liquozone best applies. Don't cling blindly to old-time remedies, if you don't find them effective. Let us prove the power of the new.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests

had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

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| Asthma | Goitre—out |
| Abscess—Anemia | Gonorrhea—Gleet |
| Bronchitis | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Blood Poison | La Grippe |
| Bowel Troubles | Leucorrhoea |
| Coughs—Colds | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Consumption | Piles—Q. fev. |
| Contagious Diseases | Rheumatism |
| Cancer—Cancer | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhoea | Skin Diseases |
| Erysipelas—Dandruff | Tuberculosis |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tumors—Ulcers |
| Fetors—Gall stones | Throat Troubles |

Also most forms of the following:

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|---|------------------|
| Kidney Troubles | Liver Troubles |
| Stomach Troubles | Women's Diseases |
| Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack. | |
| In Nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results. | |

50c Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

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W 121 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

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