

NEW ZEALAND

ITS LAWS AND CONDITIONS OF LABOR HAS NO STRIKES

NEW ZEALAND is not a paradise, but it is far ahead of every other nation. She has become famous during the past six years because of her radical labor legislation. Situated 1,200 miles southeast of Australia, surrounded by water, it has a climate somewhat resembling that of California.

New Zealand is as yet a sparsely settled country; having 104,032 square miles of territory, equal in size to New York and Pennsylvania and with a population of only 800,000. The population is somewhat cosmopolitan. New Zealand has been cursed with landlordism, trampism, millionarism, but she has been wise enough, in the past seven years, to legislate them out of existence. Six or seven years ago tramps were as numerous as they are in the United States. Today they are very scarce; the few are those who prefer to be tramps; when they die, the tramp will be no more in that nation. Time was when a few great landlords owned the greater part of the land. A land tax, graduated from two to six cents on the pound, with an extra two cents for absentee landlords, proved to be so heavy that most of the great estates were offered for sale. The government had also enacted a graduated income tax. These two measures resulted in driving the great money lords from the nation. There is not today one millionaire and only one man worth a half a million in New Zealand.

The land is held for actual settlers who are permitted to hold land to the value of \$2,500 exempt from taxation. Besides the government loans to the settler \$100 in cash, allows him a certain sum per acre for clearing land; it will also provide him with three day's work each week of 8 hours per day, in building roads or other public improvements. This enables the settler to support himself

and family until he can raise crops. The government is reimbursed for all this in the increased value due to an increase of population, resulting in the larger use of the government railroads, telegraphs, telephones, postal system, etc. While we here in America, with our immense crops, export about \$12 or less, per capita, New Zealand's exports average \$45 for every man, woman and child.

THE LAND TAX
is a tax on land value and also a graduated tax. The first law passed in relation to land was in 1870. It provided that not more than 320 acres could be sold by a land officer to any individual. But this did not prevent one individual from buying from another. Next came the land tax, quickly followed by the graduated income tax. Now, if a man's land is worth less than \$5,000 a certain rate is paid; if worth more than \$5,000, less than \$10,000, a higher rate is paid and so on. The result was that such men as "ready money" Robinson, who had acquired one hundred thousand acres, had to sell ninety-nine thousand acres.

LABOR LAWS.
In 1864 an act was passed with amendments in '95 and '98 which is known as The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Since this law has been in effect, with its amendments, there has not been a strike in New Zealand. The law encourages the formation of trade unions which are registered. The central court of arbitration has the power to enforce its decisions, in case of a refusal to obey, a fine up to \$2,500 can be levied. This socialistic law was enacted because organized labor demanded it and enforced its demands with their votes.

THE FACTORIES' ACT OF 1894.
Provided for the complete inspection of all factories, the word "factory" meaning any

place in which two or more people are employed. Children under 15 years of age are not permitted to work in factories. The law compels all employers to grant a half holiday each week, with full pay. Good ventilation and sanitary conditions, the guarding of machinery, fire escapes, etc., are enforced. The half holiday also prevails in the stores, banks, etc.

The employers' Liability Act protects the workers, and provides for a compensation for injury. The Workman's Wages Act enables the workman to obtain his wages 24 hours after they are due.

The Truck Act abolished the "pluck me" stores. This was enacted in 1891.

The Workingmen's Lien Act, 1892, gives priority of claim for wages.

The Shipping and Seaman's Act does for the sailors what the Factories' Act does for the workers in the factories.

The Wages Attachment Act, passed in 1895, prevents wages below \$10 a week being attached for debt.

The Coal Miners' Act provides for working the coal mines with health and safety to the miners, and prevents women and boys from working in coal mines.

The last session of the New Zealand parliament passed the Old Age Pensions to all over 65 years of age, who have lived in the nation for 25 years and are of good character, and do not possess \$2,700 worth of property, or enjoy an income of \$5 per week. The pension provides for \$90 per year, or \$180 for a couple, man and wife. It is thought this will be increased at the next session.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.
The sale of malt and spirituous liquors is a matter of local option. The law, however, permits no saloons, but innkeepers may sell under a license. If a man is once seen com-

ing from one of these inns in a state of intoxication, the proprietor is arrested and fined; and for a second offense he forfeits his license forever. There is scarcely any drunkenness in New Zealand.

THE RAILROADS.
New Zealand built her railroads, completing the first line in 1863. The number of miles now in operation is about 1,000. The building of the roads was done directly by the nation, and the workers were, and still are on such work, are allowed to select their foreman. The pay on the railroads averages about 30 per cent. higher than the wages on our American roads; and the 6,000 railway hands have an 8 hour work day. You can ride 30 miles for ten cents and first class service is rendered the people. The annual net profit of the New Zealand railroads averages \$2,250,000.

The government owns the telegraph and telephones, the rates being about 500 per cent. less than our Western Union monopoly. Both pay a profit. The workers enjoy the 8 hour work day and the weekly half holiday. The government also conducts the express business for the benefit of all the people.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS
Are a feature in New Zealand, and are immensely popular. Any one may deposit sums up to \$25,000. At present there is on deposit in these banks a sum equal to \$45 for every man, woman and child in the nation. There are no bank failures. No cashiers going to Canada or South America.

The free school system of New Zealand ranks high. The law compels all children over seven and under fourteen to attend school. There are free high schools and universities. The railways carry all children who live at a distance, to and from school free.

Woman suffrage is enjoyed and it is the universal testimony that the women are equally interested with the men in all public affairs. The women poll a vote within 5,000 as great as that of the men. If any voter fails to vote, his name is stricken from the check book until he can give a good reason for the failure.

Government Life Insurance has also been established with rates much less than the private companies, and it has already become so popular that the government does more insurance business than all the other companies combined.

The national government of New Zealand conducts baths and a sanitarium on a 50 acre reserve in the Rotorua district, where there are celebrated mineral waters. The rate is very low.

New Zealand has had her trial. She was plunged in a costly and bloody war with the savage Maori tribe that lasted from 1863 to 1868. She has had her army of unemployed, her strikes, her tramps, her paupers, and a plutocracy. She has pretty near got rid of them all simply by the enactment of a few socialistic laws. She has made sweating dens impossible; she has nearly emptied her jails and poor houses, and today there is less crime, less intemperance, less poverty, less misery, less tramps, less paupers, and more prosperity per capita in New Zealand than any other nation in the world. New Zealand has not stopped progress; from now on she will enact more and more socialistic legislation. Her people are intelligent, more so than any other nation. The number of people unable to read and write in New Zealand is less per capita than in any other nation. She has been wise in the past. She will show greater wisdom in the future. Comrades, let us in America move forward!

THE SOCIALIST CANAAN - LIFE AND LAWS IN NEW ZEALAND - Wm. Ranstead in London "Clarion"

AFTER traveling over the greater part of New Zealand I have come to the conclusion that this is the country I've been in search of for a long time. It's a treat to live in a country where there's nothing to kick at. When I think of the moderation of your demands, and then turn to the measures already on the statute book here, I'm filled with amazement at your patience. Just run your eyes over this list. These things are here accomplished facts:

PARLIAMENTARY.
Every man and woman over 21 years of age is entitled to vote. Payment by state of returning officers' fees. Payment of members. Triennial parliaments. All elections held on the same day. General holiday and all liquor shops closed from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. The referendum.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.
All men and women attaining the age of 65 who have lived in the colony 25 years are entitled to a pension of 1s per day, or £18 a year, providing their income from other sources does not exceed £34 a year. The state pension is intended to supplement private means as well as provide for the absolutely destitute. In New Zealand we think £52 per year is a fair income for an old man or woman; but, as the country is not rich enough yet to go that far it finds £18 of it and allows the thrift of the individuals to find the rest. There is thus no fear of pauperizing or destroying their habits. The state pension is really an incentive to saving up a certain amount.

LAND POLICY.
"The Lands for Settlement Acts" give the government the right to purchase large estates and break them into small holdings. When the estate is about to be divided, notices of sale are advertised in the local press and are hung up in the postoffices. Application for sections by intending settlers are then made to this district land office. Applicants are limited to 640 acres of first-class or 2,000 acres of second-class land. If two or more applications are made for the same section, a public ballot is taken. The price is fixed by the land office, and solicitors have a choice of three different tenures:

1. For cash, in which one-fourth of the purchase money is paid down, and the remainder within 30 days. The title does not issue until certain improvements have been made on the land.
2. Lease with a purchasing clause at 5 per cent. rental on the value of the land, the lease being for 25 years, with the right to purchase at the original upset price at any time after the first 10 years.
3. Lease in perpetuity, at a rental of 4 per cent. on the capital value.

The freeholder can sell his land as freely as his cattle. The leaseholder can only sell the goodwill and transfer his lease, if from any cause he desires to do so, with the sanction of the land office. The officials must be satisfied that the transferee is a fit and proper person before they accept him as the new tenant. The policy of the Seddon government has been the application of the principle of "the land for the people," and the restriction in area which any man may hold. The poor settler has the same choice as the rich one, and may, should he wish, hold as much land.

THE GOVERNMENT ADVANCES TO SETTLERS ACT OF 1894, has proved extremely beneficial to the farming community, producing a general decline in the rates of interest, and lowering them to a considerable extent on several millions of money invested on mortgage of the farming lands of the colony. This result, while it may have diminished the income of a few residents of the colony, has benefited thousands of deserving settlers, and led to a large area of land being brought under cultivation that but for the cheap

money of the Advances to Settlers Act would still be in their natural state.

Advances are made up to 60 per cent. of the estimated realizable value of freehold securities, and up to 40 per cent. of the lessee's interest in the case of leaseholders' improvements, such as clearing, fencing, grassing, buildings, etc. Installment loans are repayable (principal and interest) in 36 1/2 years, by half-yearly installments. These installments are calculated at the rate of 6 per cent. on the amount lent, and, excepting the last, do not vary in amount. So much of each installment as is required to pay 5 per cent. on the balance of principal owing at the time of payment is charged for interest, and the remainder of the installment is applied to the reduction of the principal. As every payment made reduces the amount of principal owing, the charge for interest becomes less every six months, and an ever-increasing proportion of the installment is available for paying off the debt. A mortgagor under this system owes at the end of ten years £97, 4s, 7d. for every £100 borrowed, after twenty years £66, 5s. 10d., after thirty years £31, 10s. 11d. and in thirty-six and one-half years is entirely repaid.

In addition to the assistance thus given to settlers in new districts, many of them are able to put in three days a week working on the roads. The pay for this is about 7s a day. In this way they get a little ready money to help them over the first year or two.

The government takes care not to make bad debts. All rents for land are payable in advance.

STATE RAILWAYS.
With the exception of 177 miles the government owns all the railways. In a new, thinly-populated country like this, only the state could undertake the task of laying down and maintaining railways. Until the country is closely settled many of the lines will be unremunerative. They have been laid to enable the settlers to get to the back lots and open up the country. The financial position of the railway department will improve each year, but already the net surplus of revenue over the expenditure is equal to 3 1/2 per cent. on the capital cost. The department is worked in an intelligent fashion, not so much for earning profits as for developing industries and nursing struggling districts. For instance, the fruit growers in Hawkeye's Bay and New Plymouth are a long way from Wellington, the nearest big town. To enable them to get their fruit to market the state railways carry it 300 miles at a rate of 6d. for 56 pounds, passenger train. All empty boxes and baskets are returned to owners free. For large quantities even lower rates are quoted. In order to help a struggling industry to get on its feet the state railways earned lime free 100 miles for a period of two years.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.
Once every three years a referendum vote is taken on the licensing question. The points voted on are:

1. Shall licenses be increased?
2. Shall the number of licenses remain as at present?
3. Shall all licenses be abolished?

Sunday closing obtains all over the country. The prohibition orders under the Licensing Act, 1881, strike a new omer as curious. Every publican has a bundle of them hanging up in his bar. I quote you the literal wording of one:

Prohibition under the Licensing Act, 1881. To all the licensed persons within the district of Nelson—Whereas it hath this day been made to appear to us, the undersigned, in open court, that a person known by the name of John Jones, now or lately residing at Nelson, and by occupation a cooper, by excessive drinking of intoxicating liquor, misspends, wastes, lessens his estate, and greatly injures his health, we, the under-

signed, forbid you and each of you, the said licensed persons, to sell to said John Jones any intoxicating liquor for the space of one year from the date hereof.

Given under our hands this 23rd day of September, 1899, at Nelson, in the colony of New Zealand.

THOMAS NEWTON, J. P. Two of H. M.'s Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand.
HENRY BROWN, J. P.

Your attention is directed to the following provisions of the Acts:

If any licensed person shall, during any such prohibition, after service of copy thereof upon him or her, or with a knowledge thereof in any other manner acquired, sell to any such prohibited person any liquor, he or she shall forfeit upon conviction, for any such offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

If any other person shall, with a knowledge of such prohibition, give, sell, purchase, or procure for or on behalf of such prohibited person, or for his or her use, any such liquor, he or she shall forfeit upon conviction, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds.

No person against whom an order has been made shall, during the currency of such prohibition order, purchase or procure any fermented or spirituous liquor from any licensed person within any district in which such prohibition order is in force.

Any person committing a breach of this section shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, or in default thereof to be imprisoned with hard labor for a term not exceeding three months. Any licensed person who knowingly permits any person against whom a prohibition order is in existence to be or remain on his licensed premises, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds, and not exceeding ten pounds.

If any person against whom a prohibition order is made under section 107 of the principal Act enters or is found on any licensed premises at any time during the currency of such order, he is liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

A man came in one day to a hotel at which we were staying, put his money on the counter, and with a most ingratiating manner asked for a drink. The landlord just looked at him and took down his file of blue papers. "No, my friend, I see you've another month to go. Your taboo runs out on the 8th of next month. Call here then and I'll be happy to set 'em up, but until then you couldn't have a drop if you were gasping."

Unlike the Boulder's friend who begged for "just one little tiddy," and was also sent empty away, this fellow hadn't the heart to say anything stronger than: "And they call this a civilized country! For eleven solid months I haven't tasted." We were quite touched with his dejection as he walked slowly out.

Tea is served with every meal at hotels and restaurants, and it is the rarest exception to see anything else taken.

The civil service is open to both sexes. Examinations are held at intervals, as at home, but here the candidates are girls as well as boys, and appointments are made absolutely on past results only, irrespective of sex. Hence you find women doing the same work as men in the government offices, and drawing the same pay.

Education is free, compulsory and unsectarian. The factory laws will require a letter to themselves. They are the best in the world, and are constantly being amended and improved. I will tell you more in my next letter.

Strikes are a thing of the past in New Zealand. In case of a dispute, the parties repair to the conciliation court. Here the judge hears both sides and does his best to bring them together on a reasonable working arrangement acceptable to both. Failing this, the case is then taken to the arbitration court. The decision of this court is final, and is absolutely binding on both parties. Think what an act like this would mean to England! We have not forgotten the horrors of the Hull Dock strike, the misery and starvation and bloodshed of the victims of the great coal and cotton disputes, the stagnation of

trade and loss to the nation during the engineering lock-out. And all this misery and trouble may be repeated at any time so long as the employes and workmen of Britain resort to such savage and unnatural methods of settling their difficulties.

The public trust office is one of the most useful institutions in New Zealand. For a low rate of commission this government department will undertake all the duties of trustees, executors, agents, or attorneys. The public trustee, in his official capacity, never dies, never leaves the country, and never becomes distrusted, or disqualified, or involved in private difficulties. His security and fidelity are guaranteed by statute, and the colony is pledged to maintain the integrity of capital funds placed in the public trust office, either without any direction for investment, or to be invested at the option of the public trustee in any of the securities in which, unless expressly prohibited he may invest all the capital as authorized by the consolidation act. Thus the funds are afforded a state guarantee:

1. Against loss from investments in bad or insufficient securities.
2. Against loss from delay in the investment.
3. That the interest determined from time to time by order of council shall be regularly and punctually paid, free of all charges of the public trust office.

The preparation of the numerous deeds, and the consequent expenses which might become unavoidable in the case of a private appointment, are rendered unnecessary by the appointment of the public trust.

The unemployed are put to road making. Mr. Sedden, the premier, initiated the system of co-operative labor on public works, and although it is attacked by the Tory opposition, who wish to go back to the old contract system and private employment, it seems to have met with a fair amount of success. The work on the road is let out in sections to gangs of men at a price settled between each gang or group of men and the government surveyor. Each gang elects one of their number as foreman, and they share equally in work and in payment. In this way the work is well and quickly done, and the men earn 7s. to 8s. a day for eight hours' work. Over 2,000 men are at present employed on the co-operative system.

The government life insurance department is worked on a business-like plan to compete with private companies. There are regular agents in every town and village who are paid on commission; and the government advertisements are found in most of the newspapers, showing the advantages, rates, etc. It is pushed as energetically as the most private company. Contrast this with the Life Assurance department of the British post office.

The New Zealanders are collectivists, although they adhere to the old party names of liberals and Tories. All the progressive legislation of the past nine years is the work of the liberal party, and it has proved so profitable to the country that during the present election campaign the Tories expressly disclaimed any intention of repealing any of it. The chief point of difference between the parties is the land policy. The large landholders are Tories, and are keen on land monopoly and the right of large private owners "to do as they like with their own." The liberals advocate closer settlement of the land, and seek to limit the extent of private ownership. To compare with English parties one might say that the liberals are Fabian socialists, and the Tories (with the exception of their land policy) are progressives.

One scarcely ever sees or hears the word socialism, but there's more practical socialism here than in any other part of the world. The people pride themselves on their plain common sense. They don't spend years talking about things. They are intensely practical, and manage the country's business as

they do their own. The government officials treat the state as a gigantic trading concern, and lay themselves out in every way they can to push the business. Here's the government agent at Durban, South Africa, writing the premier, who at once makes his letter public and urges everybody concerned to act upon the advice given. Here's what he says:

There is a splendid market in this country (South Africa) just now for dairy produce and fodder. I regret to say, however, that the New Zealand meat shipped on the "Rangatira" is not likely to do credit to the frozen meat trade, as there are no refrigerating depots in South Africa. There is, however, a new company building a very up-to-date freezing works in Capetown. Special lines much wanted out here just now are meat, fish, butter, poultry and game. The freight on produce is 17s. 6d. per ton from Capetown to Durban. I recommend the employment of small steamers of 2,000 tons or so.

Before butter is shipped from the colony it is tested and graded by government inspectors at the shipping port, and reports are sent back from England as to the condition on arrival, market prospects, etc.

The state backs up private enterprise with all the machinery at its disposal, but directly private enterprise tries to work monopolies and raises prices, private enterprise receives a hint that there are limits to the patience of the people, and that if that kind of thing is persevered in the government will become an active competitor. Take the following as a typical instance of this: Just now there is some little difficulty with regard to steam communication with Europe and America. The shipping companies have formed a ring, the people are complaining about freights. The Premier referred to this when addressing a public meeting a few days ago, and warned the steamship companies to be wise in time. "If they don't give us the lowest possible freight rates so as to get our mutton, wool, butter, grain, cheese, etc., into the world's markets, we shall run a line of state steamers. They will be as necessary, as remunerative, and as easy to manage as state railways."

The Monday morning we landed at Wellington we met the dockers coming in. They start at eight o'clock and earn 8s. for eight hours' work. They were trim and smart, their clothes were neat, their boots polished. Some wore white linen collars, and there was a look of prosperity and manly dignity about them it did one good to see.

There is a quaint, old-fashioned, gabled house in a little town in which we are staying this week. I asked A. W. to sketch it for me in case I have to build. While he was doing it, we leaning over a fence, three young men in white summer clothes and sun hats came out a side door into the meadow. I noticed them mowing the grass the day before. They turned it over a bit, but concluded to leave it. Turning to H. W., I said, "There goes Tom, Ralph and George." "Ay," said he, "and here comes Old Father William." A kindly-looking old patriarch came up and consulted with them, and then the group turned off to the wood shed. One drew out a barrow and the other two leisurely piled firewood in it. The man in the shafts then pushed the barrow towards the house, and the other two fell in behind. In five minutes they came out again in the same leisurely way, filled the barrow, and moved in procession into the house. We were puzzled. "What are they playing at?" we asked a jolly-looking, smiling-faced farmer who was passing.

"Who, them chaps?" said the farmer. "Why, they're prisoners, and this is the gaol. Look at 'em now. Dammé, it's as good as play." And he laughed till the tears came. "And so this is the clink," I muttered. "Yes," said he, "this is the clink. En, it's many a day—it's five and twenty years—since I heard that word." I looked at him with interest. He might have been one of Sergeant Nunquam's privates in the old

LAZY MEN UNDER SOCIALISM

The question, "What shall be done with lazy men under socialism," is often asked. Lazy men live and are supported by the labor of other men. But why are men lazy?

supply mankind with the stimulus to work, will supply him with ambition, will make of him a real man. Under the healthier and happier conditions of socialism mankind will rise ever higher and higher. Under capitalism he will go ever lower and lower. Which shall we choose?

Who Art Thou?

BY J. W. DYER, FORT JONES, CAL. "And who art thou that slouches thus along; garments frayed, hair on end to show forth your battered hat; shoes rent and toes protruding; face drawn and pinched with seasons of long fasting; eyes sunken as if hiding from the light, or, seeking some frail avenue of escape from looking down upon such poverty as covers the frame that holds you captive?"

"I once was a man, a scholar, one of some superior knowledge, and claimed some friends of worth; and knew a companion so sweet, so fair, that to know was to love; and had a son so kind and true that any father's heart would leap with gladness; and a daughter so beautiful and sunny that the darkest night was day; if she was night."

"But there was one sweet bird of hope left to bid you onward—your daughter?" "Speak not of her; I have no tears now left to shed over her sweet form; the fount is dry, and hope is dead. Could the fawn so tender, young and innocent, left unguarded, hope to long escape the hungry beasts—these savage hyenas of our system—whose fangs are ever dripping with blood and never yet are satisfied? No! no! I was a tramp hunting work, and the fierce beasts found my innocent one and seized, mangled and destroyed the last sweet hope that bound me to my better self. I died with her, and this you see is not I, but a flower, from whom all sweets have been extracted; a shrub, swept by fire; a once strong tree stricken by a bolt from Jove; withered, dead and crumbling—swaying to the fall! But I must away or yonder police will make of my woes fetters to bind me to a task that my frail form would break beneath and rush along to dust. And yet it were better so than drag this battered hulk about, for then would come release and rest; hence welcome chains—thou art the door to freedom."

A kick, a blow, and life indeed was gone, and above that silent form I stood while this custodian of public weal—this man in uniform—this preserver of the peace who struck the last fell blow, calmly rung up the cart of death. I stood and looked down upon this silent form and all my soul cried out: "How long! how long must we suffer thus?" And as if in answer I seemed to hear the cat-like tread of unnumbered men—steps at first that sounded far away like the soft falling of rain drops on the sodden earth, and, as I listened, it drew on with frightful rapidity as if propelled by nature's mightiest force; and lo! before my astonished gaze millions of gleaming points appear, points whetted and sharpened keen by greed for greed's own breast; and oh! the stern set faces back of those bright points of steel! I see this mighty hoard spring forward, wave on wave, like the ocean heaving when lashed, flung aloft by seismic powers below, and swept by wildest storm above. I hear the mighty roar that rolled along their front and swelling back caught up by miles of on-rushing men and women; a roar and a tread that made the very earth quake and tremble; A roar more like the howl of savage beasts long fasted, who now behold their prey and start pursuit.

I see the futile efforts of the powers that so long held sway and by their fierce wantonness changed these "a little lower than the angels" to fiends incarnate. I see the poisoned cup pressed home; behold the daggers thrust, the torch applied—the world on fire, as men and women, aye! boys and girls, join in the frightful carnage.

Oh, how wide have swung the doors of the past to hurl the woes of all the ages at our breasts! Oh, how terribly have those devils of greed wrought to dam up every avenue of escape and exultant stand and gloat to behold the rising tide that now, has overrun their strongest guards, swept them, as straws, aside, and bursting every bond, now rushed down upon their weak defense a flaming hell of woe! I clasp my hands upon my ears to deafen the frightful scream of anguish. Noxious weeds are being clipped today—and streets rivered with blood. Blood, blood. No other way to reach the gentle shepherds millennium day where all is gladness? Yes! yes!

The rulers of our land are mad—made wildly insane by lust for gold. Deal with them as such. Close the doors of the past by swinging wide the entrance into the future where all alike share in the beauties of nature, as free as the air we breathe, or the sun that sweeps the heavens and sheds alike her beams on all.

Brother, if we would escape the hell of horror at our doors we must work as we have never worked before to light the torch of reason and usher in the co-operative commonwealth speedily, or soon tender feet will find naught but broken glass or carts of fire to tread upon. Every rose will yield not but thorns—and, vipers rear their heads on every well sown field.

If you will take 5,000 drop cards on \$5. will print your name, business or anything else on the back of them. Postpaid.

APPEAL ARMY

Comrade John Bacher, of Alexandria, Ind., captured 31 scalps. The mid-road people in Oklahoma are flocking to the socialist camp.

Comrade C. Elster, of San Francisco, captured 27 city scalps for a year. Comrade E. V. Cornish, of Corning, N. Y., got in a three base hit for a club of 40.

Comrade J. E. North, of Rock Rapids, Ia., is swift. He came on deck with 30 for a year.

Comrade J. S. Dietz, of Toll House, Cal., bombards us with 26 yearlies, with toll all paid.

Comrade L. M. Dow, of Grand Forks, D. D., pitched a ball containing 25 subs to the APPEAL first base.

Comrade Wm. Wilkinson, of Ingersoll, Ont., captured 31 Boers and they are our prisoners for one year.

Comrade L. B. Keith, of North Abington, Mass., caught 25 Boers and they are now in our keeping for a year.

The Alamada Trust of California got into the game once more and banged us on the left ear with 36 yearlies.

Griswold and Wells of Nebraska landed on us with a 25-pounder. You can't hurt us that way, boys, try it again.

Comrade Chas. A. Ames, of Baker City, Ore., sends in a club and informs us of the organization of an S. D. P. branch.

The workers should at once organize branches of the S. D. P. It only requires five to organize a branch. Act NOW.

Next week's issue will contain the article "Why the American Farmers Should be Socialists." Order at once—40 cents per 100.

Write at once to Theo. Debs, 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., for instructions how to organize a branch of the social democratic party.

Comrades Sweetman and Cassidy are trying to form an APPEAL trust in New York City. They came again with a 29 sub. list, all for 52 weeks.

Comrade Thos. C. Hoxie, of Boone, Iowa, got to the bat and knocked 25 subs through

WORK IT UP BOYS

There are Trades Unions in your city. You can reach some member in every one. Show him No. 231. Canvass EVERY Union thoroughly. Organize and divide out the work so none are missed. Show the members what No. 230 will do for Organized Labor. How it will help the Union Label if the city is covered and every house gets a copy. This issue will be exclusively a

TRADES UNION EDITION

Will cause hundreds to apply for membership. Will cause hundreds of buyers to call for "Union Label" goods only. Then see to it that EVERY Union man in your city gets a copy of No. 230. Some will subscribe in a body. Others are doing so now. Quicker and surer to do the work. Send in names of any "on the fence" and we will sample them. And, remember,

ORDER NO. 230 IN ADVANCE

the front door. We will take the door off the hinges if you say so!

Brigadier General J. A. Rannels has accepted his office and reports from his headquarters in Astoria, Ore., with 25 Filipinos captured without loss of a man.

Captain J. A. Mahan, commander of the Salt Lake Trust, bombarded us with a club of 22, and informed us that more were coming. We will make him major.

Comrade L. R. Cronkite, of Williamsport, Pa., fired a shell with smokeless powder at us. It landed on the "one boss" and when we came to he found a club of 64.

Socialists living in Connecticut and wishing to aid in the grand work of organization and propaganda should write at once to Louis Schlaf, 26 Spring street, Rockville, Conn.

John A. McKeen, of Marion, Ind., is a comrade we bank on. The "one boss" is going to commission him major and another club of 32 will make him general on the staff.

Comrade J. C. Struck, of Arkansas City, Kas., wants a partner to travel with him to sell socialist literature, take subs. for the APPEAL, etc. Write him if you want the job.

Comrade J. H. Grady invented a very pretty S. D. P. button, but that is not the only useful thing he did. He sends subs. to the APPEAL; his last club contained 27 yearlies.

Say, boys, why in thunder don't you buy a few hundred drop cards and have your boys and girls take them to school and give each scholar one? It will accomplish a land office business.

Comrade W. M. Knott, of West Philadelphia, Pa., sends in a club of 20 and writes us an interesting letter about the APPEAL converting him to social democracy and trade unionism.

The trade union struggle has been for thousands of years the economic fight of the working class in all nations. Comrades, join the union of your trade and always demand the union label!

One of the good workers in old Missouri writes on the margin of each bundle of APPEALS thusly: "Give me your name and 25 cents and I will send you this paper for one year." It works O. K.

Comrade A. J. Botteroff, of New Castle, Col., writes that he will drop some of his old

party papers and use the money to send subs to the APPEAL. He advises 10,000 of the APPEAL readers to do likewise.

Comrade R. A. Southworth is an old Alliance worker. He has been in the reform movement so long that it is now second nature to him. So he didn't surprise us a little bit when his letter contained 25 subs.

Comrade Alex Hirschberg, of Louisville, Ky., sends in a big club of 30 yearlies. Socialists in Kentucky are getting more plenty every day. When the S. D. P. wins in that state political murders will be at an end.

Gee whizz, but those Los Angeles fellows do everlastingly bang us with subs. They landed a ship load of 324 passengers one day recently, and then not satisfied, they quietly informed us that the town was good for 5,000.

A new work on Trusts: "To What are Trusts Leading?" Now ready. Price 10 cents. Just what you want your merchant or lawyer to read. It will also hit the doctor. Buy one and then you will send an order for 100, which will be sent for \$7.50.

The socialists are going to surprise the people with the size of their vote in this state this year. Mr. Chapman, who was chairman of the fusion campaign committee in Lewis county during the last campaign, has resigned and gone with the social democrats, which he says is the coming party.—Freeman's Labor Journal, Wash.

The socialists of Joplin, Mo., organized on the 4th. Held a large enthusiastic meeting. Here is one of the resolutions: "That each one of us who hereunto attach our names shall thereby agree and promise to procure at least one annual subscriber per month to the APPEAL TO REASON." Is there any other paper so loved by its subscribers?

Comrade C. L. Woods, of Washington, Ia., writes us that he sent for the 13th Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor and found things in it that almost took his breath away. Comrade Woods also suggests that all comrades who can should write to their local and trade union, or any other papers, short articles on socialism. Comrade Woods keeps three or four editors lusting.

Paul Griffin, residing temporarily in Atlanta whose home is in Monticello, Ga., captured the \$10 offered for the best plan to put the APPEAL TO REASON into the hands of all the Trades unions. Comrade Griffin can well be proud of his success. Of hundreds of plans submitted, his is the most practical and can be handled at less expense with more far reaching results. Other plans submitted will be kept in reserve. The details of the plan will be placed in the hands of the comrades who are prepared to execute them. Until this is done any publication of the plan would hardly be proper. Now watch the APPEAL climb to the second hundred thousand: Whenever you can get a sub gather him in, boys! It takes hundreds of clubs to keep the scale on a balance. Every Union man you get for the APPEAL will aid us in carrying out the plan. Instead of hindering your work on individuals and subordinate unions makes it more sure of success.

The name social democrat means more than the name socialist, for the simple reason that socialist may mean christian socialist, state-socialist, communist socialist and several other kinds. But the name social democrat means exactly what every true socialist wants, and it means the only real simon pure democratic socialism. The name will be worth a million votes inside of four years. Let it stand.

- Some of these who sent in clubs are: J. J. Patten, Pasadena, Cal. 25 Wm. Dye, El Dorado, Kan. 18 E. T. Murray, Richmond, Ore. 14 Geo. C. Parker, Edmond, Okla. 14 J. W. Pitts, Nellisville, Wis. 12 John P. Leach, Anacosta, Mont. 25 Leon Baendry, Galt, Kan. 14 Peter Major, Mt. Pleasant, Ia. 12 H. E. Scott, Austin, Minn. 11

The Union Label

on everything you buy is a guarantee that the producers thereof receive a fair rate of wages for its production.

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Caesar's Column..... Ignazio Donnelly \$ 08
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Utopia; A D 1888..... Sir Thomas More 08
Fidelity; 15 pp..... Pyburn; 5c 3 for 10
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Human Nature Under Socialism..... Pyburn; 5c 3 for 10
Concentration of Wealth..... Chavannes 25
Evolution of the Class Struggle..... Synnons 05
Evolution of the Class Struggle..... Synnons 05
Imprudent Marriages..... Blatchford 05
Packingtown..... Simons 05
The Laborer's Literature and Art..... Darrow 05
Single Tax vs. Socialism..... Simons 05
Wages, Labor and Capital..... Marx 05
Voices of the Morning (poems)..... Edgerton 05
Possessors and Possessed; cloth; 32 pp..... Clark 15
Poems for the People; 64 pp..... 15
A Financial Catechism..... Vincent 05
The American Plutocracy..... Howard 05
Driven from Sea to Sea..... Post 05
The Baker's Dream..... Darrow 05
Between Jesus and Caesar; cloth; 32 pp..... 15
The Labor Question..... Kuesmann 05
Whither are We Drifting..... Wiley 05
Socialism..... Darrow 05
Object of Labor Movement; 28 pp..... Johnson 05
Scientific Socialism..... Chavannes 05
Pocket Book of Statistics..... Beresford 05
The Laborer's Literature and Art..... Darrow 05
Principles of Utilitarianism..... Maybell 05
Principles of Socialism..... Wiley 05

Any three last cent books, twenty-five cents; six five cent books, twenty-five cents. Postpaid to addresses in United States and Canada. CANADA POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN

Thirteen branches of the Social Democratic Party organized last week and more to follow. It is a world wide movement by the people for the people. No bosses and no slaves. Organize branches in your town at once! Write for data.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes C. E. Fitzgerald, Washongal, Wash. 21; Geo. Longmire, Yelm, Wash. 21; W. G. Warwick, Dalton, Wash. 25; Wm. Mahoney, Nashville, Tenn. 15; Farnsworth & Santee. 25; Chas. Oliver Jones, Cedar Point, O. 23; Benj. Clow, Dalton, Mass. 18; J. B. Hartman, Gabelville, Pa. 12; Chas. S. Shanbaugh, Washington, D. C. 25; Chas. Bigel, Chicago, Ill. 25; Olnb From Hamon, Ill. 10; Ernest Dugas, Chicago, Ill. 17; Evan Surry, Portsmouth, O. 21; Aug. L. Mohr, Sheboygan, Wis. 18; Hampton Steal, Thornton, Tex. 14; J. W. Sawyer, Louisville, Ky. 20; M. L. Horney, Boaz, Ky. 10; Club From Detroit, Mich. 14; W. W. Harvey, Fargo, N. D. 15; M. D. Wade, Traveling Man. 80; Club from Denver, Col. 88; M. Klamroth, Agent. 115; B. F. McDaniel, Giltner, Neb. 10; A. A. Anderson, Palouse, Wash. 25; M. D. Ferren, Rigby, Idaho. 10; J. M. Dodridge, Milton, Ind. 85; E. B. Hughes, Portville, N. Y. 25; H. F. Knorr, School Hill, Wis. 20; M. C. Dwight, Walfert, Fla. 15; V. W. Cote, Haverhill, Mass. 25; Club From Wierange, Kas. 80

Socialistic Voting Strength. It is generally supposed by those who have not investigated, that the socialists are small in numbers. No greater mistake was ever made. The socialist movement is world wide and is rapidly growing in all nations. For the information of those who are not informed, we publish the voting strength of the social democratic movement in the leading nations:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Year, and Amount. Includes AUSTRIA 1895 90,000; GREAT BRITAIN 1895 65,000; BELGIUM 1893 30,000; DENMARK 1895 50,000; FRANCE 1895 15,500; GERMANY 1895 15,704; UNITED STATES 1895 7,000,000

An Intelligent American. Thayer Kans Nr Editor. Dear Sir: Enclosed is a reasonable sheet I am an American and for America and not agog and would like to have my paper clear while excepting I do not believe in treason nor in availing such if I did not believe in American principles I would go where I liked to a government better or as or sun where else yours A C Winters

A Critic. Fulton Ky Feb 13 1900. Appeal to Reason. Sir I inform you mark on your paper that it is ought this month please stop it at once as I don't believe in its tochen believe it is very demoralising to its readers if any man want to read your paper and believe what it teaches it would put him in the asylum in one Year Yours L Davis

REMEMBER

Farmer's Edition March 3 Trades Union Edition April 28

Notice of future special editions will be inserted as fast as arrangements are completed for the same

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SOCIALIST SONGS; seventeen good ones; 5 cents, post paid. C. H. Kerr & Co., 53 Fifth-st., Chicago.