

Appeal to Reason.

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If 267 is on your label your subscription expires with the next number.

Estelle Loutrel, of Joplin, Mo., won the ten acre farm for the week ending Dec. 28—211 yearlies—a nice new year's present.

THIS plan of reaching the doctors with 8,000 yearly subscriptions is not merely one to convert the doctors themselves, but an effort to place in the field a large army of Socialist propagandists. The doctors, as is shown by the records of this office, are more active in the spread of the doctrine and more tenacious in staying qualities than any other class. They are men of good intellectual attainments, trained to study every subject impartially and whose opinions must be free from prejudice. For these reasons they quickly see the benefits that would flow from co-operation and as they have the time to study the period required for conversion is usually very short. Their friends are mostly the business and professional classes who largely influence the public mind in their localities and I have noticed that the new-made convert who is a Socialist is but a short time alone in the work of spreading the news. It is no trouble for them to secure subscriptions because they know every one and there are very few who will refuse the family physician a subscription for anything that he might ask. So then, this effort is to put a large and energetic army of workers in the field. I will guarantee results. The amount required to send the Appeal to 8,000 doctors one year is \$2,000 to be raised by contributions of one dollar or more. Unused subscription cards will be received on this fund as cash. The state which has contributed the largest amount to the fund when the \$2,000 is raised will have the Appeal sent to every doctor in the state providing there are 8,000 or less. If there are over 8,000 in the state then it will go to 8,000 of them. If there are less the surplus will go to the doctors in the state standing second on the fund.

I think I have now discovered the reason why the Tennessee store contest moved off so slowly. There is no postoffice at the Hortense where the property is located owing to the fact that the merchants in the south do not like to be bothered with a postoffice. There was one there but it was discontinued awhile back owing to the difficulty in keeping a postmaster. It would be put in again if some one would go there who would keep it, though there would not be more than \$7.00 or \$8.00 a month in it. Recently there was a new postoffice established in Tennessee, eighteen miles from a railroad and two miles from the Mississippi river and it was named Hortense. It is a lumber camp and is fully 150 miles from the Hortense where this property is located. I find that the postmaster at this point has been in receipt of hundreds of letters asking for a description of the property and he has replied that I have none there and giving the description of the town as above. Of course, he is right so far as THAT Hortense is concerned and not knowing anything about the matter is excusable for the immense damage he has ignorantly done the Appeal. No doubt a great many have dropped out on this report but of course they cannot now be re-instated. Out of the hundreds of letters written in this matter only one man sent me a copy of the letter before withdrawing from the contest. If he had not done so the entire nation would soon be ringing with charges of my dishonesty through an unfortunate mistake—though of course a costly one, not only for the Appeal but for the cause in failing to reach the many thousands of people with Socialist literature who will not now be reached through this means. And I could not have set the matter right because I would not have understood that there were two towns named Hortense and that the misunderstanding arose over the fact that inquiries had been made at and answered from the one where I owned no property. Those who wish to inquire about the property may write to Capt. W. M. Adams, Edgewood, Tenn. Enclose a stamp or two with your letter.

The Appeal Army will open recruiting stations in the offices of 8,000 physicians in the near future. The Army is going to be increased and it don't need any act of congress to do it. Probably congress would rather not see the Appeal Army increased. But what congress wants or don't want doesn't make much difference to the Appeal gang. Some day we will give that outfit the dose they deserve. Get in your contribution to the fund and let's start in the new year with a whoop.

One of the Appeal gang went in search of prosperity. Leaving Chicago, he hit Mens, Ark., and he writes, after earning \$19 in five weeks: "Men who must have work get a dollar a day at the lumber yards, trucking and stacking lumber—the drudgery of a wage-slave—and take pay in checks (bits of pasteboard) and these are not redeemed but by two stores. If it rains there is no work and no pay."

The Rogers Locomotive works at Paterston, N. J., are owned by an old bachelor by the name of Rogers. He is tired of the business. Sutton W. P. ... down, tossing some 2.5 Bristolidge Mo. into the atmosphere. Some of them are ...-headed old jaspers who have "worked" for Rogers all their life time, coining dough for Rogers to live on in his old age and never giving a thought to what was to become of themselves. But they will now have time to think about that. Incidentally they might consider also the fact that if the government owned and operated these engine building shops, they would not be closed down. As it stands, the private title of Comrade Rogers gives him the legal right to stop the grub of nearly ten thousand people because he "is tired of business." Well, workingmen, you have my best wishes for a heavy fall of snow soon. It appears likely that you will have to eat snowballs this winter, and as you are getting what you voted for, I want to see you get plenty of it.

Mr. Gompers in the convention of the A. F. of L., denounced Socialism and even the Socialist members of the Federation. The Federation is composed on an average of men who see things like Mr. Gompers. The remedy does not lie in denouncing him, but in enlightening the men who compose the rank and file of the Federation so they will see things as they are and not as they now believe them. All the power in the Federation lies finally in the membership and its executives will naturally reflect that mind. Every council of the Federation that has a Socialist majority had delegates in the convention opposed to Mr. Gompers and his non-political policy. Convert the members and Mr. Gompers will go because he will not be in harmony with the majority. Get at the brightest minds in the local councils, get them to reading the Socialist program, and at the next convention the Federation will take the step needed.

The Rev. W. T. Brown, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been preaching the gospel of truth, and condemning mammon. There was at once an effort on the part of the mammon worshippers to oust him, but the Socialist members of the congregation at once came forward with enough contributions to support him and he was employed another year. Many other ministers are deterred from preaching the truth because they fear for their bread and butter, when if they would come out for right they would be supported by the public. I never ...'s ... to the ... but am willing to contribute liberally to hear any minister who will preach the gospel according to the "doctrine and fellowship of the disciples," as laid down in Acts.

Senator Stewart, the whilom silver advocate, has introduced a bill in the senate to establish a supreme court in the Philippines, with five judges at \$20,000 a year salary. That will pay some lawyers who have not the ability to make a living, a fat thing—yet the pay of people should be gauged by their ability. Now there is no opponent of Socialism who will claim that the ability or the work these fellows will do will be equal, but the pay will be equal. But for the working people, who are useful and who create the wealth, to claim that all people should have the same pay for the same time—that is impossible and absurd, of course! Logic is a funny thing—a thing to amuse the rulers.

The only absolutely safe place to put money for safe keeping is to put it in postal money orders. You can buy these at any postoffice made payable to yourself and if they are lost, stolen or destroyed the government will refund your money anyway. The charge is small and the security absolutely perfect. The government is now keeping millions of dollars for the people in this way. No defalcation, fire or other catastrophe can get your money away from you when it is in this form. All you have to do is to go to your local postoffice and buy a money order payable to yourself and your money is safe.

The laws in the Philippines are now enacted "by authority of the president." Kings, czars and emperors could have no greater power than that. This is the first time in the history of the nation when this has been done. Colonies furnish numerous places to put the sons of the aristocracy of wealth, where they can lord it over the people, as the colonial history of England has proven. The empire is here because it is logical.

There is good land on the earth for all the people, without any person paying another rent for the privilege of living on the planet. If the people knew a system that would give them the use of the land without tribute, they would adopt it, but as kings want to receive tribute, so land owners want to receive tribute, and frown down any teaching that will destroy their privilege.

There is not less money in a panic than before or after. It is simply monopolized, and people think it is scarce. The people are like children, repeating and believing the things others tell them, without trying to think it out for themselves.

There is no land monopoly except where upheld by man-made law. Natural law gives the earth to men—rulers make law to prevent the operation of the natural law of use, and force the users to pay them tribute.

A Full Length Principle.

THERE are many people who know a few things about printing, can do some work, but who are not printers—do not fully understand the art. This is true of all vocations and professions. It is amusing to hear professors and lawyers "talk" on Socialism, as though they knew just what it is and is not, and make the most glaring errors. Lawyer Plummer, of Stockton, Cal., recently made an address before the high school on Socialism. I believe he was sincere and had no desire to misrepresent Socialism, but the address was full of statements which shows he does not understand the thesis of Socialism a little bit. The following extract shows that he has only half the truth:

Civilization cannot exist without water systems, electric light systems and street railways. I think I also hazard nothing when I say that modern business could not be successfully conducted without the use of the telephone and the telegraph. And it is here that the public interest becomes paramount to that of the private individual. It is but natural that a private individual should seek to obtain for his services the greatest possible compensation. It is this that makes the private ownership and control of public utilities detrimental to the business interests of communities, states and nations.

Let me call the attention of the gentlemen to the importance of food, clothing and shelter to "civilization." Does he consider these of less importance than water systems, electric lighting plants and street cars? It strikes me they are of as much more importance as a live body to a dead one. We could live and enjoy the great development without any of the things he mentions, but the race would expire without the ones I have mentioned. And men are as incapable of furnishing themselves with these things, as now developed, without the co-operation of their fellows as they are in the case of water plants, electric lights and street cars. The extortion of the people is as much in the one case as the other. Food is much more a public utility, a public need, than the items he mentions. If it is good that the public own and operate water systems, to prevent extortion,—in other words to get the best service for the least personal exertion—why is it not as applicable to food, etc. If the public ownership of street cars would make the cost of riding dearer no one would want it. It is because, as he has rightly quoted, that it will make it cheaper to the people to the extent that it will eliminate profits, and will purify the public service to the extent that it will take away the incentive to bribe public officials for more and more privileges. Under Socialism the rights of the individual will be protected and upheld, while under the private ownership of capital the rights are trodden down. Can there be any reason for claiming the rights are upheld in the matter of sugar, when a few men can dictate to millions what they shall pay for sugar? I can not see any "right" about such a system of industry. Perhaps Mr. Plummer can. In what way are the rights of any class of people crushed out because the public school system is not privately owned? Are the teachers curtailed in any of their natural rights? Is their individuality crushed out? I think not. But would not the owners of the school trust, were it private property, crush out the individuality of the teachers? Would they not have to teach just what the owners should dictate—just as do the newspaper writers for the men who own the plants? I think Mr. Plummer can get a much better idea of the why of Socialism than he now has if he will read "A Co-Operative Commonwealth," by Gronlund, or "Socialism from Genesis to Revelation," by Rev. F. M. Sprague. If he will say he will read them I shall be pleased to send him copies.

Rousing the Chinese Giant.

IN twenty years Japan has increased her capital in factories sixty-five times. She is now an exporting nation. In ten years from now China, forced to open her country to foreign capitalists, will follow the example of the Japanese and will be an exporting nation, and, with her teeming millions of cheap labor, will drive every other nation into the corner, and will force the labor of all other nations down to the level of their own wretched working classes. In that day the American and European working people will get the benefits they deserve for helping the piratical capitalists wrest the country from the control of the native people, by being forced to work on a level with the coolie. The industrial earth has made the mistake of its existence by arousing the labor force of the 400,000,000 Chinese to the powers of mechanical production. Even the American capital being planted in the Philippines will have a tremendous effect on the labor of this country in the next few years. The Orient, instead of being a market for American and European goods, will be an exporter of gigantic proportions. And the earth will be starved because of this "over-production." And if the workers, who have all power, remain as stupid to owning the land and machinery and shortening the hours of labor, they ought to starve as being unfit for association.

The Chicago Chronicle takes a column to tell its readers "Why Socialism Fails." As there has never been a single experiment of Socialism in the history of the world, the argument reminds me of the trial of Jones for killing Smith, when Smith was produced

alive and well in court. If the Chronicle or any other authority will cite an instance in which any nation owned and operated all the means of production and distribution, and in which industries the workers alone had a voice in the management and distribution of the products, then I will be willing to admit that Socialism has failed and is an idle dream of the half-crazed idiot. Communist societies, colonies and industries are no more Socialism than any other corporation. PUBLICLY owned and operated industries only are Socialistic—private, or corporately owned, never. And no publicly owned and operated industry can give the people its full benefit so long as other related industries are privately owned, for the latter will corrupt the public service, as you note the express, telegraph and railroad lobbies corrupt public officials and nullify much of the real functions of the postal system. The postal system never hires lobbies to corrupt officers of corporations, but the reverse is always true. It is delightful that the daily press is calling attention to Socialism so much, as it will cause investigation and make more Socialists.

Socialism and Land.

IN the establishment of socialism, what will the government do with the man who owns a farm—will it buy or confiscate it?—J. R. Jenkins.

Not necessarily either. Suppose you had a farm of 320 acres and the government should offer you employment at more than you could make working your farm, would you not take the job? Well, what would you do with your farm—rent it to some other man? But suppose the other man could get as good a paying position with the government as you—that public employment was open to all—you could not rent your farm. You would probably abandon your farm as have thousands of others when they could no longer make a living on them because monopoly had touched the exchanges of commodities with their withering hands. The land would no longer be worth your paying the tax and it would revert to the public by reason of taxes. The government would have to buy some land to begin agricultural operations, but once begun it would absorb more and more of the labor of the land at greater pay than small farming could pay. As the public industrial departments expanded they would take in all the labor and private employers would be unable to hire help without paying more than they could produce, because they could not afford the fine subdivision of labor and extensive machinery that the public employing hundreds of thousands of people in each industry could. But if you and other land owners received more from the government or public for your labor than you could make working for yourselves individually would that not benefit you? And would you call it confiscation because you would not use your land and permit it to go back to the public rather than pay tax? The government can employ such specialization, machinery and methods in agriculture that the products of each worker will average more than \$5,000 a year and it can therefore give that much to each worker without raising any of it by taxation. How many farmers in this country would like to turn over their land for such employment? And also know that such employment would fall to each of their children and their children's children? The little farmer and the little trades people do not know what benefits would accrue to them by Socialism, else they would be red hot for it. They have not studied the problem and naturally know nothing about it. If they will read up on it they will find out for themselves and all the powers of earth could not keep them from working for Socialism.

Crazy Competition.

WHAT is specially striking in the figures given above is the large increase in the number of insane persons since 1890. This is partly explained by the fact that many insane persons have been brought to light in this decade; that is, by accurate statistics are preserved. But this does not explain the increase. It is evident that the fight for existence is growing steadily fiercer; that the excitement of modern life is increasing, with the consequence that the weak minds give way under this pressure. It is to be remembered too, that the decade witnessed a financial panic and a long period of hard times; and nothing contributes more to insanity than business depressions, lack of work and an insufficient living.—New Orleans Times-Democrat, Dec. 4.

But Socialism which would insure every one plenty for two or three hours' daily work, which would have no business worries nor people out of work, would be awful, so it would! It is too Utopian to be contemplated! It could not be applied until the time is made over! And the article goes on to say that insanity has increased twice as fast as population! This "fight for existence" what capitalists call "incentive," and the people must have it if it drives them an crazy. Great country and great social system.

A resolution of sympathy with the Boers has been presented in congress—but it will be no go. The idea of this country, waging a war of conquest and extermination against the Filipinos, passing a resolution of sympathy for a people struggling for liberty! And in a congress owned by British interests!

The progress of the world is measured by the degree that the people comprehend new ideas and principles.

Kaiser William Thought the Same.

IN a special dispatch from Chicago to the Philadelphia North American, under date of December 2, Senator Mark Hanna is reported as saying:

"When I was in New York just after the election a thoughtful man said to me: 'Well, we've saved the country again, but I tremble for the future. Sooner or later we're going to have a tremendous struggle in this country between the forces of conservatism on one side and Socialism on the other, and I am afraid Socialism may carry the day.' I am not a bit afraid of that, I replied, and I'll tell you why. There are two things that will prevent it. One is the American school system; the other is the Roman Catholic church. That great church is just as much against Socialism as the protestant churches, as I happen to know. In the last campaign appeals to class hatred were frowned upon by the highest dignitaries and most influential men of the Catholic organization. As long as this restraining force continues to operate you need have no fear of Socialism dominating America."

In Catholic Germany, France, Belgium and Holland Socialism has shown its greatest strength, and free schools are there also. Bro. Hanna is grasping a straw. Many Catholics in this country are devoted Socialists. It's coming.

Costs but Six Cents to Murder.

THE latest jury estimate of the value of human life has been fixed at six cents. The administratrix of the estate of Catharine Tracy, who was killed by the Union Railway Company, was awarded this munificently compensatory sum. This was one cent more than the cost of a ride on the car the wheels of which crushed her to death.

It was just enough to prove that the corporation was technically culpable for the murder, but that the poor victim was of small account in any event. In fact it was so, own that the woman, being somewhat advanced in years and having no earning capacity, was of no special use to any one. Except for the six cents involved, it made no difference whether the woman was killed or allowed to live out her few remaining years. Life thus becomes so cheap that it is not worth considering in the chances of obtaining any reasonable retribution for its loss.—New York Herald, Nov. 13.

At this rate the whole population of the United States is worth but \$4,500,000! The government pays thousands of dollars in pensions for the lives it destroys in the exciting game called war, but corporations pay only six cents! Two hundred years ago French noblemen were permitted to kill two laborers a day without punishment, but were fined a small sum if they killed more than two. This country is getting very close to that feudal time when it costs only six cents to kill a working person.

If you leave the question of liberty, with the king, he will settle it in his own interest. If you leave the money question to the influence of bankers and loaners, they will settle it in their interest. And that's what's the matter.

The subsidies before congress mean that the government is to help the rich, by paying them to do business and taxing the people for it—but it would be rank anarchy for the farmers or laboring men to ask the government they uphold to furnish capital to help them who need it! But the people voted to be skinned, and the skimmers should not be censured.

Pasadena, Cal., adopted a new charter at the late election and the people petitioned the makers to give them direct legislation that they might vote on the ordinances, but true to their distrust of the people they incorporated the idea in such a condition that the council could pass an ordinance thirty days before election and shut the people out from having a voice in the matter. The rulers are afraid to trust the people. The Socialists are desirous of trusting the people. And yet the people vote against the Socialists!

According to Wall street reports, English capitalists are perfecting arrangements that give them the control of the great Cramp ship yards of this country. Thus we see the ship building plants on which Uncle Sam depends for his war vessels, passing into the hands of foreign nations! Foreigners own the iron highways of the nation; own the controlling banking interests; own the great factories and trusts; own untold millions of acres of the land. Now all that they need is to own the army, and they virtually do that by having as partners in their ownership the rich men who control the law-making bodies of the nation that raise and equip the army. But we are the greatest and freest nation on earth!

The Monarch Rubber Co., of St. Louis, sends out a circular to its patrons in which it says that the rubber trust threatens to cut the price of goods. And that would be an awful thing for the consumers, wouldn't it? Trusts can and, when competition appears, do sell goods cheaper than the little fellows can afford. People will buy where their little money will go the farthest. Hence the success of the trusts and the department stores. The little fellows can howl all they please, but the game will go on to the end, until every little fellow in commerce has disappeared. The little fellows will tell you they believe in competition, but when they find some big fellow who can give them the clear medicine, you will hear them howling for mercy and begging for patronage at larger prices than their competitors are asking. The game grows interesting.

SOCIALISM IN AMERICA:

Or the Relation of the Socialist Idea to the American Idea.

THE Social Democracy had its origin in Germany, having been founded by Lassalle in 1863. Since the union of the Lassalle and Marx groups of Socialists in 1875, the movement has had remarkable development. Modern or scientific Socialism, in distinction from old or idealistic Socialism, is a movement of about fifty years growth.

If it is a question of origin, Socialism is undoubtedly of a foreign stock. If it is a question of need, of fitness, of adaptability, Socialism is American. The fulfillment of the American Idea can come only through new organization, through higher intelligence, through deeper discernment as to the nature and need of man. The desire for liberty is planned so deep in the human breast that no government can long endure which does not satisfy it.

The politicians of our day, the lying papers of the capitalists, which manufacture news instead of reporting it, would have the idea continued and strengthened that Socialism is foreign, an importation which America does not need, a relic of barbarism which the emigrants from European monarchies have not yet outgrown. They would have all men believe that our present system of mis-government must be perpetuated. They endeavor to hide the fact that we are living under a plutocracy, a government of, by and for the wealthy class.

The intelligent man knows that Socialism is an expression of world-need—the genuine cry of the oppressed in all lands. Though it has different forms in every nation and its political expression must undergo many evolutionary changes before it brings its own ideal of Socialism, still it is representative of a higher social order, the next evolution of liberty. It means a new system of society. It means the brotherhood of man. It means the solidarity of labor all over the world. It means an end of strife. It means the exploitation of helpless nations must cease. It advocates education of all the people in the practice of freedom and the administration of their own government. It is the ideal of all who love their kind.

The development of Socialism has followed the pressure of the monopolizers of the earth. It is in America because there is need for it. People are made Socialists just as they become conscious of their own helplessness under the existing order. The taxation of people through trusts without their consent is contrary to the American idea of representation. The use of the government by capitalists is contrary to the "Spirit of 1776." I wish to trace the relation of the Socialist idea to the American idea. We will quote the ideas of our forefathers:

Daniel Webster said in 1824, "Labor in this country is independent and proud. It has not to ask the patronage of capital, but capital solicits the aid of labor." Think what a complete transformation in the present complete bondage and helpless degradation of labor!

In 1830 Webster used this phrase: "The people's government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people." Contrast this ideal with that Millionaires' Club called "the senate of the United States," and the "representatives" of corporate interests!

Among the great principles found in Webster's speeches are the following, which are identical to the true American and the true Socialist:

"Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it."

"It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment—Independence now and Independence forever."

"Justice is the great interest of man on earth."

"Knowledge is the only fountain both of the love and the principles of human liberty."

"Mind is the great lever of all things; human thought is the process by which human ends are ultimately answered."

Theodore Parker, the great anti-slavery leader and abolitionist, said in 1850:

"There is what I call the American idea. This idea demands, as the proximate organization thereof, a democracy—that is a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people; of course, a government of the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God. For shortness' sake, I will call it the idea of Freedom."

The Declaration of Independence adopted in 1776 is the inspiration of true Socialists today. "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such a government, and to provide new guards for their future security."

The burden of Socialists at the present time is the duty and privilege of causing Americans to see that these ideals of our forefathers can only be realized by a combined, co-operative movement of the people, and every one of them is covered by the term, Socialism.

The last election proved the folly of talking about political freedom without industrial freedom. As long as the political bosses control the capitalists and manufacturers, or the reverse, just so long will methods be found to control the votes of dependent toilers. Many a man voted for the measure of "prosperity" he saw in his present job with the thought of wife and children in his mind, rather than his privilege of being a free man in a free land. The latter thought seemed mockery to him.

What is the value of freedom to put a ballot in a box unless it represents enough power in co-operation with his fellows, to bring liberty of body from the excessive, unnecessary, slavish toil to secure a bare living? What is the value of liberty to tramp across the country when the fear of starvation cannot be removed? The unequal distribution of wealth and the monopoly of land and machinery which all the people need, is the heart of the American social and political problem.

Alexander Hamilton said: "Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society. It ever has been, and ever will be pursued, until it is obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit."

The central thought of Socialism is the

practical application of justice to the distribution of the resources of this wonderful land of America. The very extent and quality of its resources made the idea of monopoly impossible to our forefathers. Even now the people put the thought away as an idle dream of night. Soon all the people will awake to find the giant of their dream has the very necessities of their existence fast in his clutches, and nothing but money will open his hand. No matter how patriotic, how religious, how worthy, how well-meaning they may be, nothing will pass current in the domain of Capitalized Greed but the coin of his realm. Prayers and tears will not move corporations, for they have no souls. The seed of the people is the center of his desire and attack, for that once "cornered" the "gold standard" can be maintained and the people must produce the coin or starve.

Access to the land and the tools is denied the people. Money alone will enable them to live. With improved machinery hand labor is not needed, and the mass of the people must either move off the earth or take possession of it. The earth and its resources belong to all the people. Neither kings nor capitalists have divine right to what all the people need. HARRY C. THOMPSON.

An Argument for Socialism.

No doubt our total abstinence friends will suggest that the brewers who put arsenic in their beer are really benefactors of humanity; that beer is a poison in any form, and that if people can be deterred from drinking it by any kind of adulteration or poisoning, good will have been done. They would argue that it is only necessary for people to become teetotalers, to give up drinking beer altogether, and the trouble would disappear; it would not matter a straw then if the beer were poisoned, as nobody would be injured by it, since nobody drank it. Unfortunately there is no such solution of the difficulty. It is not only beer which is faked and adulterated with noxious drugs until it becomes a veritable poison. So-called temperance drinks are quite as injurious, generally speaking, as the worst imitation of beer that was ever put upon the market; and no kind of drink or food is free from the poisoners' art today. Boric acid, an undoubted poison, is used for preserving milk, and for enabling profit-mongering traders to palm off stale butter, ham and other articles of food for fresh. Salicylic acid, again, a poisonous drug, is used in lime-juice lemon-juice and some so-called British wines. Formalin, another very dangerous drug, is used for the adulteration of milk; while glucose, to which has been ascribed the arsenic found in the poisonous beer, is, it appears, largely used in the manufacture of cheap sweets and jams. It is quite clear, therefore, that no matter what we may eat or drink we always run the risk of being poisoned, in consequence of the filthy adulteration carried on under that private enterprise in which the one object sought is to make a profit for the individual enterpriser, and the last thing thought of is whether his product is likely to be useful or harmful to the community. And from this condition of things there is clearly no escape as long as private enterprise rules. Adulteration Acts have proven absolutely useless. The only remedy is Socialism, under which food will be produced for people to eat, and not as means for poisoning some for the profit of others.—Justice.

Brann's Opinion of the Rich.

I can understand every crime in the calendar but the crime of greed, every lust of the flesh but the lust for gain, every sin that ever damned a soul but the sin of selfishness. By all the sacred beasts of Egypt, I'd rather be a tramp and divide my handouts with one more hungry; I'd rather be a mungy dog with my kind, than be a multi-millionaire, with the blood of a snake, the heart of a beast, than carry my soul in my purse. When I think of the 3,000 children in Chicago without rags to shield nakedness from the cold north wind; of the 10,000 innocents such as Christ blessed, who die every year of the world for lack of food; of the millions every year whose cry goes up night and day to God's throne—not for salvation, but for soap; not for the robe of righteousness, but for a second-hand pair of pants—and then contemplate those beside whose hoarded wealth that of Lydia's ancient kings were but a beggar's patrimony praying to him who reversed the laws of nature to feed the poor, I long for the mystic power to coin sentences that sear like sulphur flames from hot hell and weave of words a whip of scorpions to lash the rascals naked through the world.—Brann's leonoclast.

Capitalism Demands a Sacrifice.

A bill has been defeated by the Georgia legislature for the protection of children in the factories of that state. This is what might have been expected to occur in a state that is entirely controlled by the bourbon despotism, which believes as much in industrial law as it used to believe in chattel slavery. The sentiments of the democratic leaders have never changed.

One paper asserts that some of the members of the Georgia legislature actually fought the bill on the ground that such a law would be injurious to capitalism, and that it is necessary to allow little children to be enslaved that there may be profits made on invested capital. The oppression and robbery of childhood, the degradation of womanhood, and the enslavement of manhood are mere incidents in the eyes of those who support the present system.

The cotton factories in the state of Georgia have been paying from 25% to 90% on the invested capital, and under these circumstances the helpless children of the state are to be enslaved by a brutal system of capitalism for the benefit of those who are sucking their life-blood and grinding their bodies into profits. This is the social hell that afflicts a society which is supported at the ballot box by the fathers of helpless and innocent children. Most church members support the infernal system and place the rights of property above morals, virtue and human souls.

No state deserves to be called civilized that does not possess a sufficient amount of virtue to protect helpless children against the brutality of capitalism, and as one newspaper published in Georgia asserts: "The state is disgraced in the eyes of the whole world."

The action of the Georgia legislature in defeating a measure to protect helpless children in the slave pens of that state should convince every workingman and every friend of humanity in the south, that the southern bourbons are as much under the influence of capitalism as the republicans are, led by Mark Hanna. There is no difference between them, except the democrats are worse in their actions. There are child labor laws in most of the republican states, which of course are poorly executed, while the democrats of Geor-

gia refuse to place a child labor law upon the statute books.

All this shows the powerful influence capitalism has over legislation and that the capitalist class own the old parties, boots and breeches. And that there is no hope of a better civilization as long as the working class are fools enough to vote for capitalist parties.

The democrats have been saying much about republican friendship for the trusts, while it is notorious that in the south where the democrats hold the supreme power there is no protection comparatively to the working class, and so far as I know there has never been a law placed upon the statute books by the democrats of the south protecting children from the greed of capitalism.

This is a sad commentary on the rule of the bourbon democracy, but it is true.—Farmers' Review.

Socialism ..in the.. 20th Century

By M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, France.

THE Socialist movement is co-extensive with the civilized world. It knows no national limits. Where civilization is high there collectivism is the strongest. The twentieth century will see it in full swing. It will not retrograde. The hands of the economic clock can never be moved back to feudalism. Socialism cannot remain stationary, for it is a vital force. The only possible evolution for it is in an onward and upward course.

Socialism works for concord and peace. It makes hearts generous and gives us men of good will. The solidarity of the human race should be the aim of noble minds. Such solidarity enforces the sovereignty of right. Might is not right and never will be with the people. Solidarity of the race breaks the back of mere brute force. Men should not bend the knee to blind power. Solidarity promotes peace. What can be more noble than a festival of work and peace? Honorable peace is more glorious than the most brilliant war.

The grave and delicate questions of social economy are now all tempered by Socialism. Mechanism and invention are of use only in so far as they improve the position of mankind. We measure the degree of a people's civilization not by mechanical improvements, but by the welfare of the men of toil. This is the highest and noblest standard of measurement.

It is generally laid down that man is the architect of his own fortune. But society must let him have the leisure to work it out. He must not be brutalized by a task beyond his strength.

This applies to all nations and races. For sons of different races and citizens of different nationalities belong to the same family. The duty of all is to increase the common patrimony. The legion of unknown toilers must not be forgotten.

In the coming century the organisms of iron and steel will continue more and more to replace flesh and bone, epidemics will be unknown, distance will still further disappear. Science will keep in multiplying the means she puts at man's disposal. The greatest service it can render to man is to teach him the material and moral grandeur of union-of-solidarity. Where Socialism holds sway the hatred born of uncultured brains disappears. It vanquishes misery to a large extent.

Altruism is the sweetest of sentiments. Even personal interest justifies it. Men of all nations should foster societies for self-help. Such associations group men together to resist individual weakness.

Human solidarity will never stop at the frontier. It lessens the inequalities born of the social regime. It draws the world's children closer together. Promote it, and the time will come when these latter will know no strifes save the fruitful rivalries of peace and the splendid struggles of labor.

Socialism will go on widening the ethical conception of political economy. It were worth one's while to study its influence upon economical and political thought. Co-operation, the municipality, the state, will all be brought in to aid Socialism. I should like to see the principle of association developed as much as possible.

The time has gone by when men are frightened by mere words. The men of the twentieth century will be at least as brave as we are. They will not fear to have the word Socialist flung at their heads. They will know that there is a noble and generous idea behind that word.

The progress of Socialism in the new century is insured by the triumph of democracy. In France, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Italy, Spain, England, everywhere in Europe I see it making gigantic strides. It has found a foothold in the far off Antipodes, and it has crossed the Atlantic to the great Republic of the West.

A triumphant democracy means a worldwide fraternity. The twentieth century will lead us far toward that goal.—New York Journal.

DON'T FORGET
To get in your contribution to the doctor's fund at once, in order that your state may get the credit.

Effects of Civilization.

The Scientific American of October 6 on page 216 gives a brief description of the Plate Indians of Alaska. It describes them as originally a powerful tribe of very great ingenuity, says an exchange, who lived peaceful lives of comparative comfort, but goes on to say that the advent of the whites introduced disease and drunkenness which has well nigh destroyed the race and the persistent slaughter of game has reduced them to almost an absolute fish diet. This has been the history of the march of our boasted "Christianity and civilization" in all climes and countries. It finds a simple, virtuous people and albeit they are what we term "savages," and civilization's first act has been invariably to introduce whisky and debauchery and extermination surely and swiftly follows and civilization gets the property. Friends, look at yourselves! Look carefully around you. See the brothels, gambling dens, jails, dens of iniquity, starving, ragged and forlorn men, women, children, the sweat shops, the open traffic in virtue, the rampant rascality on every hand—civilization! Then look at the savage before contact with us—honest, simple, free from vice, and say in your own mind which is really the best people.

Labor Organization vs. Competition.

THE abolition of competition in the labor market is necessarily the first and most important object of organized labor. In fact, this is necessarily the primary object of all organizations and associations of every kind, viz: to abandon competition and co-operate in securing the end desired. It might reasonably be supposed that with all the varied and multitudinous organizations which make the closing years of the nineteenth century an epoch in the world's history, each seeking to restrict or abolish competition in its own particular field of operations, and that being thus assailed on all sides the whole competitive system of industry would be speedily annihilated, and abolished by common consent. But there is no immediate prospect that such will be the case, for we find that while each is endeavoring to drive competition from its own field it also seeks to maintain and perpetuate it in every other. For instance, capitalistic organizations are quite as anxious to force competition on labor as to rid themselves of it, and so with all the others. The fact remains however, that competition is hated and feared today by everybody. People dread it as they would the bubonic plague, but true to the individualistic instinct inborn through long centuries of competition, instead of applying the principle of the Golden Rule, it is every man for himself and devil take the other fellow. "On with the fight, let competition be unrestricted in every line of trade but mine," is the prevailing sentiment and the courts and legislatures are being appealed to on every hand and in a thousand ways to emphasize it.

So paradoxical has this sentiment grown that we not infrequently find individuals, organizations and political parties clamoring in the same breath for protection from the baneful effects of competition and for anti-trust legislation, to organize labor and dissolve trusts,—for the pooling of railroads and the disruption of labor organizations by injunction, etc.

It is needless to say that all organizations operating along these lines will result in disappointment and failure and can only intensify the evils they seek to remedy because each organization is, or inevitably will be, confronted by a counter organization or alliance to offset and nullify the power it is capable of exercising, so that in the end all are likely to find themselves relatively where they started. The competitive struggle will, however, be carried on along new lines and will be as much greater in magnitude than formerly, as the organization is greater than the individual. This stage of industrial evolution finds a striking parallel in the existing political systems and international situation generally.

The parallelism is traceable to the operation of private competition which is the actuating principle in both national and individual affairs. With all these hostile camps getting into line it begins to look as though modern civilization was approaching a crisis which will eclipse anything the world has hitherto experienced. To those who fully appreciate the gravity of the situation, the outlook is anything but encouraging. It makes me tired to see so many earnest, enthusiastic souls struggling in this interminable vortex of conflicting interests and wasting their energies to no purpose. If people were not so blinded by selfishness the impending crisis might be averted. If we were only half as anxious to protect our neighbors from competition as we are to avoid it ourselves, the competitive system of industry would be abandoned in short order. The struggle would end and peace would follow, gently as the dawn of summer. But it is scarcely to be hoped that the long reign of selfishness will terminate so peacefully.

Instead, it is daily becoming more obvious that it will result in the great "time of trouble" foretold by Christ and the prophets with which "the present evil world" or age is to end and the reign of righteousness to begin.

This happy consummation will be reached according to several corroborating lines of inspired prophecy in 1915. It is not my purpose to discourage or antagonize the organization of labor—on the contrary, I am in sympathy with it, and believe that it is largely through its agency that the emancipation of labor will eventually be accomplished. My object is to point out to those of the trades unions who believe in the capitalistic and wage system and other features of competition; the fact that all efforts to permanently improve the condition of labor through organization or otherwise, will prove abortive as long as the competitive system of industry exists, because the waste necessarily involved in competition absorbs so much of the general product, that labor will indeed be fortunate in getting the bare necessities of life. There is certainly little to be hoped for from the reduction of profits to capital when there are now so many thousands of business failures annually. We must not overlook the fact that labor creates all wealth, and therefore, supports all who are not productively and usefully employed, as well as those that are, viz: the idle rich and the idle poor; the busy profit-makers; rent collectors and interest-takers; the footpad and tax collector; the men who make the laws and those who are in jails and penitentiaries for breaking them; lawyers, burglars, peddlers and drummers; bankers, brokers and professional gamblers of all sorts, together with the whole burdensome and expensive monetary system and all connected with it. All these and innumerable other forms of waste, including nearly all of the present expenses of government must be supplied out of the general product before the claims of labor can even be considered, and is the true cause of labor's poverty. Socialism would make the government an industrial machine, productive, and self-sustaining in every feature, as the postal department now is, and would remove this whole burden of waste from the back of labor, and nothing else will.

Verily labor is a worshiper of strange gods, and is paying the penalty of its idolatry. It creates capital and then bows down to worship the work of its hands, and says in substance: "O, our god capital, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in congress; give us each day our daily bread, (wages) and forgive us our trespass upon the earth, for it is thine, and all that is therein. We humbly acknowledge our absolute dependence upon thee, even for the small fraction of our products that we receive at thy hand, for without thee we can do nothing. Employ us, we pray thee, and make us thy servants, for our sole desire is to serve thee faithfully. Give us steady work and to thee be all the praise and the profit, for thine is the kingdom, the power, the glory forever and ever. Amen." I do not mean to be irreverent. I would have labor tear these false gods from their thrones and abolish this idolatrous worship. For as long as it is thus dependent upon capital for the means of subsistence, and struggles merely for paltry concessions, it will continue to go ragged and hungry. For in such a struggle the advantages are over-

whelmingly with capital, and must remain relatively so, no matter to what extent organization is carried. In fact, the organization of capital is easy and profitable, as demonstrated by the trust, while that of labor is difficult and expensive. Besides, capital can remain idle without serious loss, while labor is being starved into submission. But granting for the sake of illustration, which we could not otherwise do, that labor could dictate wages and terms of employment. Does not all of the product belong to the capitalist employer? Who shall fix its price? Can he not in turn dictate its price and charge for it what he pleases? If every increase in wages is followed, as it undoubtedly must be, by a corresponding increase in the cost of living, labor gains nothing, and those out of work are just that much worse off than before. For instance, if the trades unions succeed in forcing up wages in the building trades, the profits of the contractor who pays it are not diminished thereby, as he includes it in his estimates of cost. Neither does it affect the owner of the building; he simply adds it to the rental, or if a merchant or other business man, he charges it up to his patrons. And thus it is shifted from one to another until it is finally merged in the general cost of living, and so in every line of trades. The burden of taxation, place it where you will, is also shifted in the same way, and finally rests directly or indirectly on labor. Some well-meaning people believe that if labor organizations would go into politics and get control of the government, they could then improve the condition of labor. That, however, would all depend on how they would use the powers of government. If they used it merely to enforce the usual demands of labor, viz: to tax the land or capital or to increase wages or reduce hours of labor, abolish child labor, create boards of arbitration, etc., they might just as well stay out of politics, because, as we have already pointed out, the condition of labor cannot be permanently bettered along these lines, nor would the control and regulation of private business by the state or national government amount to anything. Nothing has ever been accomplished in this way, and never can be. Every additional inspector or commissioner appointed for this purpose is just that much of an additional burden on labor.

But if labor organizations aim at the abolition of the competitive system of industry with all its accompanying evils, war, waste, want, misery and crime, and to establish in its stead an industrial or Social Democracy in which all would share equally the burdens and products of labor, then the sooner they get control of the government the better. JOSEPH HILL.

"Ideal" Labor Conditions

From a Capitalistic Standpoint.

Cuyler Smith, a Southern cotton manufacturer, in a recent issue of the Boston Textile World, discusses the ideal labor conditions of the South, from a capitalistic standpoint. No "wage slavery," no "class consciousness," seems to exist there, and all attempts of "labor leaders" to organize unions and start labor wars seem to have failed. Mr. Smith tells the reason for this as follows:

"The operatives of the new cotton-factories are the children and grandchildren of the men who fought in the Civil War, now gray veterans who spend the evening of their lives in the cottage chimney corners, oracles and Nestors for all the young folks gone up to town to handle the spinning-frame and loom. No sooner is a mill company organized by the progressive capitalists of the village than the old soldier, hearing the good news bawled over the fence by a passing neighbor, back from a day's trading in town, calls up his family and announces his intention of journeying 'er town tomorrow, an' I reckon the colonel will give yer er chance to help him run his factory.' The old man does go to the colonel, the same man who led him and his friends on the great battle-fields of that regrettable struggle. He takes his wealthy friend aside and bespeaks his 'akin' them chillun, ever one uv 'em, in yer mill. Me and my ole woman need the support, Colonel, an' yer'll only give um er chance.' The mill is built, and the old man brings the hands to live in the clean, brightly painted cottages on the hill to begin a new life where all the family may work and earn more clear money in one month than they have made in twelve months on the cotton farm. The old man goes home to his cabin, but the young people are never away from his conservative influence, for Saturday night sees them going out for Sunday at the old home. Then all questions, especially the one now coming to the front, 'Shall we join a labor union?' are discussed. These old men advise against the joining of a union. Monday the operatives are at the mill, and turned a deaf ear to the organizer who was eagerly listened to last week. It is a combination of all these peculiar conditions that makes the growth of labor union among Southern cotton-mill workers slow growth."

THE OTHER SIDE.

Children from eight to nine years of age work in the cotton mills of North Carolina from six at night to six in the morning, for the princely sum of ten cents a night says the Typographical Journal. These mills pay a regular dividend of 10% to the stockholders. Are the owners of these mills human beings? Fancy enjoying the luxuries of life at the expense of the labor of little children in the long hours of the night! The Chinese don't need missionaries half as badly as do the cotton operators of the south. If they can't be reached by the gospel, more effective measures should be adopted, for such barbarities are a disgrace to the state and nation. It is not unlikely the plea will be made that these operators are public benefactors, inasmuch as they keep the little one out of mischief by furnishing employment at the munificent wages noted.

And the Horse Laughed.

I have heard so many blamed asses talk in my time, that I can understand horse talk. Some time ago in passing through a field I saw a convention of horses, and a fine, young, spirited animal thus addressed them: "We are slaves. We are held and cared for, not for the love man has for us, but for the profit we are to him. These fields have been broken by our strength, these crops have been cultivated by us, yet neither the fields nor the crops are ours. We are fenced from the things we have created, by creatures that are weaker than we are. Why should we submit? Let us rise in our strength and throw off the yoke." But the others heard him with indifference; and a man approached, and despite his plunges and frantic appeals to his indifferent companions, soon had him in harness and reduced him to docility.—Push.

Foreign Notes.

The Socialists have gained five seats in the municipal council at Leipzig; they obtained 7,529 votes.

The editor of the Socialist paper at Bremen has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for criticizing the senate, (i. e. the ruling body of that town, which is one of the old Hanse towns.)

The Socialists have been drawing attention to the evil effects of a large army in Italy, and have proposed a reduction of 100,000,000 fr. in the army estimates, but this proposal has been rejected.

The Avanti has been comparing the amount of money spent on elementary education by Italy and Switzerland. Though Switzerland has only a population of 3,000,000, she spends 43,000,000 fr. a year; while Italy, with a population of over 30,000,000, only spends 30,000,000 fr. for the same purpose.

The German coal mine syndicate has agreed to produce 10% less coal than the syndicate allotments after January 1, in order to maintain prices, says a Berlin dispatch. The press sharply criticizes this decision as calculated to hinder the development of German industries. What are they going to do about it?

Sicily has a population of about 3,000,000, but has only 135,000 children attending school, while in Switzerland there are 500,000 at school. The result is that in Sicily over 82% of the population are illiterate, while in Switzerland it is only 1/2%. And there are part of Italy, such as the Abruzzi and Calabria, where the proportion of illiterates is greater still.

The Socialists have decided to introduce several bills in the Italian parliament. One relates to the labor of women and children, one to the municipalization of the public works, and one proposes to abolish the iniquitous system of the "domestic coat," by which the government can now take citizens without trial and compel them to live in other places.

Representatives of Senator Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, arrived at Leghorn this week, says a dispatch from Rome, and are closing up a deal through Gastaldi & Co., of Genoa, representing Alexander Konta, by which Senator Proctor takes over the entire Carrara quarries. These, with his Vermont possessions, will give the Senator practical control of a large proportion of the marble output of the world. The price is understood to approximate \$10,000,000.—Chicago American.

Bebel made a splendid speech in the German reichstag in attacking the government for the expedition to China. He showed how the Boxer movement was really a patriotic movement, and that the European powers were the real aggressors. It may be noted that Sir Robert Hart, who has lived in China for over forty years, is exactly of the same opinion, and in his recent article in the Fortnightly Review, he has pointed out the evils of the present attitude of the European powers towards China.

Prince Imeretinsky, the governor-general of Warsaw, after having tried without any avail all other means of repression against the Polish Socialist party, has resolved to revive the white terror. On July 27 the first order of the prince appeared in the local official paper ordering two members of the said party—F. Sviderski and V. Voznyak—to be court-martialed, although there is no state of war in Russian Poland. The explanation of the fact is that the Russian penal code, as applied by ordinary courts, does not provide capital punishment for any other crime than an attempt against the liberty, safety or life of the Tsar, or his relatives, and for open rebellion, or preparation for it—with which crimes Sviderski and Voznyak were not charged; while a court-martial applies special punitive laws, according to which many offenses for which the penal code provides hard labor in the mines, are punished with death. Further events have shown that the order of July 27 was no mere threat, or exception, but the inauguration of a new policy of terror. On the 22nd and 23rd of September last, another court-martial was held on the Polish Socialists Chervinski, Yeziorowski, Mroczki, Routskovski, Karch, Kravchik and Glinki. All seven have been sentenced to death.

The coal syndicate's action in restricting the production 10% while German industries are suffering from high prices of coal, excites much sharp discussion and will give animus to the forthcoming reichstag debate on the resolution providing for government control of trusts, says a dispatch from Berlin.

A correspondent of one of the London daily papers complains of the effect of the growth of capitalist combination in the drapery trade. He says: "Ten years ago Messrs. J. and P. Coats were one of several competing firms manufacturing sewing cottons. During the last few years, like Aaron's rod, they have swallowed up all their competitors, and today J. and P. Coats, Limited, have the monopoly. They have a called-up capital of seven millions; today's price for a \$500 share is \$3,500, and on November 14, last, they declared a dividend of 30%." The writer complains that this enormous profit is made out of the pockets of the poorest as no one is able to do without a reel of cotton. That the poor have to pay is certain, whoever gets the profit, and it is quite evident that Messrs. Coats are able to force up prices, now that they have a monopoly. But we welcome the growth of such combinations as theirs; it is the beginning of the final phase of capitalism.—London Justice.

The Russian Socialist and labor movement of the present day was represented at the recent Socialist congress in Paris, in September last, by no less than twenty-two delegates, who, though mostly refugees, held twenty-three mandates within the empire. We mention this fact for the benefit, not of Socialists only, but of all friends of Russian freedom, be they indifferent or even inimical to Socialism, as one that must command their greatest interest and sympathy. As a matter of fact, nine-tenths of the Social Democratic activity in Russia is confined to work among the factory population on a trade-unionist basis. Now, in the empire of the Tsars, where the citizen is denied the right of directing his own social and political destinies, any independent action, be it a claim of workmen for higher wages, shorter hours, hygienic improvements in work shops, the enforcement of existing laws so far as favorable to the working population, or the propaganda of officially prohibited ideas, inevitably assumes a political meaning, and undermines the official principle. Besides this, as the government does everything in its power to prevent any further settlement and re-arrangement of their mutual relations between employer and employed, nearly every strike becomes a political object lesson to the strikers, and not infrequently to both sides concerned, showing them how much their economic and personal interests suffer from the present autobureaucratic regime. A strike is always practice in organization and propaganda. The

circulation of independent literature is its inevitable concomitant, and this literature fixes the attention of the working people, as will be seen later, not only on economic, but also, and at least as much, on political questions. In a word, the Russian Socialist and labor movement, though carried on in the name of class struggle, in fact, awakens the Russian masses and prepares them for the coming national demand for personal rights and a responsible popular government.

The Seal of 1900.

Along the highways are grouped the woodlands with their music of bird and breeze; around them and stretching away are the fields with their wealth of grain, and by them the uplifting of the wild rose o'er the wild field.

But before these—brighter than these—more easily found than the soul of these, are shining, painted boards, bright letters covering the projecting rock of the hill, and great "signs" rising between you and the grove, telling you: "Go to Drow's for Dry Goods;" "Thomas wishes you to see his new and beautiful line of Millinery;" "If you would save money, see Jones, the Druggist."

Passing from our home to the town, fifty times are we met by these bright faces calling us to think as low as they for a moment. Before we may know all there is in a thousand-shaded wood, wrapped in the purest veiling haze, we must consider, "Save Dollars at Drow's."

And here this hill, hewn from the solid rock, rugged and aglow with wild nature, tells us at every jutting point (before we may know the story nature has written there—before we may know her tenderness and sublimity) tells us to consider "dollars and dimes;" "Save money here;" "Money to Loan."

Builders of today, whence came the soul of these signs? Why do they come up everywhere between Nature's face and man? Why is the crystal spring flowing out through a network of horrid, twisted lettering?

It is the stamp of the present. It is the voice of our ideal. It is the mingling of the loud dust with our lives. It is 1900 with its seal of gold. It is Shakespear's shyllock who has hurried along before us over the highways, hanging his sign between us and nature, and awaits us in the shops of the town—smiling and in fair faces.

The ancient heathen held the mountains sacred. We make them into gatherers of gold.

O, nineteen-hundred and dollars and gold! It is you who build the saloon, who makes the robber; it is you who call with your gilt and glitter, and the youth turns away from the fields and from the plow, and becomes a "merchant." O, alas! If a change may not come!

A change will come. Whatever your opinion may be, and though you may call it fancy—or foolishness, there is a power in the world today, that, if it be given consideration, will unhinge the "sign" and open again the heart of nature to the heart of man. It will take all possibility of power from gold and dollars. It is the future—it is Socialism.

In change does the world advance. Fear not to step from where you have been. Rice, Kan. GEO. F. HIBNER.

The Real Kick.

We have studied the much perfected of late, the great civilized invention of the division of labor; we give it a false name. It is not, truly speaking, the labor that is divided, but the man;—divided into mere segments of men—broken into small fragments and crumbs of life; so that all the little piece of intelligence that is left in a man is not enough to make a pin or a nail, but exhausts itself in making the point of a pin or the head of a nail. It is a good and desirable thing, truly to make many pins a day; but if we could only see with what crystal sand their points are polished—sand of human souls—we should think there might be some loss in it also.

Men may be beaten, chained, tormented, yoked like cattle, slaughtered like summer flies, and yet remain in one sense, and the best sense, free. But to smother their souls within them, to blight and hew into rotting pollards the suckling branches of their human intelligence, to make the flesh and skin into leathern thongs to yoke machinery with toil—this is to be slave masters indeed. It is verily this degradation of the operative into a machine which is leading the mass of the nation into vain, incoherent, destructive struggling for a freedom of which they cannot explain the nature to themselves. Their universal outcry against wealth, and against nobility, is not forced from them either by the pressure of famine or the sting of mortified pride. These do much and have done much in all ages; but the foundations of society were never yet shaken as they are at this day.

It is not that men are ill-fed, but that they have no pleasure in the work by which they make their bread, and therefore look to wealth as the only means of pleasure. It is not that men are pained by the scorn of the upper classes, but they cannot endure their own; for they feel that the kind of labor to which they are condemned is verily a degrading one, and makes them less than men. Never had the upper classes so much sympathy for the lower, or charity for them, as they have at this day, and yet never were they so much hated by them.—From "The Stones of Venice," by John Ruskin, vol. ii. chap. vi. sec. 13-16.

APPEAL EIGHT postage was eight cents, and to send a letter more than a hundred miles cost a shilling. Three million letters and papers were then sent in a year; at the present time the post-offices handle about 30,000,000 pieces of mail in a single day.

One Way to Get Rich.

While riding on the cars in the state of Iowa, I was obliged to listen to the conversation of a prominent railroad man and high bank official, who described in glowing terms the way of the banks, including his own, by means of similar inner rings of the principal officers, organized into a loan and trust company, whose officers, being also the bank officers, borrowed most of the bank's money of themselves at a low rate of interest and relet it to the dear public at a very high rate of interest, thus fleecing both the bank and the poor people who were stockholders, and the people who had to borrow. The bank reports showed that their rate of interest was reasonable, and the dividends to ordinary stockholders did not seem large, and good nunes who never see below the surface, could say banks are very reasonable in their charges and cannot be, as fanatics charge, great means of oppression; but the poor people who were unmercifully skinned seldom are heard in the ordinary papers, and their sufferings pass unnoticed and unknown by the mass of men.—Prof. L'Amoreaux.

There were 603 postoffices in 1800; today we have 76,000—that is, in America alone. It took a letter sixteen days to go from Philadelphia to Lexington, Kentucky; twenty-two days to Nashville, Tennessee. The cheapest

Borrowed Plumes

The Socialist vote in California at 10,000 has increased 100% in two years. "We hain't got no kick comin'."—San Diego, Cal., Chief-tain.

It is evident that the S. D. P. polled more than 5,000 votes in Texas, more than half of which have never been accounted for by those who control the elections in this state.—Farmers' Review.

Each week Dun and Bradstreet's mercantile reports show longer lists of business men quitting business, because the trusts can do it so much nicer and easier. This is a sure sign of prosperity. O, let us be thankful.—Pueblo Courier.

If you are a Socialist, stand up like a man and say so. One brave and courageous man who has the courage to stand up and proclaim himself a Socialist, is worth a regiment of moral cowards who lack the courage to contend for truth.—Farmers' Review.

When one class of society must do all the useful work, and support a class that does no useful work for society, slavery exists. This is the present condition of the working class on the farms, in the factories, mines, on railroads and everywhere else.—Ardmore, I. T., Social Democrat.

It is surprising how many men were discharged from employment or given a reduction in wages the next morning after the election, and yet, there are people who believe that prosperity is the portion of the laborers and wealth producers. When will we learn that in co-operation is the only hope of relief?—Independence, Mo., Daily Letter.

The postoffice and the public schools are Socialist institutions. Would you do away with them? Would you not rather see other public necessities operated upon the same plan, such as the railroads, telegraphs, the express business, street car lines, telephones, water works and light and heating plants? If not, can you give an intelligent reason why not?—Van Horne, Iowa, Enterprise.

The trouble with the mine strikers in Hopkins county is that they don't act upon the anti-election initiative of their brethren in the anthracite region and strike while the iron was politically hot. It is now too late for them to enlist the altruistic intervention of their Uncle Mark, and they may as well go back to work upon whatever terms they can get from their masters.—Louisville, Ky., Times.

If the government can carry four pounds of freight, as it does in the postal service, why cannot it carry forty pounds? Why not forty tons? Naturally the telegraph is allied with the postal service. The latter transmits communications by letter and newspapers, while the other flashes it over the wires to points hundreds of thousands of miles apart. These utilities should be grouped and operated by the government—that is, the people, instead of farming out the privilege to corporations for private gain.—Southern Mercury.

The Standard Oil Co., pays over \$100,000,000 in dividends every year. That's a neat little sum, and it goes to make richer the already rich. Half a dozen families probably divide that amount and two or three families get the most of it. Not one of these people produce a dollar's worth of this wealth, but by monopolizing what God meant for all mankind, they are able to tax annually to any extent. Each of us contribute our mite to this royal sum.—Courier Herald.

The Social Democratic party is growing apace in Massachusetts. It was not in existence at the last presidential election, but it threw 8,262 votes for its gubernatorial candidate in 1899. This year its poll shows an aggregate of 16,000, or something like 4,000 more than is necessary to give it a recognized party standing. It is not unlikely that some of the increase was due to Bryan's attitude, which incurred strenuous activity against him by Socialists. It is evident that this Socialist organization must be reckoned with hereafter by our politicians. If it be a menace to good government, as many believe, it should be met manfully and with serious discussion on the merits of its program. It is something that can be no longer laughed away.—Boston Daily Transcript.

THE STATE

Which contributes the most to the doctors' fund by the time it reaches \$2,000 gets the Appeal one year to 8,000 doctors within its borders. That's the biggest propaganda chance you ever had. Whoop in your contribution. Unused postal subscription cards accepted as cash.

Such Awful Extravagance.

Investigations recently made by a medical committee in Edinburgh show that the poor of that city are quite as well fed as those in the large towns of Great Britain or America. The committee regrets that the old diet of porridge and milk of the laboring classes has been given up for tea and bread. It also points out that white bread as an energy producer is better than brown.

The World Continues to Move.

Two big capitalists died the other day—Railway King Henry Villard and Copper King Daly. The Northern Pacific trains run just as well without Villard. Copper is mined in Montana just as well without Daly. These men enjoyed immense incomes and immense power, not because they did any useful work, but because they owned certain great means of production and were in a position to prevent others from working.—Ex.

Delightful Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie has prepared an article on "Capital and Labor in the Twentieth Century." We select one paragraph for friendly, but dissenting, comment.

Says Mr. Carnegie, capitalist with Forty Millions a year income:

"There is a partnership of three in the industrial world. The FIRST of these is capital. Without it nothing can be built. From it comes the first breath of life into matter previously inert."

Should not this statement delight a philosophic mind?

First, according to dear Mr. Carnegie, the world was "without form and void."

Dim light flickered on the horizon, and as the dawn brightened capital was seen lying in nice heaps here and there, ready to give LABOR a chance.

Primitive man made his bow and arrow only after capital had given him "the first breath of life."

The early agriculturist, working in the soft Nile Valley, fashioned his wooden plough only after capital had mapped out his course.

The first savage, using his coat of animal

hide for a sail, was the follower and not the predecessor of the great lines of ocean vessels with their immense CAPITAL.

"Capital first and labor afterwards," says Mr. Carnegie.

Of all amusing malformations of judgment, this is one of the queerest.

Dear Mr. Carnegie:

Do you remember when you engineered the four-in-hand to Linnithgow, with James G. Blaine sitting on the box seat?

The villagers came out to greet you with a squeaky band.

Your own father was one of the shoemakers of that village north of Edinburgh.

He put you into the world with nothing of your own except LABOR.

You were an undersized Scotch lad, with narrow shoulders and a well-developed head.

YOU WERE NOTHING ON GOD'S KIND EARTH BUT A SMALL SCOTCH BOY ABLE TO LABOR—with hands and brain.

Now you are ANDREW CARNEGIE, WITH FORTY MILLIONS A YEAR INCOME.

Which comes first, interesting Mr. Carnegie, LABOR or CAPITAL?

Which CAME first, CAPITAL (your forty millions a year income) or LABOR, Andy Carnegie, son of the Linnithgow shoemaker with labor as his only asset?

The bees store honey in their hives for the winter, and the queen bee munches that honey calmly with her favorites, the drones.

To the bee HONEY is CAPITAL.

The queen bee and her favorite drone say to themselves, rightly enough:

"We, the respectable bees, could not live without honey. Of course honey must have come first and labor afterwards."

But Mr. Carnegie, who has been a working bee in his day, ought to know better.—N. Y. Journal.

A CHAPTER FROM LIFE

In which the Full Dinner Pail is conspicuous by Its Absence.

The always truthful Globe-Democrat publishes the following story. I am inclined to disbelieve it, because by referring to the files of the Globe-Democrat of a few weeks ago, one is informed and there were none without work and that the full dinner pail was so common that even the dogs in the street would not deign to gaze upon it. Hence this little item comes as a cruel blow to one's dream of prosperity.

"Hunger drove Aaron Livingstone, 23 years old, who claims Chicago as his home, to theft, and as a result he was arrested. Monday morning application for a warrant charging attempted highway robbery will be made. Livingstone came here four weeks ago in search of work. For days he hunted unsuccessfully, and finally the money which he had gave out. He was at first too proud to beg. Then his hunger overcame his pride and he was thankful for bread and meat handed him by serving girls from rear doors.

"Friday afternoon Mrs. Lena Schweich, of 3747 Cook avenue, left her home on a shopping tour. She had gone but a few feet when a well-dressed man seized her by the wrist and attempted to snatch her purse. Her screams frightened the would-be highwayman away. Mrs. Schweich reported the matter to the police. A few minutes later a man walked up to Patrolman Egan and surrendered for attempting to snatch a purse from a lady a few minutes before. He gave his name as Aaron Livingstone, and told his story, declaring that for forty-eight hours previously he had not tasted a morsel of food and that when he saw the woman leave the house with her purse he attempted to snatch it. After listening to the man's recital Capt. Gaffney called an officer, and, producing \$1, told him to take Livingstone to a restaurant and order him a meal. This was done, and the man ate ravenously, disposing of enough food to satisfy the appetites of four ordinary men at one meal. He was then placed in a cell. Livingstone appears to have had the advantage of an education, and is a prepossessing-looking young fellow. He will be held until the assistant prosecuting attorney, to whom the application for a warrant will be made Monday, can pass on the case."

"Out of their Mouths Shall they be Con- victed."

It very frequently happens that the best arguments for an extension of the government ownership idea, comes, unconsciously, from the avowed opponents of Socialism. There is much food for thought in the recent report of the postmaster-general of the United States. Were it not known that the worthy gentleman is opposed to Socialistic ideas one might suspect that he was becoming a little off—politically speaking. But, any way here is an extract, referring to the extension of the rural free delivery at the expense of the public and in spite of the opposition of a great many of the staid citizens in the localities affected:

"The extraordinary extension of rural free delivery during the past two years has proved to be the most salient, significant, and far-reaching feature of postal development in recent times. We have had other striking advances, but they have been along lines already well settled. The fast mail service, carried to the highest attainable point, is only the logical outgrowth of the constant struggle for the quickest dispatch. The admirable railway postoffice is only the culmination of the incessant effort to save time, obtain the straightest line, and secure the least handling. The frequent and rapid distribution in great cities, now often outstripping the telegraph in local use, is but the perfection of concentrated organization. All these and the many other improvements of method which keep pace with general modern progress are the natural developments of an established system. Free delivery in rural communities had been regarded as too costly and burdensome to be admissible. On these grounds the movement encountered great opposition when first proposed, and even when congress authorized the experiment there was reluctance in trying it. It took time and experience to develop and enforce the more just view, first, that the great body of people who live outside cities and towns are entitled to share in advance-mail facilities, even if the cost exceeds the returns, and, second, that the barrier of unbalanced expense is not as formidable as was apprehended."

The Associated Press announces that the Pierpont Morgan interests have bought a controlling share of the stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and now absolutely control the anthracite business of this country, and that there is now "no hope of cheaper coal for New York and New England."

The system on which all the nations of the world are acting is founded in gross deception, in the deepest ignorance, or a mixture of both, so that under no possible modification of the principles on which it is based can it ever produce good to man; on the contrary, its practical results must be to produce evil continually.—Robert Owen.

EASY TO CRITICIZE.

"It is easy to sit in the sunshine And talk to the man in the shade." It is easy to float in a well-trimmed boat, And point out the places to wade.

But once we pass into the shadows We murmur and fret and frown, And our length from the bank, we shout for a plank, Or throw up our hands and go down.

It is easy to sit in your carriage And counsel the man on foot; But get down and walk, and you'll change your talk, As you feel the peg in your boot.

It's easy to tell the toiler How best he can carry his pack; But not one can rate a burden's weight, Until it has been on his back.

The up-curl'd mouth of pleasure Can preach of sorrow's worth; But give it a sip and a wryer lip Was never made on earth.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

GOD HELP THE POOR.

The winter's cold, their garments old, And great privations they endure; And while we pray, we humbly say— O, God! help Thou the needy poor.

And if we please, while at our ease, Warm'd, fill'd, and from all want secure— Again we kneel, to God appeal— O, God! help Thou the needy poor.

In cases rare we've cash to spare, Wherein we feel success is sure; But for their need we humbly plead— O, God! help Thou the needy poor.

And when we see dire poverty, And sickness we with ease could cure, We turn away—again we pray— O, God! help Thou the needy poor.

But while we kneel, if they should steal The crumbs from off our kitchen floor, We'd change with seal in our appeal, And say, God damn the thieving poor! —J. S. BORDEN.

THE SATISFIED MULE.

I haf a mule, mit great big ears, He lives to me next door, For dere I haf a stable built Against mine grocery store.

I gif him oats, I gif him corn, Und all vot mules can eat; I haf a blanket for his back, And shoes brotect his feet.

His saddles fit him all around, Like paper on de wall, I take it off venever he eats Inside his whitewashed stall.

His bed is made of stubble straw, So in winter he don't freeze; In summer he looks de window oud Und enchoys de efering breeze.

I brotect him tight mit lock and key, De door he cannot pass; Uf I did not dat foolish mule Would get oud on de grass.

He works from morn till night, I do not let him stop; So long dot he behaves dis way, He never lose his chob.

I didn't hear him grumble once, He minds me as I like; 'Brotection' makes him satisfied, He doesn't want to 'strike.'

Vot for do I brotect dot mule, Und gif him dings vot's good, Vy strok his ears and pat his het, Vich looks like gratitoot.

I tell you vy, if you keep still, Und don't say it oud of school, I gif 'brotection' ebery time, Because I ride dot mule.

It vas so in de Faderland, I find it yet dis day, He who brotects gets hold de reins, Und makes de mule obey.

My mule is like some workingman, Who gets a chob to pull, Or has a saddle on his back, So "his dinner pail" gets full.

Who votes de ticket ebery time, Whose heart is fu of charity, For all de loafers ridine him, Who brag of our "brosperity."

If my old mule had half de sense Vot workingmen dink dey've got, He'd lift his legs and take goat aim, Und kick my fool bfains oud.

"Vy don't he kick?" some people say "Und get oud on de grass?" My mule don't know to help himself, His fader was an ass!

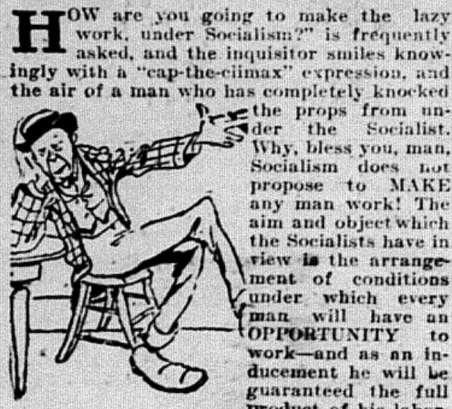
—H. V. HETZEL, in Johnstown, Pa., Democrat.

The official vote of Minnesota gives Debs 3,065 votes, as against 954 in 1896. Lucas, candidate for governor, 3,546. The S. D. P. polled more than 1% of the total vote which gives it a standing as a recognized political party.

"The comrades here are more full of faith and good works than ever," writes Comrade Porter, of Newburyport, Mass. "We returned our last year's councilman and elected another councilman and an alderman at large making three Socialist officials in the city government, and these added to our school committee-woman, gives us four Socialists in office, making Newburyport the banner city in Massachusetts. Our councilmanic vote rose from an average of ninety-six last year to 149 this, our aldermanic from 289 last to 703 this year."

The era of competition is ended. The era of combination has opened. All business is concentrating. In this massing of capital there is coming to be an absolute domination over the wage-worker; over the interests of the people at large; over the life of the state itself. Yet this movement is natural and necessary. It is in the line of economic progress. The real question concerning it is: Can these new orders grow a soul within it—a spirit capable of mastering these monster powers and using them, not for self-aggrandizement, but for human service? If it cannot, there is a revolution ahead, worse than any the world has hitherto known. If it can, there opens an era of boundless beneficent progress. This is a question of religion. It is the old need of an ever fresh faith, and hope and love.—Rev. R. Heber Newton.

ECHOES Along the Way.



How are you going to make the lazy work, under Socialism? is frequently asked, and the inquisitor smiles knowingly with a "cap-the-climax" expression, and the air of a man who has completely knocked the props from under the Socialist.

Why, bless you, man, Socialism does not propose to MAKE any man work! The aim and object which the Socialists have in view is the arrangement of conditions under which every man will have an OPPORTUNITY to work—and as an inducement he will be guaranteed the full product of his labor.

If any man doesn't want to work, he will be his own "boss"—with no one to say him nay. But it will be readily seen that if those who do work retain everything they produce there will be nothing left for the man who produces nothing—hence, the man who does not labor cannot eat.

But how is it today? The man who argues that there will be lazy men under Socialism, bases the assumption upon the fact that there are today a countless horde of men who do not work, but it will be noticed that they eat with more or less regularity just the same.

If a man today lives without producing, he consumes that which some other man produces. This is true of the tramp, the beggar, the gambler, the speculator, and 90% of the so-called "business men" of today.

The burden upon the producing class in supporting the non-producers is becoming so grievous that the unequal system cannot be much longer maintained. Hence, those who are studying the question are looking to Socialists for that relief so long promised by the politician in the past, but whose promises have turned to stone.

As Socialism and Socialist ideas grow, it meets with the opposition that the boat which points its prow up stream encounters. There is a great gurgle and splash, but the old sloop Progress moves ever onward.

Don't allow the snapping of the drones of society to detract one iota from your steady, forward movement, boys. It's to be expected, and the more momentum you gain the louder will be the cry of the disturbed ones, who have been living off the toil of others.

Some one sent the Appeal the following clipping, with the words: "Wouldn't this jar you?" written across it:

When Third Vice-President Barr, of the Santa Fe system, was asked what the road's policy would be should the new employees attempt to organize, replied: "We will never let them form another organization."

"We don't want them to organize, and we won't permit it." "In the future, employees of this company will be discharged if organization is attempted."

"We have had enough of labor unions, and we don't want any more." "We will insist on managing our affairs to suit ourselves, and not by the advice nor with the consent of the employed."

No, it didn't jar at all. Why should it? If the railroad officials desire to deny the men the right to organize (a right, by the way, which the railroad officials insist upon maintaining for themselves, in spite of the laws of congress,) they have that privilege—a privilege which the railroad employees voted the owners. The laboring men of this country must make up their minds to accept any conditions imposed upon them by the capitalists until such time as they right-about face and vote for their own interests.

The railroads and other large corporations have no fear of the individual laborer. It is only when the laborers are organized do the capitalists tremble. Hence they will do everything in their power to prevent any action on the part of employees looking to their betterment. These conditions will steadily grow worse until the men make up their minds to vote for the government ownership of the railroads.

Uncle Sam has a military telegraph line in successful operation in Alaska. To build a system for the peaceful use of the people would be dangerous.

Nine hundred men, employed by the Illinois Steel Works at Chicago, were given a vacation a few days before Christmas. They will "lay off" until the steel magnates conclude that the market is right, and then the signal will be given to return to work. These men are free men. They can work whenever they like it, you know.

The suits against Comrade Armour brought by the state of New York for violation of the oleomargarine law, have been dismissed. This is right. The laws should not be enforced against the wealthy capitalists, because they are liable to get huffy and take up their belongings and leave. And then what would become of the country?

It's getting to be a common occurrence to receive at the Appeal office marked copies of local papers giving an account of the announcement of some minister who has espoused the cause of Socialism. The latest is Rev. Willard, of Moline, Ill., who started his congregation by announcing that "Socialism is now the paramount issue." The ministers of the country wield a mighty influence and in your propaganda work you should not neglect them. After all, they are but laborers, and when the conditions bear as heavily on them as on the common herd, they will be forced to see the truth, and in time will be enthusiastic workers.

Some two years ago a committee was appointed by congress to investigate the matter of railroad rates for carrying the mails. Some irresponsible parties had insisted that the railroads were charging an exorbitant price for the service rendered, and this committee was appointed to go to the bottom of the matter. After two years of hard labor taking "the testimony of RAILROAD OFFICIALS," the committee is about ready to report. The committee, so says an associated Press dispatch, is undecided whether there has been any over-charge. Some galoot may think this is strange, but it isn't. Who would know better than the railroad officials whether there had been any over-charge? And of course, they would tell the whole truth regarding the matter.

Some of the yellow journals, of New York are working themselves up to a awful frenzy because Comrade Vandenberg returned his \$50,000 worth of property at \$400,000. They should not get excited over a little thing like that. Rich men for a number of years past have pursued this policy and it has ad-

ded to their material wealth. Their ability to skin the government in this respect has added zeal to the incentive to increase their holdings, and the incentive must be protected at all hazards. There is no sin in cheating the government—it rather adds to one's dignity and bank account.

The Salvation Army claims to have fed 200,000 poor people on Christmas day. Who said anything about the full dinner pail?

Comrade Cudahy, of Kansas City, spends \$50 per month with his tailor simply to keep his immense wardrobe of pants, coats, vests, etc., pressed. By indefatigable effort and untiring application to business, he has earned the title "King of the Dudes." His example is worthy of imitation.

Comrade Willie Waldorf Astor, tired of dodging the American tax collector, has transferred his allegiance to the British crown, and a kindly New York judge has decided that the United States can no longer tax his property in this country. It is hoped other comrades will follow the same course. This action will shift the burden on the shoulders of the workingmen, where it rightfully belongs.

In Holland no landlord has the power of raising the rent or of evicting a tenant. What a cruel injustice to the landlord. Such legislation is liable to drive him from the country, and then what would become of the laborers?

A new wrinkle in speculation made its appearance during a run on a New York savings bank last week. Some shrewd gentlemen, who work hard no doubt to make an honest living, having exhausted all other efforts to make a fortune quickly, conceived a new scheme. They approached a friendly banker, and laid before him their project. He winked the other eye, and said, "Let 'er go." The following morning it was rumored that the savings bank was in a bad way. A frightened depositor made a "run" for the bank and demanded his money. Another did the same thing, and soon the street in front of the building was filled with anxious depositors, frantically demanding their money. But the crowd was so great that the late arrivals could not make their way to the cashier's window. At this juncture the shrewd speculators made their appearance. Knowing that the bank had a sufficient fund on hand to meet the demands made upon it, they offered the half-crazed holders of deposit books 50% of the amount their books called for. The offers were readily accepted. In the evening the speculators and the banker divided the profits of the deal, and had a jolly good laugh over the result of the day's work. This plan is recommended to aspiring speculators as being a safe and reliable one, and perfectly legal, too.

The octopus is largely eaten in the Isle of Jersey says an exchange. In our own Jersey the case is reversed—the octopus does the eating.

The stock of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., is quoted at \$675 per \$100 share. If your wages had increased in the same ratio, (assuming that you receive \$1.50 per day,) you would be drawing \$10.11 per day. But you consider yourself lucky if the \$1.50 comes regularly, and cheerfully pay the sextuple dividends demanded by the sewing machine company.

Kansas City has decided to erect a \$12,500 public bath house. Such action as this is liable to discourage private capital. The powers of the esteemed Journal, Star and Times should be at once invoked against this dangerous precedent. Ere long some idiot will be shouting for the municipal ownership of the street cars, on the grounds that the public could be better served, and that Kansas City would then be in a position to secure such service as its dignity as a city deserves.

F. D. W.

The Appeal gives ten acres of ground each week to the worker who sends in the largest club during the week. The purchase of yearly postal cards count on this offer. The land lies in a solid body of 320 acres, and is twelve miles from West Plains, Mo., four miles from the K. C., Ft. S. & M. railroad, and a postoffice and school a little over one mile distant. It is in the heart of the great fruit and vegetable district of southern Missouri, and on the edge of the famous zinc and lead district of northern Arkansas. The climate is mild and healthy and the water good. It lies at the foothills of the Ozark mountains. A number of ten-acre tracts out of this 320 acres have been given away, and the practice will continue each week until they are all gone. It's a good opportunity to get the ground for a home with a little effort. The one who sends in the largest list of yearly subscribers during any one week, gets a deed to ten acres of it. The purchase of yearly postal cards count just the same as if they were yearlies sent in.

Smells the Smoke of Battles.

From the standpoint of history, it will be seen that, under the existing order of things all the streams of prosperity flow into the great ocean of wealth over which the plutocrats hold undisputed dominion. In the clamor of the present optimism, our entire industrial system has been changed, while the victims of the revolution look on in perfect unconcern. Very different will be the mood of millions of employees who find themselves locked out, in order that the trusts may avert the consequences of disastrous conditions. As the line of cleavage becomes more and more distinct, the feelings of the sufferers will become more and more evened, and our institutions will be put to a test of which one hardly likes to think. It is, of course, idle to talk of such things, now that the average man is imbued with the idea that he lives in the best of all possible worlds; but the day will come when the issues will be taken up for final settlement at any cost, and the radical of the present time will be counted a reactionary of the most perverse kind. In all the ages of the life of the race, there has been no exception to the rule that each generation must tread the wine-press for itself, and there is no valid reason to suppose that the laws of the universe have been altered in our behalf. It is well to think of these things, in order that the shadow of prosperity may not be mistaken for the substance. "That way madness lies"—N. O. Times, Nov. 23.

Bear in mind that the Appeal printing department is strictly in it on all classes of book and job printing. Ask for prices on anything you may need.

Direct legislation has been in operation in Switzerland about twelve years. During those twelve years the cost of public improvements has been very much decreased, and there has been a very large increase in the public ownership of municipal monopolies.

Appeal Army

The Appeal reserve fund is now \$176.25. This fund is increased from the profits of book sales, which are laid aside to build up the fund. You can swell it by purchasing books.

Bundle of ten one year, \$2. Eleven yearlies from Comrade Davidson, of Cassville, Ga.

Comrade Brown, of Ionia, Mich., pastes us with a club of nine yearlies.

Comrade Manville, of Eugene, Ore., touches us up with an order for ten of those yearly postals.

Comrade Adams, of Shaner, bats us a list of yearlies, and takes fifteen of those yearly postals.

Comrade Kellogg ambushed ten of the unterrified of Lakota, N. D., for the benefit of the Appeal last week.

Comrade Gove, of Biddeford, Maine, loaded up with fifty-five books last week and started out on a scouting expedition.

The boys didn't forget the Appeal Christmas—the mail that day being over \$300—the largest in the history of the paper.

If you have a farm or business or anything you wish to sell or buy, put an advertisement in the Appeal at 60 cents per line. It will do the rest.

We are getting lots of clubs from county officers at present. They seem to be waking up to the fact that there is something loose in the machine.

Comrade Pruden, of Springwater, Ore., nailed up six of the lost tribe last week. It may be a little rainy in Oregon at present, but otherwise she's all right.

Comrade Gifford, a physician of Omaha, Neb., renews his subscription. Watch the number on your label, and when it corresponds with the number on your paper, your time is up.

Don't forget, gents, that those one and two subscribers which you have a chance to pick up every few days, count in great shape when they all get in here. Take them—one, if no more.

Comrade Bowman, of Erwin, Ore., stalked nine Filipinos last week. We have an immense list in Oregon—the result of such work as Comrade Bowman and the rest of the gang have done there the past year.

Rev. G. W. Woodbey, of Omaha, Neb., made speeches for Bryan during the last campaign. He is now speaking for Socialism in the same towns covered by his campaign programme and orders a bundle of Appeals to distribute at his meetings.

"Why Railroad Men Should Be Socialists," is just the thing to hand to the operator, the section men and men on passing trains. When you go on a journey take a bunch with you and hand them out to railroad men. Ten copies, 10 cents.

Comrade Finnerty is evidently a traveling man, from the tone of his letter, as he speaks of landing a blow for Socialism whenever it is possible, wherever he may be. Takes a bunch of twenty of those yearly postals to string out through the country as he journeys along the way.

Get in on the doctors' fund at once, jaspers, so that your state will stand a better show to land the prize. The fund will close sharp at \$2,000, and the state having then contributed the largest amount to the fund gets the Appeal sent one year to 8,000 physicians within its borders.

The reserve fund of the Appeal is slowly climbing upward. It cannot grow very fast because it is all the Appeal can do to lay aside this small amount from the running expenses. In fact, the reserve fund must be built from the profits of an increased business in books. The fund is to be held for use in some great emergency, which might arise to threaten the life of the paper. Your frequent order for books will help build it up.

Last week the editor of the county paper at Hesston, Kan., called on Dr. Ball for a renewal of his subscription. The doctor said he would renew if the editor would name him a clubbing rate with the Appeal. The dear, good country editor knows more about the Appeal today than he does about any other paper in the nation—and much more about Socialism than he did some eighteen months ago.

Gents, please do not write to us unless you have to. We are snowed in with work—the labor of getting out the ammunition is all we can attend to, without reading and answering letters. Of course, hundreds of you observe this rule, and we would like to have all do it. The present price of the Appeal precludes putting on a force of clerks to answer thousands of letters weekly, hence this request.

The numbers on your cards are office records, and have no reference to the number engaged in the Tennessee contest. Each letter is numbered as received, and if you mail us a letter today and receive a receipt, the number on your receipt is the number the letter bears in this office, and should be referred to in case you wish to write about that particular order. But the letter you mail next week will have a different number, and THAT number should be used in referring to that letter. Each remittance is numbered in this manner, whether it be for ten cents or \$100.

That Universal Trust.

The Standard Oil Co. is branching out in various directions. The latest venture is the establishment of a \$3,000,000 glucose factory to be operated by a company with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. The following is a partial list of the companies owned by the Standard Oil outfit:

Amalgamated Copper, National Salt, American Smelting and Refining, International Pump, Consolidated Gas, People's Gas, of Chicago, Brooklyn Union Gas, Agricultural Chemical Co. Banks—National City, of New York; Lincoln National, Second National, of New York; Bank of Metropolis, First National, of Chicago.

The stock of these concerns is quoted on the market exchanges at \$1,258,192,700. Should Mr. Rockefeller and his associates decide to sell their holdings, it would require nearly all the gold and silver in the United States to purchase them. And if they should then decide to leave the country, taking their gold and silver with them, what would become of the United States? Fortunately, we can depend upon the patriotism of the rich to prevent such a calamity. Then, it's doubtful if they could find such a fruitful field for exploitation as the great American workingman.

Our edition of "Socialism," by Simon, is exhausted. Another edition is being printed, and will be ready for mailing in a week or so. Those who have orders in for this excellent little work will understand why their orders have not been filled. The pamphlet sells for \$1 per 100.

"The Public Ownership of Railroads" by Davis and Stockwell, is a virtual text book on this subject. It will give you just the information you need relative to this important matter, and will help you drive home your arguments. Three copies for 25 cents.

The stability of our nation does not rest upon the permanency of laws and customs, but upon the power behind those laws and customs—upon the people who make them.—From Our Nation's Need.

The organization of society upon a new and purely scientific basis is not only practicable, but is the only political object worth fighting for.—Prof. Huxley.

When answering an advertisement in the Appeal, do not fail to mention to the advertiser where you saw his ad.

Bryan Explains.

Mr. Bryan says, in the North American Review, the following causes "have contributed to a temporary improvement in industrial conditions," and hence as they happened, during the republican administration, the people voted the republican ticket.

"A famine in Europe and Asia added to the supply of money in this country by giving us higher prices for breadstuffs, and this has been further enlarged by our increasing exports. Then the Spanish war withdrew 200,000 young men from our labor market, and the Philippine war retains in the service 75,000 of that number; a war loan took \$200,000,000 from the safety vaults and put it into circulation for the purchase of army supplies; and the war in South Africa increased the demand for our products."

Is not this a clear confession from Bryan that war and famine, under our present system, are the surest causes of "prosperity?" Yet does Bryan hint of wishing to change such an iniquitous system?

H. GAYLORD WILTSHIRE.

An international trust is to be formed of English, German and French steel works, armor plate factories and gun shops and ship builders, in order to control prices and augment profits. Cramp & Co. are engineering the deal in this country. The Carnegie company and the Bethlehem companies are the only ones, it is understood, which have declined to consider the trust proposition. The plan is to make a combination and finish ready for sea. The successful carrying out of the plans will mean that not only the United States, but also all the nations of the world, will be dependent upon the international trust, and be compelled to pay the prices which the trust may dictate.

Minnie Maddern Fisk, for many years a favorite player, but at present in retirement, has recently written a powerful indictment of the theatrical trust. She shows that a class of managers utterly devoid of knowledge of the player's art, but who at the same time have a ravenous appetite for box office receipts, have crowded out the kind of managers needed, and as a result actors and actresses are no longer largely engaged for their artistic ability. Sensationalism and mediocrity, she says, is the order. She concludes that if the dramatic art is to survive the trust must go, and with it the managers with the abnormal appetite and the players with mediocre talents.

Whoop in your subscription to the Doctors' Fund and help get the greatest gang of Socialist into action that the world has ever seen. This fund is for the purpose of making the far fly.

An interesting fact shown by the report of Labor Commissioner Wright, recently issued, on the subject of labor saving machinery is the enormous reduction in the cost of various kinds of manufactured articles. The labor cost of making 100 pairs of men's cheap boots, which was formerly \$408, is now \$35, a reduction at a ratio of twelve to one. The labor-cost of 100 pounds of sewing cotton, which was formerly \$86.85, is now said to be only \$1.89, or a ratio of forty-six to one.

Just prior to the recent election the section men on the Santa Fe railroad were told that if Bryan was elected their pay would be reduced. Almost as soon as the balloting was over the wages of these men were reduced from \$1.40 per day to \$1.26.

From returns showing the vote in different sections of the country it looks as if the Socialists had gained in votes, even in the presidential election, in which no less than ten tickets were before the people. Those who are in a position to watch the growth of sentiment among organized labor say that the Socialist ideas are spreading, rather than dying out; and in the north, at least, it may be added, the Socialist vote seems to come rather from the republicans, than from the democratic strength. Whether the Socialist movement will ever grow to become an important factor in American politics must be still an open question. The present rate of increase of the Socialist vote is large, but it has, small beginnings, and as yet its totals are not formidable.—Boston Advertiser.

Drop cards, containing hot shot for the plutes, are more deadly than Mauer bullets, because when they strike a man there is no recovery. "Once a Socialist, always a Socialist," is true, and it's the little things that start a man to thinking. If the record could be known it would develop that a large per cent of those who are now active Socialists, were started right by a stray sentence which fell under their notice. These drop cards contain just such thought provokers. Per 1,000, 60 cents.

'Tis true that Stockwell's "Bad Boy" was at one time, in his early history, a populist. But he has learned a great many things since then, and no more ardent Socialist will be found in the country than the "Bad Boy," and he has the arguments on his tongue's end to convince the most skeptical that he is right. Order 100 copies (\$2) for distribution among your neighbors. Fifty copies for \$1.

What I do know is this: That the present conditions in Germany are untenable, and that they are rapidly approaching a radical change, and that there is only one party in the Germany of today which can be prophetic of future political changes and reformation—the Social Democracy.—Von Vollman, member Reichstag.

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ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted under this head at 60c per line net cash with order. Ten words make a line. No discount for time or space. Only one column will be sold.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Special prices on Sewing Machines and Bicycles. Write me, I will surprise you. R. C. Adams, Battle Creek, Mich.

BLACKSMITH FORGES, three sizes, warranted. If you want one at Socialist prices from a firm whose every man voted the Socialist ticket, address, W. H. L. Chapman, Marcellus, Mich. 268

Your future foretold in full, while in a dead trance. Five test questions answered for only 10 cents silver, look of hair and date of birth. L. Cox, 507 Pearl St., Springfield, Mo. 280-41.

HEBRA Nature's Remedies. Samples free to everybody sending his or her address. Dr. M. J. Martin, St. Marks, Ka.

WE PAY \$5 A DAY, AND EXPENSES TO MEN AND WOMEN WITH RIGS TO INTRODUCE POULTRY CULTURE. International Mfg. Co., Piquette, Kans. 264-11.

RUBBER STAMPS Seals, Badges, Checks, Stencils, and Steel Stamps. Outfit for stamping linen, 50 cents. K. N. Firestone, Fort Scott, Kans. 266-26.

THE CHALLENGE, A Weekly Paper Published by H. GAYLORD WILTSHIRE, 282-2, Los Angeles, Calif.

REMINGTON and DENSMORE TYPEWRITERS as good as new, \$45 and \$36 respectively. Why use pen and ink when you can buy a typewriter at this price. You can write faster and it is more business-like. Address, "Typewriter," care Appeal.

Looking Backward This great book by Bellamy sells for 50 cents in the United States. It can be had postpaid for 10 cents or \$1.00 per dozen in U. S. stamps, addressing H. B. Adams, Hamilton, 766 Dundas street, London, Canada.

Social Democratic Party. Organize the socialists in your community. Full instructions as to organization of Social Democratic branches sent on application to Theodore Debs, 125 Washington St., Chicago, headquarters of the Social Democratic Party of America.

Father McGrady has written a socialist novel entitled Beyond the Black Ocean. It is a book of remarkable interest and will carry the word of socialism where it has never been at this time. You can write for it, or have it printed; price in paper, 60 cents; in cloth, \$1.00 postpaid.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW for 1901 will be better than ever—64 in pages monthly; no student of socialism can do without it. Prof. Geo. D. Herron will edit a department on Socialism and Religion, one year, 10c a copy. We will mail Beyond the Black Ocean in paper cover free to any one sending \$1 for a year's subscription to the Review before Dec. 1, 1901. Address, Charles H. Kerr & Company, 58 5th Ave., Chicago.

Books, keen-edged with wisdom. "Empty thy purse into thy head." Shakespeare.

Five Cent Books

- After Capitalism, What?.....Gordon
Municipal Socialism.....Gordon
Human Nature and Socialism.....Pyburn
The Trust Problem.....Wilshire
Socialism and Farmland.....Simon
Property.....Pyburn
New Zealand in a Nut Shell.....J. W. Sullivan
Direct Legislation.....J. W. Sullivan
An Open Letter to the Editor.....Thomas Mors
Utopia.....Thomas Mors
Poems for the People.....Thomas Mors
Cold Facts.....Thomas Mors
The Man Who Money Island.....M. Simon
Liberty.....Debs
Prison Labor.....Debs
Government Ownership of Railroads.....Gordon
The Society of the Future.....Simon
Woman and the Social Problem.....Simon
The Evolution of the Class Struggle.....Blatchford
Imprudent Marriages.....Blatchford
Socialism and Communism.....A. M. Simon
Realism in Literature and Art.....Simon
Single Tax vs Socialism.....Simon
Wage Labor and Capital.....Karl Marx
The Man Under the Millstone.....Simon
The Misaloes of the Working Class.....Vail
Morals and Socialism.....Simon
Socialist Songs, Adapted to Familiar Tunes.....Simon
The Object of the Labor Movement.....Geo. D. Herron
Why I am a Socialist.....Geo. D. Herron
Truism.....J. A. Wayland
The Secret of the Rothchilds.....Fred. W. Green
The Christ, Man and Property.....Benjamin
The Bad Boy (new edition, illustrated).....L. A. Stockwell

Ten Cent Books

- Uncle Sam in Business.....L. A. Stockwell
A Township in Society.....L. A. Stockwell
The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand.....L. A. Stockwell
Ten Men of Money Island, German or Norwegian.....L. A. Stockwell
To What are the Trusts Leading.....Blatchford
The Labor Question.....Knutson
Pendragon Poems.....Engels
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.....Engels
The Condition of Work of the World.....Maybell
The Drift of Our Time.....Maybell
The Mystery of Civilization.....Maybell
The Science of the Millennium.....Maybell
The Secret of the Rothchilds.....Fred. W. Green
Seven Financial Conspiracies.....Maybell
In Hell and the Way Out.....L. A. Stockwell
A Philosophy of Happiness.....L. A. Stockwell
The Outlook for the Future and His Art.....Blatchford
Scientific Socialism.....L. A. Stockwell
Was it Gracia's Fault.....L. A. Stockwell
The Right to be Lazy.....Paul Lafargue

Fifteen Cent Books

- Social Democracy Red Book.....L. A. Stockwell
National Ownership of Railroads.....Gordon
A Trap in Society.....L. A. Stockwell
New Zealand Labor Journal.....L. A. Stockwell
Guernsey Market House Plan of Payments.....L. A. Stockwell

Twenty-five Cent Books

- A Story From Pullmantown.....L. A. Stockwell
Man or Dollar, Which?.....L. A. Stockwell
William Morris, Poet, Artist, Socialist.....L. A. Stockwell
Horace Greeley, Farmer, Editor, Socialist.....L. A. Stockwell
The Condition of Work of the World.....Maybell
A Periplexed Philosopher.....L. A. Stockwell
Protection or Free Trade.....L. A. Stockwell
The Land Question, Property in Land.....L. A. Stockwell
Progress and Poverty in one volume.....L. A. Stockwell
Woman—Past, Present and Future.....L. A. Stockwell
Modern Socialism.....L. A. Stockwell
National Money.....L. A. Stockwell
Government Ownership of Railroads and Telegraph and Evolutionary Politics.....L. A. Stockwell
The Co-opulation.....L. A. Stockwell
Financial Catechism.....L. A. Stockwell
Fabian Essays in Socialism.....L. A. Stockwell
News From Nowhere.....L. A. Stockwell
The Red Light.....L. A. Stockwell
The Condition of Work of the World.....Maybell
The Banker's Dream.....L. A. Stockwell
History of the Paris Commune.....L. A. Stockwell
The Future of Socialism.....L. A. Stockwell
The Concentration of Wealth.....L. A. Stockwell
In Brighter Climes.....L. A. Stockwell

Fifty Cent Books.

- Christ, the Socialist.....Brice and Vincent
Any Intelligent Person Can See.....L. A. Stockwell
Voices of Babel.....L. A. Stockwell
Looking Backward.....Edward Bellamy
Whither are we Drifting.....F. O. Wiley
Waiting for the Signal (paper).....F. O. Wiley
The American Platform of 1900.....L. A. Stockwell
The American Platform of 1900.....L. A. Stockwell
If Christ Came to Congress.....L. A. Stockwell
The Zealand Labor Laws.....L. A. Stockwell
The Millennium Kingdom.....L. A. Stockwell
The Co-operative Commonwealth.....L. A. Stockwell
The City for the People.....L. A. Stockwell
Socialism.....L. A. Stockwell
Address: Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan., U. S. A.

Socialists want some time in which to live. They are tired of spending all their time in earning a living.—Advance.

Even the Children.

Greenview, Cal., Dec. 13. Dear Sir—I am a little girl eleven years old. Some friend sent us a copy of the Appeal, which I have read to father and mother. Father subscribed, and we have all become converts. I have got four of our neighbors to take it, and enclose cash for them. RUTH McCARTY.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have been selling perfumes for the past six months. I make them myself at home and sell to friends and neighbors. Have made \$750. Everyone buys a bottle. For the way to make \$1.00 per perfume that would cost \$0.10 in drug store. I have made it for you. I will send you a sample of material so where I procured such exquisite odors, guaranteed to be the best. I cheer. FROM \$25 TO \$35 PER WEEK. I do not canvass, people come and see for themselves. I will send you the formula and all you need to do is to make a sample bottle. I will also help you to get the best material. Address: M. J. Martin, St. Marks, Ka.