

Total Number of Subscribers

151,360

This is Number 288.

Fifty Cents a Year.

Published Every Saturday

For Public Ownership of MONOPOLIES

Single Subscription, one year 90 cents. Clubs of Five, one year 25 cents. No subscriptions received for less than one year. Entered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-class matter. The Appeal is NEVER sent on credit; if you receive it, it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription.

# Appeal to Reason.

J. A. Wayland.

Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., June 8, 1901.

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

Is a majority rule right? Is the THEORY on which the institutions of this nation are founded a mistake? If so, how shall we agree as to what minority shall rule? There can be no question about it if a majority rule is right, for there is but one majority, but there are innumerable minorities. If a majority rule is right, to what shall it apply? Shall a majority of the nation rule the things national, majority in state rule the things of state, majority in country rule there, and in the city and town rule there? If not, who shall? And if this principle be correct, shall not the majority rule in industry? Shall a small minority rule a great majority in the industry in which all are engaged and interested? Is one man or minority rule in a factory any more reasonable or just than a minority rule in politics? Shall a thousand men submit to the rule of one, in operating street cars or a packing house or a factory? If you will stop a moment to consider you will find monarchy in industry and democracy in politics, incompatible. For if a majority have a right to make laws, then they have the right to make any laws they please. They can make and unmake constitutions, statutes and regulations. If they have this right, then the majority can make laws that will give them the control of the industries, and permit the people who work in them to make the regulations governing them. If they have not this right, then a majority cannot control the law-making power and have no right to control. If there are any laws, no matter what, that the majority cannot make, then who can make or unmake such laws? It is this conflict that is coming. It will never be still until it does come, and it is settled. It will be up for all time until the majority does rule, not only in politics, but in industry. When the majority, who are wage-workers, realize the conflict, they will make short work of the capitalistic system. They do not yet see the vital point and right in the matter. The capitalists do, and are constantly throwing more and more red tape and difficulties about the ballot, but the majority are waking up. Every strike shows that the men forget their party and church affiliations when they meet the masters in a strike combat. In the next few years they will meet them at the ballot boxes with their own men, and men who want a democracy in industry, and THAT MAJORITY WILL RULE. The masters may meet in conventions and banquets, and resolve they will not employ union men, and will run their plants as they see fit, but it will be as so much wind. THE MINORITY SHALL NOT RULE.

This edition of the Appeal is 275,000, while the orders for additional copies before the week is over, will swell the total to probably 300,000. Of this number, 151,360 go to regular subscribers, 109,000 go as sample copies to the doctors and physicians of the United States, (this number does not include the California, Colorado and Ohio physicians now on the regular list) and the balance of the edition includes the bundle orders sent in by Appeal workers for distribution in their immediate localities. Considering the fact that during the past few months the Appeal has taken from its list nearly 20,000 editorial subscriptions, 8,000 unions and nearly 40,000 campaign subscribers—the increase shown is truly remarkable—making a record which I doubt can be paralleled by any publication in the world. To the boys who with untiring and unflagging zeal have rounded up the subscribers, is due the credit for this tremendous growth, which illustrates as nothing else can, the increase in Socialist sentiment throughout the country. The seed once planted, needs to be assiduously cultivated. The harvest time will come by and by, and the crops will NOT be a failure.

The trust of plow manufacturers is now an assured fact. It is the forerunner of a tust in all agricultural implements. Farming the farmer is dead easy and very profitable. Yet the farmers have the votes to prevent being skinned by instituting Socialism. But they do not know that Socialism would prevent it. But they will in time.

A conference of many kinds and shades of reformers will meet at Detroit from June 28 to July 4. This is the second meeting, the one last year being held at Buffalo, N. Y.

A 160-acre Farm, Three Ruskin College Scholarships, including board, tuition, room and books, twelve libraries, **Free.** See particulars on last page.

## DEAR DOCTOR:

This copy of the Appeal is sent you with the compliments of the Appeal Army. A fund of \$2,000.85 was raised by the boys to send the Appeal one year to 8,000 doctors in the state contributing the largest amount of money on the fund. California came first, but as the 3,566 physicians of that state did not absorb all the subscriptions provided for, Colorado, standing second on the list, was put on, but there still remained 3,178 subscriptions. Ohio, the stronghold of the opponents of Socialism, being third in the race, fell heir to the balance. This number has been further augmented by the addition of 2,450 additional subscriptions, which the Appeal Army threw in for good measure.

And when this was done, an enthusiastic member of the Appeal Army suggested that an edition of the Appeal especially prepared for the medical fraternity, dealing with economic questions from the doctor's standpoint, be sent to every physician in the United States. To suggest is to act, with the 10,000 men and women behind the Appeal, and the fund was raised with the accustomed alacrity.

And this is how it happens that the Appeal makes its appearance in your office today. I am sure you will read it, carefully—the uniqueness of the educational movement inaugurated by the Socialists of the country will appeal to your sense of curiosity, if for no other reason. Your curiosity will lead to investigation, which in turn will lead to your complete undoing—and you will join the movement which has for its object the emancipation of mankind.

## THE APPEAL ARMY.

What is the Appeal Army? Who are these fellows who have the temerity and audacity to thus beard in their dens—as it were—the men of profound medical learning? Who are those self-constituted educators?

The Appeal Army is composed of 10,000 earnest and enthusiastic men and women, who have banded themselves together to bring about a REVOLUTION in the political and industrial affairs of the United States—more far-reaching and important than ever witnessed by the world's past history.

In this Army will be found a Patrick Henry, a Jefferson, a John Brown, a William Lloyd Garrison, while an Abraham Lincoln is awaiting the trumpet call which will enable him to arouse the people of this country to their possibilities as American citizens, when freed from a system which finds its parallel only in the chattel slavery of a generation ago.

What have these men and women accomplished? They have built up and are sustaining the most gigantic propaganda machine ever maintained by any revolutionary movement in the history of the world. The Appeal has a weekly circulation of 151,000 copies, while its sales of books and pamphlets reach over three-quarters of a million copies yearly. To do this vast amount of work requires a fast perfecting press, a linotype, and one of the best equipped printing plants in the United States, running day and night. These men and women, through the Appeal, make their influence felt in every nook and corner of the land. They have dignified the word Socialism, and placed its principles and aims on the topmost round of the political and social ladder.

These valiant men and earnest women ask you to join with them in this crusade for economic freedom, which will enable the doctor to be in his truest sense a healer, whose welfare will not depend upon the sickness and misfortune of mankind.

## WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

The lexicographers say "it is a more precise and orderly social condition than that which now prevails."

The economist tells us that it is the public ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The Socialist agrees with both these, but insists that the former is not possible without the latter, which of itself does not mean Socialism, but merely the means necessary to reach it.

Public ownership of capital, controlled as is public property today, would not produce that harmony. The capital must be governed democratically—that is, by the workers in each department. In this way the voters could and would understand what they voted on, while today they do not, because all social operations are included in the control of their vote, and if they do not know all questions they are not able to select men for positions the duties of which they are ignorant themselves, and the men they select are like themselves ignorant.

To illustrate what this democratic management is, let me take the medical profession and their relation to the public and themselves under Socialism, as the Socialist wants it.

There would be a public department of health which would be in the hands of the medical fraternity as a whole, whose business it would be to serve the public in all matters of health, including the sanitary conditions of the surroundings—thus as much preventing as relieving illness. The members of this department would be public servants on a salary equal to the production of wealth divided by the number of hours served as to the total hours of the national labor. There would be no jealousy between physicians as individuals or schools, because no innovation would in the least effect the income of the individual members. Before such an organization every new thought could get an unbiased hearing,

which it does not always receive today. This organization of all physicians and surgeons into a mutual brotherhood would be supplied with the finest buildings and appliances, for the public would demand this for its benefit, and it would also enable the finest sub-divisions of the labor and skill of the members, or what is now known as specialization. This would give the public the best service and afford the members the best conditions. As no one but physicians and surgeons know the duties and the needs of the profession, so none but them would have a voice or vote in the management of the department. They could thus vote intelligently on all matters, and would have no voice in the management of any other department of the public service, but would not be without influence in other departments, as their lines would come in contact with semi-related vocations.

It would thus follow that some would not be worked to death while others would be starved for lack of a share of the patients, while possessing the necessary skill. It would not affect the pay of the members whether there were many or few physicians. There would and should be enough so there would be no necessity for them to be in attendance at the department only as many hours as the average day of the national industries. Thus, if the day was five hours, each could work ten hours for six months, and have the other six months with pay to travel or whatever pleased them, and not lose any patronage or sustain other loss.

When all industries are thus owned and operated for the public by the various departments of the public, there will be perfect justice, peace, plenty and pleasure for all. There will be no conflicting interests anywhere. Harmony will replace competitive strife, and the millennium will dawn. There will be neither millionaire nor pauper. Greed will die for want of opportunity to develop. Ignorance will die, because it will be to the interest of the wise to bring up all their fellows, as no false teaching will advantage any set of citizens as it does today.

## THE PROFESSIONAL MAN.

The professional, not less than the working classes, are sufferers by the present competitive system, and it will grind them harder and harder as the wealth of the country is concentrated into fewer and fewer hands. Take the physician, for instance. He goes to school for an education and then, often at the greatest sacrifice, spends three or four years at medical institutes. Buoyant with life and hope he hangs out his shingle in some place and waits, waits, waits for the patients whom he could help. He is too young. How he would welcome gray hairs and a heavy beard. He cannot leave his office, for he might miss a call. Here he spends the prime of his life, hiding his anxiety and poverty as best he can. He must appear "respectable"—well-dressed, must not do anything other than give his attention to his profession for a living to help him over the hills of difficulty. In this condition of smothered agony the prime of his life is wasted. The flowers of vigor are blasted and life loses the sweetness of being. After he has reached middle age, if he has not become despairing and gone to dissipation, he gets a practice, and from then on to the end he works late and early, in all kinds of exposure, and has no time to enjoy life when he has the means. It seems to me an appalling future for the young physician, and I have had more than one tell me they preferred to practice quack methods and skin the public rather than suffer it.

How different and how pleasanter would be their lives under Socialism. Students in all vocations would draw their living from the public. When they were qualified they would be attached to the Public Department of Health and Sanitation and receive a full compensation, and would enjoy life in its fullest sense. They could get at least half the year from their duties without losing a practice, and would have an income that would enable them to travel, or enjoy themselves in any manner they might find most pleasure. When the vacation was over they would come back, and others of the members of the department would take their vacation. No patient would be treated for a fee. The committee of reception for patients would be physicians selected by their fellows, who would examine and assign patients to the physicians who best understood their particular disease. This would give every one the best treatment, for the physicians would have no interest in treating any malady when they knew another physician, specialized in the disease, could treat it better. Physicians would have entire control of the sanitation and health of a nation, for they best understand such matters. The public would provide the finest buildings, gentus and labor could erect, equipped with every appliance for the successful operation of the science of medicine—appliances now available to but a very small part of the physicians and surgeons. It would be to the interest of the physicians to keep the public well. If they kept the public well now they would starve to death. Under Socialism, after a number of years of service they would be retired with pay—and so would every member of every other profession or trade. There would be no envy, no bickering, no prejudice among physicians, for the success of one would benefit all. If physicians could realize how pleasant life would be to them they would all be Socialists. There are thousands of them who are beginning to see the picture of a higher social organism, and more physicians are reading up on and becoming Socialists than any other class. They will be leaders in the New Crusade.

## SOCIALISM OF THE PHYSICIANS.

A cablegram from Vienna says: "Prof. Robert Gersuny, one of the most eminent surgeons of Austria, has made an important discovery. It consists in the use of a mixture of paraffine and vaseline in curing physical deformities and filling cavities caused by the removal of portions of the bones. This treatment has proved successful. The mixture is injected beneath the epidermis at a temperature of 104 degrees. It hardens quickly, and remains in position without the possibility of shifting. It does not irritate the surrounding parts and is in no way harmful to the blood. After an operation was performed on a patient who suffered a defect of the palate, the malformation was corrected by the injection described, and speech was restored. Several surgical authorities have declared that the mixture will possibly be invaluable for developing thin persons and concealing deformities of the body and face. Prof. Gersuny declines to allow the discovery to benefit him financially."

Aside from the importance of the discovery, there is a point in the foregoing announcement which should not be overlooked. Why did not the professor keep within his own laboratory this wonderful discovery, secure a patent upon it, and by this means levy tribute upon the sick and suffering throughout the world? He would have become wealthy in a short time, and could have posed as a great financier. I say why did not the eminent gentleman do this? Because there is a law among the medical men of all lands and all climes which places a ban upon the man, who in his researches, discovers something of benefit to the race, and withholds it from humanity. He attaches no royalty for its use by physicians everywhere. There is no copyright of the formula, although he has, by the rules of commerce, as much right to the fruits growing from this discovery as has the man who makes a new machine. It would be business, would it not, to sell this to a medical syndicate that it might be suppressed and hid away, and thus kept from interfering with the regular order of business and the stock of drugs already on hand? Such action as this on the part of a scientist would bring upon him that ostracism which Prof. Hadley suggested should be meted out to the Rockefellerers, Morgans, et al.

Some time ago the newspapers reported that a man had secured a patent on a device which enabled him to produce powerful heat and light from crude petroleum, requiring but a small per cent of the quantity now necessary to produce the same results. The Salt Lake Herald says this invention was purchased by the Standard Oil company and pigeonholed, because its introduction would mean a lessening of the demand for petroleum, and a consequent decrease in the profits from the business. And yet light and heat are of as much importance, and vastly more, than is the discovery of a remedial agent, which is at best but of vital concern to a few people. We tolerate the Rockefeller system of preventing the people from utilizing the benefits of man's ingenuity and nature's goodness, because we have not arrived at that plane of conscientiousness which makes it a crime in the eyes of the physician for one of his companions to do the thing which Rockefeller has done.

The Socialist simply wants to introduce into all avenues of life, the same principle recognized by the physicians with reference to medical discoveries. The Socialist as well as the physician, in this particular, recognizes that the man who finally brings the new ideas to perfection, has simply used the knowledge slowly and painfully accumulated by generations of men, and that the last man who puts the finishing touches in place, has no right to exclude humanity in general from sharing in the benefits which have accrued from the accumulated energy and knowledge of the past.

The postal system pays the street car companies of St. Louis over \$200,000 a year for pulling the mail cars. Under the public ownership of the street car service this would go to the city. It now furnishes a fine field for bribery of the postal authorities, and the Star Route frauds furnish proof that men are not proof against temptation.

## WEEKLY PREMIUM AWARD.

For the week ending May 25, the 10-acre farm has been awarded to M. H. Wefel, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who sent in 141 subscriptions for that week. The second and third premiums for this week will be announced in the next issue.

## The Appeal's Once-a-Week Distribution of Presents.

Commencing May 26, the Appeal will distribute a few presents each week among its club workers, as follows: To the one sending the largest number of yearly subscriptions, a \$25 library. To the one sending the second largest number, \$10 in cash. To the one sending the third largest number, a \$10 library. Week ends on Saturday at 6 p. m. Those who secure libraries may make their own selection from our book list at prices shown therein per copy. This weekly distribution will continue as long as this announcement appears in the paper each week.

Asheville, N. C., is the place where a Vanderbilt built one of the great private palaces of the world. At the recent city election the Socialists put up a complete ticket, receiving an average vote of 33. The club was only formed in February, and the propaganda had only four months to attract attention. The boys are encouraged, and find the Appeal their most effective ammunition. Thus it is that where plutocracy raises its head, the Socialist is there to hit it a lick. That town will be Socialist in the next five years.

I understand that a new edition of the Thirteenth Annual Report of the U. S. labor commissioner has been printed. This work is invaluable to every Socialist, and is free to all who apply. Address your request at once, before this edition is exhausted, to Labor Commissioner, Washington, D. C. I would not take \$500 for my copy if I could not secure another. Don't delay in applying.

The president of the Southern Pacific railroad has issued an order which says that no employe of that company shall invest or engage in any outside business, but must give all his time to the company. This order does not of course, include the president and board of directors. A telegram from San Francisco says that the announcement has caused consternation among the employes, but what are the employes to do? Eh? Free country this! Not even the sultan or czar has the power to prevent his employes and subjects from investing in outside enterprises. But then we do not tolerate rulers in the United States.

The wise men of the land have been teaching you for 10 these many years that there is a law (location not given) which says that "demand and supply regulate the price." Now it is conceded that the Texas oil fields are producing more oil today than all the other oil products of the nation. As the supply has

doubled and the demand remains about the same, the price should, according to this law, be one-half what it was before the new supply. But is it? Have you not been bunched by these modern political shysters who have been working for the capitalist?

In ten years the Standard Oil company has paid in dividends something like \$267,000,000. In other words, the people have paid to the men who now pose as the rulers of the country, in ten years, three times the capitalized stock of the company, and about ten times its actual worth. But we are good at finance, and we think it smart to work all year that a few of the better class can live in luxury and endow colleges.

Organize Socialist clubs. Plain, simple, earnest Socialist clubs. The Appeal has 10,000 workers. If each man would do this it would startle the nation.



Socialism--What Is It?

TRICTLY speaking, all isms, Socialism included, are doctrines, systems of teaching, philosophies, beliefs; such in the main is the Socialism now current in the world, but that it should continue thus and nothing more, no Socialist desires.

When, however, we talk of Socialism as bound to come, of Socialism in our time, or of the change which Socialism will bring about from various existing conditions, we do not speak of any system of doctrine, but of society organized and acting as an organization for the benefit of all its members, that of the Socialized community.

Socialism respects and obeys that first law of economics which was stated to us by an anti-Socialist some time ago; that human needs should be satisfied in the manner requiring the least effort to effect the required result.

Individualism mocks that law. Human needs are comprised in food, clothing, shelter, education, security, leisure, pleasure, freedom.

That food, clothing, shelter and all forms of material wealth needed for human use shall be produced and distributed (and production is limited by distribution) in accordance with that law of least effort, demands the use of the most effective machinery, and the use of such machinery requires that work be done by collectivities of people (it can be used in no other way,) and done on a large scale, but not on so large a scale as that to which, through control of transportation and command of the markets, the present system has in many cases forced production.

The only rational purpose of material wealth is use, and in the Socialized state wealth must be produced for use, not for sale.

The welfare of mankind, which Socialism is organization to promote, requires the least possible friction or hindrance between production and use, between services and the needs they serve. The law of least effort, above stated, requires the same. All such friction or hindrance is loss, all need not satisfied is welfare unattained, failure to accomplish the purpose for which Socialism exists, and sale implies that "to him that hath shall be given," and the needs of him that hath not shall remain unsatisfied.

Since even now no individual can produce the wealth required to satisfy our needs, much more must this be true under Socialism, when organization is carried into every department of life and every product comes from a collectivity. That wealth shall, with the least waste of effort, reach those who need it, requires that distribution shall be systematized through the public owned store, warehouse or exchange. This department of distribution, owned by the public, serving every need with the least possible waste of effort, that is at the least attainable cost in credits for services rendered, is the heart of Socialism; when we have that Socialism will be here; until we have that we have not Socialism; no system would be Socialism that did not include it.

In the present system the first function for which money is deemed necessary is that of a medium of exchange, but with exchange systematized in the department of distribution, no medium of exchange will be needed except a credit against the public stores, which every one must receive for time given to the public services. The other functions of money, the definition and payment of debts, and the legal means by which some men are enabled to control the efforts and energies of others, will no longer be required, since debts will no longer be incurred and the energies of every person can find free employment in the public works, and he will receive credit for their full product.

Hence, when Socialism is established in any community, money will no longer be used there.

The department of distribution must be supplied from the department of production. Any complete Socialism must be rooted in the earth. Food is the first imperative need of every human being, and food can be derived only from the earth. Raw materials are the basis on which the energies of all productive industries are expended, but raw materials come from the earth.

The cause of most of the miseries that now prevail may be summed up in the fact that the prevailing civilization is parasitic, and the energies of mankind are spent in the effort to live off each other. All energy so spent is worse than wasted; it produces nothing, it destroys mankind, human welfare, life and character. Under Socialism men must live from the earth, not off each other.

In inaugurating Socialism large cities are at a disadvantage, because they must reach so far for food and raw material that, until the Socialization of the state shall be far advanced, it will be difficult for such cities to acquire ownership of sufficient ground to serve as an ample basis for their support. Nevertheless, through a system of publicly owned department stores, in which large sale exchanges of manufactured products for food, fuel and raw materials, shall be a function, and which will be supplied with all forms of wealth that can advantageously be produced there, from publicly owned and operated work shops and factories, a degree of Socialism may originate which will practically compel its perfection through the nation.

So that the scale be large enough to permit the use of the most effective forms extant of the machinery of production, without the necessity of seeking a market for the products, Socialism is not a question of magnitude, but of kind and purpose of organization and services. The whole earth is not too large for the application of Socialism, and no community large enough to produce the supply for its chief necessities, food, clothing and shelter, and to render its own services, is too small to practice it.

Effective Socialism requires local autonomy and initiative and self-government in local affairs. If nothing might be done anywhere until the whole nation or even the whole state were moved to act, it is obvious that the result must be general paralysis and the end of all freedom and progress. The federal principle of local self-government in local affairs, and for that matter, personal self-government in personal affairs, is in strict accord with Socialism and absolutely essential to it. Socialists generally fail to keep this fact before the minds of non-Socialists, and perhaps of themselves, with sufficient clearness. Hence the prevalence of many absurd misconceptions of Socialism which abound.

Under Socialism any kind of public works that might be desired would be practicable, even on such a scale of magnitude that under the existing system nothing of the kind can be thought of. No question of "Will it pay?"

(Continued on third page.)

The Physician's Duty.

Dr. R. C. Townsend.



MOST physicians believe in evolution. We believe a better order of things will flow from present conditions, by means of natural laws, and we therefore, most of us, rest as contentedly as may be, waiting for something to turn up. But one of these natural laws is that evolution does not proceed without factors--cannot proceed without something to work upon and with. Therefore, our conscious guidance and attention, being factors, will have some result, as every cause must have its corresponding effect.

It is as much our business, as physicians, to look into economic conditions, as to understand sanitation and hygiene. For do not economic conditions determine our environment? Every doctor knows the influence of environment on the human organism, both physically and mentally. Heredity is much, but environment is more.

The physicians, of all men, should be the most alive to social ills and injustices. Everybody knows that there is undeserved poverty, and the burden of this public evil is naturally but unfairly, thrust upon the physician. Medical aid is not a luxury that may be dispensed with and sworn off every New Year's, but must be had whether the patient can afford it or not, consequently, the doctor does more unpaid work than any man in the community. To the patient's mind, his bill represents the last reminder of a misfortune, and he hastens to forget it, or it is grudgingly paid, even by the well-to-do. He knows that a certain patient's means are very limited; that the landlord and the merchant and the coal man are clamoring for their part of it. He sees that there is not enough to go around, and that he is in competition for it with the man's other creditors. Or he may have a bill against the poor

devil's landlord, who in turn needs his rent to meet it. Somebody must get left--and it is generally the doctor. There is somewhere a failure to connect. The machine bumps.

The bulk of our practice is with the rather poor, and consequently, we are hampered in our work as comparative mortality statistics show. The advantages of change of scene, pure air, proper foods and rational nursing are denied them, much to the discomfiture of the baffled physician.

It is the raging spirit of competition that breeds most of the rascality, quackery, and the numberless small villainies of so many of our medical brethren. This is a tender subject with doctors, for those who are without sin themselves have suffered grievously at the hands of those who are not unspotted. While some of our men of light and leading, who know no poverty, are notorious offenders, yet I firmly believe that it is not merely the love of, but the absolute need of money that is at the root of our evils.

Is ideal Socialism the way of our deliverance? That is another question. But I strongly believe that it is not only the right idea, but that we, or those who come after us, will have the chance to find out whether we wish it or not. It would seem to a fairly unexcitable observer that there is a strong and increasing drift in that direction. The problem of production has been solved, thanks to machinery and organization. What now remains to be cleared up is the problem of access and use; whether the "swine souls that trample and waste," are to be deposed, and a saner, juster order prevail.

Other times and people had both problems to grapple with; we have but the one, with some centuries of evolution on our side. Why is it not reasonable for us to hope for the deliverance of the people and look forward with joy and faith to the coming of the New Time?

Socialism and its Relation to Physicians.

Dr. B. H. Enloe.



THE general conception of Socialism is usually vague, incomplete or incorrect, and not unmixed with some prejudice against the word itself. Perhaps it will be well to attempt an outline of its purposes.

Socialism proposes to introduce order and system into our industrial affairs so as to produce and distribute to every one according to the amount of service he renders to society, at the same time abolishing all useless and unnecessary labor and all parasites. In other words, Socialism proposes that every capable individual of society shall earn his living by labor, either with hand or brain, that he shall have full and free opportunity to labor and the full reward thereof, but that none shall obtain his living from society without giving in some way an equivalent in the form of labor. Socialism is not a "cut and dried" system, to be imposed upon society. The idea is elastic, and will adapt itself to the people and their needs. Socialists believe in the people--believe that the people, the whole people, should rule, not alone in politics, but what is vastly more important in industry as well.

Socialists believe that Socialism in some form is coming--is bound to come because it is in line with the evolution of society. The great forces of invention, wealth-concentration, trust-making and commercial greed are hurrying all the modern world on to Socialism with an inevitable impetus. It is well. The old order in the end of which we are now living, was at its best a condition of industrial war and waste, called "competition." We will not take time to bring other indictments against it. The end of the evolution of the competitive system--if it can be called a system--is monopoly, and eventually the trust. The natural end of the trust will be public ownership and operation for the benefit of all the people. It is inevitable. All forces are combining to force the people to this necessity, and it only remains for us to find our place and labor in this world-struggle which will eventuate in such a period of peace and happiness for all mankind as few of us have any comprehension of. But more directly to the subject.

Under Socialism the great majority of physicians will not have to work half so hard, will be able to do even more good, and will receive much better pay than they now do. These may seem rash statements, but we beg the reader not to deny too hastily.

Under Socialism the workday would not be even six hours long--probably after being established a few years, not even four hours. It has been estimated that the rewards to each working member of society under Socialism would be from \$3,000 to \$6,000 per year, with the probability in favor of its being nearer the latter figure. In addition to this, many services could be supplied free that now have to be paid for. We have not space to give statistics in proof. If physicians were not directly employed by the public, but were each to shift for himself as now, they would still be greatly benefited, for they would find their patients always able to pay them for their services. In all probability, however, the services of physicians would be paid for by the state, and either be given free to all the sick or charged against the individual's account with society. These are matters of detail, merely. Each physician would probably give his services for certain hours, as is now done in most hospitals, where a physician is on duty certain hours and off duty certain hours. The state--representing the people--would erect in suitable locations sanitariums for the care of such sick as needed especial care and attention. Such sanitariums would of course be fitted out with every appliance used in the treatment of disease, and attended by corps of physicians, surgeons and nurses. Some sanitariums would doubtless be given over to the treatment of certain classes of diseases where special conditions were necessary. Physicians would be differentiated into specialists to a far greater degree than at present. No one can master the whole of modern medicine. For a man to keep up with all the newer processes, discoveries, remedies, etc., brought forward daily, at the same time keeping refreshed on the older modes of treatment, is impossible, if he is in addition expected to treat any patients. But when society is so arranged

that we can have a large proportion of our physicians devote their time to specialties, allowing the others to treat the minor ailments, and non-serious, acute diseases, it ought not to be hard to see that every one concerned would be greatly benefited over the present arrangement. Moreover, as neither the physician's income nor prestige would be affected by the number of patients he treats, he would not have any motive for withholding patients from specialists as he has now, and he would be interested only in getting his patient well as soon as possible.

The physician would be greatly aided by the policy of the state in looking after the general welfare of its citizens. The sanitary and hygienic regulations so necessary to the maintenance of the general health, could then be enforced, for there would be no intervening, selfish interest to prevent. The slums and unhealthy dwellings and unsanitary workshops would be torn down and abolished. Every habitation used by men could be made to fulfill the ideal of sanitary and healthful abodes and workshops. There need not then be any stinting of those great purifiers, fresh air, sunlight and pure water. It would be possible to stamp out completely many maladies that now afflict mankind. "The great white plague," tuberculosis, might then by a concert of all physicians and all people of the world, be stamped out--a thing ridiculous to attempt in the present state of society. There would be an acute interest taken by individuals in everything that affects the general health, and many conditions would not be tolerated which we are entirely indifferent to now. All our cities have sanitary laws and health regulations and health boards, and they do what good they can, but they are opposed at so many points by the indifference or selfish interests of the majority that the regulations are almost a nullity.

It is well known that insanity is growing in increasing ratio in proportion to our population. The same is true of crime. It has remained for America to develop a new nervous disease called Neurasthenia, nervous exhaustion. It is hardly known in Europe, but is common here and increasing. All nervous troubles are increasing in frequency. WHY IS THIS? There is a cause for it. It seems too plain to be disputed that it is our boasted competitive system of industry, mis-called civilization, which is forcing our people headlong into a nerve-racking, brain-destroying race to make a living, and together with the inseparable worry and distress, is destroying our people, and will, if kept up a generation or so, make of us a nation of nervous invalids.

When we have a system of society in which men will be expected to work only a few hours a day, in which every man will have the opportunity to work always open, with the full fruits his own, and not to be divided with some parasite, there will not be the hurry and stress of life as we see it today. Men, knowing that they need never fear want, will take life more easily. They will have time to learn a few of the graces of life, and be forever rid of the haunting fear of poverty which now drives men with a slave-master's whip, and begets in them such demons of greed and selfishness. It is the system under which we are living that is responsible. No one man as an individual is to blame, save in so far as he opposes the change to a better and more just system. It is idle to try to shift the blame to others, until we begin to do our duty by society ourselves. That duty is to study these great questions now before us for solution. If there is a better solution than Socialism, we Socialists would like to know it. We have become Socialists as a result of study and thought, and we know of no solution of these problems that can in any degree meet the whole situation as well or is as logical to the situation. We might appeal to you by showing that we have international connections, that our ideas are world-wide, that there are several millions of us and we are increasing fast, that we number among our believers and in our ranks many eminent, educated, thoughtful men, but these are not arguments to the point, except as showing that we are not a band of fanatics, as we are sometimes ignorantly called. The logic and arguments of Socialism are easily understood. We ask you to give it honest, candid consideration, and we do not fear the result.

A Peep Into the Future.

Edward Bellamy.

An extract from Bellamy's "Equality," which outlines the task of the physician when the Co-operative Commonwealth shall have been inaugurated. Mr. Bellamy's prophecies of the present conditions, written twenty years ago, have proven true in so many instances, that we should give due heed to what he here says.

Time, 200 A. D.



THE doctor had some time before reversed our course, and we were now moving westward over the city.

"What is that building which we are just passing over that has so much glass about it?" I asked.

"That is one of the sanitariums," replied the doctor, "where people go to who are in bad health and do not wish to change their climate, as we think persons in serious chronic ill health ought to do and as all can now do if they desire. In these buildings everything is as absolutely adapted to the condition of the patient as if he were for the time being in a world in which his disease was the normal type."

"Doubtless there have been great improvements in all matters relating to your profession--medicine, hygiene, surgery, and the rest--since my day."

"Yes," replied the doctor, "there have been great improvements in two ways--negative and positive--and the more important of the two is perhaps the negative way, consisting in the disappearance of conditions inimical to health, which physicians formerly had to combat with little chance of success in many cases. For example, it is now two full generations since the guarantee of equal maintenance for all, placed women in a position of economic independence and consequently complete control of their relations to men. You will readily understand how, as one result of this, the taint of syphilis has been long since eliminated from the blood of the race. The universal prevalence now for three generations of the most cleanly and refined conditions of housing, clothing, heating, and living generally, with the best treatment available for all in case of sickness, have practically--indeed I may say completely--put an end to the syphilitic and other contagious diseases. To complete the story, add to these improvements in the hygienic conditions of the people the systematic and universal physical culture which is a part of the training of youth, and then as a crowning consideration think of the effect of the physical rehabilitation--you might almost call it

the second creation of woman in a bodily sense--which has purified and energized the stream of life at its source."

"Perhaps," my companion resumed, "a more important negative factor in the improvement in medical and hygienic conditions than any I have mentioned is the fact that people are no longer in the state of ignorance as to their own bodies that they seem formerly to have been. The progress of knowledge in that respect has kept pace with the march of universal culture. It is evident from what we read that even the cultured classes in your day thought it no shame to be wholly unacquainted as to physiology and the ordinary conditions of health and disease. Nowadays a system of education would be thought farcical which did not impart a sufficient knowledge of the general principles of physiology, hygiene and medicine to enable a person to treat any ordinary physical disturbance without recourse to a physician. It is perhaps not too much to say that everybody nowadays knows as much about the treatment of disease as a large proportion of the members of the medical profession did in your time. As you may readily suppose, this is a situation which, even apart from the general improvement in health, would enable the people to get on with one physician where a score formerly found business. We doctors are merely specialists and experts on subjects that everybody is supposed to be well grounded in. When we are called in, it is really only in consultation, to use a phrase of the profession in your day, the other parties being the patient and his friends.

"There are really no conditions to limit the course of physicians. The medical education is the fullest possible, but the methods of practice are left to the doctor and patient. It is assumed that people as cultured as ours are as competent to elect the treatment for their bodies as to choose that for their souls. The progress in medical science which has resulted from this complete independence and freedom of initiative on the part of the physician, stimulated by the criticism and applause of a people well able to judge of results, has been unprecedented. Not only in the specific application of the preserving and healing arts have innumerable achievements been made and radically new principles discovered, but we have made advances toward a knowledge of the central mystery of life which in your day it would have been deemed almost sacrilegious to dream of. As to pain, we permit it only for its symptomatic indications, and so far only as we need its guidance in diagnosis."

SOCIAL APPENDICITIS.

SOCIAL ills, like bodily ailments, are the result of some cause which must first be ascertained before the disorder can be scientifically or intelligently treated. If the diagnosis is not correct the treatment will not only fail to cure, but will be a source of positive injury to the patient and serve to aggravate rather than allay the evil sought to be eradicated. Society, being an organism, is subject to the laws of development, growth, stagnation and decay, just as any other body; and in the study of social and political questions, this fact must be constantly kept in mind, for by so doing we will be able to learn many valuable lessons from the researches, observations and experiences of those engaged in all lines of modern activity.

One valuable lesson of this kind can be learned from the history of the progress made in the science of medicine and surgery, and especially in the treatment of the disease now commonly known as appendicitis; without going into an extended history of the symptoms, treatment, etc., of this malady, it may be briefly stated that it is a very prevalent affliction, very painful to the sufferer, and before the adoption of modern methods of treatment, the percentage of fatality was very high, in fact usually fatal. The unsuccessful treatment of this disease by the old school of physicians resulted from their ignorance of the cause of the ailment, this ignorance of its cause led to a multiplicity of remedies and forms of treatment, which might be cupping, blistering, or bleeding; or dosing of the patient with pills, powders, liquid nostrums, cathartics or emetics, just as the individual practitioner might happen to attempt to classify the ailment. But the result of the treatment was invariably the same in all cases, the patient either died from the first attack or emerged from the sickness in a very much weakened and emaciated condition, and always liable to a second and usually fatal attack. But study and investigation developed the fact that this peculiar malady had a peculiar cause, and that it could be successfully treated and even prevented; the cause was found to arise from the presence of a worm-like blind sac in the lower right side of the abdomen, called the vermiform appendix. This organ is found also in some of the lower animals, where it is functional, but in man it is functionless, and while not necessary to man it thus often becomes positively injurious, while it no longer performs any useful function, it is undoubtedly the remains of a former useful organ, which has become useless through the development of man from a lower order to the position he now occupies, and in the end this useless and hurtful appendix would become extinct as a result of its non-use. But so long as it is still present in the human anatomy, it must be treated, and that treatment is radical and effective, namely: a surgical operation by which this useless appendix is removed entirely.

Society today is suffering from economic appendicitis, the symptoms of which are the periods of feverish speculation and so-called prosperity, business depression, stagnation and such violent disturbances as strikes and other labor troubles, and the constant presence of a large force of unemployed, to say nothing of the existence and prevalence of uncertainty as to employment, and of poverty, degradation and crime present on every hand, and constantly on the increase. Every quack remedy and fake nostrum known to the old school of political economists has been either tried or proposed, such as low tariff blisters or high tariff bleeding, financial legislation cathartics and territorial expansion emetics; but all to no purpose, the same old symptoms remain and the patient is worse off after each application of a new remedy. The Socialists assert that the cause of the ills from which society is suffering, is the presence of the industrial appendix called capitalism, or private ownership of the means of wealth production, and they demand the abandonment of the old method, of the application of reform and palliative remedies, and propose the radical treatment of a surgical operation for the complete removal of the cause. The substitution of the collective ownership of the means of production instead of the present private ownership of these means, socialism instead of capitalism. We say that however useful the private capitalist may have been in the past, he now performs no useful or necessary function, but has become not only functionless, but positively reactionary or injurious and dangerous, as for example, Carnegie, whatever useful function he may have performed in the development and organization of the steel and iron industry of the United States, (for which he has received more than his just share of benefits,) he now performs no useful function, but is simply a parasitic appendix to the steel industry, drawing large dividends from the product of the labor and industry of the workers, therefore, becoming simply a source of irritation and injury. As Marx and Engels have shown in the "Communist Manifesto," the bourgeoisie or capitalist class is unfit any longer to be the ruling class. "It is unfit to rule because it is incompetent to assure an existence to its slave without his slavery, because it cannot help letting him sink into such a state that it has to feed him instead of being fed by him. In other words, the private capitalist has become redundant and must be cut off. But says some apologist for the present system or advocate of "Step at a time measures," the appendicitis patient subjected to a surgical operation for the removal of the appendix sometimes dies during the operation. "Would you subject society to this danger?" The answer to that question is this: You must look at the whole class of patients treated; the percentage from fatalities is very small, and results from too long a delay before the operation is performed, the class, as a whole, is greatly benefited. It is the capitalist class that is the disturbing element; the operation will be fatal to their class but the laboring class, and consequently the whole body politic will be benefited. The capitalist practitioners of the middle class school are preparing another fake remedy in the shape of a Public Ownership blister for the working class and franchise breeding for the large capitalists. It is true they have labeled this remedy as a Socialistic remedy, but it is a spurious label. It is not the genuine Socialist brand; it does not touch the seat of the trouble. It will not effect a cure; it will only aggravate the disease. Will the working class be fooled into permitting this fallacious experiment? The Social Democratic Party proposes the only radical treatment, the only remedy that is in line with the historic development of society, and that promises relief from the ills of the present system, which are so prevalent and which are constantly becoming more and more acute. How long will the working class continue to suffer? Will they delay the operation too long? WM. H. BAIRD.



A Few Straws

Which Indicate the Trend of Public Thought.

Following, the readers of the Appeal will find little gems of newspaper wisdom...

Another Long Step. The Boston Daily Post, after discussing the trust outlook...

Socialism not so Bad. Socialism proper is not so bad, but it is impracticable...

Not to be Ignored. The subject of Socialism is not one to be ignored nor to be sneered out of discussion...

An Easy Proposition. If the consolidation movement should continue further it will ultimately be an easy proposition...

The Real Ruler. Mr. Morgan's great trust will undertake to do everything for the American people...

Will Promote Socialism. A member of the Chicago Stock exchange recently told a newspaper reporter...

The Trusts Educating the People. The corporations are educating the people of this country in Socialism...

Public Ownership in Sight. It is a well known fact that practically all the railways of the United States...

1,000 SUBSCRIBERS Means 200 Guesses. A few weeks ago Comrade Wefel, of Fort Wayne, Ind., made a requisition for 100 ten-line subscription blanks...

Money Saving Scheme. It is quite evident that J. Pierpont Morgan entertains the same economic views as many other citizens who talk a great deal...

The separate steel companies each with its hand against its brother, compelled to keep up separate establishments and make betterments would, it is estimated, have spent in the aggregate \$50,000,000 a year for the next five years...

the benefit of monopoly is difficult to determine, as Mr. Morgan is not a talkative person except when in conversation with his peers...

The steel deal incident is one that will furnish much enjoyment to many who have heretofore labored under the disadvantage of the epithet, doctrinaire...

Capital and Labor. "Times are hard," said the Picked Chicken. "Why," said the Rat, "this is an era of prosperity; see, how I have feathered my nest."

"But," said the Picked Chicken, "you have gotten my feathers." "You must not think," said the Rat, "that because I get more comfort you get poorer."

"If you would use your teeth—" interrupted the Rat. "I—" said the Picked Chicken. "You could lay by as much as I do," concluded the Rat.

"If—" said the Picked Chicken. "Without consumers like me," said the Rat, "there would be no demand for the feathers which you produce."

"I will vote for a change," said the Picked Chicken. "Only those who have feathers should have the suffrage," remarked the Rat.—Life.

A Prophecy. This one prophecy is historically certain: The future has in store for the human race one or two goals. One of these goals is an empire supported by the sword, built on gold, nourished by the liveried commissaries of

Signs of the Times

Items from Across the Sea which tell us why Crowned Heads are Quaking.

Socialists of Spain have just elected their first representative to the cortes, (the national parliament.)

At the election at Stradella, Italy, where the Socialist was elected he received 300 more votes than his opponent.

"France is honey-combed with Socialism," says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, and he warns his capitalistic comperes to beware.

All that has been accomplished in the way of political advancement in Italy during the past few years has been due in the main to the Socialist deputies in the parliament, says Prof. Alessandro Schiava.

Election for member of the legislature at Meiningen, Germany, resulted in the complete triumph of the Socialists. The same result is reported at Stettin and at Bant.

"During the Paris exposition we were told by the French Socialists that the Socialists of Europe look and expect the United States to lead in this great industrial revolution that must eventually become world-wide," says a Paris correspondent.

The printing press at Hamburg, Germany, which belongs to the Socialist party, has been celebrating its silver jubilee. The business is flourishing, and no less than 250 persons are employed in the production of a daily newspaper, pamphlets, etc.

There is a monopoly of the production of spirits in Switzerland, and a portion of the duty levied is given back to the local can-

ter to the exact hour, was summoned before the German emperor and told that much moustached gentleman some startling things which are not calculated to allay his fears. She said that the German empire would be disrupted by discontent, and that the people of Prussia itself would rise against the Kaiser, and that he would die an exile in England twenty-three years hence.

It is said that the French government intends to bring forward a bill for old-age pensions the maximum pension to be 360 francs (about \$72) a year at the age of 65.

A recent cablegram from London says: "While the industrial war in Spain appears to be subsiding, curiously enough similar troubles are in progress in Italy. The danger is growing steadily, without attracting attention outside of Italy, and the international indifference will probably continue until the storm bursts. The movement is undeniably in the hands of the Socialists, and is of a revolutionary character. Every industrial town is in a ferment already and fights have taken place at a score of places, where loss of life has been involved. The storm center is in Milan. At that place this week 1,500 men left work. They have a military organization, divided into fifteen battalions, each 1,000 strong, and subdivided into 150 companies. All this playing soldier is grossly illegal, yet the authorities hesitate to act, as they are afraid of precipitating a crisis. Meantime, an exodus of well-to-do people is in progress, and the whole city is in a state of painful excitement. The central government is quiescent in the face of this really serious danger."

Socialism and Men of Brains. "The vaporings of the Socialists can never command any serious attention, for the reason that they come from a section which is notoriously ignorant and illiterate."—Daily Press.

No taunt is oftener on the lips of the opponents of Socialism than this taunt of ignorance and illiteracy. Almost invariably, in the capitalist press, the Socialists are pictured as a mob of irresponsible and ignorant men—as the dregs of the community. Almost invariably the Socialist leaders are held up to contempt as dangerous demagogues or as paid agitators.

Now the actual facts of the case are these: "If the Socialist army of the past half century could be gathered together in one spot, that army would include not only some of the most brilliant orators, writers and thinkers on economic questions that our generation has produced, but it would also include a majority of the men who have molded the art, the literature, the music and the science of our age."

In literature the Socialist thought can claim the allegiance of almost all the great figures. Tolstol, of Russia, Ibsen in Norway, Bjornsen in Sweden, Zola in France, Hauptmann in Germany, D'Annunzio in Italy, Howells in America, have all set up the standard of revolt from existing society, and are all in heartiest sympathy with Socialist ideals.

In the field of art we have seen an even more remarkable spectacle. We have seen the two foremost English artists of the century—John Ruskin and Wm. Morris—both declare themselves communists. Both were agreed that under the capitalist system any true art was impossible, and that the flower of art could only bloom under industrial conditions diametrically the opposite of those existing around us today.

In the world of music it is only necessary to mention the name of Richard Wagner, by all odds the greatest musician of the century. He was an avowed revolutionist, and fought at the barricades with his workingmen comrades in the stirring period of '48. Kropotkin, the regular scientific correspondent of the leading English monthly, "The Nineteenth Century," is an avowed communist. So also is Elisee Reclus, recognized as one of the first European authorities on geography, Alfred Russell Wallace, the friend of Charles Darwin, and co-discoverer of the theory of evolution, gives both time and money to the Socialist cause. It is most significant that this profound writer and thinker has found the completest harmony existing between Darwinism and Socialism, as have also such other scientists as Dr. Edward Aveling and Grant Allen.

In the world of economics it is only necessary to mention two names—Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. The writings of these two men have permeated the whole of the political economy of our age. Whatever critical position may be taken toward their theories, they are universally recognized as two of the leading economic thinkers not only of our age, but of the world. The science of Socialism has found expression in the books of a Marx and a Lassalle. The ideals of Socialism have stirred the hearts of a Morris and a Howells. Socialism has been advocated, and is today advocated by some of the ablest, brainiest and noblest men of our generation. The Socialists today are the cream of the working class; they are the men who have thought and have studied. When you meet a Socialist you may be sure that you meet a man whose heart beats time to the divine sentiments of liberty, of equality and fraternity. —Leonard D. Abbott, in the Worker.

But it is a Great Game. The death rate of Chicago and New York has been increased by the activity of the stock market. There is no doubt about the increased number of deaths in the past few weeks in both cities, and the health officers attribute it to the excitement attending the fluctuations in stocks and in corn. This is a frequent accompaniment of sharp advances or declines on the exchanges. Seldom has there been greater excitement in Wall street matters than has prevailed for the past few weeks, and nobody can tell how long this is to continue. Good advice for the physically frail who dabble in stocks these days is "Don't."—Globe-Democrat.

The school teachers of British Columbia have organized a union—the first of its kind in the world.

Thought Provokers.

All of the Wall street plans are for the edification of the dear public.—Washington Post.

In the big Fourth of July celebration it will be proper to refer to the Declaration of Independence as an interesting historical document.—Post Dispatch.

A thief who entered J. Pierpont Morgan's house in London was taken away by the police before Mr. Morgan secured what loosa change the thief had in his pockets.—Chicago News.

All truth is safe and nothing else is safer and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men for motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.—Max Muller.

"I can't sleep nights since I read about that Rockefeller-Carnegie-Morgan combine of capital." "Why not?" "Every time I shut my eyes I see miles and miles of ciphers chasing a dollar mark across desolate wastes."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

The superior court of Chicago has decided that it is legal for employers to maintain a blacklist, thus keeping out of employment permanently any person listed as having left the service of an employer. The decision will be a great surprise to employes, who under such a law, will find the struggle harder for existence than ever.—Post Dispatch.

A prominent member of the stock exchange, accompanied by the hope of the family, stood by the sea. It was the child's first sight of the ocean, and a sailor was explaining the significance of the names of the tides. "With the flow, the sea rises," he said, "and with the ebb it falls." "That'd be the time to buy, wouldn't it daddy?" instantly exclaimed his father's own child.—The Outlook.

Last week the editor of the Press had occasion to buy a 10x14 pane of glass. The price was fifteen cents. The dealer who sold it remarked that six months ago the same glass sold for eight cents. This increase of nearly 90% is due entirely to the arbitrary methods of the glass trust. The editor also bought a quantity of postage stamps last week. They cost exactly the same price that they did six months ago. Yet postage stamps are made and sold by the most formidable trust on earth. Why, then, haven't they gone up 90%, like glass?—Lawrenceburg, (Ind.) Press.

"But please distinguish between combinations of men for the purpose of carrying measures—which always will exist—and our permanent parties—standing parasites as they may be called. In our party contests men do not battle for measures. Our parties do not elect men to put into action certain principles; they use principles as battle cries to elect certain men. Take a glance through the so-called political records of the magazines. We find from first to last, nothing, absolutely nothing, but the names of men and the offices for which they respectively have been nominated or elected. Politics, then, from being the science of government, has become—co-operative office-seeking."—Gronlund.

Under the new regime, "charity," and charitable institutions will be things of the past. By the way, it is not a pity that the noble word "charity" has in this hypocritical era come to mean alms-giving? In our Commonwealth no alms will be given; indeed, nothing will be had gratis. Everybody will get the full produce of his labor in direct revenue or in public benefit. Every citizen will be entitled to the use of all public institutions—be it of libraries, of schools for his children, of hospitals, asylums, or assistance in his old age—on the same principle as the insured is entitled to the amount named in his policy, on the happening of a certain event. This makes it clear how our Commonwealth is to be the general insurer; and our various companies that insure against so many forms of risk point out the right road to pursue. They indeed, embody whatever of corporate responsibility that is left in this chaotic age.—Gronlund.

Zola, in his new novel, "Labor," makes his hero colloquize as follows: "Labor ought to be pleasure. The happiness of each will one day consist in the happiness of others. There will be no more envy, no more hatred, when there shall be space in the world for the happiness of all. The wheels of the social machine, as they are at present, must be done away with, for they are useless—they consume force; and trade will also have to be condemned; the producer will have to buy from the producer. With one blow all parasites will be swept away. The innumerable unwholesome growths which live on social corruption, or on the state of warfare in which men, as things are now, live a living death, will disappear. There will be no more armies, no more law courts, no more prisons. And, above all things, when that great dawn shall have taken place, righteousness will shine like the sun, dispersing poverty, giving to every creature who is born the right to live, bestowing upon each his daily bread, and the perfect happiness which is his birthright."

One Plan. This is the way several of the boys go after the unwashed in Boone, Iowa. The following notice is kept standing in the weekly paper: "Any one who wishes a year's subscription to the Appeal to Reason, but cannot afford the price of subscription, may have a year's subscription free of charge by calling upon Geo. Bisbee, John Wetz or Hoxsle & Wilder. The subscription price is fifty cents per year."

Bear in Mind. That it is only by persistently and unceasingly pounding away at the capitalistic wall that it will finally crumble to dust and give way to the new order—the Co-operative Commonwealth. Give 'er another "Solar Plexus" blow this week by distributing the following pamphlets among the enemy. It's fun to watch 'em get mixed on economics when they run up against the real thing. The whole bunch for \$1: 100 "Parable of the Water Tank"....40c 50 "Social Conscience".....25c 10 "Socialism" by Simons.....25c 10 "Trusts," by Wayland.....25c 10 "Economic Waste".....25c 10 "Cartoons and Comments".....25c

SOCIALIST PRESCRIPTIONS.



greed, and administered by the few, with the enslavement of the millions. The other goal is the Co-operative Commonwealth, under that democracy of man which was declared afore-time by the good revolutionist of Nazareth, exemplified in the few states of the Greeks, and believed in through all the middle ages by the sturdy Teutons of the North of Europe. This is the single alternative before mankind—democracy or despotism. The former springs from the free spirit and aspiration of man, and the latter is the gilded progeny of greed.—Lidpath.

Something About Socialism. The Sun never sets on Socialism. It encircles the globe. It speaks all languages. It has more adherents than any political party or church in the world. It is the logical outcome of the trade union movement. It will establish the "Co-operative Commonwealth."

It will bring about the "Brotherhood of man," or justice to all, regardless of nationality, color, creed or sex. Is this worth working for? Over 10,000,000 persons in the world say "yes," or its equivalent in some other language.

The Competitive Cancer and its Cure. I was just up to the postoffice and ordered a "bunuelo-five," and am already feeling considerably better. Have been taking it regularly in broken doses for a year and find it all right. Hereafter, shall use it in my practice every day. It's a sovereign remedy for the competitive cancer that has eaten its way into the social body about as far as it will be permitted to go. A million copies of the Appeal applied every week would go a long way towards the removal of the entire neoplasm—and I believe would work a complete cure whenever the medical profession grasps all of the possibilities of the "Appeal cure" its use will become widespread—universal in fact.—Horace P. Porter.

Socialism—What Is It? (Continued from second page.) could arise to hinder; the only question to be answered would be: How much labor is required? How much material? How long will it take? Will this work effect any desirable changes? and, How long will it last? And, granted that the end to be attained is desirable and the improvement permanent, under Socialism nations could put into world-improvement the energy which hitherto they have expended in wars. They could employ great armies continuously for years in effecting them, and no burdens would be imposed, other than that the force employed must be clothed and fed while engaged in the work, and no debts would be created. As soon as any such work shall be done it only remains to enjoy it; the labor expended is paid as it goes on; there is no income to be provided from the work when it is done, and therefore, no taxes or maintenance afterward upon it. —DR. C. W. WOOLRIDGE.

tons. From the last report published it appears that the main portion of these taxes is devoted to measures instructing the people on the evil effects of alcohol.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The revolutionary movement among the laboring classes of Russia is spreading. There have been 400 arrests of operatives during the past few days, and a number of editors as well as women, have been arrested. Two prisoners who were placed under arrest, have been transferred to positions in the interior."

H. M. Hyndman, the well known English Socialist, stated twenty years ago that "within a generation huge trusts and combines would completely control American industry, and would render the antagonism between capital and labor more bitter in the United States than anywhere else." For this he was ridiculed, he says, in both this country and England. But he continues, "My prophecy has come true."

The Australian Socialist League has issued a manifesto in which it says: "In order to give practical effect to the principles of Socialism through the ballot box, the members of the Australian Socialist League have decided to enter the political field, recognizing that only by this means can the working class obtain control of the governmental machinery and the aims of Socialism be realized."

This is from an English paper: "For the purpose of encouraging domestic servants to remain content with their lot, the German empress presents gold crosses to all women who remain forty years in the same families. During the year 1900 gold crosses were given by her majesty to 170 servants. Besides the cross, each received a diploma from the empress." (This plan is worthy of imitation by our own American aristocracy.)

The Socialists of England have issued a manifesto, in which the following paragraph appears: "The opportunity for action may not be far ahead of us. The war in South Africa may easily result to the British Empire as the Mexican expedition did to the French Empire of Napoleon III. Should this Nemesis of infamy come upon our rulers, let us be ready to substitute for their ruinous government by gang, the happy future of an organized Socialism."

Three Socialists have been elected to the Landtag of Saxe-Altenburg, Germany. This gives them eight members out of a parliament of thirty. The following sketch of the electoral system shows what good organization can do: Nine of the members are chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, and the remaining twenty-one are chosen by seven constituencies. The voting is open, but only persons having a home of their own are allowed to vote. In spite of all these precautions the authorities have not been able to keep the Socialists out.

A Parisian prophetess, who foretold Khar-toum's fall, the Carnot assassination, Faure's sudden death and Victoria's demise, the lat-



THE BIGGEST Little Paper in the World.

Away down here in Southeast Kansas, in the little town of Girard, is printed a weekly paper with a circulation of 151,000. It is the greatest little paper in the world, and is read each week by more people than any metropolitan newspaper.

It occupies a unique position in the world of newspaperdom, and has attained this position by battling for the rights of the people who create the wealth. For years it has made a vigorous, unceasing, uncompromising warfare for the PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The influence of this little paper is felt in every state in the Union; wherever it has visited there will be found implanted in the minds of the people a firm determination to achieve economic freedom.

An Improved 160-Acre Farm Free.

The next state election to be held in Massachusetts will occur November 3, 1921. Of its results the following presents:

To the one guessing the exact or nearest exact number of votes polled for the Socialist candidate or candidate for governor, a warranty deed to a 160-acre farm in Northern Arkansas.

THE LAND OF TRANQUILLITY

A St. Louis paper recently printed a sermon by a noted Texas divine on "The Secret of Tranquillity." A perusal of this sermon induces this thought: The one who is so fortunate as to secure this 160-acre Arkansas farm will come about as near achieving tranquillity as it is possible to do in these days of mad rushes for the other fellow's gold.

For the Railroad Gang.

The Hot-box Combination. The World has a "Hot-box." It Needs Cooling Off. Here is the "Done that will do it."

\$2 Takes the Lot.

It's better than buying diamonds for the "old man."

The Socialist Vote of World.

Table showing Socialist vote of world by country, including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, etc.

Guessing Contest Blank.

Form for guessing contest with fields for Name, Address, State, and Guess No.

Socialist Automobile Lecture Van.

We quote the following from the plan of building and operating, as furnished by Comrade G. H. Lockwood.

First—The first Socialist Automobile Lecture Van will be to be built with funds donated by friends of the cause of Socialism, and it always to remain the property of the cause.

Second—The machine is to be used exclusively for Socialist propaganda.

Third—Every month the operators are to furnish a complete report of their work to the board of directors.

Fourth—The operators shall receive no remuneration for their services, other than what they can make out of the sale of literature, commission on subscriptions, voluntary donations, and regular commissions as organizers, etc.

What a Spectacle.

John Stuart Mill who was quite a political economist in his time, and even today is recognized as an authority on a great many questions, had in mind the position of the medical man under the present competitive system, when he wrote: "What a spectacle, for instance, does the medical profession present!

A Twentieth Century Boast.

Statistics show that in New York state alone over 14,000 persons die of consumption each year, and that, throughout the country, it is steadily increasing and is even now causing the death of more people than all other diseases combined.

Doctors Edition.

J. C. Kiser, 50c; Henry Bennett, \$1; T. J. Boltz, 50c; Jas. F. Ladd, 40c; C. H. Lessig, \$1; G. F. Alexander, \$1.25; M. E. R. \$1.10; A. E. Briggs, 25c; D. T. Looftbourrow, \$1; Henry Muller, \$1; R. K. Swope, 50c; Jas. Gaston, \$1.25; Alfred Dickinson, \$1; W. H. Witham, \$2.15; Levi R. Miller, 40c; W. H. Redford, 55c; Peter Kennedy, 25c; J. P. Malcor and others, 55c; J. M. Jacobs, \$1; Chas. C. Kiefer, 25c; A. B. Cody, 40c; David Goyett, 10c; A. W. Beach, 55c; G. Haywood, 85c; Chas. Shuch, \$1; C. J. E. Elliott, 50c; W. E. Saller, \$1; E. Kugler, 50c; Fred E. Irish, 50c; A. J. Collison, 75c; Levi Parker, \$1; W. E. Rice, \$1.25; W. O. Dwinell, 40c; C. H. Barstow, \$1; E. F. Strickland, \$2; W. H. Grabenstein, \$1; M. E. O'Brien, \$2.50; N. G. Enstrom, 40c; E. J. Hurley, 40c; Wm. E. Leonard, 40c; J. M. Wellton, \$1; P. D. Freeman, \$1; H. Schroeder, 50c; W. C. Wagener, \$1.25; P. H. Williams, \$1; Mrs. Theo. Enright, 50c; Wm. Bowden, \$1; J. R. Nicholson, \$1; W. C. Elliott, \$1.25; F. M. Dennis, 40c; V. S. Worth, 50c; W. C. Smith, \$1; F. M. Dennis, 75c; E. A. Sheets, \$1; J. M. Wood, Jr., \$1; P. M. Jensen, 25c; Thos. Cox, 65c; Charleston, \$1; J. H. Sims, 80c; P. J. Peel, \$1; C. L. Buck, \$1; Otto Krogsdal, 50c; T. P. Frazer, \$1; A. Kutzer, \$1; Aaron Noll, 25c; W. D. Altman, \$1; Henry Miller, 20c; C. Grosse, \$1.25; C. W. Bartlett, \$1; Jno. M. Killough, 50c; Dr. Munson, 50c; Jas. T. White, 15c; Louis Huguacuin, 30c; John Leonardy, \$1; E. E. Martin, \$1; W. H. Bohren, 30c; A. R. McDonald, 50c.

Confiscation and Compensation.

When I hear this subject of confiscation and compensation agitated I naturally recall the argument of the converted Texas slaveholder when compensation for slaves set free during the rebellion was proposed but denied. I quote his words:

"Here is a black boy who worked for me for nothing until Lincoln set him free; his daddy worked all his life the same way for my daddy; and his granddaddy worked just so all his life for my granddaddy. You say that when Lincoln set my black boy free I ought to have been compensated, but I say that if any one ought to have been compensated it was the boy. He should have been compensated for all the work he and his family had done for nothing for me and my family. We were ahead of the game all the time; he is still behind it. Now I can't compensate him if I would, and maybe I wouldn't if I could; but why should he be taxed to compensate me?"—Dr. Jabez Fisher.

Those Ruskin College Scholars.

It is the ambition of every mentally well balanced young man to secure a practical education; it is almost imperative that he possess such an education; his chances for success in life under present conditions of society, aim at best, are at zero point weight.

Doctors Fund.

W. D. Altman, \$1.25; Chas. C. Tyler, \$1; A. L. G. Randolph, \$1; C. A. Estey, \$1; Frederick Outram, \$7.50; M. L. Wright, \$1.25; Fred Herschede, \$1.25; P. A. Creeden, \$1.25; P. O'Connor, \$1.25; Alex. Grierson, \$1.25; Robert Robertson, \$1.25; A. A. Mattison, \$1.25; F. M. McQuivy, \$1.25; Alfred Thomas, \$1.25; W. H. Ward, \$1.25; Cash, 50c; Arnold Zander, \$2.50; P. A. Creeden, \$1.25; M. L. Wright, \$1.25.

FROM HANNALAND.

Th. Guertie News of Guertie, L. T., is a new Socialist paper.

The Socialists of Indiana have a convention at Indianapolis on July 4.

The Socialists of Oregon held a state-convention at Albany, Ore., on Friday, May 31.

The Indianapolis Times, a literary paper, has changed hands and is now advocating Socialism.

Rev. A. M. Wishart, Christian Socialist, has been given the editorial control of the Trenton, N. J., Daily Times. Surely the world moves.

The Socialists of Midway, Kan., are getting in line. They have a strong Socialist organization and are adding recruits every week.

The general officers of the Memphis route have been requested to "resign," as their services will not be needed by the consolidated Frisco and Memphis roads. It's too bad, but it can't be helped, you know.

The American Linseed Oil Co. and the Union Lead Co. decided that competition was not the life of trade after all, and have agreed to pool their issues—notwithstanding the fact that Missouri has an anti-trust law, which is supposed to knock all combines off the face of the earth.

Lieut. Gov. Allen of Vermont, has been arrested for complicity in the wrecking of the Farmer's National Bank, of Vergennes. And still we are told that all the anarchists belong to the Socialist party. Mr. Allen, it is unnecessary to state, travels well up to the front in the administration band wagon.

The Socialists of Georgia have organized a state union, while not a political organization, to work in harmony with the political Socialist party. This organization is for the purpose of education in putting lecturers into the field. It should be done everywhere and would have the result by its power of numbers to cause a unity of all the Socialist forces.

It is really amusing how this wave of imperial prosperity operates. A reader at Boone, Iowa, writes under date of May 27: "McKinley prosperity has struck Boone. Today the president with his retinue passed through this city on his way home from the west and tonight seventeen firemen on the Northwestern were laid off indefinitely and fifteen engineers set back to firing, and the boys got what they voted for!" Quite funny!

In 1800 there were sixteen water works plants in the United States. Of the number, fifteen were operated by private companies and one by the public. In 1896, of the 3,196 water plants in the country, 1,690, or over 53% were owned by the municipalities. The private concerns, according to the Fourteenth Annual Report of the labor commissioner of the United States, furnished water at the rate of fifteen cents per 1,000 gallons; the municipal or publicly owned concerns, charged nine cents per 1,000 gallons consumed.

Bundle of five Appeals each week one year to one address, \$1. Stay on the firing line.

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Appeal Army

The Appeal reserve fund is now \$762.63. 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.

Nine thousand one hundred and seventy-three new names were added to the Appeal's subscription list for the week ending April 27. It was a record-breaking week.

As this was the last week on the Arkansas farm comrade certain old partyite he said that the Appeal's Army would only run premiums, and not for the cause. The Army editor KNOWS that this is a lie, and appeals to the comrades to brand it as such. Comrades, let us surprise Wayland and the world in general. For the last three weeks in June let each worker make a special effort to send in a club of five each week. As the Army numbers some 10,000, this would mean 150,000 NAMES ADDED TO THE LIST.

It would be a feat that would startle the world, and it is telegraphed to every daily paper on the globe. It makes one dizzy to think what this would mean to Socialism. It would be a body blow to the capitalist system that would make it fairly tremble on its already crumbling foundation. After reading the above, there are some who may think that the Army editor was being a little "pious" but not so. IT CAN BE DONE. The Army can do it if they want to, and the Army editor has sufficient confidence in the comrades to believe they are going to do just that very thing. Watch us! Shoulder arms! March!

Bunch of seven from Comrade Evans, of Easton, Pa. Comrade Morrison, of Richfield, Ill., sends in six yearlies.

Four dollars for ammunition from Comrade Webster, of St. Paul, Minn.

Comrade Dippel, of Milwaukee, orders \$5 worth of ammunition for his "Militia" branch.

Comrade Kiser orders a lot of those "Bad Boys," and is going to turn them loose in Bessemer, Ala.

Seventeen yearlies from Comrade Ely, of South Chicago, shows the gang are not sleeping there.

Comrade McKee, of Fruitvale, Cal., says he is still in the ring, and drops another \$1.25 in the Tennessee contest box.

"Let 'er go Gallagher," says Comrade Householder, of St. Paul, Minn., as he dropped his usual \$1.25 in the Tennessee contest box.

Ten new recruits from Comrade Messner, of Cote Brilliant, Newport, Ky.

Comrade Lowery, of McGulgan, D. C., captured eleven more stragglers, and says: "Some of them have surrendered unconditionally."

Comrade Catlin, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., says there must be some other Scotchman in the Tennessee contest. Wonder what he means?

The Kangaroo Club, of Parkersburg, Ore., orders 100 posts and will proceed to beat the brush for a few of the needed tame.

Comrade Smith, of Clay City, Ind., sends in seven yearlies and a copy of the "White Slave," a red-hot sheet the gang are getting out there.

Comrade Lee, of Staunton, Ind., sends in ten scalps and wants to borrow the bulldog to round up another batch with. Sorry, but can't spare the pup—he's too useful to keep the office gang in order.

The "Solar Beam," and 100 "Water Tanks" go to Comrade Prisma, of Chicago. Chicago is a pretty big town, but the gang are going to capture it just the same.

The Army editor notes that the Chicago Record-Herald has opened a column for the discussion of Socialism. The gang should see that they don't run out of comradely ammunition.

Comrade Swiger, of Sardis, W. Va., had his attention called to the Appeal, and he was so impressed with it that he went out and got eight of his friends to subscribe.

Comrade Varnum, of Phoenix, places his usual weekly order for five posts, and says: "And apply 'em to help enlighten the doctors. Am awful glad I didn't die on the Ark—Farm—NOW—unless I had made it \$500! I!"

While the gang are noted for never overlooking a good thing, it is truly wonderful the way they are gobbling up that "Monthly combination." One lady over in Arkansas writes that she picked strawberries at six cents per quart and was sending them to the Army editor.

Comrade Cox, of Richmond, Ind., orders a bundle of five, and reports the movement of sending them with a rapid rate. Keep up the fight; pepper them with extra copies of the Appeal; and 'em with a "Solar Plexus blow" with that "Monthly combination."

Ten yearlies from Comrade Olson, of Davenport, N. Y., come up the bulldog up from a sound sleep, and it made him "chubby" without mercy by every corner of the pile of pamphlets that were being made up into "Short Range No. 2" combinations, and kept him there all day.

The Army editor notes with considerable satisfaction that the Louisville, Ky., comrades are getting a box of five Havana cigars from Comrade Stephens, of the Tampa Co-operative Cigar Co., of Tampa, Fla. The members of this company are the "Socialists." Comrades who are in the cigar trade should make a note of this. See their advertisement in this issue.

Comrade Dustman, of Berlin Center, Ohio, hits us again with a club of five, and gives vent to his feelings thus: "You certainly are a bad set of fellows, but you should be 'clubbed' without mercy by every corner of the Appeal." Wayland is going to provide with your clubs with chain armors, so come on with your clubs, and make them as big as you please.

Arrangement have now been made so that Kansas City comrades can secure extra copies of the Appeal at all kinds of Socialist book stores and at the Mathews Cigar Store, 1201 Main St., Kansas City. Miss Gertrude Mathews is proprietor of this place. The Army editor would particularly request the K. C. gang to call on Miss Gertrude and encourage her in this good work.

A number of the gang have been sending in their subscription lists and not making a guess, to which they are entitled, for each five names thereon. If you have no guess blank write your guess just below your name and address on the subscription blank, and draw a slip of paper in order to get your guess in the guess box it positively must accompany your club list and remittance for same.

A Tennessee lady orders a dollar's worth of "Rumbings." She writes: "My husband who travels a good deal, says they are just the thing to drop on ears, around railroad depots, hotels, etc." A lot of good is being done that way, and the Army editor wishes to send you a copy of "Rumbings" might be thus distributed. It would set a whole lot of fellows to thinking of what they are up against.

Comrade Wefel, of Fort Wayne, Ind., sends in eleven yearlies, and says: "Your application blanks (109) came yesterday. Have got twenty of them out now to get subscribers. We will get 1,000 before we quit." Here's a good idea. In order to get your guess in the guess box it positively must accompany your club list and remittance for same.

An Illinois comrade has a 200-acre tract of land in Arkansas upon which are splendidly situated 100 acres of oil and gas. He offers 40 acres of this land to any one who will stake a prospect hole on the property, and if oil or gas is found in paying quantities he will donate the larger part of the proceeds to Socialist propaganda work. In order to get your guess in the guess box it positively must accompany your club list and remittance for same.

Olympha, Wash., May 21, 1901. J. A. Wayland, Girard, Kan. Supplementary to my telegram guaranteeing "reasonable balance" for supplying copies of "No. 288" to physicians in the general west—my advertising field—(not otherwise provided for) allow me to explain that as general western agent for the Old Reliable \$5 "Webb's Adding Machine" a meritorious and brain-saving device; so my many customers say—for which I receive reasonable returns, financially, from pleased patrons—hence, an proud of my large field, and its broad-minded, too, stealing water-melon, and am willing to devote a portion of the profits toward Socialist propaganda work throughout the entire U. S., which SPELTS US, and OUGHT to mean INDEED, and IN TRUTH, ALL OF US! Instead of a longer string of "No. 288's" I have decided to firmly believe your plan will prove profitable in good results to our common cause, and would like to include the grand "Lone Star State." But it is too great for me to do this in detail. If necessary, will try to get 100 of the "No. 288's" and send them to you, mentioned in my telegram of this date.

Herewith enclosed find \$2.11 to apply on Ohio fund, and four scalps recently lifted. Will see you later with a longer string of "No. 288's" I have decided to firmly believe your plan will prove profitable in good results to our common cause, and would like to include the grand "Lone Star State." But it is too great for me to do this in detail. If necessary, will try to get 100 of the "No. 288's" and send them to you, mentioned in my telegram of this date.

Noting every doctor in the land will receive No. 288; that thousands may thereby become fellow workers with us for the truly civilized state, I beg to remain yours till we get it. E. E. MARTIN.

"I dreamed last night that I was a boy again," said the Army editor to the advertising manager, as he dreamily took his chair and banished the far-away thought of the "No. 288's." "What did you dream you were doing this morning, my dear advertising manager?" queried the advertising manager.

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editor, ignoring the latter remark. "I'll tell you fellows, if you wish." All urged him to proceed. "Well, as I said before, I dreamed I was a boy again. I lived on a farm. My father was a farmer, and if you know anything about the life of a farmer who has to give two-thirds of the product of his toil to some grasping landlord, you may have a dim idea of the life I led. My one ambition was to get an education, and as he made a name at the F.H.I. school to town after the mail, and while loading around the depot watching the switch engine running up and down the track, the agent handed me a copy of the Appeal to Reason, and the first thing that caught my eye was the guarantee about the life of a farmer who has to give two-thirds of the product of his toil to some grasping landlord, you may have a dim idea of the life I led. 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