

Appeal to Reason.

J. A. Wayland.

Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., July 12, 1902.

Last week the Appeal received 1,049 remittances, amounting to \$786.90; averaging 75c each. This shows that the little remittances are the backbone of the Appeal. The little clubs are king.

If No. 346 is on your label, your subscription expires with the next number. **Sutton W F Bristolidge Mo**

CLEAR THE TRACK.

Look out for the cars! Socialism is aboard the Lightning Express which cannot be sidetracked. No use to flag her; Socialism has the right of way, so it's either get aboard or get out of the way.

Can't you hear her coming? Can't you see the smoke from her trembling stack? Can't you feel her pulsations, the heart-beats of the multitude?

The air is full of vibrations that have penetrated the earth and reached the miner many feet beneath the surface. From Denver (the psychic center of the earth) comes another Declaration of Independence. The people of Oregon have re-asserted their right of majority rule. Labor, the mighty giant, has at last awakened; and discretion demands that his voice be heard.

Never in the history of the movement has there been such a demand for literature. The workers are ordering books, pamphlets and papers by the ton. With the new facilities introduced the plant is forced to night work in order to keep up with the wonderfully increasing demand.

The man who fails to grasp the meaning of this activity will wake up some day to wonder what has been going on. The working people of America are already awake and are joining the great procession soon as it reaches them.

A very few months of this activity will revolutionize society. This is one of the tides in the affairs of men which taken at its flood leads on to victory. Will you seize the opportunity? Will you forget the petty affairs of life long enough to grasp the industrial freedom that is now within reach? This is your chance. I beg of you not to pass it by. Fill the very air so full of Socialism that every being that draws the breath of life cannot fail to get the inspiration.

Yesterday is gone; tomorrow may never come for you or me; therefore let us strain every nerve to MAKE TODAY COUNT FOR SOCIALISM.

The Socialists have elected the majority of the members of the Turin, Italy, city council. The king is threatening to dissolve the city government and make a royal commission to govern the city. That is the way the rulers like the people whom they rob.

The last congress voted away money equal to \$65 for each family in the United States. Of this \$1.50 was a clear steal under the name of river and harbor improvements. But the rulers have to get money out of the treasury to pay their political debts, and the working people do not seem to notice their burdens. They have been carrying the load so long they would not know what to do without it.

In every age of the world but the present, the people who did the work struggled to get away from the masters. In this age they fight and struggle against each other for the privilege of working. Modern methods has forced the workers to seek slavery for the profit of the masters. In other ages the workers knew they were slaves—in this they labor under the delusion that they are free. But they get hungry just the same.

The government has shipped 4,000 coffins to the Philippines for soldiers. That must be a very cheerful prospect for the men who are expected to fill them. They would not need them quite so soon if they were home making wealth instead of away from home destroying wealth. The cholera is playing havoc with the army. But what care the trusts how many die? Soldiers are cheap and the trusts must have a market.

The Socialist campaign in Pennsylvania is waxing red hot. New locals are being organized everywhere, and the Socialist speakers are being listened to with intense attention by the workers, especially in the strike district. The masters are driving the workers to Socialism faster than any method the Socialist could adopt. The refusal of the capitalistic mayors to permit Socialist speakers to address the workers in many places has had the best possible results on the workers. All things work for Socialism these days.

The prospectus for the United States Ship Building Company offering its bonds for sale (the public in this way furnishing the money for its own exploitation), in enumerating the advantages of combining under one ownership the eight companies taken in, says it will prevent "the disastrous and narrowing devices of destructive competition." Thus we are told by the rich that competition is disastrous, destructive and narrow—yet they preach competition! But they mean competition in every line but their own. And you foolishly fall into their trap when you vote against universal co-operation (Socialism).

I noted in a New York paper recently that a retired business man stated that he got his start in life by making burglar tools, which was exceedingly profitable; after he got several thousand he quit and went into "legitimate" business and acquired a large fortune. He is now one of the "eminently respectable class" who lives off the profits of his villainy—but people do not care. He has the stuff and that is all that is asked. If burglary was the basis of his wealth, then all his wealth is that of burglary. But wealth built on burglary does not bring with it any stigma from the great "moral" element. Verily this is an age of contradictions.

Municipal ownership or "trading" as it is called in England, is taking such rapid strides in Britain that a "league" composed of "wealthy and influential men, including noblemen, members of parliament, manufacturers and merchants," has been organized to combat it. Of course, anything in the interest of the common people will be combated by the rich and "noble." If they were to espouse it you might be sure there was something rotten in it. They live by fleecing the poor and are, of course, opposed to anything that will check them in their looting. But the idea that the whole people should own all the capital is gaining fast, and while the rich will try to stop the tendency they might as well try to stop the movement of the planet. The day of freedom approaches.

Under the present system all capital is accumulated fleecing from labor. Take my own situation. What little I made in the years I followed printing as a business was the profit I made off those I employed. My own living consumed all the results that my own part of the labor produced, and perhaps more. I made money just in proportion as I increased the number of employees; this money was the profit off them and was invested in machinery so I could employ still more and make more. The accumulation was not possible off my own labor. So you see that the office (capital) was what the workers produced but did not get. In my case it was not much, but it proves the position. Later I "speculated" in real estate. I was, in the sphere I moved, successful. I bought property at one price and sold it for more—often ten times as much as it cost, the same being possible because so many more working people came to that town to live and made property "go up." By this process I gained more "capital." I did not make it, did not produce it—I got it legally, but morally wrong. I did not take it from any men, but from all men. But so long as capital for industry must be had and the public will not assume the production of the things it needs, individuals must do it, and the only way they can get enough capital is to take it from the laboring millions by just such means. The laboring millions—the great majority—are foolish to uphold a system that makes them victims of such conditions. If I have to live under it I can, but I don't like it and would prefer, a thousand times prefer, Socialism with its public capital. Now if the public had employed the people in the industries, the people would have received their compensation just the same—AND THEY WOULD HAVE OWNED ALL THE ACCUMULATED CAPITAL OF THE NATION TOO. Today they own not even the political chains that bind them—they are owned body, boots and breeches by their masters. To put it again: If the public builds a federal building, do not the workmen get their pay? And do not the workmen, as a part of the nation, own the structure after it is completed? Now if all the workmen were employed by the public in the various industries, would they not get their pay and would they not own the results of their labor when completed? But when they work for a private owner they get wages but have no ownership in the results of the labor when they get done. In the matter of public building they do not pay for the use of it after it is completed, but after the private structure or machine is completed they have to pay for the use of what they have produced. It seems that even a little child should be able to see the difference between the two ways of doing things. And why the working people prefer a system that takes a profit out of them and then builds it into some great industry in which they have no voice or ownership, rather than a system that would employ them and give them the ownership and control of all the industries their labor has built up, is beyond the comprehension on any hypothesis other than that they are deceived by their masters.

Somewhere in history I read that some government, in order to raise revenue for the rulers to squander, levied a tax of two cents a pound on salt which the people had to have or perish, and by the same act made it a crime for the people to evaporate the salt water of the ocean in order to get relief from the need, and that many thousands died of scurvy and other diseases because they were too poor to pay the salt tax. You will likely think such action despotic and a crime against nature. And so it was. But my dear reader do you not realize that the same thing is being done today in this glorious country? Well, it is. The salt trust, owned by Rockefeller, levies its tax on every pound of salt and you must pay it or go without that necessity of life. It is true that the tax is not two cents a pound, but the PRINCIPLE involved is exactly the same—the taxing of the many for the benefit of the few, that the few may live in insolent luxury and ostentation. And it is still worse when you come to analyze it that it is not collected, even on the pretext of supporting government, but collected by private interests for private interests to be used in riotous living. There is another thought that comes to me as I think of this: It seems that even the worst part of the salt act mentioned consisted in refusing the people the privilege of evaporating the salt water of the great free ocean. But in principle is that any worse than the revenue laws that prevent a man from mashing up the corn or barley he has raised and making it into liquor for his own use? I am not defending the traffic, I dislike it very much, but naturally a man has the same right to make it into a liquid that he has to make it into bread. It is his corn, raised by him on his own land, and he has a natural right to make it up and use it in any form he desires. For if it be such a crime to do this, then another man or firm should not be permitted, for the paying of a few dollars, the license to do that which the owner and producer of corn is denied the right to do. But the rich (the real rulers) must have money to pay their bills and they devise ways and means of getting them—even if thousands perish by their injustice. The sad part of it is that the many who are thus taxed and lorded over will continue to vote for the system under which they are thus brutalized.

On July 1, the banks of Chicago paid out \$30,000,000 in semi-annual dividends on stocks. This, besides the interest on bonds, the profits and other extortion. This means, in a year, for dividends, \$30 for each man, woman and child in Chicago, or about \$150 per family. This vast sum is paid by the many to the few, while of the many, many are living near the line of starvation. Interest, dividends, rents and profits are four forms of the same thing—the burden which the few lay on the many, and it amounts in the country to a greater sum than the working people receive as income from their labor. This is the method of taxation without representation used by moderns to skin the poor, differing from the feudal methods in form only. And the poor, whose toil produces it all, dumbly continue to vote the same old tickets under which the system has developed! Some day, some day, this will be all changed, and the workers will be the only one receiving any share of the nation's wealth.

Kansas State Socialist convention adopted a resolution to do away with the dues paying system of party organization. They were of the opinion that no great organization could be built up that required members to pay monthly dues, and that it prevented people from associating with them, and that more funds could be had by the open method of voluntary contribution. This is a matter of tactic not principle.

Mrs. Mary Carmady, sixty years of age, was arrested on the charge of begging yesterday afternoon at Fourth avenue and Jefferson street. Mrs. Carmady was well dressed and her appearance was not that of a beggar.

"It's awful," she said, as they placed her behind the bars. "I've two sons fighting for Uncle Sam in the Philippine Islands, and here I am being placed in jail because I've got an appetite and nothing to satisfy it."—Louisville Courier Journal.

What do you think of that? How is that for the treatment of the mother of the boys fighting in the Philippines for the benefit of the trusts that want to have a market for their slave made goods? I wonder how much of this country these boys own? "Fighting for their country." This country belongs to the trusts and they care no more for the soldier boys or their parents than they care for the Chinese. Under Socialism this country would belong as much to those boys as to any man in the nation. The wealth of the nation would be guaranteed that neither them nor their mother could ever be in want. It is a crime to get hungry. The rich have hogged the wealth of the nation, and if they have no use for a citizen he can starve or she can starve and go to for all their care. They are making millions. When will the working people who make up the army and the voting strength come to their senses and see what the whole thing means? The capitalist system is a crime. It rewards the greedy, the cunning, the base, the miser and all the other debased of mankind, and puts in jail those who get hungry and have no employment.

The man who has never given the subject any consideration, but who has acted upon the customs of the world as he found them, can see no injury in the private ownership of land. BUT EVERY ONE WHO HAS INVESTIGATED CAN AND DOES SEE THE INJURY. Suppose a man from the earth should go to Mars and by mental cunning in trade should be able to acquire such a legal title to all the land as we recognize here? Wouldn't every one there have to pay him to live on the land, either directly or indirectly? Couldn't he refuse life to any person or set of persons by refusing to permit them to occupy his property—by forcing them to leave the planet, the only escape from which is death? And would it make any difference to the citizens of Mars whether one man or one million owned the land—wouldn't they be at the mercy of that individual who did own so long as the majority recognized that ownership? And isn't the same absurd conditions prevailing here? Why is an absurd thing for Mars not absurd for the Earth? I do not consider a man VERY intelligent who has not investigated the relationship of man to the planet on which he lives. There is land enough for a thousand times the present number of inhabitants of the earth, but not with the present absurd rules controlling its use. We live and act under the Roman land laws of thousands of years ago, but few people know even that.

Railroad shop men all over the country are up in protest against piece work. A strike is threatened on the great B. & O. system to enforce this objection. This is encouraging for Socialists, as it is a demand for the Socialist contention that all workers should get the same reward for the same time. On piece work many of these workers can make much more than others, but they are willing to forego that advantage to help their brother workers, feeling as they do that each worker must have enough for his labor to properly raise and educate his family. This demand by these workers is an answer to the objection of many that the most expert workman should have more than an equal share of the national wealth. The hope of the future is in the intelligence of the workers concerning their own welfare. Either that or the working people of the world will go down in a condition of servitude like prevailed during the dark ages of the bygone centuries.

The plow manufacturers have just held a meeting at Moline, Ill., and arranged for "merging" all their plants and saving the expense of competition and at the same time turn a pretty penny by increasing the tax on the "man behind the plow." They will stock their million dollar properties, for \$75,000,000 and the gay and festive farmers will pay the dividends. And what is more, the aforesaid farmers will go to the polls and vote just like he always has for the continuance of the good work of being skinned. Not one farmer out of ten sees the relationship of his vote to the price of things he has to buy. Under Socialism the public would furnish the plow at the labor cost to the users. No one would have to buy a plow. And farmers would be in the great universal trust and share the benefits of it. Most farmers are tenants, but they vote to remain tenants.

The Cincinnati Traction Company, according to the Post of June 7th, imported 100 men from Pittsburg and scattered them over the system. Nothing strange in this, but each man was put through a catechism before he was accepted and "only republicans were employed." All the Socialists will have to do with them is to convert them by associating with them. Republicans workmen are just as susceptible to reason as any other set of citizens. The gang should at once proceed to put literature into their hands.

The anti-injunction bill which labor demanded of congress has been kicked out and spurned. Labor is exceedingly foolish to ask the rich whom they elect to enact laws for the workers. When they want laws they must elect men who believe in such laws—they must send their own kind of people to Washington. Think of the workers asking their masters to make laws against the masters! Labor is still in its childhood—but it is growing fast.

The public furnishes the money for every industrial capital. If the public owned and operated the industries the public would furnish the money too—but the public would get the added benefit of being able to buy every article at the labor cost. Capitalists are wise in looking after their interests—but the laboring millions are not.

The cream of the Appeal, with some original matter, will make up "Wayland's Monthly" each issue. It is something neat that you can present to your fellow citizens and it will attract their attention. Those of you who have been wanting the matter of the Appeal on fine paper and elegant print can have it if you get supplied. Fifty cents a year.

Judging from the number of little clubs last week a large part of the Appeal army must have been on picket duty the Fourth, each capturing from one to five of the enemy.

The capitalists chuckle as they hang out the red flag of their auctioneers who proceed to despoil the victims of their system. But for any other use of the red flag—that would be anarchy! Yet the only name that can be applied to the auctioneer's block is anarchy.

The labor papers that do not side in with the Socialists are having a hard time of it these days. The spread of Socialism among the labor unionists is something astonishing, and they keep the labor editor who upholds the wage system continually dodging their shafts.

J. P. Morgan, Elkins, Widener and a number of other American kings, astonished the Berliners at the magnificence of their suite on a recent visit. The American states are more productive than the German, and even royalty is not in it with the magnificence of their party. How proud the Americans should feel of furnishing such magnificence for their masters!

The following item from the Leavenworth Times of July 1, is an index to the growth of the Socialist movement: "A large number of veterans from the home attended Prof. O'Hare's lecture at Turner hall in town Sunday afternoon from which we infer that there are more Socialists in this camp than one would expect."

The waters of national discontent are accumulating behind the dam of capitalism. When they do break over the barrier they will be a greater than Noah's flood. Look about you at the discontent. See the rapid organization of labor, the effort to establish new parties, the condemnation of corruption in high places, the uneasiness of the small business world—and you are blind if you think an explosion is not near.

A move among the Chicago teamsters, to amalgamate all the teamsters and freight handlers and demand more wages, will mean something if they succeed. Little groups of men can make no impression on the great aggregations of capitalists. The workers will have to move as one body—and then something will drop. Workingmen, unite against your common enemy and exploiter—the capitalist class.

Socialists preach peace and are accused of inciting strife; they denounce war and are condemned by the professed followers of the Prince of Peace; they preach the communism of the Christ and disciples and are denounced as infidels, they preach a millennial condition and are denounced as fools; they prove their position by the statistics of the commercial world and are denounced as cranks. If they would preach war, strife, greed, oppression of the poor, what a respectable lot they would be in the eyes of the world!

For awhile it appeared doubtful if this issue of the Appeal would appear. It was no small job to move such a great plant as the Appeal is, and the usual number of annoyances and delays occurred. At times I felt throwing up the thing as a bad job—only I couldn't. As it is we will be a few days late with this paper as we were last week. The plant is now in running order and prepared as well as any plutocratic office in the great cities to do the finest work. Socialists may now patronize one of them for printing of nearly all descriptions.

The Minneapolis Journal, republican, of June 22, speaking of the threatened coal strike and the closing down of all the mines which would stop all industries, says the thought is terrifying and will force the people to take over the coal mines and prevent the whim of the owners from endangering the whole nation by their control of the fuel and power. It hints that in such an event no fancy price will be paid for the properties! Is the Journal in favor of anarchy and confiscation? Funny what it takes to make some people wake up! And if it be good for the people to take the mines to prevent extortion and tyranny—why will not the same reasons apply to the food and clothing of the nation? The Journal will get into deeper water than it can tread if it is not careful.

The southern daily papers have been finally aroused to the horrors of the child labor in the southern mills, which is worse, far worse, than chattel slavery ever was. The little 2x4 county press, however, are silent about the crime. They get a little advertising from the mill owners and that prevents them from exposing the horrors. This is what northern capitalists have done in the few years they have been in the south. They moved their mills from the north that they might employ this cheap labor. It makes one sick at heart to read the stories of the brutalities that the children suffer at the hands of mill owners. Under Socialism the children will be in school and the people will own and operate the mills for the benefit of the people. But that would prevent the making of millionaires, and of course is treason!

Tolstol hits the mark when he says that so long as men will hire themselves to corporations they will be slaves. If the rich could not hire vassals to do their service they would have to wash their own dirty linen and produce and cook their own food or starve. But men are mental slaves and believe they must serve others for the privilege of being permitted to live. Men are not physical slaves—slavery is and ever was mental. Had the blacks of the south had as good minds as the masters they would not have been slaves. In many places they were the great majority—and a minority could not enslave a majority except the minds of the majority were slavish. The working people are a great majority—and if they were mentally free they would never be the servants of the rich. Riches without service would be wanted by no one. It is simply a means to service of others.

The stock of the Elgin Watch Company sells for \$2500 for a \$100 share. To put it another way, the people have to pay an interest in the shape of dividends on twenty-five times the investment before they can wear a watch—and they have to pay for the watch besides! Commercially and legally this is legitimate, but why should the many millions pay such extortion to just a few? Why not have things operated for the benefit of the majority? The people can borrow capital for 2% a year, yet pay 100% a year for the capital used in producing their watches. Singular, isn't it? In all something similar is done to the people.

During the heavy downpour of rain last night John Bergel, of 865 East Rockdale avenue, walked through the streets of Cincinnati with his dead baby in his arms, too poor to hire a hearse or to purchase a coffin. The child died at the hospital yesterday morning at a time when the affliction of the Bergel family seemed doubly severe. Mrs. Bergel has been ill for several months, the one daughter is also ill and the father, the sole support of the family, without steady work. With doctors' bills and rent to pay and hungry mouths to feed, John Bergel has found his wife taxed to the extreme to make ends meet, and it was no wonder that, when the news came that the baby was dead, he found his exchequer empty.

Yesterday he put in a day's work driving a wagon for the Hinch Coal Company, and it was not until late in the evening that he returned home. The invalid wife told him of the bereavement that had befallen the family in his absence, and then followed a consultation, after which it was decided that, although there was no money in the house, they would claim their day. Regardless of what provisions would have to be made for placing the child away, perhaps in a secluded part of some cemetery, they at least would bring it home, where together they might weep besides its bier. The idea that there were laws governing such matters never entered the head of John Bergel.

The child was his in life, and in death no one could grieve that it was still his property, and he would go forthwith and claim his own. The baby had been a tiny might of humanity with blue eyes and golden hair, almost too young to know its parents, but yet the most precious gem that the Bergels possessed. Securing an old black shawl, and heedless of the heavy downpour of rain, John Bergel made his way to the city hospital. When his plans were made known to the attaches there was some hesitancy about allowing the man to carry the corpse through the streets, but the father begged, and, in the face of the pleading, rules were cast aside to meet the emergency. In addition Mr. Bergel was given a tiny coffin, into which the already enshrouded body was placed. Then, wrapping the box in the old black shawl, John Bergel picked up his precious burden and passed out into the rain and darkness.

At Twelfth street he boarded a Colerain avenue car, occupying a front seat. The car was not crowded, only about twenty being aboard, but it was a merry throng. Some laughed while others sang, all seeming oblivious that in the fullness of life they were in the midst of death. Only John Bergel seemed sad, but as none of those on the car knew what he carried beneath the black shawl, his sadness was not noticed or heeded.

At Fifth and Walnut Bergel alighted and quickly picked his way through the crowds at that corner and took up a position in the darkness, to await the coming of an Avondale car. The rain was pouring down in torrents, but he seemed not to heed the downfall. Fortunately he did not have long to wait. A car soon rounded the corner, but it was crowded. Pushing his way in the direction of a seat Bergel found that a more active person had preceded him, and then standing erect with the lifeless burden in his arms, the car passed on and was soon out of sight.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, republican, June 29, 1902.

My God! Citizens, have you lost your sense of reason? Have you sunk so low in the scale of intelligence that you can read these things daily and take no heed, have no sympathy, have no fear of the future for you and yours? These items are common in the daily press—your mouthpieces. They are coming with increasing rapidity. Such conditions were unknown in this country two generations ago. You must think of it. You must work out the cause producing such horrors. These things are common in Europe and Asia. Are you willing to follow the old ideas that are producing Asiatic conditions here? Here is a man willing to work, willing to do any thing—and he and his family are starving. He asks no charity. To give him money will not change the condition and he would soon be in the same plight. The industrial system is at fault. It must be changed. You know it is impractical or such effects would not appear. You are just a guilty of this condition as the Trusts, you support the condition that makes the trusts. You vote for men who believe in private capitalism has made this crime. It may bring you to the same awful condition as it brought John Bergel. Your children will find it still worse, for conditions are getting worse in this respect all the time. Are you willing to risk the future happiness of your children to this system? Would you not rather have a system of public capital in which every citizen will be guaranteed the right to employment at the full results of his labor? Then a citizen need be out of employment and none need take the pay that any employer might please to offer. It would give every citizen more than \$2,500 a year in spendable wealth. Under such a condition do you think such incidents as the above COULD occur? Why WILL you vote for the system that makes millionaires and paupers? Are you a millionaire that you prefer this system? Do you expect to become a millionaire? What possible benefit accrues to you under the present system? If you care nothing for others, if such incidents cause you no pity or sympathy, you should tremble at the possibility of such conditions coming to your children. Come with us. Socialists and let us put an end, peaceably, to the present infernal system of greed, grab and gullibility.

In his special message to congress concerning Cuba, the president said: "We are bound by every consideration of honor to pass commercial measures in the interest of her (Cuba's) well-being." What did congress do? It turned down the proposition. It said that they had no honor or that the president was a liar. There can be no other conclusion. The money of the sugar trust had evidently been used where it would "do the most good." Congress is composed of as corrupt a lot of men as ever gathered about the booty table of a pirate ship. According to President Roosevelt they are without honor—and I incline wholly with the president in the matter. Rome in the zenith of her corruption was a paragon of purity compared with the vultures that fill the national law-making body.

A proposition will likely be submitted to the people of Oregon, under the direct legislation law just adopted by an overwhelming vote, to exempt \$1,000 of taxable wealth to the head of each family, man or woman. Most states now exempt \$200, and it is proposed to increase this so that the home or farm shall be inviolate from the tax collector.

Prosperity, Panics and Socialism.

For the Appeal by A. M. Simons, Editor International Socialist Review.

"As a matter of fact, since 1825, when the first general crisis broke out, the whole industrial and commercial world, production and exchange among all civilized peoples and their more or less barbaric hangers-on, are thrown out of joint about once every ten years. Commerce is at a standstill, the markets are glutted, products accumulated, as multitudinous as they are unsalable, hard cash disappears, credit vanishes, factories are closed, the mass of the workers are in want of the means of subsistence; because they have produced too much of the means of subsistence, bankruptcy follows upon bankruptcy, execution upon execution. The stagnation lasts for years; productive forces and products are wasted and destroyed wholesale until the accumulated mass of commodities finally filters off, more or less depreciated in value, until production and exchange gradually begin to move again. Little by little the pace quickens. It becomes a trot. The industrial trot breaks into a canter, the center in turn grows into the headlong gallop of a perfect steep chaise of industry, commercial credit and speculation, which finally, after breakneck leaps, ends where it began—in the ditch of a crisis. And so over and over again."

So wrote Frederick Engels in "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," and it would be hard to draw a better picture of conditions in the United States at the present time. We are in the midst of the "perfect steep-chase" phase of industry and we call it "prosperity."

Every commercial and trade paper is filled with stories of mills and factories running night and day in order to fill long order books. Every day sees the sun rise on a host of new industrial enterprises, and seldom indeed do his descending rays fall on a world without having witnessed the formation of at least one new trust. Dispatches from Europe crowd upon one another in efforts to tell of the new conquests of American capitalists, while from every corner of the earth come stories of some hitherto unheard of place into which the products of American labor have penetrated in order to add to the profits of American capitalists. Higher and higher rolls the wave of watered stock, and higher still soars the balloon of inflated values in other lines.

Bank clearings, stock-gambling, industrial capitalization constantly establish new records only to break them on the succeeding day. The millionaire fades into the billionaire, and fortunes of a size never dreamed of in any previous era are tossed out as alms for libraries and colleges, or flung to the winds in Bacchic revels that would put to shame the most shameless efforts of the debauchees of ancient Rome.

And this wild dance with death, we call "Prosperity" and rejoice because of its existence, even though we know the terrible precipice towards whose edge we are inevitably gliding.

Already the signs are here that foretell the approaching end of the upward sweep and the nearness of the downward plunge.

Notwithstanding that there are already in America, as there always will be in any country where all natural opportunities are monopolized, more workers than the capitalists of America can make a profit on, never before have the competition crushed workers of other lands been pouring in upon us as they are today. By the hundreds of thousands they are streaming here to add to the vast army of unemployed that will fill the nation with its desperate cries when once the reaction is upon us.

Every great panic has been preceded by a tremendous increase in the area of cultivated land. The farmers then produced more than the capitalists could sell with a profit to the exploited wage-workers, and so people were forced to cry for bread because there was so much wheat that the farmer could not afford to bring his wheat to market.

There were more homestead entries during the year 1901 than in any previous year in the history of this country; while way up into Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, and even the North West Territory of Canada, and as late as the remote districts of Dakota, Montana, and Texas, this great army of toilers is pushing on in search of an opportunity to secure access to Mother Earth, preferring the rude primeval combat with Nature at first hand, to the fiercer competitive struggle which must be waged in a capitalist society. At the same time congress is proposing by means of an extensive system of irrigation to bring under cultivation new territory greater in extent than any nation of Western Europe.

All these movements toward the more complete conquest of natural resources would mean increased comfort and luxury for the human race were we living under any sort of a sane social organization. But today they simply hasten the time when this nation will be stupid, starving and stifling beneath a superfluity of riches which our system of distribution cannot get to the hungry stomachs and naked backs in need of it.

While it seems evident that the crisis is almost upon us, for one who knows the elasticity of modern society to hazard a prophecy would be foolhardy. But already the financial journals announce that the great banks of New York are converting their outstanding debts into "call loans" capable of instant collection. This simply means that those who stand upon the topmost heights of our tottering commercial structure have already caught sight of the gathering clouds of the coming industrial cyclone and are hastening to shelter.

One of the most invariable of the laws of social evolution applying to panics is that the higher the rise before the fall the greater the disaster, and just because of the giddy heights to which we are now soaring, we may well shiver over the depths of the plunge before us.

In every commercial cycle of prosperity and panic the time of the upward sweep has been a period of industrial concentration and of commercial expansion. But the present period is the first in which concentration has outrun expansion, so that at the very moment of the widest extension of the market, there are in almost all great lines of production single industrial units capable of filling the whole commercial field.

This means that all the little parasitic and dependent plants that have managed to squeeze themselves into overlooked spots in the great world-market of today, will be crushed out of existence the instant a depression of industry forces the great trusts to contract their field of exploitation.

One distinguished feature of the present upward movement has been the remarkable progress of trade unions. It has always been in times of so-called prosperity that organization has spread most rapidly among the laborers, but nothing has ever been known to equal the speed at which it is progressing at the present moment. It is not alone that single individuals are being picked up here and there by local unions, but whole great classes of hitherto unorganized workers are uniting for mutual support in the contest with their masters.

Again, while it has always been a maxim of trade-union tactics to "strike on a rising market," one would search in vain the records of previous "prosperity waves" to find anything to equal the host of conflicts that are today being waged along the "far-flung battle line" of organized labor. It is the mightiest manifestation of the class-struggle on the economic field that has ever been known. And just as the last prosperity boom went out amid the smoke of the great A. R. U. strike, so it is easily possible that the closing days of the present period of inflation may be marked by the most Titanic combat between capital and labor ever fought upon the economic battlefield.

There are other signs that indicate a much more marked difference between the present and all previous prosperity periods. Hitherto, so far as the fundamental social institutions were concerned these periods have been times of social quiet and contentment.

It was during a panic period that the greenback, the populist and the free silver movement had their origin, and they disappeared with the coming of the upward industrial sweep.

But today, on the crest of this highest of prosperity waves, there are everywhere signs of the greatest social discontent, and the coming of the mightiest social revolt the world has ever seen.

There is a reason for this. Every previous prosperity wave has distributed the increased wealth more generally throughout the population. But at the present time the trust is occupying practically the whole industrial field and is crowding the smaller industries almost as closely to the wall as in times of depression. Salaries have remained stationary and wages advanced only after fierce struggles and have then always remained far behind the fast soaring "cost of living."

Less than at any other stage since capitalism began, have the barons of industry shown any tendency to temper their feudalism with benevolence, but on the contrary have demanded their pound of flesh to the utmost exactitude. This is bearing its fruit in a social discontent which bids fair to sweep away all industrial feudalism and tyranny—benevolent or otherwise.

It has already been noted that each previous period of depression has given rise to some political expression of the social discontent. All such political movements have hitherto been but helpless struggles on the part of some crushed portion of the capitalist class to retain or regain their position as exploiters, and as such were fore-ordained to failure.

But now prosperity and panic have combined to eliminate the last remnants of the class of small exploiters until they are today powerless to inaugurate another important political movement.

The time has now come for the real oppressed class, the real social basis, the producing ranks, "the heir of all ages in the foremost class of time" to take its place upon the political battle-field to perform its socially destined task of abolishing all exploitation and economic struggle.

As always hitherto, so now, the first signs of the new political alignment grow more numerous as the time of panic grows nearer. Indeed there is no surer sign of the close proximity of the downward plunge, than the appearance of the political organization around which the growing social revolt will crystallize. This time the signs are unmistakable. The only political party that shows symptoms of increasing activity as the storm clouds grow near is the SOCIALIST PARTY.

It is toward this party that all the forces of discontent are rallying even now, while the storm cloud upon the horizon is still little larger than a man's head. In vain do Bryan and Johnson sound the clanging symbols of free silver, anti-imperialism and general social tinkering. Hopeless are the efforts to resurrect the ghost of populism under the new guise of an allied party. "Even though the old corpse has been covered with some of the new vestments of Socialism, the stench still reaches the nostrils and proclaims the rotten thing that is within, and the people will have none of it."

Socialism alone is fitted to meet the present problem. The legitimate child of the trust and heir of capitalism it stands now at the bedside of its unregretted parents ready to enter into its inheritance as soon as they shall have passed away.

These facts are being consciously or unconsciously recognized in the marvelous growth of Socialism during the past year. In literature, lectures and general growth of Socialist sentiment, the Socialist movement is an hundred fold stronger, than when one year ago this month the Socialist party had its birth at Indianapolis.

The unions have been shot through and through with the life-giving virus of Socialism until today, at the moment of his greatest success on the economic field Gompers is shivering with fear because he sees that the time is even now at hand when the organized workers of America will no longer submit to being led meekly into the political shambles of capitalism.

States where the very name of Socialism was seldom heard one year ago, stand today in the foremost ranks of the great American Socialist army—an army that will quickly take its place as one of the largest divisions in the great host of international workers who are moving proudly on to certain victory.

As surely as the first pink tints on the eastern sky foretell the coming of the god of day, does the increasing social glow foretell the coming of the grander day of co-operation and human brotherhood.

When next the black cloud of commercial panic and industrial disaster settles down upon this nation, it will not bring the hopeless, rayless gloom of previous depressions. Neither will its only illumination be the fitful fireflies and deceptive will-o-the-wisps of misleading political parties, that have hitherto served but to accentuate the desperate blackness of the night.

When that time comes the blazing torch of Socialism will have grown into a mighty beacon light that will send its rays throughout the whole nation and mark the rallying point, around which the mighty host of workers will gather to march forever out of the land of panics, and misery and exploitation, and poverty into the glories of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Four Weeks.

Great things have happened in less time than four weeks, but great things are sure to happen within four weeks when our special four-weeks rate is used to send the Appeal to your neighbors for a month. Remember that the Appeal will be sent four weeks at the rate of two cents per name. A dollar will send the Appeal for a month to fifty families.

"THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM" is what every human being should know, and John Collins' book, costing only 25 cents postpaid, tells the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

To Women Socialists.

There is a great amount of work to be done in the field of Socialist propaganda, and the workers are very few. It may be that you think you are doing your share by speaking a few words occasionally in conversation with your friends, but as you are Socialists, believers in co-operation and organization, I do not need to remind you that such accidental and occasional remarks, although useful, are not so valuable as a regular systematic method of promoting a knowledge of Socialism.

To all women who are Socialists, and anxious to see the cause of Socialism advanced, I would say: Organize yourselves into local unions and affiliate with the Woman's National Socialist Union. The fee to the national organization is very small, only ten cents a year per member, and you will have the advantage of corresponding with women who are at work in various localities, from whom you can no doubt gain information that will aid you in your work, while you will also have the pleasure of giving aid and information to others.

If you feel that you cannot undertake very extended propaganda, you can at least gather together a small library of books tending to open the eyes of readers to present conditions and awaken an interest in Socialist principles and you can industriously circulate those books among your acquaintances.

Much more can be done through an organization that by individual working without knowledge of each other. The benefit to the worker is also not to be overlooked. We learn from each other, and fit ourselves to do better work. We keep up with the times, and have the pleasure of congenial companionship.

Our organization aims at the most democratic methods, and each local is at liberty to follow out its own line of work, whether literary, social, or otherwise, with perfect freedom. There is no interference, but only the effort at mutual assistance.

Many plans are already on foot which will be of help to small, scattered locals, as for instance a new collection of songs, a new series of lessons for young people, travelling libraries, the publication of literature specially designed to interest women, etc.

It is desired to hold a convention of the Women Socialists of the state of California, in the fall in San Francisco, immediately after the convention of the Socialist party of California and we therefore urge scattered groups of women throughout California, to organize themselves into locals and affiliate with the national organization, that they may be prepared to send representatives to the convention when it takes place. The women now organized need your aid, and are ready to give help in return.

Assistance in the work of organization will be given if desired. The outline of a local constitution can be furnished to those requesting it, and may be modified to suit the needs of the local requiring it. All inquiries will be gladly replied to. Will you not take hold and do your best to promote the cause of Socialism? Remember what Socialism promises to woman. It is a cause that deserves woman's earnest co-operation.

For national or local constitutions or other information, please address Mrs. Wenomah S. Abbott, Oak, Shasta county, California, President; Mrs. Marion H. Dunham, Burlington, Iowa, secretary; or Josephine R. Cole, representative for California.

Socialism and the Church.

The bishop of Buffalo, it is reported, is about to organize his entire diocese to fight the spread of Socialism and anarchy among the people. This movement, it is stated, is expected to spread to every Catholic diocese in the nation. The bishop is reported as saying that:

"The time has come for an organization under the auspices of the church for the insistence upon the settlement of social questions according to christian principles."

We are loth to believe that any person of the intelligence demanded of a prelate in the Roman Catholic church could have made the statements that Bishop Quigley is reported to have made. In the first place, no honest, intelligent man now confuses Socialism with anarchy. The two are opposite phases of a revolt against the present economic order. The Socialist would utilize all the forces of society which are, now unfairly diverted to the benefit of the few for the common good; while the anarchist would dissolve all ties, all responsibility and all co-operation, into an era of chaotic individualism. The Socialist abhors anarchy and repudiates it as fully as he protests against the existing order of things.

It is assuming, moreover, a great deal to imply that Socialism doesn't settle economic questions according to christian principles. The lowly Saviour, who was cradled in a manger, and who had not where to lay His head, would, we are afraid, be a stranger and ill at ease in some of the modern magnificent temples and elaborate ceremonials in honor of His name. Certain it is that in compassion for the poor and in contempt for the selfish rich, and in righteous indignation at their methods, which work such a seething hell in the world of today, as they did in His time, the Saviour was more of a Socialist than are any of His supposedly followers of today. To say that Socialism is unchristian is to challenge contradiction, and an examination of the church's influence for amelioration of industrial evils that it is ill prepared to meet.

We are sorry to see the good bishop and his church take such a decided stand on such a debatable territory. The evils against which Socialism strives are world old. The church has done little against these evils in the 2,000 years it has had the opportunity to act. Its followers of today are less Christlike in their attitude toward property than were the rugged, grand old heroes of the apostolic age.

The bishop cannot kill Socialism until he removes the cause. Socialism is a protest against the existing order of things, which is admittedly and self-evidently wrong and out of adjustment. A system which produces Carnegies, Morgans, coal barons and monopolists on the one hand, and millions of laborers who must starve and coin their lives into bloody profits for the powerful few, is wrong, and condemned by the Founder of Christianity. Let the bishop and his church work toward the securing of industrial peace, the abolition of industrial slavery, especially among the women and little children, and Socialism, if it be evil, will fall of itself. If it be good, the ecclesiastics, in fighting it, may be found, as was the church in Christ's time, fighting against God. The church should rightly engage in industrial discussions. It is interested, or should be, in all that goes to make up the life of a man. But it must choose its ground carefully and must not take inherited prejudice for well chosen principle.—Toledo Daily News, (Rep.)

No. 348.

The special Union Labor Edition of the Appeal to be issued August 2, will show not only the necessity for socialized industry, but will point out to the members of the unions how much they can do toward its establishment. Mailed at the rate of one-half cent per copy to separate addresses or furnished in bundles of 250 for \$1.00.

Under Socialism.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be no incentive—to steal.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be no child labor in factories.

UNDER SOCIALISM all capital will belong to the working people who created it.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be no strike, for every mechanic will be working in his own shop.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be no need of labor unions for all society will be labor united.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be something to do as long as there is anything wanted.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be equality of opportunity and reward in proportion to work done.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be opportunity for something else than the scramble for bread and butter.

UNDER SOCIALISM every human being being will have a right to work and enjoy all the products of his toil.

UNDER SOCIALISM the comforts and luxuries desired can be obtained by any person willing to work for them.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be no adulterated foods for it would be of no advantage to anyone to make them.

UNDER SOCIALISM the interest of one will be the interest of all; and the interest of all will be the interest of each.

UNDER SOCIALISM the common interests of all the people will make war and bloodshed unnecessary and impossible.

UNDER SOCIALISM the right to live shall not be abridged or taken away neither shall the right to work be withheld from any.

UNDER SOCIALISM people will not be distinguished by how little they do that is useful, but rather by how much they can do.

UNDER SOCIALISM the conscience will not be in continual conflict with some petty personal interest by which it now is stifled.

UNDER SOCIALISM everyone will be expected to work according to his ability and each will be paid according to what he does.

UNDER SOCIALISM a man's opportunity will be limited by his ability and his disabilities will not condemn him to a life of slavery.

UNDER SOCIALISM cities will be built with order and systematic arrangement and not piled up as now like a stack of goods boxes.

UNDER SOCIALISM it will be to the interest of the whole people to educate, clothe, house and employ everyone to the best advantage.

UNDER SOCIALISM the eight-hour day for which we are striving will look as long and as useless as a sixteen-hour work-day does now.

UNDER SOCIALISM property will not pass by inheritance to idlers, but to the next generation of working people who are the legitimate heirs.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be no shoddy goods and no snide merchandise for the people will not be making such things to sell but to use.

UNDER SOCIALISM the man who works "on the section" can afford to ride in a palace car as well as the man who is general manager of the road.

UNDER SOCIALISM people will not work for money, but first for the necessities of life and then for what will add to their comfort, pleasure and refinement.

UNDER SOCIALISM the divine right of the capitalist to rule industry will be as impossible as the divine right of kings to rule a republic at the present day.

UNDER SOCIALISM the man of exceptional brain power will use his talent for the betterment of the race rather than for the ignoble purpose of selfish gain.

UNDER SOCIALISM the man who works the worker will have no place, but the man who faithfully serves society by useful labor will be honored as he deserves.

UNDER SOCIALISM the earth and the fullness thereof will belong to the human race and not to the strong who by their strength throw the burdens upon the weak.

UNDER SOCIALISM man will have access to the land and be enabled to subdue the earth, making two blades of grass grow where one only has grown before.

UNDER SOCIALISM a man will have the privilege of being happy or miserable as he chooses, but conditions will be such that he can enjoy life without hindrance.

UNDER SOCIALISM since the necessities of life are readily provided for, there will be opportunity for general education and culture such as the world has never seen.

UNDER SOCIALISM all men shall have the right to worship according to the dictates of their own consciences and no man's faith will be questioned by any other authority.

UNDER SOCIALISM the flag of freedom will float over the entire civilized earth, not as an emblem of authority but as the emblem of justice and good will among all men.

UNDER SOCIALISM the man or woman who does something useful will be at a premium, while the shirk and the man who wastes his energy on things of little worth will be at a discount.

UNDER SOCIALISM the man who makes clothing can have the best of clothing to wear and the man who will not make clothing or do some other work of like value will have to dress in fig leaves.

UNDER SOCIALISM the recreation, the education and the spiritual development of the people will be looked after with as much care as we now bestow upon the preparation for a military campaign.

UNDER SOCIALISM the right of self-government will be maintained, but the right of governing another because his skin is a shade

darker or because he is not the mental equal of his governor will be abolished.

UNDER SOCIALISM it will cost no more to maintain cripples and unfortunates in comfort than it does now to prolong their existence in poor houses, for there will be no profit paid for their care.

UNDER SOCIALISM a man's worth will be estimated in units of the service he renders to society and not in units of wealth which he has wheeled out of some one else or inherited from some ancestor.

UNDER SOCIALISM the waste of commercial advertising, fence building, maintenance of navies, and many other useless things will be dispensed with; and the people now so employed will work at something constructive.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will probably be other errors to demand the attention of progressive people, but in the great human progression from greater error to less error, Socialism will mark one of the greatest strides.

UNDER SOCIALISM the vitality of a human being will not be ground out of him by incessant toil before he reaches manhood, but by an equitable distribution of the burden it will become so much lightened as to no longer be a burden.

UNDER SOCIALISM there will be opportunity for each to follow the occupation to which he is adapted, for it would be unprofitable for any member of society to waste his time at one kind of work when he would be more useful at something else.

UNDER SOCIALISM one can turn that part of his life or energy into material things, that he desires; and after he has transformed a portion of his vital energies into goods, wares, etc., all of such goods, wares, etc. shall belong to him to use as pleases him.

UNDER SOCIALISM humanity will be rescued from dark cellars and unsanitary tenements of the great cities and brought out into the sunlight where children can bloom like the flowers and old age pass into the beyond with no apprehensions concerning the next generation.

UNDER SOCIALISM labor will all be merged in one great trust, not to fleece others for there will be no others to fleece; but to provide for the common defense against the elements, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all.

Spread of Socialism.

It is too early to determine what the effect will be of the decision of the labor organizations at Denver to go into politics, and second through the Socialist party reforms believed to be desirable. There is no doubt that there has been a decided growth in Socialist sentiment in the last few years among quiet, thoughtful men who have studied it apart from any political aspects attaching to it. But whether those holding to general Socialistic principles can come together in a national party and act in harmony for the purpose of securing practical results is a question that time alone will answer.

The modern movement in Socialism is a good deal healthier and more reasonable than were the original crusades which started soon after the doctrines of Lasalle and Marx first became widely studied. It was in Germany, about fifty years ago, that the political movement based on Marx's philosophy began, and it is there that the best organized Socialist party of Europe is found today. It is still impractical and handicapped by an inability to put theories into practice, and it fails to appeal to many, because Marx's theories, when logically followed out, lead to dangerous extremes.

To Marx's influence may be traced nihilism and anarchism; not because he specifically favored such an outcome of his doctrines, but because he gave to reason the unfortunate trend which caused it to deny virtually the power of the will and conscience to determine the structure and interrelationship of society. Hard, inexorable necessity he held to be the motive force in all social, economic and political changes, and in his creed there was little room for sentiment or morality.

There is a good deal of difference between the harsh doctrines of Marx and the modern ideas of Socialism. The American Socialist of today has little sympathy with nihilism and anarchism, and, while he has certain ultimate ends in view, those ends are to be attained by gradual reformation rather than by revolution.

The genuine Socialists do not look for a great smashing of the present industrial order. They expect the gradual attainment of their objects by utilizing, not antagonizing, present political agencies, and if they object to private capitalists, they do not object to capital, which they would nationalize by making everybody, as a member of the community, a capitalist. The strength of the Socialism of today is in its freedom from the hatreds and vicious antagonisms of the original Socialists and its design to found a structure on justice and good will.—Spokesman Review, (rep.) Spokane, Wash.

Oregon Referendum Vote.

The official vote on the Initiative and Referendum as given by the Oregon Secretary of State is as follows:
Total vote cast.....92,920
For the Initiative and Referendum.....62,024
Difference.....30,896

Against Initiative and Referendum.....5,668

Not voting on the proposition.....25,228
This shows that 27% of those who cast a ballot failed to vote on the Initiative and Referendum proposition; that more than two-thirds of those who did vote voted in favor of it; and that nearly eleven times as many votes were cast for the measure as were cast against it.

Socialism and the Unions.

Socialism is the natural bond of unity that will eventually solidify all the organized labor in the world. It is as natural for members of labor unions to become Socialists as it is for those who do not work to be republicans and democrats. To encourage the union of the unions under Socialism, the Appeal will issue on August 2 a special edition devoted exclusively to union labor. Mailed at one-half cent per copy, or 250 to one address for \$1.00.

Socialists of Utah hold a state convention at Salt Lake City on July 24.

The "Twelve Hundred" Combination.

50—Alex. Why Working men should be Socialists.
50—Title Deeds to Land.
50—Wanted, A New Conscience.
50—The Social Conscience.
100—Definitions of Socialism, Cards.
200—Drop cards, Ten kinds, 50 of a kind.
300—Stickers, A kind, 100 of a kind.
400—Good for many and not bad for any.

Order the "Twelve Hundred" Combination. Postage prepaid, \$1.00.

INK LINGS.

It is now several years since George Dewey came along one morning before breakfast, knocked the Spanish fleet into kindling wood, stowed it away in the mud of Manila harbor and captured the Philippine Islands.

But they wouldn't stay captured. We sent over an army to persuade the natives to give up their heathen idea of self-government. That not being sufficient, we paid Spain a trifle of twenty million dollars for a quit-claim to her title.

But neither conquest by land and sea nor a deed from Spain seemed sufficient, so Funny Fred swam the Bag-bag and captured the territory across the creek.

But like the hunter that bought the foxes as they ran, we had to catch the Filipinos after we had captured them; so we invited a few millions more in fireworks, sent Funny Fred after Aggie and squelched the ungrateful natives by taking away their land and master.

But after we had subdued a few thousand islands ranging from the size of a dinner-plate up to a fair-sized Nebraska farm; after several dozen tribes had been assimilated and elevated to that plane that entitles each of them to the title of "nigger", we had another tribe that has to be dealt with.

We find that everything has been assimilated with the exception of the friars who demand pay for their town lots and banana patches. Of course they will have to be paid, but the question of how much more must be paid for this Asiatic aggregation of scattered monkey ranges, is beginning to press upon the weary brain of Uncle Sam.

If we have to buy all the farms and realty in the archipelago, it would have been a good scheme to reduce it all to a howling wilderness for unimproved lands usually can be bought at a lower figure than those seeded down to cocoanuts and stocked with several varieties of monkeys.

The most difficult part of this assimilation business is coming when a price must be agreed upon to pay for all the private property of every description from the raiment of the natives to the undeveloped possibilities of mineral beneath the surface of the soil.

But then the money comes easily. Let 'er go.

Under the caption "There is a Hell," one of the city dailies tells about an unfortunate who committed suicide in a Chicago park, leaving a note stating that he expected to go to hell for he deserved it.

From the incident the paper drew some theological conclusions which are interesting but the writer overlooked the main lesson to be derived from the unhappy affair. The most startling feature of the suicide is the fact that a human being, fully believing in the orthodox hell, would rather be there than in Chicago.

And it is not to be said that Chicago is the only place on earth to which hell is preferred for the man could have left Chicago for some other part of the earth's surface—New York, San Francisco, Kansas City or the rural districts between, had he desired to live longer on the planet.

It is to the discredit of our boasted civilization that he left earth expecting to suffer the tortures pictured for the damned rather than live amidst the discord of earth conditions.

If it is true that we are in a condition worse than hell, would it not be well to devote some of our energies to ameliorating the conditions? Would it not be better before we become so desperate as to take the leap in the dark to make an effort to make our present life endurable?

Surely the laws which set the worlds in motion and peopled our planet with rational beings do not work to the ultimate destruction of society but demand that society shall so regulate itself as to make itself perpetual.

What are you going to do about it? Are you in favor of the discord and lack of harmony that prevails and must prevail where there is no unity of purpose, or are you using the intelligence you possess in an effort to establish harmony which will extend justice to all and remove the inequalities which render life unbearable to the unfortunate?

This is a serious question, more serious perhaps than any other, for upon your position in a measure will depend not only your own welfare but also that of your posterity.

It is not a question of what jack-legged pettifogger is to draw the salary awarded the congressman from your district, but it is a question of whether the earth is to be an Eden yielding the fruits of Mother Earth to her children, or a place worse than hell.

The question is up to you and the world is waiting for your answer.

Not to be outdone by his preceptor Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Schwab now comes forward with a substantial gift for a Pennsylvania academy. The interesting feature of the gift is the statement of Mr. Schwab that the present is in part a reparation for certain apples which the academy stole from the trees on the sur-

rounding grounds during the callow days of his youth before he went more extensively into the steel business.

A journal laments the possible mis-interpretation that may be placed upon the action of Mr. Schwab by the impressive twentieth-century youth who may be led to reason as follows: "All millionaires lay the foundations of their success by their acts as boys; as a boy Mr. Schwab stole apples; therefore, steal apples and you will become a millionaire."

The journal quoted condemns the logic as faulty which I suppose is true, for if Mr. Schwab had continued the business of stealing apples by retail he would have brought up on the awkward side of a jail grating and the budding genius which profits by taking the product of another's toil might have been discouraged and never reached the perfection to which that of Mr. Schwab has attained.

No one can become a millionaire by stealing anything in small quantities. Had Mr. Schwab stolen all the apples that ever grew on the ground of that institution, the apples would not have made him a millionaire. Millionaires are men who learn how to take the products of others in large quantities; and while the fruit appropriated in youth did not contribute directly to the wealth of the gentleman, the probability is that the educational effect of the apple-taking contributed more to the financial success of Mr. Schwab in later years than the Greek and Latin absorbed by the good boys inside the academy did for them.

If Mr. Schwab became apple hungry at this stage of his career he would not bark his shins and brave the displeasure of the janitor and his dog by trying the boyish pranks of his earlier career, but the judicious placing of mortgages upon the orchards of a continent just before a financial crash would get him apples in an approved and up-to-date way that would win the applause of the financial world.

The \$25,000 paid by Mr. Schwab for the few apples is probably good pay at a high rate of interest but when the thoughtful man stops to cogitate where that money came from, the gen-

erosity of Mr. Schwab is not so apparent as it would be to the superficial observer. Of course the officials of the academy regard the few knotty apples as a splendid investment and would not likely object to the speculations of another Schwab if assured of corresponding returns; and right here it may be remarked that the wealth wrong by the steel trust from the bodies of wage slaves may some day yield a handsome return to the human family when the Co-operative Commonwealth shall restore the ill-gotten gains of the Schwabs to the working people from whom it has been taken.

In Darkest America.

Comrade McGeorge, of Clarksburg, W. Va., sends the following clipping from the Daily News of that place, regarding the arrest and trial of "Mother" Jones for organizing the miners, who are more brutally treated and less paid than probably in any other section of the nation. The miners have been enjoined from talking to the non-union miners, from holding meetings in the vicinity, and from circulating literature! Great is the constitution—but not when federal judges don't want it.

The Dred Scott decisions are numerous nowadays. But the item will interest thousands of friends of that grand old woman—Mother Jones:

"You are not a citizen of West Virginia. Why do you not stay where you belong, instead of coming to our state to stir up trouble among the miners? What business have you here? thundered Judge Jackson from the bench."

"Judge," softly replied Mother Jones and every lawyer and each member of the crowd that thronged the court room, hung upon her every utterance, "I am a citizen of the United States, and as such I think I have the right to come to West Virginia or where ever my duty may call me."

All day Thursday "Mother" Jones was on the stand at United States court, and she was subjected to one of the most rigid examinations that has ever been heard here. But never for an instant did she lose her quiet and dignified demeanor, nor did the questions of the district attorney confuse her in the least. On the other hand, she was one of the shrewdest witnesses that ever took the stand at United States court and from the time she was called in the morning until late in the evening it was a veritable battle of brains, and "Mother" Jones was not always worsted.

The court room was crowded and the old silver-haired woman won many friends by her sweet, dignified manner and shrewdness with which she met every question of the attorneys. When the day was over she was visibly worn out and it was with a sigh of deep relief that she left the witness stand.

The examination of "Mother" Jones was in many ways a treat that those who heard it will not soon forget. Her story was straight forward but in many places her love for the miners brought out the pathetic side of the trouble, while again, on several occasions the court room was in a roar of laughter at some witty repartee between the witness and Judge Blizard, or at some element of humor injected into the proceedings by Judge Jackson.

When asked if she had not said that the operators were the same sort of people that had crucified Christ, the witness replied that she had made such a remark.

"Well," questioned Judge Blizard, "do you not think the crucifixion of Christ was the worst crime ever committed?"

"No," answered the witness in loud tones, "it was not nearly so bad as the crucifixion of little boys in the coal mines who are daily being robbed of their manhood and their intellect by what they are through necessity compelled to undergo. Christ could have saved himself, the boys cannot."

"Mother" Jones, when first put on the stand, stated that she was sixty years old, having been born in Ireland, coming to this country at the age of six years. She had been, she said, working among the miners for the past thirty years.

She, in answer to questions, denied that she had ever counseled the violation of the law in any respect, but had always asked the miners, to stay sober, to obey the law, and to fight their battles by peaceable methods. She stated that she had no intention of violating the injunction when the meeting was held at Clarksburg on Friday, as the property, on which the meeting was held was leased by the miners, and was thought to be far enough away from the property of the mine operators and the homes of the miners. She had come to this state on the invitation and was here to organize the miners. She denied the statement that more trouble occurs where strikers are organized than where they are not.

She stated that she had been at Paterson, N. J., on several occasions, and had lately had an invitation to go there, but denied that she knew that city was a hotbed of anarchists, or that she had ever met or worked with any of the anarchists.

Judge Jackson asked her if she had ever met Emma Goldman, she replied in negative.

To the Judge's facetious question if she knew Carrie Nation she laughingly returned a similar answer.

The witness denied many of the statements that had been made with regard to her attempts to stir up trouble, or intentionally violating the injunctions, and she stated that she had the highest respect for the courts and sought always to obey the laws of her country.

Watch It Grow.

Lieutenant Governor D. C. Coates of Colorado, who is at present acting governor of the Centennial state, has come out openly for Socialism. He has joined the Denver local and lined up for the fray that in Colorado is going to be one of the most interesting fights in political history.

The Appeal to Reason in its last issue affirms to 167,000 bona fide subscribers, and if there is one paper in America which espouses the cause of labor, and d'enters every act on the wage-workers part to better his condition, it is the Appeal No paper in the United States is so widely read, it is the thought lever lifting up the down-trodden and cheering them on to final conquest.—Union Picket, Dayton, Ohio.

The Farmer's Edition, issued by the Appeal to Reason of Girard, Kan., is possibly the best educator ever printed in the history of the world. Near 200,000 extra copies have been sold.—Voice of Labor, Augusta, Georgia.

Lay it on the Voter.

We ask our government to suppress crime according to the constitution, and give protection to life, home and business. Those in power tell us that they cannot do it—that the people are to blame—that the people know when they voted for them that they belonged to the trusts and would permit the trusts to continue in business of robbing the country, fleecing crime. The people are up against the real thing—H. Hansen, Pasadena, Cal.

Not Guilty But—

The verdict of the court martial that recently tried General Jacob Smith for exceeding his authority in ordering Major Waller to turn the island of Samar into a howling wilderness is a marked instance of the necessity of certain classes "standing together."

The Tepeka Daily Herald says through its Washington correspondent, "The effect of the verdict is 'not guilty, but don't do it again.'"

Dukedom of Dollars.

The employees of the Union Traction Company of Chicago have joined the Amalgamated Association and have made a demand for an increase of wages.

Des Moines, Ia., June 28.—Every electrical worker and lineman employed by the two telephone exchanges quit work today in sympathy with the striking "central" girls.

Sixty-five teamsters who deliver coal for a large fuel-handling firm at Portland, Ore., have struck to force their employers to fulfill a contract whereby the company agreed to pay the teamsters every week.

Charles Schwab of steel trust notoriety has purchased the orphan's asylum on Riverside Drive, New York city, is tearing away the asylum and will replace it with a palace for his own use to cost the trifling sum of \$3,350,000.

Chicago, July 3.—A strike of 700 machinists employed in the Baltimore and Ohio shops will be called unless the company abolishes the piece-work system. The Union demands a minimum wage scale of thirty cents an hour.

Omaha, June 20.—The machinists union this morning issued a strike order against the Union Pacific, and reports indicate all the union men in the shops of the entire system, not discharged last week, went out. Freight trains are badly blocked.

The San Francisco Drug Clerk's association has succeeded in getting an ordinance passed limiting the working hours of drug clerks to 138 in two weeks. One hundred and thirty-eight hours in fourteen days is surely enough and too much, and the ordinance should be enforced as it likely will.

In an evidently inspired editorial, one of our republican contemporaries insists that the Declaration of Independence was written by the very hand of God. Such being the case, it must require an immense amount of nerve for certain prominent people to denounce the Declaration as nothing but rhetorical bombast.

Omaha, Neb., June 28.—The striking car repairers at Cudahy's packing plant declare that the car repairers at all the local points will be organized into a union tomorrow. The purpose is to make an organized demand on all the houses for an increase in wages, which was demanded by the Cudahy force.

Chicago, July 1.—All boiler makers employed by the Chicago Northwestern railway struck today all over the system. The men demand a 10% increase in wages of from thirty to thirty-five cents an hour. The machinists of the road are said to be agitating a demand for increased pay with the possibility of a strike.

Since the boiler-makers strike on the Union Pacific, that railroad has been laying off large numbers of workmen giving as the reason that there is nothing for them to do. A few machinists have been employed on piece work which is against the principles of the union. The union machinists have demanded that the piece-work be discontinued and that nothing but union labor be employed, which has been refused and a general strike is threatened.

Omaha, July 3.—The strike of the machinists and boiler makers on the Union Pacific railroad took on more serious proportions today when the car builders and blacksmiths and their helpers, numbering 325 men, declared themselves opposed to the piece-work system which is being inaugurated in the railroad shops. If the company insists on enforcing the new system it is expected that the car-builders, blacksmiths and their helpers will join the strike.

Quincy, Mass., July 5.—George Whall was arraigned in court today, charged with desecrating the United States flag. The arrest was made by Officer Curtin, who found the flag burning on a pile of rubbish. The flag was a small one, such as is commonly used for decorative purposes. Whall keeps a store and made a bonfire of rubbish which had been collected about the store. He says that the flag was burned by an accident and pleaded not guilty. The case will be heard next week.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 20.—At 10 o'clock today the twelve machinists who were not discharged when the shops were closed down last week rolled up their working clothes and tools and walked out. There is not a man at work in the machine shops, and the strikers assert that none will go back until the demands of the men are acceded to. Nearly 700 men, including the employes from all departments of the shops, are now out at this point.

Paterson, N. J., June 20.—The bodies of Taraj Kerzan and his wife were found today in the attic of their home, 68 East Fifth street, swinging side by side from a beam, the same rope holding both. They had tied their wrists together so that neither could back out at the last moment. The preparation for death had been deliberate, and a Bible lay open before them on the floor, they evidently having read the sacred book and placed it where it would be the last earthly thing they should see. They had been slowly starving, the husband having been out of work owing to the strike troubles. The dead woman was about to become a mother. The double suicide was discovered this morning by the occupants of the rooms below the Kerzans.—Philadelphia North American.

Chicago, July 26.—The Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's union, which has on its rolls seven thousand men, who handled freight in two hundred warehouses used by the twenty-four railroads entering Chicago have made a demand for a 10% increase in wages. They claim to be able to prevent any freight from entering or leaving Chicago freight sheds. Should there be a strike it is said the teamster organization, although averse to a strike by the freight handlers, would almost inevitably be drawn into it. As the railroads six months ago granted an increase, it is said they are not in the mood to meet the new demand. It was impossible to learn what action would be taken by the general superintendents, nor were the agents of the freight handlers inclined to state what action would be taken by them should their demands be refused. It is believed that the general superintendents will hold a meeting to consider the matter. The union, it is said, will allow the railroads plenty of time for discussion.

The machinists and blacksmiths at the Union Pacific shops at Armstrong, Kan., have struck. The strike was ordered by the grand president of the Machinists' union, and the order applies to the whole Union Pacific system. A similar order is expected for all the branch lines controlled by the Union Pacific, but does not effect other roads. The cause of the strike was the adoption of the piece work system by

the company. It is not regarded as a strike in sympathy with the boiler makers and helpers. It comes as a help at this juncture, however. The blacksmiths' strike has been sanctioned at the union headquarters for three days, and the final order was delayed in waiting for the machinists. There are only two machinists now at work in the shops and none of the blacksmiths. Blacksmiths to the number of fourteen laid down their tools in the Armstrong shop today. Repair men and car builders are the remaining workers in the shop. The action of the company last Friday in laying off seventeen machinists left but three men to obey the order today.

Four of the seven shoe factories at Burlington, N. J., were rendered idle yesterday by a strike of employes that is expected to extend today to the remaining three establishments. The plants affected are those of the Buell Shoe Company, said to be the most extensive manufacturer of baby shoes in the world; R. T. Wood & Co., the Standard Shoe Company and the Bastian Shoe Company. The seven factories employ more than 1,500 men and women, and of this number about 800 are now on strike. Shoemaking is the principal industry of Burlington. The strike is the result of a notice posted in all the factories announcing that when the works reopen next Monday after the holiday cessation, none but non-union hands would be employed. The strikers declare that in recent years their wages have been gradually reduced, until now they are receiving 50% less for their work than was the case ten years ago. In consequence of this reduction they formed a union for the purpose of securing better conditions. Up to yesterday they had made no demands on the manufacturers.

Outside Morganshire. Madrid, June 25.—The long-fered general strike among the agricultural workers of Andalusia has begun. Today a mob of strikers assaulted and scattered a religious procession of Allicants.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The czar has issued a decree that all priests in Russia must denounce the revolutionary movement and preach the doctrine of the divine right of the czar from their pulpits every Sunday.

London, July 2.—Many persons have been killed or wounded by troops in labor riots at Rostov-on-Don, Southern Russia. The outbreak somewhat resembled the peasant riots in the central provinces in the early spring, but the leaders were strangers in the district. They were dressed in fantastic uniforms, adorned with decorations, said they were agents of the czar, and preached destruction of all the machinery which reduces the number of laborers and brings the masses to starvation. A fanatical mob, inflamed with this idea, declared war on the factories in the name of the czar, and had already wrecked many manufacturing establishments by the time the troops were called out.

The Socialist Party. Colorado has twenty-seven locals. Comrade Chase reports good meetings in Iowa. Salida, Colo., has organized a local with 101 members.

Arrangements for organizing Wyoming, Florida and South Dakota are in progress. Owing to sickness Emil Vandevelde of Belgium has abandoned his contemplated American tour.

State conventions were held in Colorado, Kansas, Indiana and New York on the Fourth and full-state tickets nominated.

Further advices from San Juan, Porto Rico, state that warrants have been issued for the arrest of fifteen members of the Socialist party by the authorities. Our secretary Saturday and most of the other comrades have fled to New York to escape prosecution. The party is temporarily disorganized as a result.

A band of outlaws organized under the name of "Los Turbas," is used by the authorities to terrorize the trade unionists and Socialists and to compel them to disband their organizations.

Parkersburg Jail, W. Va., June 23, 1902. My dear Comrade Greenbaum: Knowing you are anxious to hear from me I drop the comrades a line. All human liberty is dead in America.

Tell the boys not to go out and mock the silent dead on the inglorious Fourth of July. On Thursday night I was served with a federal injunction, warned not to hold a meeting in sight of that most sacred of things in America the Coal Company property. The meeting was billed several days before. The ground belonged to the United Mine Workers. The striking miners assembled there, so did many farmers and other citizens. I was the only speaker. I told the miners to beg their craftsmen to join us. When I got through I was placed under arrest by the United States Marshal along with eleven others who had not said a word, put on the train, brought, from Clarksburg to Parkersburg at 12 at night lodged in jail with murderers and thieves but who to me were much more civilized than the coal barons. Poor things, they told sales of the causes that led to their crime. They said they hoped we would stay with them. We ordered breakfast in and divided with these unfortunates. You should see them enjoy it. There was not one of these criminals that could not be made a good citizen with proper economic conditions. Yet men vote for their own enslavement. We go to trial before the czar of West Virginia. I look for him to give me six months because I have been giving the injunction a— Tell the comrades I will be ready for fight when I come out.

Fraternally. MOTHER JONES.

The secretary's report for May shows receipts \$718.31; expenses \$473.75; balance \$244.56. An appeal has been issued in behalf of the striking miners, urging comrades to circulate subscription lists to raise funds for the miners. Such funds should be sent to W. B. Wilson, National Secretary-Treasurer U. M. W. of A., 1102 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis.

An appeal to the party to aid the striking brewery workers in Cincinnati, Boston by refusing to use the products of unfair brewers, and any donations to help the brewery workers gain their fight should be sent to Julius Zorn, National Secretary, room 109, Odd Fellows Temple, Cincinnati.

German speakers are to be put in the field. J. C. Chase is organizing in Iowa. Comrades "Nic" Geiger, Collins and Mailley are in the strike district urging the miners to affiliate with the Socialist party.

Donations of \$16.85 have been received to aid the miners. The committee sent a telegram to the national convention of Boot and Shoe Workers at Detroit, to join the party and use their ballots to gain their demands.

A request has been sent out urging the locals to promptly forward their dues that the work of the committee can be pushed.

Reaping What They Sow.

Deplorable as were the recent anarchist riots in Paterson, N. J. they have not caused a very great amount of sympathy for the silk mill owners, who are the principal losers. The conditions under which the silk mill operatives have labored have for years been a public scandal. They were such as to drive from the business hundreds and thousands of self-respecting American men and women. To fill their places, the mill owners imported the scum of Europe—Italian anarchists, Sicilian cut-throats.

These men would work cheap, and that meant BIGGER PROFITS for the "captains of industry," so-called—the owners of the silk mills.

There is nothing quite so important to your average "captain of industry" as BIG PROFITS. That a few anarchists, more or less, are necessary to bring about these big profits is neither here nor there. "I am running my business, society must take care of the anarchists," is the position he takes.

Very soon his imported scum has absorbed some of the American idea, that even a man who has to labor with his hands is not to be classed with cattle.

Into his soul, which has been dwarfed by centuries of oppression under the European system, drift a few rays of the sunshine of ambition.

There is something in the very air of this glorious country of ours which, when once it is breathed by a being with a soul, makes him want to improve his condition.

At this point, your imported anarchist gets a gun or a dynamite bomb, and then there is a riot and bloodshed.

Of course, this method of trying to improve his condition is just as wrong as the desire to do so is right.

The big profit-imported-anarchist becomes a subject with which SOCIETY, as represented by the LAW, must reckon.

The LAW also gets a gun and goes after the anarchist. More riot, more bloodshed, and another chance for the captains of industry to denounce all labor—especially organized labor, which hasn't a thing to do with the trouble.

Society must, and does, protect itself against anarchists. It has the LAW for this purpose and uses it. It would seem that it also should protect itself against the men who, for BIGGER PROFITS, bring the anarchists to this country.

Society still has the LAW. Why isn't it brave enough and wise enough to use it for this purpose?—Cleveland Press.

Union Labor Edition.

On August 2, the Appeal will issue a special edition prepared with special reference to the labor unions. There is probably no other class of people coming to Socialism as rapidly as the members of organized labor, and No. 248 of the Appeal will be calculated to help and hurry them along. Every member of every union in the land should read this number. Mailed to separate addresses at the rate of one-half cent per copy; bundles of 250, \$1.

Cripple Creek has so much Socialist sentiment that a local paper, "Colorado Socialist," has appeared, full of vim and fight; at Salem, Ohio, the same condition exists, and Chas. Bonsall, the veteran of many years' fighting for reform, is filling the needs by a weekly "Worker."

Clubbing Rates. "Worker's Magazine" and the Appeal..... \$1.00 "The International Review" and the Appeal..... \$1.00 "The Comrade" and the Appeal..... \$1.00

ADVERTISEMENTS accepted under this head at 75c per agate line each insertion, and 50c per agate line for the second and subsequent insertions. No discount for time or space. Only one column will be sold.

COMRADES! DO YOU FISH? Then you need one of my tackle outfits with you. Complete outfit for \$2.00, or price \$1.50. Sent postal order to W. Henke, Kokomo, Ind., and get one. You'll be delighted.

"LIVE QUESTIONS" by John P. Altgeld. This is a cloth-bound volume of 1200 pages, well printed and illustrated, and contains many of the author's speeches together with a history of his official life. In moving form each question and answer. Retail price \$2.00, or price \$1.50. Sent postal order to W. Henke, Kokomo, Ind., and get one. You'll be delighted.

WANTED—100 young men to help me give away 1000 copies of my book "The Truth About Socialism." All about it for a 2c stamp. W. B. Wilson, 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

SOCIALIST PARTY BUTTONS—sent postal. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan. IF YOU WANT TO EARN A HOME—Address, Colorado Co-operative Co., Colorado Co., Colorado. Operative Co., Platte, Missouri County, Colorado—10c.

THE APPEAL PRINTS—books, pamphlets, folders and stationery. First class facilities enable us to print the best looking, most concentrated, results of his work. Simple and strong, plain and practical. Postpaid 10c. 3 for 25c. 12 for 91c.

NORTH CAROLINA PLANTATION FOR SALE. 1000 acres, well irrigated, and fully equipped with other modern buildings, well, springs and streams of soft water, mineral springs, shade fruit, woods, cheap \$1000 to \$2000. Box 129, Harrison, Tenn.

Drop cards—cost only 20c per 100 and they have a mysterious power to attract business. Put them out, adding new material to the cause of Socialism. Put them out in every office, store, factory and car and you can rest assured I will pay. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.—By John Davis. The second edition of this excellent work will be ready to mail June 9th. Congressman Davis devoted many years to the study of the railroad question and this is the book containing the concentrated results of his work. Simple and strong, plain and practical. Postpaid 10c. 3 for 25c. 12 for 91c.

NEARLY EVERY DAY you will hear someone give the incorrect definition of Socialism. It is your duty to put him right. Always carry with you, and use, the definition cards and you will speak the language of our antagonists with authority and confidence. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

Robert Blackford, author of "MURDER IN ENGLAND" has written a new Socialist book in which he gives a more complete and interesting story of the history of Socialism in America. The title is "BRITAIN FOR THE BRITISH AMERICANS." We publish the authorized American edition, with an appendix by A. M. Stinson. Cloth 50c; paper 25c, postpaid. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Publishers, 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

LETTERHEADS, ENVELOPES, and all commercial printing is done at the Appeal to Reason office. Have put the prices very low and extra charges are prepaid. Ask us for samples and prices and we will convince you that it will be well to let us do your printing.

The Socialist Party. Agitation plants the seed of Socialism, education cultivates its growth and organization gathers the harvest. The harvest time has arrived. Now is the hour to organize the Socialist Party, and institute a government of the workers, by the workers and for the workers. For information upon how to organize a local branch of the Socialist Party address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427 Euclid Building, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN COLLINS wrote a good book, "The Truth About Socialism" and it should be read by everybody. You can get it for one dollar, and five of them in your community will help the movement greatly. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

"Looking Backward" (UNABRIDGED) Costa 50c in U. S. A.—Can be had by mail from HENRY B. ASHLANT, 706 Dundas St., London, Canada. 15c Single, 25c two copies, 51c 25 doz., 35c copies 65.

A. B. CONKLIN, Varna, Illinois, Socialist Watch Distributor. Sell standard watches at a lower average price than any other watch concern in America. Write him for new catalogue and particulars that he is just getting out; always enclose stamp. Don't forget he furnishes the Appeal to Reason their premium watches. "He uses his customers as he wants them to use him."

Tells of Socialism

Superior Judge W. E. Richardson Believes the Nation Should Own the Trusts.

Much interest in Socialism was evidenced by the large audience composed of all classes which assembled at All Souls' Unitarian church Monday evening to hear Superior Judge W. E. Richardson's address before the Spokane Economic League on Socialism, its doctrines and objects.

In compliance with the custom of the advocates of Socialism, former Mayor J. M. Comstock, who officiated as chairman of the meeting, invited the audience to propound to the speaker any question upon which further light was desired.

The judge's address occupied a little over an hour in its delivery. He said in part: "The popular conception of Socialism is that it is an artificial, idealistic, visionary scheme of government, evolved from the human brain, and sought to be imposed upon the existing order of things by the mere ipse dixit of majority vote; that it is a beautiful dream of an ideal social state that leaves out of consideration the selfishness of human nature and the ordinary laws that govern human society."

The truth is that the distinctive characteristics of modern Socialism is that it is founded upon facts. It springs directly from the recognition and scientific analysis of those fundamental economic laws which are discovered only by the accurate observation of material and tangible phenomena.

BASIC PRINCIPLES. The basic principles of scientific Socialism are, first, the materialistic conception of history, sometimes called the economic interpretation of history, including the class struggle, and second, the doctrine of surplus value.

EXPLOITATION OF LABOR. The exploitation of labor assumes that labor is bought by the capitalist at its minimum cost to him, which is the price of a bare living for the laborer.

ABOLISH PRIVATE OWNERSHIP. If we are correct in our conception of the true origin of surplus value, it will at once be seen that the class struggle is inherent in the capitalist system and can only be terminated by the entire elimination of private ownership of the means of production and exchange.

AS TO THE TRUSTS. The difference between the individual capitalist, the small corporation and the so-called trust is not one of principle, but of size and perfection of industrial organization.

LET NATION OWN TRUSTS. Let the nation own the trusts. And while we are about it, let the nation own all the means of production—machinery and instruments of whatever kind, which are to be used in the production of wealth for all the people.

Direct Legislation Edition. The edition of No. 335, devoted to Direct Legislation, has reached the enormous figure of 500,000 copies.

Republicans. The republicans of the house last week unanimously voted against an amendment to prohibit slavery in the Philippines.

Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you whole. Comrade Collins' book, "THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM," will make Socialists out of doubters and better Socialists out of those who believe.

Mr. President. Hello, President Roosevelt! The meat trust, the coal trust, the sugar trust, the steel trust, the glass trust, the salt trust, and a thousand others, more or less, are operating in this land of yours, charging exorbitant prices for commodities which they get under their control.

Unintentional Humor. The following pious utterances were made by Billy the Bug, Emperor of Germany: "Imperial greatness is impossible without personal piety."

Civilization—Civilizers. Comrade Hechst sends in a fine club from St. Louis. Comrade Wendzinski of Chicago, fires in a list of eight for the Monthly.

The Strike in Politics. The republican campaign managers are greatly worried because the workmen of the country insist that their dinner pails should be kept full.

The Socialist Vote. There is quite a large lesson, if one chooses to study it out, in the Oregon election figures. To understand them needs two thoughts, perhaps three.

That Private Yacht. It would be interesting to learn, if possible, what some of the president's predecessors would have said to the proposition that they be provided with an official yacht.

System of Interest Faulty. The present system of interest which permits the individual with accumulated wealth to have a living without earning it will probably be done away with in the more highly developed state of society toward which we are progressing.

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