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AN "APPEAL HISTORY." During the year a history of the Appeal to Reason and the Appeal Army will be prepared. Just enough of them will be printed to furnish one to each worker in the "TWELVE MONTHS CAMPAIGN." This book will be a jewel of the book-maker's art, being beautifully illustrated and printed on the finest book paper and issued with autograph of the editor with every copy numbered.

ARE YOU WITH US? If you will join in this grand co-operative effort in education, fill out the volunteers blank found elsewhere in this paper and forward the same to this office. The sooner this is done, the sooner can the campaign commence and the sooner can its benefits be obtained. The small sacrifice necessary to make this a success, the grand results that will follow, the memory of the achievements of the Appeal Army in the past will I am sure enlist your best efforts in this stroke for the freedom of the race. Now for a Long Pull, a Strong Pull and a Pull Altogether.

Hamilton Force, formerly a millionaire lumberman, died a pauper in Danville, Ill. the other day. J. R. Harris, a former tobacco millionaire, died a pauper in St. Louis hospital at the same time. Great system, eh?

A great wholesale grocery combine has been perfected. Anything to rob the people, who like it so well they will continue to vote the same old way. When the wholesale combine gets into fine working order it will enter the retail trade and then good-bye Dolly retail grocer.

I notice that some benevolent person has left a large sum for the endowment of a home for inventors who have become paupers. Now this strikes me that the present system offers great inducement for invention—a pauper's home, if you are lucky enough to get into it. Some people think that under Socialism, which would guarantee all the comforts or even luxuries to all workers, that no one would invent. It takes the offer of the poor house to get men to invent! But some people don't know nothin' nobow. Eh?

The editor of the Springfield, Mo., Republican has discovered that "Public ownership is not practical," and instances the government printing office, which refuses to use type-setting machinery, etc. But then the Republican failed to take into consideration that the Republican party manage the printing office, and nothing but a monarchy could be successful with such a management. All public ownership in this country is operated by men from the old parties who do not like public ownership and make it as unsuccessful and odious as possible, that their pals in bribery and theft may have a better chance to steal from the public. There is method in their condemnation.

The attention you see given to the actions of a rich man, or the publicity about his death, is not to the man, but to his MONEY. If he were poor, you would see or hear nothing of it. That is proof of the idolatry for the dollar. And yet the people who would not waste the reading of an item concerning the same man, if he were poor, would resent the imputation that they are worshippers of Mammon.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Judge Tuley of Chicago has been paying his attention to Labor matters. He opposes compulsory arbitration, claiming:

"Experiments with a law for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes have shown that it tends to destroy the manhood and individuality of employer and employee alike and that it adds the growth of Socialism in New Zealand, where it has been tried, the officials have reported that petty grievances have been aggravated and great disputes multiplied. It is, therefore, my opinion from a thorough study of the situation that strikes and lockouts must continue until voluntary conciliation and arbitration are arrived at; until capital comes to recognize the rights of labor to a share of profits derived from their joint operation."

Of course Judge Tuley is a very wise man, and knows what he is talking about. All "Judges" do! But I have received nearly all the official reports about labor from New Zealand and have found nothing in them showing any destruction of manhood. It is true the employers are fined for violating the laws, but because a rule they are lawless, but the majority of people there like the compulsory arbitration law, because it protects the majority from extortion and oppression by the employing minority. There are no official reports supporting Judge Tuley so far as I have been able to learn. It is true that compulsory arbitration is rapidly educating the people to understand the Socialist principle and they seem to like it. And that is the real reason for the Judge's opposition.

The Judge seems to favor labor by claiming it should have a share of the profits. What share? Who shall decide? Why should those who do no labor have any part of the produce of labor? Labor produces all wealth and labor should have all wealth.

But why a judge should oppose compulsory arbitration is not judiciously clear. If man dispute about property they are not permitted to fight it out. They are haled to court and the case is tried and the judgment rendered and they are compelled to abide by the decision. That is compulsory. Either party can compel the other to come into court and arbitrate. That is for the public peace and safety. Labor disputes are more important than any between the disputants about property. On what reasoning can the same condition be opposed? Perhaps the judge considers the laboring people much as the chattle slave owners considered the slaves—they could not bring suit against the masters. Slaves were denied the use of the courts. Workmen are denied the use of the courts on the most important matters of public peace and safety. It is just as reasonable to say that differences between litigants of all character should not have compulsory arbitration, but that they should fight it out any way they choose until they voluntarily agreed in the matter! Great heads these judges have!

Compulsory arbitration should prevail—and the laboring people should select the Judge's, as they do in New Zealand. The officers should be elective and the laboring people have the majority and can elect whom they please. THAT IS THE REAL POSITION TO COMPULSORY ARBITRATION. It would cause the working people to at once take their castes into politics.

How do you propose to establish Socialism, to bring about general cooperation, state ownership, by nationalization, or how? Are the properties of franchises of the billion dollar steel trust, of the Pierpont Morgan steamship syndicate, of the great railway systems, with their 200,000 miles of road, the vast tracts of land, their government contracts and other possessions of the Standard Oil Co., of the sugar, tobacco, coal and other trusts, of the individual millionaires, to be made public property and managed by government officials?—Inquire.

It would be presumptions on the part of any individual to lay down just the particular method by which the properties of the earth shall be assumed by the whole people. There are numerous methods proposed, such as income tax, progressive tax, exemption of the poor from any tax, building competing plants, making new money, and taking by right of eminent domain and paying for them, confiscation and numerous other. It is of less moment how it shall be done than in arriving at the conclusion THAT IT IS WELL TO HAVE IT DONE. When the majority see that it will be best for the human family they will find means for the transfer. That will likely be a compromise between the different minds that are in council to determine the ways and means. What we desire is to get the citizens to understand the benefits that will accrue under public ownership of the means of production and distribution. That is really the whole battle. A majority will rule easily. Sentiment is rapidly forming in favor of public ownership. It is merely a matter of time when it will predominate. The first officers elected will give an index to what means will be provided for the acquisition of the booty of the looters.

What would become of the wealth of farmers who owned large estates and had obtained them by hard work, should Socialism succeed?—Geo. T. Hodder, Napolean, Mich.

The land would revert back to the whole people. In lieu thereof the farmers would receive a much larger income than they now do, even the best of them from their own work. They would be released from the care, the uncertainty, and the inconveniences of present conditions. The earth by right belongs to the human race and not to a part of the race, and sooner or later the race will take it back. When land is public or common, no one could hire a fellow citizen to work for him, as the citizens would work and get the full results of his labor without giving up part for the use of the land. That is what public land would do. But Socialism will do much more. It will harmonize the industries, producing not in competing small plants, with crude machinery and methods, but in gigantic plants owned by all the people, doing away with wastes and uncertainties. That will produce wealth equal to more than \$2,500 a year (besides the permanent wealth) for each worker, and that too without any incentive to save, no investments to make, no lie to live. That will be guaranteed not only to the farmer, but to his wife, to his children, to his children's children. What would he want with private wealth?

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce keeps a standing "Trust Policy" at the head of its editorial column, one of which planks is as follows: "Oppose vigorously all legislation leading toward public ownership; preferring government supervision as safer and more efficient than Socialistic control." With capitalists in possession of the government with control wouldn't they have a fine time? But the working class is going to capture the political powers of the state and will take over the industries from the robbers and will operate the industries, by the people and for the people. For whom else would the industries exist?

Lieut. Gov. Coates of Colorado, was the guest of the Appeal recently. He said that the estimated Socialist vote at the coming election is 50,000 to 75,000 in that state. He said nothing like the breaking away from the old parties had ever been. But that is the news that comes from every section.

One of the most startling Philipics of the pen has just emanated from the president of the Tennessee Central railroad, Jerre Baxter. He says that the power of the corporations, especially the railroad corporations has overshadowed the individuality of the Republic and gives columns of figures to prove that the railroad managers rule the commerce and the people and that government as it now exists is solely by and for the benefit of these corporations in their extortion of the people! He shows that six men control the nation absolutely and that the politicians do their bidding as if they were their hired servants. Coming as it does from the president of a railroad, it is enough to startle the nation into thinking what all this merging means. Of course it is forced out of him by the process of squeezing by those more powerful, and he would be as much opposed to a system that would prevent any corporation or individual from extorting from their fellow citizens, but it will open the eyes of thousands who do not believe that great fortunes are a menace to the liberty of the people. As soon as the Appeal can find space or time it will print it either in its columns or in pamphlet form for distribution. It can be used with a vengeance by the Army.

All the great packing houses of the nation have combined into one company. This was done to prevent the annoyance of prosecution for conspiracy under the laws against combines. For fifteen years the great meat robbing barons have conspired and robbed the American people; they have now complied with the law by making one corporation. Under the law if one corporation owns all the meat or any other business it is not a trust or combine, but if several different firms have a secret understanding and make the same terms to their workers and the public it is a violation of the law. This merging of all the packing houses, stock yards, etc., into one ownership will give it tighter cinch on the public and not conflict with the law. It becomes no longer a trust or combine but a corporation owning all the properties which previously had several owners. This makes it worse for the public and employees, better for the robbers and nothing can be done about it. No law can touch such corporation without at the same time touching each and every corporation, no matter how small it may be. To limit the capital that a corporation may invest would be to destroy many of the great industries that require immense capital. Now what do you propose to do? Does any party, except the Socialist party, have a remedy? Ask your party candidates what they favor in this matter. When they tell you that they will make a law against the monopolies, ask them just what kind of a law. And you will have them where the hair is short, for they cannot answer except by taking the Socialist remedy—that the public must own and operate the industries, for it stands to reason that if the corporations own and operate them they will do in the future as they have in the past—rob the public and grind their employees. This is meat for you.

I hear Socialists believe in paying all laborers, skilled and unskilled, the very same wages.—Is this true?—I hear that Socialists believe that property—personal and real—of all the people is to be lumped together and equally divided among each and all—rich, medium and poor.—Is this true?—Locomotive Engineer.

The majority of Socialists, I believe, favor the same pay for the same time. If there be any difference I personally incline to the position that the men who do the hard or dangerous work should be favored above those who have the clean and safe employment. When you take into consideration that under rightly organized effort each worker can have an abundance—all that he and his can consume, with a guarantee that it will be his for a few hours effort per day, there will be none clamoring for a larger share, as it would give them no added pleasure in life. Again, the unskilled labor is just as essential as the skilled labor, and if all were skilled then it would be necessary for the skilled to do the so-called unskilled labor. For instance, suppose you had the choice of being a section hand and running a locomotive, with equal pay, which would you prefer? Would any clerk choose the hard work in preference to the easier position? Hardly.

Socialists do not believe that all property should be common. That which is proper to the person would be personal property. Notice the character of that word property. Socialists are opposed to dividing up property. We have that system now, and the lion's share in the division goes to the drones. Socialists desire that all CAPITAL—that is, lands, machinery, and exchange shall be the common property of the whole people, indivisible, inalienable, the very opposite of division. If the ownership is to be divided it will be no change. By having the capital to work with, each would be entitled to a place to work at the full value of his product, without deduction for use of the capital. If one would not work they would not eat. That is, providing they were of proper age and able to work. There never were any Socialists who favored dividing up property. The capitalists have made this assertion to prejudice the masses against the theory, for no one but a fool would want to divide up the property which would soon be monopolized again by the cunning.

I would recommend your reading Gronlund's "A Cooperative Commonwealth," and you will learn many things worth knowing.

The tyrant on the throne of Austria, descendant of a robber chief, has the American method of settling disputes between the laboring classes and their masters. Twenty-five strikers were killed, and more than 500 wounded by cavalry; the mayor of one of the cities was put in chains for supporting the strikers. The strikers were unarmed, of course. To have the citizens unarmed is one of the tricks that capitalists promote in order that a few thousand armed soldiers whom they can hire to murder can keep a majority of people in subjection. You see that the labor trouble is just as "strenuous" in Europe as in America. The movement is as wide as the world and presages the Great Change that the next few years will see realized. All Europe is over a seething volcano that will break in terrific revolution in the near future.

LOOK OUT HAY SHIPPERS.

Chicago, July 28.—The railroad and warehouse commission meets August 3 at Springfield. Hay shippers are interested. The L. D. A. W. railroad have filed a petition for change classification on hay and straw from 6th to 6th class, an increase of 8.10 a ton per 100 miles. The L. E. and W. have petitioned to change from 7th to 7th class, an increase of 50¢ a ton. The Big Four want a change from 8th to 8th class, an increase of 30¢ a ton. Ex-Pros Geo. S. Bridge on July 1 warned hay shippers that this was the first move toward a general increase. If successful, other lines will follow suit. Hay shippers should attend to file their protests at once to be of any effect.

And why not? Why should not the men who own the railroads do with them as they please? Charge what they please? Refuse to ship for any one who objected? The railroad earnings are an evidence of the prosperity of the country. If you don't believe it ask the Republican and Democratic candidates who are seeking your votes. The railroads make great money last year. They are going to make greater money this year. If they have to confiscate your crops and merchandise to do it. You believe in the private ownership of transportation, so you should throw up your hat and yell at this new method of property—for the railroads. You would be ruined, you know. If the public owned and operated the railroads at cost. If the public owned the railroads and should increase the cost when they were making big money—what would you do? How? Yell at your congressmen and senators? Well, why don't you yell at them now? Because they have nothing to do with it? Well, why don't they? If you will go into the pockets of the public servants you will find a book of passes. Not anything to do with it? Of course not! Easy, John, ain't you wise on this subject?

The question of Socialism becomes one worthy to be discussed here, because it is making headway among working men, who, like drowning men catching at straws, seize anything that promises to deliver them soon out of their misery, squalor and helplessness of their hard lives. But Socialism's promises will never be fulfilled. It is a dream of a Utopia. Human nature would have to be changed to make it a success. Moreover, the means it proposes to use are not such as Catholics can approve.—Catholic Columbian.

The above prefatory to an article condemning Socialism has been sent me by a reader. My brother (all men are brothers) Catholic who wrote it does not reason well. That Socialism is making headway among workingmen, should cause him to ask the why. Why are the people in misery? Why are their lives hopeless? Why are they compelled to cat at straws? If the Church had done its duty, it seems to me that the conditions would not have been as they are. How do you know that Socialism's promises will never be fulfilled? Do you believe that the Lord's prayer was a foolish prayer? Do you believe that the era of peace—the millenium—is a thing to be realized, or the vagary of disordered minds? Do you think that human nature will have to be changed for men to love each other? For men to enjoy all the comforts of life? Is there anything in the Catholic faith that opposes the idea that workingmen should have all the good things that a Generous Father has provided in such abundance? Have you any program that is to take away the misery, squalor and hopelessness of their lives? To admit that the lives are in this condition, in Catholic as well as in Protestant countries, is to admit that the Church has not done its duty—that its prominent men are serving Mammon instead of man. Let me tell you, brother, that unless you Church does something tangible, unless it denounces the oppressor and provides a program of human association that can be clearly shown, to work out a change from the system that has obtained for the last two thousand years, that the working people of all countries will leave the Church, as they have been, and you will lose all the influence and power that you once possessed. Today the Church has little influence with the men portion of their congregation. There is a cause for this change. The workingmen are getting more intelligent; they are doing some thinking for themselves; they are unwilling to longer wait for the good time coming from those who preach it but do a little in bringing in its coming. No movement was ever stopped by denunciation. The rather aids in the increasing of every movement. If the brother will preach the doctrine of St. Simon, and other Fathers in the Church he will find that the "common people will hear them gladly" now as twenty centuries ago; they heard the disciples. The Church has never suppressed a single aspiration of humanity for better social conditions—and it never will. The Church could regain and hold the confidence of the working people by helping to bring better INDUSTRIAL conditions. It will do it, perish.

Did Socialism originate in Russia? Is it true that a majority of Socialists are ignorant people? What would come of the wealth of the Rockefeller class under Socialism? Were the slayers of our last two presidents Socialists? Why is Socialism confined to the north and west, and so little said about it in the south?—S. H. Hinton, Cherry Valley, Ark.

Socialism is a conception of right social relations. It originated with the first men who felt tyrannical. Every aspiration of the human family after liberty was a groping after the condition which Socialism promises. Ignorant people cannot be Socialists. It takes much reading and investigation to understand it. The world is quite apt to assign ignorance to people who are poor. But the wisest men have been poor, and the richest men have been ignorant and succeeded by cunning, not wisdom. The philosophers of no age have been noted for their riches. Under Socialism all wealth would become public property. The slayers of our presidents—one was a Republican, the last an anarchist who affiliated with the Republican party. The slayer of the Democratic governor of Kentucky was a Republican; the slayer of the Chicago mayor was a Democrat. The masses in the North and North-west are the most intelligent and independent people, hence are mentally in a condition to understand the new proposition. The South, because of the color question, is not so intelligent. It has few schools and its white workers are more oppressed than in the North, where labor unions have kept up the wages better. As the workers in the factories that have been planted in the South in the last few years are organized, there will come the same Socialist element that has appeared in the North.

It is a judge-made crime in America to aid striking workmen—but it is a very common unpunished act to bribe judges, legislators, city councils and congress. But the rich do the bribing, while striking against masters' tyranny and greed is only the act of working people. Hence this injunction.

Alabama Republicans have barred negroes from their conventions.

Capitalism and the Home.

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

HOME has ever been a favorite word with those who seek to arouse human emotions. Evangelists, reformers, novelists, revivalists, and opera singers all find in this word one of the surest means of touching a chord common in all humanity. The last thoughts of the soldier boy of the popular novel are of "a little cottage home"—which incidentally shows from what class soldiers are recruited. A war story in which the last words of the dying hero of a marble palace on Fifth avenue, would never appeal to the popular fancy. It would require too great a stretch of the imagination. The prison chaplain preaching to the small thieves who have been caught, convicted and are being punished because they did not steal according to the rules of the game, know that the word which reaches the damned and deadened emotions of these men is the word "Home."

This feeling is so deep and common because of the ages through which it has been growing and the deep primal need from which it sprang. The idea of a fixed place of abode for the family, protected from intrusion and attack by a hostile world was in the long ere man first walked upright in the primeval forest. The germ of what we now call home was a condition of life and survival for bird and beast and reptile throughout all time. "Home" thus became one of the great fundamental necessities of race evolution. Once this stage was reached, this word became a sign with which to express the instinctive recognition of the fundamental need of all the things for which it stands.

Once that a word has thus become charged with ideas, it is sure to be used by all who wish to appeal to those ideas, and since it stands for an old established institution it soon becomes the easiest way to fight any new idea to simply say that it will destroy the "Home."

Capitalism was not slow to see this point and its defenders early began to allege that "Socialism would destroy the home." This cry they have repeated with phonographic precision whenever any change is proposed. "Socialism will disrupt the family." "Socialism will take away all privacy of the home." "Socialism will deprive us of all permanency of residence." "Socialism means the destruction of all the sacred memories of fireside and family circle." These are some variations of the well known and well worn tune.

One of the oldest tricks of the pickpocket is to cry "Stop thief." In the hope of diverting pursuit to some innocent passerby. Here, as elsewhere, capitalism is following the pickpocket tactics. Having destroyed all that is good in the home—privacy, permanency, protection from hostile environment, family association—it now raises a fearful commotion about the sacredness and sanctity of what is gone in the hope that its disappearance will not be noted. But let us not be fooled by the commotion, but proceed quietly and judiciously to draw up the indictment of "The People vs. Capitalism, in the matter of destroying the Home."

"MOVING ON" OF THE HOME.

The first count in the indictment will come from evidence presented by the directories of the great cities of America. From these we learn that over 50% of the population change their address each year. But the very essence of the home idea is that it shall be a place where the young shall grow to maturity—a place of security and shelter during the period of infancy. Bird's nests and foxes' dens are always preserved until the young have reached the age where they are prepared to enter the fight for existence independent of the parents. But John Fiske has told us that the great superiority of mankind over the lower forms of life is largely due to the "long period of 'infancy'" during which the child is protected from a hostile environment and taught the many more things man must know above the instinct of the bird and beast. Hence, such constant moving means that this fundamental element of permanency is destroyed.

Nothing here need be said of inconvenience and even positive suffering that comes from this annual migration of the people of all our great cities. We have no time nor space to speak of the discomfort and misery that makes "moving day" a day of horrors, and we need not stop to express our opinion of a society that makes such an expression an integral part of the language.

But the moving of the cities is only one of many ways in which the workers of our present society are forever being driven from their "homes." The history of America has been one long story of a forced march toward the setting sun. Each recurring generation has seen a mighty exodus from the "homes" which had been built in the East toward the wilderness of the West. Here new homes were erected from which those who built them were in turn driven by capitalism—that jealous defender of the home.

This onward migration has affected every portion of the workers of America—city or country. But while the curse of "moving day" falls with especial weight on the city worker, the farmer has his own peculiar troubles. The one great problem which fills the pages of farm papers and always finds a place on the program of farmers' meetings is "How shall we keep the boys on the farm?" Scarce a family in the country that has not had its family ties broken asunder by the son or daughter being forced to leave the old home in order to secure a means of living (or not infrequently of dying) in the great city.

SOME SAMPLE "HOMES" OF CAPITALISM.

The second count in the indictment is that the "Home" of capitalism does not even fulfill the requisite conditions of shelter and protection demanded by the purely animal nature. Let it be thought that I may be exaggerating here I take the evidence on this point from the "Report of the City Homes Association" on "Tenement Conditions in Chicago."

"The density of population per acre in the Polish quarter of Chicago is three times that of the most crowded portions of Tokio, Calcutta and many other Asiatic cities. At the average rate of density that prevails over the territory investigated, the whole population of England could be housed within the present city limits of Chicago. Within the houses 41% of the families have between 80 and 300 feet of floor space. Eating, sleeping, giving birth to children, the nursing and rearing of children, the care for the sick and the care for the dying are all managed after some painful fashion in these cramped quarters."

One day the writer visited the family of a man who had been prostrated with heat while at work with the street paving gang. They were a family of seven living in a two-room apartment of a rear tenement. The day was in August, and the sun beat down upon one interminably and without mercy. The husband had been brought home a few hours before, and the wife in a distracted but skillful way, found pathways among the clamoring

children. The air was steamy with a half-finished washing and remnants of the last meal were still on the table. A crying baby and the sick husband occupied the only bed. The writer had known before of five people sleeping in one bed, so he supposed the father and oldest child usually slept on the floor. As he watched the woman on that day he understood a little of what it meant to live in such contracted quarters. To cook and wash for seven, to nurse a crying baby broken out with the heat, and to care for a delirious husband, to arrange a possible sleeping place for seven, to do all these things in two rooms which open upon an alley, tremulous with heated odors and swarming with flies from the garbage and manure boxes, was something to tax the patience and strength of a Titan."

This is the sort of a home that exists for the laborer and it is in support of a system that gives him such a "home" that capitalism is calling upon the laborer to rally. It is worth while to quote a few more words from this report. It says of the city wage worker: "The factory by day, the tenement by night, will soon be his environment. * * * He must now live in rooms where the sun never enters. The air he breathes must reach him through dark passages and foul courts. He must be content with about two yards square of earth's space for himself, for each one of his children, for each one of his thousand close neighbors, and for each one of their children." Hold on! What is this that I read in this report issued by a capitalist philanthropist society? "It is a fact that the mass of people in tenements have not what people commonly call a HOME. It is a place of shelter for the sleeping hours of the night, and in the hot weather it is often abandoned even for that purpose."

How true this latter statement is I can myself bear witness. Many a sweltering August night have I walked through the slum section of Chicago when I would be forced to take to the center of the street because the sidewalks were covered with human beings seeking a short rest from the terrible toil and heat of the day. Their "homes" had driven them forth into the more comfortable surroundings of the garbage boxes and the rats and mosquitoes.

What a terrible calamity it would be if some one should destroy these homes, by giving those who are now forced to dwell in them enough of the wealth which they now produce to enable them to live in comfort and pleasurable surroundings. Well, that is what Socialism is apt to do.

Even where the tenement fades into the flat, while conditions of air and space may be a trifle better there is scarcely an idea connected with the word home that does not revolt at being coupled up with a hole in a great brick cliff, supervised by a janitor, painted, caulked and papered by an agent, furnished with hideously gaudy upholstery (bought on the installment plan), and only distinguishable from half a million other "homes"—(don't that word jar you there?) by the letter on the door and the number over the entrance.

But capitalism, which rests upon a foundation of legal exploitation, would find the essence of the home in the possession of titles. "Without you can own your home you have none," cries the defender of exploitation. Again capitalism is "hoist by its own petard." Less than 2% of the population and not more than 5 or 10% of the producers in our great cities own a foot of land. They live, and walk, and sleep only by the permission of the landlord. Yet thousands of them will not listen to a Socialist speaker for fear they might lose their chance to own a city block, and cry out in horror at any suggestion of Socialism because it would take their homes away from them.

THE DESTROYER OF THE FAMILY.

But after all the real foundation of the homes lies in the family. It is the association of those who are bound together by ties of love, it is the companionship of father, mother, and children, that really makes up the best of the ideas aroused when the word "home" is pronounced. And it is right here that the strongest count in our indictment must lie. Capitalism has filled the East with "sat towns" and the West with "stag camps," tearing homes asunder and destroying all mutual and natural relationships with a relentlessness that when it was practiced by a southern planter and described by a Harriett Beecher Stowe set a continent aflame and drenched this land in blood. When a negro child was torn from its mother to be "sold South," the indignation of a whole people rose. But when capitalism reaches in a million homes and tears the father from the mother and children to send him West, not in the possession of, but in search of, a master, pulpit, platform and press vie with one another in declaring such a system the especial defender of the home. And 15,000,000 laboring voting fools believe these prostituted liars and vote to maintain the system.

"The privacy and sacredness of the home must be preserved against these horrible Socialists," droned the well-fed pastor to a row of pews filled with men whose incomes depend upon forcing the factory into that sacred place and turning it into a hades. "Our fundamental social institution is threatened by the attack of the Socialists on the family," scribbles the editorial liar of a monopoly controlled press. And the poor idiot of a laborer who has not seen his wife and children by daylight in so long that he would not recognize them if he met them on the street, reads it while he holds a cold lunch from his "full dinner pail"—(he has no time to eat with his family, a privilege which even the birds and beasts enjoy) and at once decides that he will always vote the old party ticket and protect our sacred institutions.

Sometimes in the mill-towns of Massachusetts there is a ghastly inversion of family relationships. The mother and child toils in the factory, while the father remains at home, tends the house, cares for the children, gets the meals, and even carries the dinner pail to the mother and children in the factory. Yet even here there are thousands of laborers with their powers of reasoning so blunted by their environment that they hesitate to vote for any change in social conditions lest they thereby endanger the thing they now call a home.

In the case of the clerks and office employees of our great commercial centers the problem takes on another aspect. These men are required to maintain a certain "standard of living," to dress in a certain fashion and keep up a fixed set of appearances, which requires that all their meagre salary should be expended upon their own person. Under these conditions, marriage and a family are impossible and in some of the mammoth commercial establishments the employers even go so far as to directly forbid to their employees, under penalty of discharge, all right to have a home and family.

The class of "domestic servants" forms another body now well into the millions, who are forbidden by the condition of their employment from ever having a home, but this does not prevent their employers, who have thus abolished these millions of homes, from posing as the great defenders of this institution.

Throughout the country districts the analogy to the "hired girl" is to be found in the "hired man," who must first get out of his social stage (a process becoming every year more difficult) before he can dare to think of a home. Yet capitalist moralists are always wondering why all laboring girls do not become servants and all the unemployed move to the country and work on a farm.

Nothing need be said here of the blackest and most ghastly of all travesties on the idea of home which is furnished by the ever growing army of miserable, helpless girls who walk the streets of our great cities to ply, beneath the lash of starvation, their horrible trade in human flesh. But any discussion of the "homes" of capitalistic America would be incomplete without at least a reference to that mighty army of outcasts registered upon the books of the police stations, charity organizations, wood yards and municipal work houses, (these are some of the "homes" that Socialism would destroy quick) as "homeless men." Never falling much below the million point, and rising in times of crisis to from three to five times that number, this gaunt and hungry army of outcasts from the slave pens of capitalism wanders up and down the highways of this broad land seeking some slave driver who will take and use them. Unlike the fleeing slaves of former days dogs are put upon their trail, only to drive them further from the masters whom they seek. Human flesh has not grown so cheap as to be a nuisance because it can no longer produce a profit and capitalism knows no other spring to action.

Thus it is that the indictment which capitalism would bring against Socialism rebounds with terrible force upon its own head. Our present society has already well-nigh abolished the home and is still engaged with all its strength in wiping out what few vestiges remain of its best elements. Permanency, ownership, family relations, all are going or gone for great sections of the population and up from sweat shop, mill, mine and factory rises anew the old cry of the Carpenter of Nazareth: "The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head."

These are the "homes" that it is alleged Socialism would destroy. I fear that we must plead guilty to much of the indictment, for to declare for the preservation of such conditions would be to make the idea of Socialism a hideous nightmare to all thinking men and women. Socialism will undoubtedly return the father and mother to the family circle, permit the selection and maintenance of a permanent place of residence, shut the woman and the child from the factory and the factory from the home. It will do away with the army of the unemployed, and the greater army of the underpaid, abolish at once the prostitute, the tramp and the parasite, and secure the entire product to those who produce it, and thus make possible all that humanity has learned to love in the word HOME.

The Sorrows of Wealth.

John D. Rockefeller's bald head is no longer bald. A new crop of hair, or rather a crop of fuzz or down, is gradually spreading over his dome of thought. When the fuzz is firmly established, it is expected that real hair will crop out and the man of millions will be able to hold his head as high as he did before he was deprived of his hirsute adornment.

The return of the hair of Rockefeller is a grievous blow to the apologists of plutocracy. The loss of the Rockefeller hair was as milk and honey to the apologists, defenders and advocates of feudalism of wealth. John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world, going about without a hair on his head was a spectacle to hold up to the disinherited calculated to make them contented with their poverty and joyous in the possession of their hair.

Why should a man strive for great wealth and lose his hair? The moral was plain, the conclusion logical. Better it were, far better it were, to live in honest poverty and have plenty of hair than to revel in wealth and have not a single hair to protect the head and the eyes, the cheek and the chin, from the fierce, hot, beating sun of summer and the cold, biting, blustering winds of winter.

The unhappiness that wealth brings, its cares and its burdens, its worries and its insomnia have done full duty in depicting the misfortune of the millionaire as contrasted with the contentment, the happiness of the man that has not the burden of wealth to mar his joyous lot. Then Rockefeller's bald pate loomed above the horizon and a new horror presented itself. Here was a man with a nation's wealth at his disposal and yet he was a fright. His eyebrows were gone, his hair was gone, his whiskers were gone. Who was there among the honest sons of toil that would exchange places with the hairless man of millions? And what profited him his wealth? He could grow no hair with money. So the changes were rung, and Rockefeller had the center of the stage as the horrible example of the misfortune, sorrow, trouble and unhappiness that follow in the train of wealth.

Rockefeller might have gone down to the grave a martyr to his millions had he not in an evil hour consulted a hairgrowing specialist. The doctor rubbed the Rockefeller head with a concoction the ingredients of which remain a professional secret. He rubbed it once. Then he rubbed it again. And he kept on rubbing the head of Rockefeller. At last his labors were rewarded. As ye sow so shall ye reap. Tiny sprouts appeared on the surface of the millionaire pate; then there came forth a bunch of fuzz, followed by other bunches of down, until at last the whole of the Rockefeller head was covered with a thick and luxuriant growth of tiny hairs. And they are still growing, with promise of giving way to a wonderful crop of big, bristling hairs.

No longer need tears be shed for the misfortune of Rockefeller. No longer need the poverty stricken give thanks that they are poor and not rich and hairless. The old burdens will be resumed. The cares, the worries, the tribulations that wealth brings must return to their old-time stunts. The loss of sleep may continue an incident of riches, but the loss of hair has ceased to be wealth's affliction.—Ex.

The new meat corporation that owns all the packinghouses, put in \$55,000,000 of capital, largely water, and came out with a capitalization of \$200,000,000. Easy way to make \$150,000,000. What fools the public are to be robbed before their very eyes, have it printed and shoved under their noses, and still be deluded that they are free!

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The Fallacy of a Critic.

Dr. Pyburn Analyzes the Spokane, Wash., Spokesman-Review, for the Appeal to Reason.

Undoubtedly there is merit in some of the doctrines of Socialism. As a nation we concede this when we approve the laws of the many of the states of the federal system, of public schools, of city parks and a host of other agencies conducted by the people and for the people.

Undoubtedly the trend of current life and action is toward the broader application of government ownership of public utilities. In other words, we are approaching Socialism by evolutionary rather than revolutionary processes. How far we shall go, and when we shall halt, are questions to be answered by a future generation, after decades of careful experiment and investigation.

To this extent probably a large majority of the American voters believe in Socialism. Many advanced Socialists, however, go far and beyond this accepted view of evolutionary Socialism. Some contend that the statistics show that the production of wealth in the United States in 1901 was sufficient to have given every laboring man, or every man who worked during that year, \$50.00 per day, more or less, and who would have received that same profit, had the amount necessary for the production of new machinery.

The error here lies in the elimination of capital (using the term in its broadest sense), and in the ignoring of superior skill and experience. A little illustration reveals the fallacy: A pioneer came to this section twenty years ago and acquired a homestead. Neighbors were few, schools and churches were not established and in a hundred ways the laborer is made more comfortable and content. As a reward for this sacrifice and twenty years of industry, thrift and self-denial, he owns today a large and valuable farm.

Twenty years later a companion of his youth comes here, and applies for a share of the land. As a reward for his sacrifice and half of the farm's earnings? Under what principle of ethics could he ask for a system of government which would give him an equal division?

The employer rightly takes the larger part of the earnings. A portion of his income is the reward of his immediate labor. Another portion is for his previous labor in developing the productive capacity of his homestead. Yet another portion pays him for his experience and sagacity in the selection of his land. This is to say, the wealth that was created in 1901 is not alone the product of a single year's effort, but of decades and generations.

The laborer's share of labor is not underpaid. That is another question. It is simply showing that an individual who worked steadily through the year 1901 is not necessarily entitled to a per capita share of the wealth produced during that year. —Spokesman-Review.

The editor of the Spokesman-Review is evidently not one of those who condemn Socialism simply because of its name; he thinks a certain degree of it will come to pass and be enjoyed by a future generation. The idea, simple enough in itself, of an equal partition of the results of a year's labor among the laborers, is, however, repugnant to his sense of justice. Consider his "little illustration":

"A pioneer came to this section twenty years ago, and * * * today he owns a large valuable farm." Evidently then he has been more fortunate than the majority of the people who came twenty years ago, for very few of these own either a valuable farm or even a poor dwelling house. Every year, taking one with another, he has laid by a certain increase or saving, and meanwhile has had his living. This increase which he has "saved" let it be observed, is not the result of his labor alone; it is due for the most part to the presence of labor of his "fellow pioneers" and those who followed after—to society, in fact. The increased value of the farm, then, is a "reward" bestowed on him by society. If there be any doubt of the truth of this proposition, it is only necessary to ask what would happen if for any cause the neighborhood should become depopulated. The large and valuable farm would at once revert to its twenty years ago "government land" price, notwithstanding his previous labor in developing the productive capacity of his homestead. So far indeed as the productive capacity of the farm itself is concerned, it is less now in some respects than it was twenty years ago, for it will not produce as much wheat or barley per acre. If, however, he has planted fruit trees, the productive capacity will have been increased thereby, and one would admit that he is justly entitled to claim this as the reward of his own labor, to the extent that he has himself performed the labor. If, however, he has had the help of other laborers, a large interrogation point may justly be inserted and considered.

Now let us consider further his little illustration and try to answer his questions concerning it. "Twenty years later a companion comes here and applies for and is given employment * * * and at the end of the year's labor by these two men * * * the farm has produced wealth which sells for \$5,000, under what theory of justice could the new comer demand half of the farm's earnings, or ask for * * * an equal division?"

For the present we may leave out of further consideration the sacrifices and industry and thrift and self-denial and discomfort and danger of the pioneer during the past twenty years. Suffice it to say that as a result of these and other things, he owned a valuable farm at the time when the new comer arrives. It is to be presumed, too, that at the end of the twenty-first year, during which the pioneer and the new comer worked together the farm remained and was quite as valuable as at the beginning of the year. It is also to be presumed that if the farm had not been worked it would not have produced anything of value—not to mention a crop of weeds—a positive detriment, a third presumption is to be made, namely: If the pioneer alone had worked the farm it would not have "produced wealth" which would sell for more than \$2,500—one-half. Now put this and that together and the question has a different meaning. As the Spokesman-Review puts the question it is mixed up with the patience and suffering and industry and self-denial of the pioneer during twenty long years; and it gives one the vague impression that the Socialist would at the end of the twenty-first year—the year when the two worked together—demand that the new comer should not only have half the year's produce, but also half of the farm. Of course, one does not expect the editor of a twice-a-week Review to be a skillful chemist in the art of analysis, who separates the elements of a thing to be analyzed, instead of mixing other things with it. You will perceive that I have not answered the Review's question: "Under what principle of justice could the new comer demand half of the farm's earnings?" Why? Because it answers itself, when divested of the fog accompanying the Review's mode of stating it. If the new comer's work has doubled the value of the produce, upon what principle of justice could the pioneer deny to him the half of the farm's earnings?

I know what he'll say. At the beginning of the year he bargained with the new comer to feed him and house him and pay him \$30 more or less every month. Then I have no more to say further than to remind him of the hungry Jacob who sold his birthright for a plate of lentil soup. The cases are neither of them illustrations of a principle of justice, but of a condition of necessity and ignorance on one side and greed and ignorance on the other. Further, I may say that I am not meddling with the pioneer's business of hiring men to work for him for one-fifth the value of what their labor produces. I am only showing him that there is a principle of justice in the demand of the new comer for the whole value of what he produces. But this doesn't tell the whole story.

Now, having disposed of the main question, namely, the right of the new comer to what he produces, let us examine the questions of capital and superior skill and experience. Taking up the latter first, it may be said that nothing has been said so far against different rates of pay for different degrees of skill. Personally, I hold the bellows blower to be as necessary to the music as the organist, and therefore entitled to equal pay for his labor, but it has not been contended that, for example, a skilled cabinet maker should not receive higher pay than a plowman; or a skilled preacher who has learned and points out the difficult road to heaven being better paid than the man who breaks stones to pave the road on which soldiers march to shoot down discontented miners. We have assumed that the pioneer and new comer were equally efficient and equally powerful in producing the \$5,000 worth of crops.

But suppose the pioneer had skill superior to the new comer and that his experience enabled him to point out methods of work which would increase the yield, he could only in justice (?) ask a small percentage more of the sum total. His skill would have lain asleep without the other's labor.

As to capital, which of course includes the farm, he has that at the end of the year just as good as at the beginning. The food the two have eaten, it is true, was accumulated by the pioneer. But it would have been wasted if it had not been eaten. It is likewise true that the muscular and nervous power of the new comer by which he accomplished his work on the farm was accumulated by the new comer. Moreover, the food, etc., was the product of the work of others on the farm in previous years. Any damage or depreciation suffered by the farm or implements during the year would of course be a fair charge on the whole year's income previous to its division between the two laborers, the pioneer and the new comer.

As a matter of fact, however, the \$5,000 worth of produce was not the result of the work of these two alone. Presumably, women cooked and washed and made the beds and darned the stockings and combed the children's hair and kissed them and put them to bed. Other men helped to plow, harrow and sow and reap or pick and pack fruit, attend to horses, milk the cows, and in an equitable division these men also would have to be considered. But the principle remains the same and it is irrefutable that the laborer is worthy, not of his hire, but of all that he produces, if that can be defined. It cannot, however, be so defined, for every kind of labor is so mixed up with the labor of others—the labor of the agriculturalist with that of the spade and plow maker, and that with the miner and smelter of iron; the wood cutter and house builder and pot and kettle maker, and the salt and pepper and tea and coffee producers and sailors and weavers and tailors, that it is utterly impossible to segregate them. The logical result of this interconnection of the various social activities is just what the Appeal contends for, and what the Spokesman objects to, namely, that each individual worker shall share equally in the total produce of society.

As to how precisely this division shall be made, different people may fairly be allowed to hold different opinions. Some may contend for communism, pure and simple, each contributing work according to his ability and each taking according to his need; others may look for an equal division of the total produce being awarded to each worker, and others may think that each worker should share pro rata, according to the number of hours or days of work contributed. Time and thought and experience alone will solve these problems; just as time and thought and experience will determine the form or forms of social organization and activity. The great principle to be borne in mind and strive for is this: No monopoly of land, or water, or mines, or machinery, or capital—the accumulations of our forefathers or of the surplus and unconsumed products of the present generation of workers. These, of right, should be accessible to all. In conclusion, every consideration of justice, equity, and of human brotherhood serves to establish the principle that an individual who works steadily through the year 1901 is "entitled to a per capita share of the wealth produced during that year."

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American Idea of Freedom.

(By the Associated Press.)
Fort Scott, Kan., July 17.—Charles Sturms, a plumber, who is unable to get into the Master Plumbers' Association of Kansas or to buy goods without being a member of the association, has filed suit here, preparatory to a prosecution of its officers under the anti-trust law.

Sturms alleges that wholesale houses will not sell to him without the consent of members of the association who are in business; that these members refuse their consent and he cannot get a stock.

How Trusts Rule America.

The county politicians began arriving in town yesterday evening, and they have been "caussing" ever since. St. we know a man who made a complete list of nominations yesterday, twenty-four hours before the convention met. The leaders knew exactly what was to be done, but the sheep whispered and talked mysteriously, although everything had been "fixed." This is true at every convention; the average delegate simply wastes his time.

Truth is Dangerous to Tyrants.

Frankfort-on-Main, July 17.—Prof. Kurn's book, "Notes on Royalty," which insults royalty during the period of the Roman emperors, has been confiscated by the imperial authorities, who were aroused by the publication of extracts from the volume in the Social Democratic paper of Augsburg.

Salt and Socialism.

Editor Appeal to Reason.
I read with interest your article on the salt tax. My father has often told of the hardships that were suffered by the people of Prussia by reason of the salt law that obtained up to 1860. Every head had to use so much salt or pay for it just the same; if they used more they paid more. Another thing, I think that Socialism would be helped more by teaching public ownership of the railroads, express, telegraphs, municipal ownership, etc., and the state ownership of mines. Socialism must come gradually or it will not come at all.—A Subscriber, Edina, Mo.

The "Twelve Hundred" Combination.

50 copies "Why Working-men should be Socialists."
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500 "A Socialism for a Socialism."
Good for many and not bad for any.

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

Matters in Morganshire.

The city of Ocala, Fla., is saving \$2,700 a year by owning her own lighting plant.

The union labor organizations of Richmond, Va., have ordered all their members to sever their connection with the state militia.

At Vallejo, Calif., the machinists' union was asked to join in forming a Labor party but refused on the ground that the Socialist party filled the bill.

Several hundred girls employed in the stores of San Francisco have organized a union and applied to the Retail Clerks International Protective Association for affiliation.

The moulders of Marietta, Pa., who are on strike for an advance of 15 per cent have refused a compromise of 10 per cent. The proprietors have boarded up the plant.

Machinists at Salem, O., who were discharged by the billion-dollar iron and steel trust for joining the union, are going to test the law making it a misdemeanor to commit such an act. We can almost see the law's finish.

It is likely that the American Labor Union will adopt the referendum system of electing officers. The referendum plan will require that a candidate for official position get the endorsement of at least five unions before his name can be placed upon the ballot.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—The grave diggers are the latest of the wage earners of Chicago to go on strike, and as a result Concordia cemetery is closed and at the entrance to the burial ground the superintendent has posted a notice which reads: "There will be no more burials at the Concordia cemetery until further notice."

The twenty-five grave diggers employed at the cemetery are on strike for higher wages and have succeeded in preventing other laborers from taking their places. Three funeral processions which arrived at the cemetery yesterday were turned back because of the strike. It is stated that similar strikes will be inaugurated at two other cemeteries.

The twenty-four cutters employed by the Grant Marble company at Milwaukee, Wis., who are on strike for a recognition of their union, say they will not return to work until their demands are granted. The men demand an eight-hour day at the same rate at which they are being paid at present. This the company declines to grant and the men are out as a result of the refusal.

An Indiana man, after three years' labor, has invented a machine that produces 20 four-ounce glass jars a minute. The new device is being successfully operated in a plant at Wallaceburg, Ontario, and glass manufacturers are greatly interested in the new device. The same concern also controls two other automatic machines—one that presses 23 glass jar lids per minute and a press that runs out 18 to 20 tumblers a minute. Only a few ordinary laborers are required to operate the revolutionizers.

The private waterworks of Nebraska City, Neb., furnished such bad water that it was ordered to furnish good water according to its charter. Its officers told the city council that it would not do it. The mayor, protected by the police, put a gang of men to cleaning out the basin, and found it so reeking bad with filth that it had to be done at night. But the city cannot run a plant as good as private interests! It is to the interest of every private corporation to swindle the people—and they live up to their interests every time.

Washington, July 31.—Local league No. 1 of the National United Protective League of Labor, last night adopted resolutions condemning Judge Jackson of West Virginia for granting injunctions against the strikers.

They charge that Judge Jackson maliciously insulted organized labor in the persons of its leaders by calling them "vampires," and that in giving a blanket injunction restraining labor from its guaranteed rights under the constitution of the United States he had abrogated the rights of free speech. It was resolved that the league executive officers take steps looking to the impeachment of Judge Jackson and his removal from office.

Huntington, W. Va., July 24.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co., made a part of the anticipated reduction in the working forces in the C. & O. shops at this place. Not over 40 were affected in the first reduction, but it is understood that another cut will be made in a few days which will affect as many more. Nearly everyone that went out under the suspension today was a member of the American Federation of Labor, and while it is denied that this is the cause, a great many think that those suspended were picked out on this account.

Although Mr. Morgan is at the head of the steel trust, the coal trust, the railway trust, and the steamship trust, he is neither a good steel worker, a good coal miner, a good railway worker, nor a good navigator. He probably knows little or nothing of any of these trades even in theory. His work—he calls it work—is essentially the work of a gambler or a swindler, and requires the peculiar sort of ability necessary for successful swindling, combined with a degree of callous cruelty which the common gambler seldom exhibits. Prince Henry was right—if he really made the bright not credited to him. Morgan is a rather unusually shrewd gambler, playing a game in which the house has a large and sure percentage.

Volunteer No. _____ (Do not use above space.)

J. A. WAYLAND, Editor Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas:

Comrade—You may enter my name on the roll of Five Thousand for the "TWELVE MONTHS' CAMPAIGN" FOR A MILLION CIRCULATION.

Name _____
Postoffice _____
Street and No. _____
State _____

Note:—Candidates in filling out this blank are requested to write name and address plainly as possible so as to avoid mistakes.

Greek laborers in the stone quarries at Cizea, Calif., have struck for an advance over their rate of \$1.50 a day. As the Southern Pacific railroad, which employs them, will not meet the demands, the laborers have decided to leave the place, and seek employment elsewhere.

While the British are endeavoring to devise ways and means of saving their ocean carrying trade which is rapidly passing to the Americans, some persons in this country continue to urge the granting of subsidies to American ships.

Forty-eight feeders employed by the Jersey City Printing Company went on strike recently in New York City, because they were asked to finish a job that had been begun by the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Crawford Company, of N. Y. City. The latter company's feeders recently struck for an increase of \$2 a week.

According to the reports of Factory Inspector Duke, more than 100 children have been removed from Milwaukee, Wis., factories because their parents could not show that they were over fourteen years of age which is the legally required age of factory hands in Wisconsin.

Racine, Wis., July 21.—Trouble between the union and non-union molders employed at the J. I. Case plow works on account of the strike has broken out again and Preston and William Collins, two of the non-union men are in jail on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. During the melee a woman spectator fainted.

Mr. Schwab will hereafter carry a vaudeville troupe with him on his private car to furnish amusement at intervals in the journey. The thought is a good one and no doubt some of the conductors on "local" freights will immediately act on the suggestion and hire a few actors to go along with them to while away the hours WHEN THEY HAVE NOTHING TO DO.

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1.—The first labor strike in the history of the fish business since 1823 began last night. One thousand employees of the Fish Packers and Curers' association are out in an effort to better their condition. The Fish Sorters and Trimmers' union, composed of women workers, will also go out unless the demands of the strikers are granted by tomorrow.

Chicago, July 31.—A committee representing 1,200 boilermakers, members of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders union today visited sixty shops of this city and notified the men that a strike had been declared to take effect tomorrow morning. The demand is for a uniform day and an advance from twenty to forty per cent for inside and outside workmen respectively. The strike may extend outside of Chicago.

Washington.—The members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' local No. 26, who have been employed on repair work at the White House, have quit work, in order to enforce the rules of the union. The cause of the "Walkout," it is stated, is the refusal of the New York firm having the contract for electrical work at the White House to accept the local terms of the electrical workers' union.

One of John D. Rockefeller's ingenious biographers, in speaking of the Standard Oil King's wealth, says: "Every morning he arises \$17,705 richer than when he went to bed. He remains at breakfast half an hour every morning and in that time grows richer by \$1,051.50. While he is in church every Sunday morning his wealth increases \$4,166, and when he picks up his violin to while away an evening at home he knows that he is richer by nearly \$50,000 than when he took up the instrument on the previous night." That's pretty good "wages of superintendence." Think of receiving \$4,166 for superintending a Sunday-school for a few hours! It's a wonder somebody don't scab it on Bro. Jehu. And then receiving over a thousand dollars for bossing a waiter at breakfast table! No matter what Rockefeller works at he demands big pay. We are glad. He is setting a good example for workmen.—Ex.

Speaking of the enormous revenue exacted from the American people by the Steel Trust, and the recent declaration of Schwab that the NET earnings have accumulated at the rate of \$15,000,000 a year, the Boston Globe, one of the great papers of the country, says: "Schwab is not to blame for these staggering figures. It is the system under which he thrives that is at fault. When will the people ever wake up to the enormity? That's the stuff. But why don't the Globe tell the people what the system is that will change things? The people don't know they are living under a system. If you ask the question of what kind of a system we live under of twenty men you will hardly get an intelligent answer. Private ownership of capital is the system, from which every effect now springs. There is only one other system—that is the public ownership of capital."

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1.—With a company of fishermen from Dorchester, England, the Rev. John White in 1628 founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony on Cape Ann, and for 273 years it got along without the semblance of a labor strike. But now the Fish Skinners' Union has struck.

These men skin and cut the salted fish for "boneless." About two months ago they asked for higher wages. Several conferences were fruitless. Last night every union fish skinner in the city walked out to the number of 700.

Not one went back to work this morning, and every fish-cutting establishment in this city is tied up.

The fish handlers, who form an auxiliary branch of the union, declare they will not handle any fish for non-union firms, while the sorters and trimmers, who are girls and women, also have grievances and will strike tomorrow night.

FOREIGN RUMBLINGS.

A Persian cook can earn \$3.22 a month.

A teamster in Peru makes \$12 per week.

A weaver in Germany receives sixty cents a day.

A native painter in India earns forty cents a day.

A blacksmith in Jerusalem can make \$1.32 per week.

Shop girls in France receive an average of \$100 a year.

A Mexican mason earns from seventy-five cents to \$1 a day.

Switchmen in Saxony consider themselves well paid with \$178 a year.

A Swiss silk ribbon weaver averages forty-eight cents a day the year round.

The average weekly wages paid to female laborers of all classes in Germany is \$2.17.

Women coal carriers at the Lisbon docks receive thirty cents a day; male carriers eighty cents.

In the Russian glass works the laborers earn from \$5 to \$86 per year, with food and lodging in the works.

Canada is now the possessor of 1,000 labor unions, a gain of 700 organizations during the last three years.

D. E. Shackleton, laborite, has been elected to parliament from Lancashire, England. In the U. S. congress there is not a single labor representative.

The coal mines of Holland are owned by the state. The annual profit is nearly 35%, the miners are better paid and work shorter hours than in other similar industries in that country.

Constantinople, July 30.—Anxiety is felt in diplomatic circles here over the increasing unrest in Macedonia and Albania as a result of renewed activity of the Revolutionary Committees.

The Socialist members of the French parliament have demanded the disarmament of France. Now hear the fellows who deprecate war howl because some really definite action is demanded to abolish war.

A committee of the workmen dismissed from the State Arms factory at St. Etienne, France, has demanded the return of sums of money which the men contributed for pensions while they were employed, and threatens that the men will march on Paris if the demand is refused.

The Labor-Socialist combine of Great Britain is now composed of seventy-five national unions, twenty-nine central bodies and the two Socialist parties. It is quite likely that all the unions of Great Britain will be affiliated before long.

Fanatical Russian workmen have been smashing machinery in some factories because they look upon it as the cause of their idleness. The machinery itself is a blessing, but privately owned it becomes a curse. Society under a Socialist government will in a few years own all the machines.

Some of the Spanish workmen at Dowlais, South Wales, have formed a group to contribute towards the proposed daily issue of the chief organ of the Socialist party in Spain.

Councillor Perezagua, of Bilbao, who has been victimized and banished in turn for his energetic Socialist and labor advocacy, has just been appointed a junior magistrate of the invidious villa.

The extermination and pluck of the Councilor is becoming no less manifest in the party.

If Spain is ever to be freed from the political and economic corruption that is sucking her vitals, it is clear that the Socialist party is the only one with the purpose and energy to do it. At the instigation of a republican boss whose candidates were defeated in the municipal election of Mieres last November, these were annulled and fought anew in May, when three Socialist candidates were elected. Again the same individual has got the election of the Socialists nullified. On the fact becoming known nearly every workman in Mieres struck work, and close upon 3,000 of them escorted a commission to Oviedo to lay their case before the governor. The national executive of the party has also demanded in person the intervention of the minister of the interior in the matter.

There is no need to point out where the credit and the discredit will be, nor what will be the effect of the struggles like these on the public conscience.

The International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, has issued, under the signature of the secretary, A. Serwy, a statement concerning the state of affairs in Russia, which cannot be read without horror.

A year ago it says, International Socialism drew the attention of the world to the crimes perpetrated under Tsarism against science and against the Russian peasantry and workmen. But in spite of indignant protests despotism still rules; all who try to improve the condition of the workers are imprisoned, tortured or killed. Unhappily the facts are too well confirmed by various workmen's organizations and by B. Kritschewsky and G. Plekhanoff, delegate to the International Socialist conference, to allow of any doubt.

First of May demonstrations were repressed with bloody cruelty. At Wilna, Cossacks and police dispersed the procession, killed the bearer of the red flag and arrested thirty-seven workmen, who were flogged by order of the governor until they lost consciousness. At Kiev young girls were submitted to the most revolting humiliations. Mothers were forced to betray their own children. In Poltava peasants were flogged until unconscious. In the prisons of Ekaterinoslaw and Bouterki and at Moscow prisoners let themselves die of hunger rather than submit to the bad treatment of their jailers. At Odessa and Karkoff punishments have been as atrocious.

The "Bund" or General Union of Jewish Workmen of Lithuania, Poland, and Russia, confirms the account of Tsaristic atrocities and gives particulars of the insults and torments heaped on the prisoners; of how each was to receive as many lashes as the years he had lived; of how when one lost consciousness he was revived by pouring water on his head, and then flogged again; of how a less heavy blow "did not count," and how one died under the tortures.

Unhappily these seem to be but special instances of general and increasing cruelty throughout Russia.

The International Bureau entrusts all Socialist societies to make the abominable facts known, and to protest without delay against Tsarism, which speaks of peace in official orations and makes implacable war on people who demand freedom and life as a right.

When wicked men conspire, good men should combine.—Edmund Burke. Moral: Working people should combine against the heinous enemies of the human race, the people who control the Trusts.

Many politicians of our time are in a habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into water until he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty until they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait for ever.—Lord Macaulay.

The land question . . . means hunger, thirst, nakedness, noise to quit, labor spent in vain, the toll of years seized upon, the breaking up of homes; the miseries, sickness, deaths of parents, children, wives; the despair and wildness which spring up in the hearts of the poor, when legal force, like a sharp harrow, goes over the most sensitive and vital right of mankind. All this is contained in the land question.—Cardinal Manning.

"At the smallest average for the making of a single rich man we have a thousand whose life long is one food of misery. The charnel houses of poverty are in the shadow of the palace, and, as one is splendid, so the other is dark, poisonous, degraded. How can a man grow rich except on the spoils of others' labor? His boasted prudence and economy, what is it but availing himself the most skillfully of their necessities, most resolutely closing up his heart against their cries to him for help?"—J. A. Froude ("Nemesis of Faith.")

Will some railway man in the Appeal Army answer the following: I want to prove how much the railroads are extorting from the lemon growers of California. They charge \$1 a box, when for nine months in the year the lemon grower only receives 50 cents a box. How much coal for a day does a locomotive consume; how much cost per ton; how many men on train at what wages; cost of locomotives; cost of freight car; how many miles a day does freight travel; how many hours a day does crew work; is the train running all the time or idle part of the time?—Fred A. Binney, Helix, Calif.

The inquirer will find data on the above in the U. S. Labor Report No. 13. Aside from the data furnished there by the government, it has been proven by railroad promoters that it costs one-tenth of a mill per ton per mile to move freight, paying all expenses, repairs and maintenance and an interest on the investment. That means to haul a 10-ton car 100 miles costs \$1. No less an authority than the Engineering News of New York, is back of this statement. However, if some railroad man can give the data I should like to have it.

Chattel Slavery in Columbus, Ohio. If a Socialist hints that the conditions here are one of slavery, he is sneered at by the thoughtless, if he escapes that lightly. But, my dear reader, let me introduce to you the report of a republican paper—a believer in and supporter of the present system—the Daily Dispatch, of Columbus, Ohio. This is what it says in its own town—this is the crime permitted that a few lazy rich people may have money to spend. Read this and then go out and throw your hat for the system and the country.

The descendants of the ancient Greeks, the men who fought at Thermopylas, the men who were the best sailors, the best artists, the best orators, the most republican people of all the olden time, would be much ashamed if they could awake to life today and learn that there are in Columbus youths from the ancient land of liberty who are practically in a state of slavery. It would be the harder for those men who were famous in the ancient world as men of such heroism that a child of the race permitted a fox to gnaw into his vitals rather than to acknowledge that he had committed a theft, to know that lads from the land of all these great achievements are in practical slavery in this city, a capital of one of the greatest states of the land of the free.

Still, if the tales told by Greek lads who are employed by bootblack "bosses" are correct, modern Spartans are now serving in slavery in the city of Columbus.

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Still, if the tales told by Greek lads who are employed by bootblack "bosses" are correct, modern Spartans are now serving in slavery in the city of Columbus.

It is difficult to find an interpreter who will tell the truth as to what a lad employed at a Greek's bootstand tells. Still, there are lads who have learned the English language. One of these lads said last night:

"We come to America and we work a year for \$80. That is to pay for our coming over. Then we work to learn the business. Then we work a year and another year and another year, and then we go to work for ourselves."

This was told in broken English. The lads who are brought from Greece are herded and are not permitted to know anything about the world of America. They are, according to the tale of the lad who spoke English, required to work one year before they are permitted to draw a cent of pay. For the first year of work they are allowed \$80, which pays the cost of their transportation to America. They are allowed in addition to this, their board and lodging. During the next year they are allowed enough for their redemption. It is much the same system as existed during the early colonial days, when redemptioners came to this country and worked for years, although white men, for their freedom.

The lads who are brought from Greece for bootblack purposes are kept in the utmost squalor. A reporter of the Dispatch attempted to make a visit to the quarters of a section of the squad, which has its rooms at the northeast corner of Town and High streets. The passage into the building was almost barricaded by a piece of wooden work over which a man had to climb to gain admission to the narrow corridor. The hallway had water a half inch deep standing on the floor.

Upstairs the squalor was almost inconceivable. Ten boys, according to their story, slept in one room. The cooking is done in a small room adjoining. These boys, according to the story told by them, have no liberties whatever. They are always under the immediate control and authority of the chief of their community or his agent. There is but one chief in the city, it is said, and at each bootblack's stand there is a lieutenant who has some command of the English language and who is the spokesman for the place. No one else is permitted to do any talking.

When a Dispatch reporter tried to interview a youthful Greek who could speak a little English, and offered him a small amount of money to show him where the lad lived the lad gladly offered to take him upstairs. But the English-speaking Greek who was in charge of the outfit interfered and said that no person could enter the place without permission of "the boss."

Ashland, Ky., Aug. 4.—The strike of the employees of the Camden Interstate railway continues. Several shots were fired last night at the underground crossing at a car which was enroute to Cliffside park. The company refuses to recognize the organization of employees. Business is practically suspended.

The company's men at Fronton, O., who have also been on a strike reached a settlement last night after concessions on both sides. At Huntington, W. Va., where the men also have been out, the company is running its cars with non-union men. The same company's men at Cattsburg, Ky., are still out.

In Ashland the non-union men have all been armed and sworn in as deputy sheriffs. This makes the situation serious here.

A machine has just been invented which lays 600 brick an hour. It is operated by two men and a boy, and can be put on the market at a cost of \$500. A few million more men will be put to thinking and voting with more discretion.

SUSPICION

Leads to the Real Cause.

The question of coffee disease or Postum health, becomes of the greatest importance when we are thrown on our own resources. Many a woman when suddenly left without means of support can make a comfortable living if health remains.

Abraha Little woman out in Barnes, Kansas, says, "I feel that I owe you a letter for the good Postum Coffee has done me. For years I was a great sufferer with nervousness without ever suspecting the cause. Two years ago I came down with nervous prostration. My work was light but I could not do it, I could not even sew or read.

My sleep was broken and unrefreshing; I suffered intensely and it seemed only a matter of time till I must lose my reason. My mental distress was as great as my physical, when one day a friend brought me a trial of Postum Coffee and urged me to use it instead of coffee for a few days, saying that Postum had cured her of liver trouble and sick headaches. I replied that I thought I could not give up coffee, I had always used it as a stimulant, however, the Postum Food Coffee proved to be pleasing to the taste and I used it and was surprised to see that I was resting and getting better.

My husband bought several packages and insisted on me using it altogether. Gradually, but not the less surely, I fully recovered. I never used coffee afterward and when I was left a widow a year later I was able to open a dress-making shop and support myself and little girls." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

ADVERTISEMENTS accepted under this head at 75c per space line each insertion, net cash with order. No discount for time or space. Only one column will be sold.

NOTICES of Socialist meetings, conventions, etc., will be inserted one-third rates—25 cents per line each issue.

20 DAYS ONLY!

I will make this unprecedented Ladies 6 size watch offer. A Fabry gold filled case handsomely hand engraved, guaranteed to years, fitted with 7 jewel Hampton movement with an ornate \$17.50. A splendid watch and will last a lady a life time. Cash must accompany order. Send post paid to my address. Send stamp for my catalogue of watches. Don't forget I furnish the Appeal's souvenir watches. A. B. COVILLEN, Varna, Illinois.

Ruskin College,

Central Institution of the Western Co-operative Association; stands for the Co-operative Commonwealth; twenty-five teachers; affiliated enterprises farm \$75,000; dairy \$10,000; factories \$20,000; stores \$150,000; work for students, both sexes, in school and positions afterwards; cost for year (special offer, limited), board, lodging and tuition \$110; \$25 cash, balance in work, if desired, on yearly scholarship plan. Write for catalog Trenton, Missouri.

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Equipment equal to any in the West; runs all the year; unlimited scholarship in either department; \$40 with railroad fare coming within \$10 limit. Write for catalog Trenton, Missouri. 310-ft.

WE PAY \$22 A WEEK

And expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kans.—349-ft.

IF YOU WANT TO EARN A SHOGLARSHIP

Write W. A. Mills, 11 South Vandeventer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

ONLY CARTOON SOCIALIST

Weekly in English. Great cartoons in every number. Send \$1.00 for a year, 10 weeks free. For 100 socialist addresses will send 1010 names. "The Socialist," Seattle, Washington. 350-ft.

YOUR HEADACHE

quickly cured. 12 boxes 2 cents, postpaid. J. A. Serwy, Philadelphia, Pa. 350-ft.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have been selling Perfumes for the past six months. I made them myself at home and sell to friends and neighbors. I have made \$700. Everybody buys a bottle. For 50 cents worth of material I make one that will make \$20 in a few days. I also sold 128 formulas for making perfume at \$1.00 each.

I first made for my own use and the popularity of my friends as to whom I procured such exquisite odors, prompted me to make a clear profit from \$25 to \$35 per week. Send a check, people come and send me for the perfumes. Any intelligent person can do as well as I do. For 25¢ in stamps I will send you the formula for making kinds of perfumes and other lotions prepared. I will also help you get started in the business. MARTHA FRANCIS, 350-ft.

MILLS' DATES CHANGED

Walter Thomas Mills has been obliged to cancel all of his Northwestern dates and return to Kansas in order to catch up with the correspondents in the West. He has decided to get his dates ready for the fall term of his school. He will speak at Denver, Colorado, on labor day, September 1, and hopes to be able to remain in the campaign in the Central Western states until after election. He has had great meetings everywhere. The San Francisco training school and the Metropolitan Temple meetings there, together with his campaign speeches throughout the coast, and the week's institute at Los Angeles, have made a lasting mark on the propaganda work on the Coast states. The correspondence work has, however, entirely outrun the present provisions for doing the work and will have his entire attention during the month of August, in preparing new editions and revising old ones, and in putting things in shape for his fall and winter work. All correspondence to him should be for the present addressed General Delivery, Kansas City, Missouri. 350-ft.

WHEN YOU NEED

Printing do not hesitate to ask for estimates. Socialists everywhere should purchase us, and encourage their friends to do so. An Appeal needs all possible outside support in order to be able to get out Socialist literature at very lowest prices. We print books in short runs, including pamphlets, letters, and circulars, etc.; our work is always superior and prices very satisfactory to the customer. Ask for estimates, no matter what you want. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas. 350-ft.

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER

Don't suffer with either. Write Dr. F. G. Cutler, Gibson City, Ill. concerning the latest treatment for these troubles. 348-ft.

15c "Looking Backward"

(RELIANT, UNBIBLED) Costs 50c in U. S. A.—Can be had by mail from HENRY B. ASHLAND, 260 Dundas St., London, Canada. 350-ft.

SOCIALIST PARTY BUTTONS

5c, postpaid. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT TO EARN A HOME

Address: Colorado Co-operative Co., Platteau, Montrose County, Colorado—353-ft.

ONLY A SLAVE'S DAUGHTER.

Annie Baldauf went from Kentucky to Pittsburg, Pa., to slave in the family of one of the rulers. She became ill and a physician pronounced it the small-pox. She was turned out of doors in the evening. She knew nothing of the city, and had no place to go, and wandered about during the evening.

The Cedar Rapids Republican quotes the president of a trust company whose name it does not give, to the effect that he had examined the books of the Swift Meat Co., and that it paid only a profit of 1.25 per cent.

Last week the Appeal noted the merging of over 20,000 miles of railroads, including seven systems, running out of St. Louis to the South and Southeast, practically controlling the entire transportation system of the southeast section of the nation.

Isn't it about time that the public, deprived of hard coal which nature has given in abundance, demand the taking of the coal mines and the operation of them for the public? The mine owners are public enemies and should be imprisoned for withholding coal from the public.

As the Appeal goes to press the city papers announce that the merging of the great packing plants of the United States has been completed, and that the combine will save about \$25,000,000 a year that is now spent in competition.

The Meat Merger Management.

What with the short crops of last year and the extra demand of the armies in South Africa and in the Philippines, meats for many months past have been climbing up in price in a most discouraging way to short pocket-books.

Sugar is cheap, and so is coal oil. Neither is a necessity. But meat already very dear, is to be made more dear by this standardization merger, whereby all the big packing plants and all of the smaller packing plants of the country are to be controlled by one head.

It is said that this gigantic trust is the logical outcome of the trust law, or prosecutions under it. The big combine is to be in name but a co-partnership. But the preferred or watered stock to be issued additional to each member according to the amount of his holdings, brands the scheme as a trust.

Child Labor. If eight hours is enough work for a man to do at the healthy trade of carpentry or of brick laying, how does it happen that from twelve to fifteen hours are required from the women and children in the cotton factories of the South?

Alarmed at its Growth. Vienna, July 25.—The governor of Bohemia has addressed to all chiefs of police in his jurisdiction a circular requesting them to notify the nearest military office the names of all recruits known to be Socialists.

Tennessee Contestants. All Tennessee contestants who volunteer for the Twelve Months' Campaign and continue to send five subscribers a week to the Appeal or buy five postal cards weekly during the year of that campaign will be entitled to the premiums offered for that campaign and also retain their standing in the Tennessee contest.

Weekly Question. Write the editors of the papers you take, this week: How long will it take the trusts to bust if they keep on making money? And how will the people get any benefit if a trust does bust and another rich owner buys it in?

75c THE IMMENSE COMBINATION 75c
INCREASE IN QUALITY IN QUANTITY IN CHEAPNESS
Land, Machinery and Inheritance, Frybairn 16 pages \$.05
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A Dozen Demagogue Demolishers III pages \$1.70
Order the IMMENSE COMBINATION, postpaid 75c

Appeal Army



THIS is a picture of the Blonde Beauty, alias the Auburn Haired Fairy, alias the Red Headed office girl. The club in her hand is one recently received from an Appeal hustler.

land Falls, N. Y.; Comrade Harris, Leominster, Mass.; Comrade Fremier, Springfield, Mass.; Comrade Tyree, Silverton, B. C.; Comrade Tolson, Badger, Wash.; Comrade Wester, Cincinnati, Ohio.; Comrade Schenker, Vincennes, Ind.; Comrade Ling, Marissa, Ills.; Comrade Coleman, Chicago, Ill.; Comrade Knieck, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Comrade Bevilgton, Johnstown, N. Y.; Comrade Klapp, Stockton, Calif.; Comrade Buckel, San Francisco, Calif.; Comrade Hoover, Arkansas City, Kans.; Comrade Lohr, Wellington, Kans.; Comrade Hartwig, Evansville, Ind.; Comrade Talbot, Hannibal, Mo.; Comrade Reichart, Milwaukee, Wis.; Comrade Wilson, Lewiston, Idaho; Comrade Parr, Topeka, Kans.; Comrade Walker, Sody, Tenn.; Comrade Kiser, Stanberry, Mo.; Comrade McNeill, Clinton, Iowa; Comrade Anderson, Kansas City, Mo.; Comrade Mitchell, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Comrade Granberg, Chicago, Ill.; Comrade Parker, Seattle, Wash.; Comrade Atkinson, S. Braintree, Mass.; Comrade Koop, Chicago, Ill.; Comrade Bullard, Sunbury, Pa.; Comrade Hoker, Syracuse, N. Y.; Comrade Crabb, Hagerstown, Md.; Comrade Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn.; Comrade Williams, Decatur, Ill.; Comrade Keaber, Laurium, Mich.; Comrade Wymmer, Dubuque, Iowa; Comrade Thompson, Flat River, Mo.; Comrade Secrist, Blue Ridge, Ga.; Comrade East, Reading, Pa.; Comrade Huerter, St. Louis, Mo.; Comrade Gurley, Meridian, Miss.; Comrade Randall, Springfield, Ohio.

Growth Markers. Rev. O. M. Hotel, Oakland, Cal., is preaching Socialism. Also the Rev. Geo. L. McNutt, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Organized labor in the state of Missouri is questioning all legislative candidates as to what they intend to do when elected.

In Buffalo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, as well as in Cleveland, Socialists have been arrested for speaking on the streets by the minions of plutocracy.

J. W. Slayton, the Socialist city councilman, of Newcastle, Pa., put the old party politicians in a box. The ringsters refused to raise the wages of garbage laborers from \$1.75 to \$2 per day, but turned about and advanced the pay of the city physician from \$8 to \$10 per day.

J. Edward Morgan, the poet of Nebraska, has taken to the soap box in the interest of Socialism and is electrifying his hearers everywhere he appears. Comrade Herman, of Grand Island, writes that never has that town been so enthused and awakened as it was during the street speaking of Morgan.

Father Haggerty, of New Mexico, held a joint bate with a Denver clergyman recently in the presence of 8,000 people on the subject of Socialism. The Denver man was so badly cornered in the argument that he flew into a rage of denunciation against Socialism and was nearly hooted out of the house.

Hon. J. N. Weller, of East Mauch Chunk, Pa., a prominent democrat, refuses to accept the democratic nomination for state senator from that party. In a card to his friends, he says, in withdrawing from the party: "I feel that if I wish to be honest with myself and consistent in the work for the benefit of my fellow beings I cannot conscientiously work in harmony with any party that does not seek to abolish wage slavery or help to elevate the human race."

The dispatches chronicle the assault of U. S. Attorney-General Knox at Atlantic City by Schoen, Cramp and Stevenson, three multimillionaires interested in trusts, on August 7. While Knox was seated with his family at the table of a fashionable hotel the three parties insulted him. He took his family away and came back when they instantly set upon him, but waiters prevented his being seriously injured. The millionaires had it in for him because of his attitude toward the illegal trusts.

Taking the side of the coal robber barons against their slaves, the N. Y. World says: "If one man may not sell his labor without another man's consent he has lost his liberty." I would like to ask the not very wise attorney for the trusts who wrote that, if the miners or any other laboring person can sell his labor without the consent of some employer? Must not every man obtain the consent of an employer before he can sell his labor, before he can go to work? Could I go into the N. Y. World office and go to work without the consent of its owner? It is poor logic that will not work both ways. There is no liberty for the workers—they are merely cattle housed or herded at the pleasure of their masters or owners, for it means the same thing. When men have lost their liberty, which the World's logic proves they have, is it not time to do something to get it back?

Chicago is threatened with a strike of all the teamsters, because the employers do not live up to their agreement. The employers have held a secret conference and agreed to force a strike hoping by taking precaution to win out. The employers seldom live up to an agreement with the men. It is war and war knows no honor. The working people must all VOTE together and then they will have the control of the deputies, the police, the militia and the judgeships. Then they can win. Not before can any permanent victory be gained. This fall the workers have an opportunity of expressing at the ballot box whether they like the present system. If they do, by electing the same old parties, they should not strike against what they vote for.

The chase Attorney-General Knox is giving the trusts is very much like the chase the hunter gave the bear.

Portents of the Times.

The problem of labor and capital was dealt with by the Rev. Alfred Walls, assistant pastor of the Epworth Memorial church in his sermon last evening. The sermon was the first in a series of four on that subject. Industrial war was the topic of last night's discourse. Mr. Walls did not burden the minds of his hearers with definitions of labor and capital. He did not directly enter into the story concerning evil workmen and evil employers nor lay stress on any of the thousands of strike encounters which have made the last few years conspicuous for trouble and forebodings in this country and Europe, though his talk suggested emphatic interest in the appalling fact of current industrial wars daily growing more numerous, gigantic and menacing.

He turned his attention to the remedies for industrial unrest; spoke of arbitration, eulogized co-operation and stated positively that in his judgment the fault of strikes will not be best corrected until the employer and employee are one and the same person, the present trouble being that our competitive system of industrialism, while in itself a creature of business evolution, is chiefly to blame for our bitter animosities. "We must turn our attention to getting as soon as we can a better system of industrialism," he said. "A system not so prominently for profits to the individual only as for the general welfare to be sought combinedly. Men are prone to think that strikes depend wholly on the perversity of the rich or poor, but the cause of business war is really that we are bungling with an inadequate method of doing business, a worn out way, and our progress will be hindered until we substitute a better system, which we are gradually doing. Competition is surely giving way before co-operation, even the municipal and national ownership and operation of public utilities."

Mr. Walls spoke of the sadly untrue conclusions that nearly all employees are vicious or drunken or both, and that nearly all employers are oppressors and avaricious. He counseled his hearers to do better thinking for themselves than such and said the world never saw better types of employers and employees than are now living. The deep fact is that labor and capital alike are victims of outgrown industrialism, he said. The speaker said the insufficient remedies for industrial war were gifts of libraries and pensions and shorter workdays and half holidays and advance in wages, salutary as these may be in promoting good will. Arbitration is well, and should be available for present strikes; but arbitration implies separate interests of the manufacturer and his workers, whereas they should be identical in all phases of production and distribution, profit and loss and ownership, he said. Local co-operation he declared is also good and there should be more of it, but this leaves on its margins the antagonism of competition in production and markets.

"The logic of our time is hurrying us to a new industrial order which is greatly desirable since it implies when kindly understood," said Mr. Walls, "an order in which first of all brotherhood will be a real thing, standing fast and prevailing in the earth, in which no capable man will be idle and in which there will be no leveling down, but on the contrary, the noblest leveling up."

What the Trusts Are Doing.

The enormous profits of the salt trust may be dimly imagined when it is observed that on the importation of a considerable quantity of foreign salt the trust cuts down its price first \$8 and then \$6 a ton, \$14 a ton in all, in order to force the importers to keep their salt off the market or sell it at a price that will discourage them from further importations. For years the trust has been holding up the people for many dollars per ton beyond any reasonable or conceivable price, and the millions of people who have thus been plundered have simply been helpless, and their legislative and judicial doctors and supposed protectors say there is no help for them. There ought to be some way, and some way must be found, to restrain the rapacity of such a combine. If no other way can be found we will swing into practical Socialism, the people taking over, not only the railroads, but salt mines, coal mines, and everything that, under present laws and customs, enable a few thus to plunder the many. These trusts are doing more in a decade to bring about Socialism than all the verbal and written arguments of all the Socialists in the world could do in a thousand years.

LEARN HOW

To Feed Yourself Skillfully.

It is easy to use good food and get well and keep that way, but a person must go about it. A lady says, "I had a dreadful time of it before I learned how to feed myself properly. I suffered with stomach trouble for about ten years and finally got so bad that terrible pains would set in, followed by nauseating sickness in the stomach and bowels. Sometimes I would bloat up and would have to lie flat on my back. My stomach finally got so bad that it would throw up everything I ate and, of course, I lost weight and strength very rapidly. I became pale. Blood was out of order and I looked like a skeleton finally. One day neuralgia set in in the stomach and liver and I went right down to death's door. I got so bad that even warm water was thrown off the stomach which would hold absolutely nothing until I began taking Grape-Nuts in small quantities. My father had been accustomed to Grape-Nuts and knew of the value of the food and began giving it to me. I immediately began to improve, and the stomach retained the food and digested it. I gradually grew well again and now I can eat a hearty dinner of almost anything. I have gained thirty pounds in weight. My brain is clear, skin beautifully white, and my eyes as bright as crystal where I used to be shallow and with lack lustre eyes. I owe everything to Grape-Nuts. Please do not publish my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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