

THE SOCIALIST
Campaign for 1904
 HAS COMMENCED.
 The APPEAL will be mailed to FIFTY of your neighbors four times for \$1.
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This is Number 362. 25 Cents a Year.
Appeal to Reason.
 Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., November 8, 1902.

Published Every Saturday
OWNERSHIP of the EARTH
 AND THE FULFILLMENT THEREOF
 By ALL the People, and Not by Part of the People.
 The Appeal is KEPT for a cent on subscription.
 It is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription.
 Entered at Girard, Kan., P. O. as second-class matter.

Now that the campaign is over, the results of which show the power of Socialist literature, let us get down to the work with increased vigor. The most effective method, as well as the least costly, is the circulation of the Appeal. It has a two-fold advantage. Not only does the arguments make the reader acquainted with our aspirations, but the great circulation of the paper gives rise to hope that it is growing and a thing soon to be realized. This is as important as the conviction, for many thousands who are favorably impressed give the movement no assistance because they cannot see that the realization is a thing that can come in our time. It is for this reason that I plead with you to come and help in building up the circulation to a million. The bare statement that a Socialist paper has a million circulation, twice that of any other paper in the nation, will of itself create an interest in the casual reader, and will enthrall the workers whose effervescence will enable them to do more effective work. Enthusiasm is contagious. Few can resist its power. Once get the workers enthused (just what we want the great vote cast for) and they will be able to do more work with the same effort. What greater object lesson of the growth of the movement can you think of than being able to say truthfully that the Appeal to Reason, a Socialist paper, has a million subscribers? What reply to that can the opposition say? What an influence that will have on the publishers of other papers! It will make them consider a movement that outstrips them in their own line of business. It will make them respect us.

A reader instances a man who came to Kansas fifteen years ago with \$2 cents in his pocket and by hard work has accumulated property to the value of \$2,500, mostly in threshing machine and horses. He asks what would be the status of this man, were Socialism established, as his machines would be worth nothing to him if the workers got the full results of their labor—he could make no profit off them. It certainly ought not to be hard to satisfy a man who has worked long hours for fifteen years for \$1 a day and the food and clothing for himself and family, with no time and means for much if any leisure or pleasure. That is what \$2,500 saving for fifteen years mean. Under Socialism his income would be considerable more than \$2,500 a year for much less hours and if more members of his family worked. Being adult, they too would have as much. And beyond this, his children would each have the guarantee of the whole nation that they could always have this income if they would do their share of the public work, and that they could be retired with full pay when they had arrived at fifty years of age or possibly less. If such a position for himself and his family were presented to this citizen by the government today, are you not certain that he would give the government his threshing outfit? Even if he could keep it and keep right on doing just what he is now doing? It is simply a matter of benefit. The trouble is that people see wherein they will be deprived of the conditions for exploiting others, but they do not see that such a condition can and will necessarily confer on them benefits that are of more worth than even the possession of a million of dollars. If I did not see this were true I certainly would not advocate Socialism, for I can readily make money or property under the present system, though the opportunities for doing so are growing less and less as the trusts get more completely the control of the industries. I affirm that Socialism would be better for any citizen than the possession of millions under this system, and whenever a millionaire sees this, he becomes an advocate of Socialism. But when he does not understand the whole program, the program of benefits as well as the program of negation of private capital, he naturally opposes Socialism. There are more and more of the wealthy class, here and in Europe, who are espousing the cause of Socialism, from a conviction that it will be better for EVERY member of the human family.

Take up any crime reported in the daily press and follow it backward to find the cause or incentive and you will find that private property was at the base of it. To obtain private property men will steal, lie, cheat, will forge, perjure, bribe, will burn property and even murder. Every case of corruption of officials is caused by some one bribing them to get a whack at the public—some undue advantage. If the street car and other monopolies were public property who would benefit by lowering or raising the price of service or the extension of the service? Would it not be the general public that would win or lose and not any private interests? If no private interests were served who would spend money to bribe the city officials? Wherever private interests come in contact with the public interests, corruption begins. You cannot show a single instance where public ownership has bribed private interests, but you can find thousands of cases every month where the opposite is true. Therefore it must be that private interest is the cause, and that cause should be removed. I noted just now that an old man of 74 had killed his (second) wife of 60 up in Milwaukee over a dispute about their separate properties. You will notice that children will hate each other over the disposition of estates. You may amend, change, adjust as you will the rules governing private ownership (except personal belongings) but you will find that crime will follow that ownership. Private ownership is not in harmony with human nature. If it were you would find it produced harmony, not friction. But does it? Do we not find inharmonious everywhere in connection with private ownership? Isn't every law suit about private ownership, directly or indirectly? Are not the whole costs of the thing called government as we have it, necessary to try to settle or adjust the property relations between the citizens? Isn't every person engaged, in so far as he has ability, in trying to get the advantage of his fellows that he may possess himself of more private property? His skill is not used to PRODUCE property but to get property that others produce. It is a game of gambling or worse. The harmony of Heaven would be at once destroyed if private ownership should be introduced. Nothing could be more absurd than to assume that in Heaven the angels are given separate holdings, which they could sell or mortgage, and that the more angels born into Heaven the more valuable the early pre-emptions would become. Such a proposition would shock you. Then why does it not shock you here? Can you reason?

The Washington Post of October 26 is the authority for the statement that the employers of Toronto, Canada, have organized to resist any demands of their employees not to their liking, to make a blacklist, or to put it as they do: "To ascertain who is and who is not worthy of employment;" to work against the members of local unions and encourage workers to resist the union, and to protect its members against legislative, municipal and other political encroachments. Isn't that funny? A few employers making arrangements to prevent the many from any benefit that should come to them by reason of the vote which the many have! Publicly declaring against the political power of the workers! The upper classes are beginning to realize what Lord Macaulay saw many years ago—that a political democracy and an industrial monarchy would not mix, and that sooner or later the masses would have to be deprived of their ballots or they would take control of the industries. Every effort is being made, cautiously of course, to disfranchise the workers of the world. If they had no votes they would have no power to help themselves. By bribery the upper classes nullify the real force of the ballot of the workers, but the workers are getting onto it and are organizing politically as well as in industrial unions. The organization of the employers in Toronto and elsewhere will have the effect of hurrying the counter organization among the workers and thus sooner bring the inevitable conflict between the upper and lower classes. When the workers discover, as they are discovering, that they are weak in strikes but strong at the ballot box, they will elect their class to office and make and execute the laws in their interest. Just as the property class has been doing. The first ripple on the social ocean of this conflict is the rapid movements of organized labor to put up tickets in the cities. When Labor meets Capitalists in the political arena, the struggle will be short, sharp and decisive. Labor will rule the world. The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States have sent out confidential circulars to the same effect as the Toronto employers. The fight has opened all along the line.

Volunteer No......
 (Do not use above space.)
J. A. WAYLAND,
 Publisher Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan.
 Comrade—You may enter my name on the Roll of Five Thousand, for the Twelve Months Campaign for a Million Circulation.
 Name.....
 Postoffice.....
 State.....



Portland, Oregon, is trying to advertise itself by a Lewis and Clark exposition. Of course it is a money making scheme, as all such schemes are. They want the state to appropriate \$500,000 to help them create the show that will draw the people there while they skin them, but are afraid to have the legislature pass the law fearing that a referendum of the matter will be demanded under the new law, and the people will vote it down. But for that law there would be no question but that the "business" interests of Portland could get the necessary appropriation to make the show and have it put on the people in taxes. But I will venture the measure is defeated if it passes the legislature. Let those who dance pay the piper. The referendum is a great improvement over the old method of having laws sold to the highest bidder.

Mr. Newell Sanders, of Chattanooga, Tenn., said Thursday in the convention of the national association of implement and vehicle manufacturers: "There is as much ability in this room today as there is in the whole house of representatives. What we want is a reign of business men, not of cheap politicians and demagogues."
 What the king wants is a reign of the king; what the nobles want is a reign of the nobles; what the churches want is a reign of theocracy. Not one of them wants a reign of all the people. And the working mules, even when this is thrown in their teeth, do not seem to realize what it means. This demand of the implement trust owners is that the control of the people be taken and used for the profit of the trust. Of course such a statement is treason to the people, but as Wealth can commit no wrong, it will pass for patriotism. What is needed and what will come, is that the trusts be taken by the people and operated for the public good, and then there will be no incentive to such treason. Every speech of that kind hastens the day when the people will take possession of their own. The sentiment is growing.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 19.—Secretary of the Navy Moody, addressing a great republican meeting here tonight, held that the duty of sixty-seven cents a ton on anthracite coal was "smuggled into the tariff act in a sneaking and cowardly manner," and ought to be repealed at the next session of congress. "The people," said Secretary Moody, "appealed in vain to the coal operators to co-operate with the miners in efforts to bring about an end of the strike. Now, when these operators appeal to congress not to take off the duty of 67 cents on anthracite coal, their appeals will likewise be rejected. Let them have their pound of flesh, but they must take it without one ounce of blood."
 He declared that the president could not constitutionally send troops into the coal regions without a call from the Pennsylvania authorities, nor could he seize the anthracite lands by the exercise of eminent domain.
 "And if he could," added Mr. Moody, "I should, for one, resist the latter action to the utmost, for I have seen far too much of the extravagance of government to want more of it. Its printing costs the government twice as much as what private concerns would do it for, and the 15,000 men in the navy yard get 70 percent more per hour than those in the Cramp yards, this being due to numerous holidays, short hours, etc."
 The taking off of 67 cents tariff on coal would hurt the coal trust awfully, wouldn't it? Such rot. Here is an admission that the coal trust owners must have bribed public officials or else there could have been no tariff "smuggled into the law." This is saying that they are criminals, yet they are to have consideration! Rich criminals must be protected!

I assume that no person of any sense will deny that the human family, with the present development of machinery, would find any difficulty in producing all the human race can consume, if all were usefully employed, in not over four or five hours average work per day. This being true, what more could any member desire than all he could consume? Could millions give him more? Such being the case, would it not be better to change the system under which we live so that all MUST produce usefully that all may have abundance? Today we find a large per cent of the people are doing nothing; another per cent are busy trying to undo what others are trying to do; another per cent are trying to get away from the producers the greatest part of what they produce. In this anarchy or confusion of effort, we not only fail to produce half as much as should and could easily be, but we are destroying much that is produced, without its doing any good to any one. Think of the number of thousands who are put at work making useless baubles, such as bad books, false teaching, bad art and base imitations, the sole object of which is to take advantage of the silly minds and get their produce; and of that other thousands who are engaged in making buildings, machinery and compounds for adulterating food and other things! And then the many firms and many thousands of people who are making the same things, duplicating the capital and yet not producing half the products that could be produced if done with more system and on the larger scale! The trusts are doing away with this foolish method of production, but the people do not get the benefit of the better way. It goes to the few while the many are still in want—not starving, but in want and really in need of many of the things that go to develop the highest expressions of human life. The old competitive, private ownership system is no longer useful but a mill stone around the neck of the people. When all the people own and operate all the capital, every person will be employed with the best machinery under the best possible conditions, and the greater results will flow to all the people, and the wealth will be produced at five times the present rate of production. The earth is beggared today to what it could be made in five years under a rational system of production and distribution. Why follow the old idolatry when the new would give you so much more pleasure and life?

Governments are paternal or fraternal. All existing governments are paternal. The difference is very clear. If all the people had an equal voice in all matters relating to them, that would be fraternal, but when they foolishly elect a few to look after their interests, that is paternal. Perhaps you will say that the people DO have a voice in all matters political. But they do not. Under the rules established they must vote for some set of men whose acts are final and govern the voters whether they will or no. But the people have not even the privilege of voting for the men who govern the industries—far more essential than the political offices. Any voter who works for a living—and they outnumber the other twenty to one—would trade off his vote for political offices for the privilege of voting for his foremen, superintendents and managers, and having a voice in the hours and the wage that he will receive. Given such a government with a direct voice in the management of all the affairs that affect the individual, and you have a fraternal instead of paternal government. Socialism demands a fraternal government. The people who govern insist on the paternal form, by which they can control while pretending to oppose paternalism. They are continually warning the people against the slavery of paternalism, and pointing to the fraternal state as being the awful paternalism which the people should avoid! Can you not see why?

A reader thinks the statement that the coal lands of Pennsylvania are assessed at only \$2.50 an acre is rather lower than the fact, and asks for a statement of the cost of mining coal. The assessment item was taken from a Pennsylvania paper. Some of the comrades there could get at the facts. The United States government report does not give the cost of mining hard coal, but it gives 188 hours and 36 minutes as the total time consumed in raising 100 tons of coal. This makes a ton of coal cost less than two hours, including the dead work, and other labor not directly mining. Whatever the average pay for two hours of labor is the real cost of mining a ton of coal.

It is refreshing to turn from the banquets of the trusts in this country in their triumphal march over the people, to their walls in England where the all-important public question seems to be "What can be done with the growing municipal trading and private co-operation." The capitalists are holding meetings and conventions to devise ways and means to prevent the co-operators from getting all the trade, and to arouse prejudice against the cities engaging in business that was formerly left in private hands by which the people could be extorted. And all the while the citizens are extending the principle of city ownership, and seem very pleased with the results. All the lords and ladies are against the private co-operation and the public trading, as municipal ownership is called in Britain. For if it keeps up mild and mildy will have to go to work and be honest instead of stealing their living from the people, as they have ever been doing by reason of the private ownership of land and machinery.

You do not hear him object to the Cramp getting twenty times a reasonable price for the iron they furnish the government, which has to be paid by taxes on the working class. Not on your life. The working class are only cattle to exist for the profit of the Cramps, the Moodys and the like. He would resist the taking of the coal fields from the men who "smuggle" laws to protect them in their robbery of the public. He has seen too much of the extravagance of government—has seen the working class in the public employment get two to four dollars a day! Awful extravagance! It is not extravagant to pay Moody \$30 a day—and perquisites! O, no! He is one of the rulers—and can do no wrong. There are men who would take his job for one-third of what he draws—therefore it would be better to turn over managing the navy to private concerns! What affront to a public servant! He is not elected by the people—if he were he would not show his ears in that manner—if he did he would have them clipped.

The Harvester combine capitalized at \$120,000,000, is ten parts water and one part real worth, but it will pay an interest on the full amount for the people must pay it or do without the implements. If the dividends equal 5% then the real dividend or interest is 50%. The people thus prefer to pay 50% interest for the use of capital rather than own the capital themselves. The owners of the Harvester Trust are sensible men. The people who pay them 50% are foolish. Public ownership would give the people many times the service for the same expense. A few hundred men thus levy a tribute on the millions of users of farm implements. Think of the absurdity of millions paying tribute to a few hundred.

Two men take a trip on the railroad, paying a fare of ten dollars. One man works six days to pay for his trip, the other has an income of \$100 a day without work, and gives one hour's income. That is what you call equality, eh? What the Socialist desires is that the cost of a thing will be the same to all citizens—and that cost the actual time of labor used in producing that thing. Which would you treat best? It is simply a matter of which system would give you the most out of life. Do you want a system that gives others ten to a hundred times as much for their time, perhaps doing nothing, as you get? Are you satisfied with such a system? If you are, then I pity you; if you are not, why not do something to change it? The earth can easily be made a paradise, but not unless you will help to make it so. You are a factor in the world and have your influence. What do you think about it, anyway?

There is no man in this town or county with sufficient money and courage to run a paper as some declare it should be conducted—to speak right out and fight every evil, real or imaginary, that exists. Neither is there a minister who dares speak out the whole truth, nor a business man who is not influenced to some extent by business politics. —Yates Center, Kan., Tribune, (rep.)
 Here you have an acknowledgment that the "business" of the nation dominate its press and pulpit. That editor knows what he is talking about. If he could get the support if he printed his highest thought, the people would be better educated. The papers and pulpit are merely adjuncts of the machinery of commerce to deceive and skin the people.

What could Socialists do with a few local offices? There are many things that could and should be done. I remember when I was a child that poverty showed itself in my clothing, and I was ashamed to be seen on the streets on Sunday when the other people had on their "Sunday clothes." This same feeling was also present when I went to school, and remarks made about my clothes burnt deep into my soul, but I could say nothing, pretending not to feel or hear the insult. I would like to see this condition eliminated from the public school system. The school board should furnish each pupil with a uniform, consisting of outer garment and cap, made of the same material and cut. Two suits would answer, one to wear while the other is being cleaned. The children would present a much more beautiful picture in school and on the campus, and there would be no ugly contrasts. They could be better trained, their minds could be better controlled by the teachers, and they would like it. None of the children then would feel that degraded condition I have felt and that has come to millions of children by contact with the finery of their fellows. The effect on character would be worth to the nation many times the cost. It would help the poorer without degrading them, for the children of all should be thus uniformed. And in cities, a dining room and competent cook should furnish the midday meal, where the children would be taught table manners, and where they would also take their turns in assisting at preparing the meals. This training would be worth as much as the book lessons, would make the school more attractive, even to those who had good homes. It would relieve the monotony. That is what is done in many private schools and is done in the public military schools. Such things will yet be in the public schools, and once realized the people would not go back to the present customs.

A New York dispatch to the Washington Post of October 25, says that the Meat trust is reaching out to control the butter, egg, poultry and vegetable markets of the great cities, that it has forced the railroads to name any rates to it that it saw fit, giving it a decided advantage over all other shippers. Well, why not? Are its owners not in it to make all the money they can? If the fool people will permit the private ownership of the railroads and other property, who can blame the capitalists from squeezing out of the people all the people have? Isn't that what the people would do if they knew enough? If the people knew how to use their ballots to do this thing they would do it with a whoop. But it is easy to manipulate a people who are governed by superstition and prejudice. And the trusts have found it out.

Finally, you do not and cannot possess absolutely private capital. Organized society has the prior right to it, and exercises that right in the principle of taxing or taking such part of your possessions as it pleases for the public welfare. Society has the same right and the power to take 100% that it has to take 2%. The principle is the same. You hold, and can only hold, private capital by the consent of the majority, and when that consent is withdrawn you cannot hold it. Society is now, in the opening of the Twentieth Century, getting in that state of mind that will re-take possession of the tools of wealth production that it has for many generations permitted to be held by individuals. The minority cannot help themselves, for if they could, then it would follow that a majority could not help themselves. And that would be absurd.

How different! When the officials of the nation, state or municipality want a raise in wages they simply go to the legislative department and have a law passed giving them the increase. You will have noticed the increase in salaries of public officials in every director—and never a decrease. But when working people want an increase—well, that's different. If they go after it these same officials who have had their salaries increased time and again, and whose employment is totally unproductive and often pernicious, will at once respond to the call for arms and send a sheriff's posse or the militia to feed the workers on bullets if they don't shut up their whining, about more pay. Moral: Workers, capture the law making powers and you can have anything you ask for. If you don't do that you should not kick.

A Home in Girard Free.
 To the person sending in the most annual subscriptions before December 1, the Appeal will give one of the finest building lots in the city of Girard on one of the best streets. Don't let it pass you by. The lot is 50x75, with shade trees. Don't say you can't have a place on God's footstool to heaven, when you can get this to work for Socialism. For three weeks' work at odd times you can have a spot that will make you a fine home.
 Send in your name to the Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan. This is free for all. Girard is growing rapidly, and this property is worth fast as you can get it. Let us start the campaign for you.
 One dollar will send the Appeal four weeks to fifty of your neighbors. Out of fifty it will attract several to our cause. Keep it up.
 Order extra copies of the Jubilee Edition, giving the Socialist vote.

One dollar will send the Appeal four weeks to fifty of your neighbors. Out of fifty it will attract several to our cause. Keep it up.
 Order extra copies of the Jubilee Edition, giving the Socialist vote.

The republican county officials of York county, Pa., have been systematically robbing the county for several years by a process of embezzlement, forgery and extortion. They have been arrested. The thefts amount to over \$75,000. Good old reliable party. What a dear, sweet honest thing you are! How you love the people! How your blood boils with indignation at the Socialist idea of giving equivalents! O those patriotic old prostitutes.

One page will be devoted to little letters from the workers about the movement in No. 364. If you make them long you may not get printed. Make them short and sweet. Ten to fifteen lines. Give all a chance who have something to say.

Shaw of the cabinet in a speech said that it would cost the government 25% more to operate the coal mines than it does the capitalists. Well, suppose it would. The working people would get the 25% and coal would still be sold for one-half what the coal barons make us pay.
 No. 364 will be the Jubilee Edition. No. 100, EIGHTY pages, 50 cents.

A Social Mount Pelee.

Know ye those movements of the ether earth, Convulsive tremors, are the earthquake's birth? Deep, direful warnings of impending woe— Of pent-up forces raging down below? Unequal pressure, source of danger, dire; Three more, is smothered, righteous, human ire; Repressed, forced back, coerced, restrained, enchain'd; Abiding doom, such tension, overstrained. The straits, low, disturbances, deep, unseen; Nature's fixed laws, upheavals always mean; Nature abhors unequal state of things— Electrical, or human serfs and kings. A vast upheaval—outrages nature's war; Unequal pressure—what the earthquakes say; Equilibrium must and shall return; Though navies sink and blameless cities burn. Behold the omens nature kindly shows, Of adjusting change, or fighting human woes; Hark to the sounds—those murmurs fierce and low; portentous signs which wise men heed and know! Alarms give time to shun those dangers fell— To change, turn back, avoid, or warnings tell. Though fools proclaim the pent-up force is dead, Because none see the glowing lava spread. A social Pelee the most destructive known, Alas a peril to the state and throne. Like Ninety-three, all warnings seem in vain; None heed the signs, till gory terrors reign. The social base, foundations when they rise, The lofty structures, first to plunge, capsize— A wreck, colossal, on a lower plane; Like earthquake's shock with ruin on its train. Today are warnings which should wake, alarm! portentous omens, black with social harm. A social Pelee, of pent-up, latent power, Day rise, burst forth and strike the fatal hour. —LYDIA PLATT RICHARDS.

Our Divine Nobility.

A moment's reflection will satisfy any one that Mr. Baer, in his answer to the president, occupies grounds perfectly consistent with his belief as expressed in the "Clark" letter. What more consistent with a belief of being a divinely commissioned agent for the conservation of coal lands and the distribution of the wealth arising from the sale of coal could there be than in his emphatic negative to a question of arbitration? Why, to even hint at arbitration was to deny the divine origin of his authority and his consequent inspired ability to handle the controversy with infallible judgment. No indeed, Mr. President, "permit me to instruct you in YOUR duty!" "It's your place to protect property! Use the power given you to aid the local authorities in the suppression of the mob of murderous and incendiary anarchists led on by this man Mitchell, the chief bloody conspirator from the foreign state of Illinois, who has invaded the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and poisoned the minds of its hitherto peaceful coal miners with his pernicious doctrines. "Suppress him and his mob by the strong arm of the military and the question of coal supply can then receive consideration. BUT NOT UNTIL THEN. Why do you insult us by inviting this Mitchell to pass between you and our nobility? Your exalted position scarce secures you from the expression of our resentment at the outrage put upon us by his hated presence at your invitation. Selah." The foregoing is a dispassionate recital of the ideas and interpretation of the motives of Mr. Baer and his friends as shown by their written replies to the president on last hangman's day. We reformers are indebted to these men for the candid presentation of the sentiments which we know they hold in common with nearly all the great capitalists of industry. Time after time have we called attention of the people to the fact that there had grown up, keeping pace with our industrial development, a source concealed feeling of callous indifference and contempt for their human working tools by the larger employers of labor. What will those who laughed at the pictured arrogance of the Baer class, as set forth in "Civilization Civilized," "Merrie England," "News from Nowhere," and "Looking Backward," now have to say of the situation? Do you want to be in the midst of the whirling torrent before you acknowledge the existence of the approaching storm? If so, you have only a little while to wait. "As for me and my house" we will do what we may to withstand it. J. W. B.

A Little Fable.

A man who, by much scheming and manipulation of venal law-makers, succeeded in acquiring control of one of the chief necessities of life, went out among his thousands of workmen and called to them, saying: "Behold, all this property is given to me in trust by Providence that I may administer it for the benefit of the laborers." "Hurrah!" exclaimed the army of workmen. "I seek only to be a just administrator," said the man. "Hurrah!" exclaimed the workmen. "And as a just administrator," continued the man, "I am compelled to remark that the property is not paying large enough dividends to me and dividends altogether too large to you. Therefore I am compelled, much against my will, to reduce your wages from 57 cents a day to 67 cents a day. "But will your share be increased or decreased?" queried a workman who had not yet learned to know his place. "I am forced to tell you that it is none of your business," retorted the man. "But you just told us that the property had been given you in trust to administer for the benefit of the laborers." "Alas," ejaculated the man, "I see that your mind is not yet capable of distinguishing the niceties of my modern thought." Then the laborers quit work for a time for purpose of consulting together as to their best interests, whereupon the man secured in injunction from a Federal judge and compelled the laborers to walk apart. When they asked him to arbitrate he replied: "I have nothing to arbitrate. As administrator of the estate I am responsible alone to Providence, and just now Providence is busy taking the administration into care of a few thousand islands thrown into our care." "What is the estate?" Nebraska with undisturbed your own estate?—Nebraska Independent.

Only Wishing.

There are many thousands of American veterans only waiting for some one to direct their attention to Socialism. It would take many a messenger to reach all of them and it would take many a dollar to pay the expense of sending individuals to look after each case deserving attention. The Appeal offers a swift, sure and inexpensive messenger service by which some of the ablest writers on the subject can reach those thousands who realize something is wrong but are without a remedy. The Appeal will be mailed for four consecutive weeks to addresses furnished by you at the rate of two cents per name. A dollar so invested will send the Appeal into fifty families for a month. Hundreds of the most active workers in the cause have been made so by a stray copy of the paper and this same method has worked wonders for others; why should it not for you? Send in a few names with a two-cent stamp for each and help in the great work of agitation and education.

Who causes war? The capitalist. Who defies law? The capitalist. Who bribes juries? The capitalist. Who writes capital? The capitalist. Who bribes congress? The capitalist. Who adulterates food? The capitalist. Who orders lockouts? The capitalist. Who makes blacklists? The capitalist. Who sneers at justice? The capitalist. Who is guilty of usury? The capitalist. Who is the tax dodger? The capitalist. Who imports seab labor? The capitalist. Who bribes city councils? The capitalist. Who is the trust promoter? The capitalist. Who employs child labor? The capitalist. Who is against union labor? The capitalist. Who believes in piece work? The capitalist. Who bribes election boards? The capitalist. Who bribes state legislatures? The capitalist. Who despises working people? The capitalist. Who engineers the combines? The capitalist. Who controls the syndicates? The capitalist. Who does anything for money? The capitalist. Who employs Pinkerton thugs? The capitalist. Who promotes swindling schemes? The capitalist. Who demands exorbitant prices? The capitalist. Who wants a sixteen hour work day? The capitalist. Who gets the greater part of what is produced? The capitalist. Who calls for militia to shoot strikers? The capitalist. Who feeds the army on embalmed beef? The capitalist. Who has no respect for the public? The capitalist. Who profits by the misfortunes of others? The capitalist. Who bribes the press to deceive the public? The capitalist. Who would reduce labor to the level of a machine? The capitalist. Who vote to keep capitalists and their tools in office? The WORKINGMAN.

Who Owns The Earth?

Many men who before the coal question became acute, viewed the doctrine of the national ownership of public utilities as chimerical. It is probably within reason to say that the coal strike has drawn more serious attention to this question than have all the Socialistic theories published in a hundred years. Certain it is that more men in the United States are asking than have ever asked before whether the life and health, business and success of all men shall be at the will of a few men whose dollars are invested in natural resources and human necessities. If the people shall ever make negative answer to the question they are asking, the men who profess to regard coal production or coal non-production as a private matter will realize their folly.—Washington Star.

Father Hagerty at Indianapolis.

Masonic Hall at Indianapolis, Ind., was filled on the evening of October 15, to hear Father Hagerty on "The Compelling Truths of Socialism." "We have," he said, "the evils of the world, industrial, physiological and moral, and the only solution of them lies in Socialism. Of all the commodities in the world's markets today, the cheapest are the flesh, blood and brain, and the heart and soul and hope of men and women. The mule is worth more than the strongest hod-carrier. If the mule dies there is an actual money loss experienced by the owner. The mule, too, seems to have more sense than many of his shorter-eared brethren because when he is overworked he kicks. "The average non-Socialist satisfies his conscience by reading in the daily newspapers of the marvelous prosperity of his country, forgetting, as has been said, that though figures never lie, lies frequently figure. No more damnable doctrine can be taught than the teaching to the poor to be content with their lot—always to go on slaving and toiling, in crime and dirt from day to day. "We are frequently told that this life is very short. It is the well-fed exponent of capital, in the pulpit, who says this. "On one thing I can believe with Robert Ingersoll, who said, 'I can not be satisfied with skim milk in this world and the promise of cream hereafter.' It is an essentially false interpretation of the gospel and of humanity to have us forego all the good things of life. We have as much right to heaven in this world as in the next. "In this same preaching of content to the toiler, he is expected to be a law-abiding citizen; to obey the injunctions of Judge Jackson, for instance. Every law that has ever been passed in behalf of the toiling masses is a dead letter in its operation. In Illinois the eight-hour law was declared unconstitutional. "The time has come for the workingman to vote for himself, to vote with intellectual honesty. He is entitled to the full fruits of his labor, not to be held up and robbed of five-sixths of it every week. He made a strong appeal for the Socialist ticket. In closing his address it was announced that if any one desired to ask any questions he would endeavor to answer. One man sent up a question on a slip of paper. This question was whether he was a Catholic priest in good standing. "This," he said, "is the kind of thing that comes to Father McGrady and myself when we speak for Socialism. I will say here I am a Catholic priest, and as such a Catholic as the Pope himself. Socialism is not a matter of religion any more than is republicanism or democracy. Suppose I were not a priest in good standing, would that make any difference in the truth if I told it? The fact that a worker is entitled to the full product of his toil is true, whether I am a Catholic priest in good standing or not. The Pope, speaking on a matter of religion, demands my obedience. When he speaks on a purely political matter, he speaks not as Pope Leo XIII, but as Joachim Pecci. Socialism is not against the teachings of the church. Socialism is broad enough for men of all faiths and of all creeds. It is a political economic science, and not a religious dogma."

Attention, Comrades.

We have made complete arrangements for the issue of an eight-page paper for No. 35, (dated Nov. 22) and we want YOU, everywhere, to send in the fullest election returns, especially the Socialist vote, giving comparison with vote of one or two years ago. We want the vote for the precinct, the county and the state, and we want it as official as can be had. No. 35 is to be a regular Jubilee Edition, to show the old party adherents that the Socialist party is growing rapidly, claiming their attention to the issues exposed. Do not wait for some other comrade to attend to this. HURRY! DO IT YOURSELF, and at the earliest possible opportunity, as we want the returns from every state complete. More than this, see that a copy is in the hands of every republican, populist and democrat in your ward or community; let him see what a giant is growing in his midst; let him open his eyes to the true situation; he will get ready for combat or surrender. The price for this eight-page Appeal will be 50c per 100 in bundles to one address or one-half cent a copy to individual addresses. See to these things NOW. THE OCCASION DEMANDS THIS.

Regardless of the frantic efforts of the ruling classes in Europe, Socialism marches forward, increasing its vote at every general and by-election with almost mathematical precision. Neither the powers of state, aided by the churches in their support of kings, seems to have any effect. In the election for the Diet (similar to our state legislatures), of Schwarzenberg, Prussia, October 28, the Socialists elected eight of the sixteen members of that body, breaking into the ranks of the opposition for the first time. We will be recording just such victories in this country in the next few years.

Socialist Victory.

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Laborer and Capitalist.

The following editorial from the Philadelphia North American paints a true picture of the relations existing between the men who work and the men who shirk. "Labor goes into nature's storehouse, adds work to raw material and converts it into wealth and brings it forth for the use of man. At the door stands Capital awaiting its share of the product in return for having supplied labor with tools. Privilege sits idly by. As labor passes out, sweating under its burden, Capital not only takes its own share of the wealth, but fishes another portion and places that in the pocket of Privilege, who is too lazy even to stretch forth a hand to take the tribute. "When Labor complains of the insufficiency of what is left and asks that Capital shall abate something of its greed in taking toll at the door, Capital points to Privilege and says: 'But I have to take care of him, and he and I have agreed that he shall have more than you because he likes to wear better clothes, eat better and more food, live in a better house and amuse himself more expensively. He can't work and is absolutely useless in the world, but he insists on existing and I have great respect for him. I don't want to give up any of my share, and therefore you must support him. Besides, his family are our best people, and you wouldn't think of degrading them to your level and forcing them to work for a living.'"

Socialism Defined.

Socialism contemplates a "government of, by, and for the people;" a government in which Jefferson's declaration of principles shall be thoroughly incorporated, and the rights of man "endowed by their creator," secured to all, along with the means conducive thereto, so that all may have equal chances to live, develop and be happy. And this is how the christian's prayer may be finally answered and God's kingdom of righteousness prevail on the earth. Now if Socialism would have all this, why is it denounced and ridiculed by so many? I answer, for the same reason that Christ was crucified. Sordid, narrow selfishness is adverse to the welfare of humanity, and walks in the way of darkness rather than in the light. Socialism contemplates the most advanced democracy; and, unlike anarchy, would secure the individual and national welfare by the wisest legislation and laws possible for an intelligent people, guided by experience, to make. Socialism is a religion of universal love exemplified in law and government—the religion of Christ, if you please, put in practice. Don't be afraid of it, for it is God's holy message of love to man, full of life and salvation. Petoskey, Mich. DR. WM. J. HILL.

Women Of America.

We call upon the women everywhere to join the Woman's Socialist Union and study and work for the Socialist principle. We want to see a union in every town and city in the land, working beside their brothers to bring in the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is a big thing to be in this wonderful movement that takes in all the folks. It rejuvenates you and puts fresh courage and hope into your heart. You cannot afford to stay outside. Write to Marion H. Dunham, Corresponding Secretary Burlington, Iowa, and she will tell you how to organize.

SCHOOL TEACHERS LEARN

Just Like Other People.

Bad food and overwork wreck many a life, but the right food makes sure and complete happiness, for one must be happy if perfectly well. "Grape-Nuts saved my life and changed me from a nervous, sick, despondent woman to a healthy, strong and cheerful one," writes Mrs. Alice Riegel of Pontiac, Ill. "I had not been well for several years and I thought, as did my friends, that my days were numbered. My ill-health was caused from drinking coffee, eating improper food and overwork in the school room; I had become very weak, tired and nervous and nothing I ate agreed with me. Medicine made me more nervous and impaired my digestive organs. "It was with difficulty that a neighbor induced me to try Grape-Nuts and I liked it from the first with thick cream and sugar. I lived on it exclusively with Postum Food Coffee until my digestion was so much improved I could eat other foods. My friends soon noticed the improvement in my looks, and I am now healthy, strong and happy. I attribute the change in my health solely to the change of diet. Husband and I both like Grape-Nuts and Postum. I think they are the most healthful and strengthening of all foods and drinks and suitable for the weak as well as for the strong."

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We have made complete arrangements for the issue of an eight-page paper for No. 35, (dated Nov. 22) and we want YOU, everywhere, to send in the fullest election returns, especially the Socialist vote, giving comparison with vote of one or two years ago. We want the vote for the precinct, the county and the state, and we want it as official as can be had. No. 35 is to be a regular Jubilee Edition, to show the old party adherents that the Socialist party is growing rapidly, claiming their attention to the issues exposed. Do not wait for some other comrade to attend to this. HURRY! DO IT YOURSELF, and at the earliest possible opportunity, as we want the returns from every state complete. More than this, see that a copy is in the hands of every republican, populist and democrat in your ward or community; let him see what a giant is growing in his midst; let him open his eyes to the true situation; he will get ready for combat or surrender. The price for this eight-page Appeal will be 50c per 100 in bundles to one address or one-half cent a copy to individual addresses. See to these things NOW. THE OCCASION DEMANDS THIS.

A pale young man sat down on a bench in the park behind the reservoir on Forty-second street. He put down a torn bag of tools under the bench. A small, red faced man came behind him. He stooped to steal the bag. The pale man turned and said in a slow, tired way: "Drop that. It ain't worth stealing." The ruddy man said: "Not if you're looking in." The pale man sat the bag at his feet and said: "It's poor business you're in." "You don't look as if yours was any better." He sat down. "What's your callin'?" "I'm an iron worker—bridge work." "Don't look strong enough." "That's so. I'm just out of Bellevue hospital; got hurt three months ago." "I'm just out of hospital, too," he grinned. "What hospital?" "Sing Sing." "What! Jail?" "Yes; not had in winter, either. There's a society helps a fellow after you quit that hospital; gives you good clothes, too." "Clothes! Is that so?" "Gets you work." "Work! Good God! I wish they'd get me some." "You ain't had enough. Go and grab something. Get a short sentence; first crime. Come out and get looked after by nice ladies." "My God!" "Didn't they do nothin' for you when you got out of that hospital?" "No. Why the devil should they? I'm only an honest mechanic. Are you goin'?" He felt his loneliness. "Yes, I've got to go after that job. I'll give me time to look about me. Gosh, but you look bad! Goodby!" The ruddy man rose, looked back, jingled the few coins in his pocket, hesitated and walked away whistling. The pale man sat down on the bench, staring down at the ragged bag of tools at his feet.—Dr. S. W. Mitchell in "Century."

Which?

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In Great Britain.

The industrial conditions in Great Britain seem to be growing worse. The recently issued report of the Board of Trade emphasizes what we have said from time to time about the gloomy outlook for labor. That report states that for the first time for many years the total changes in wages shows a very considerable average decrease. In some instances there have been slight advances, but the reductions have been much greater and have affected much larger number of work people. The aggregate of the average reduction is reported to amount to nearly ten millions a year, and it is quite clear that the bottom has not yet been touched. From all sides come complaints of bad trade and rumors of threatened reductions in wages, or in the numbers employed. The Scottish coal trade conciliation board met recently to consider the demand of the coal owners for a reduction of six cents a day in miners' wages. It is proposed to submit the question to an arbitrator. Representatives of the employers state that they have determined on the reduction, and will insist upon its being applied to the whole 70,000 miners in Scotland. In the meantime the ranks of the unemployed are growing, by reason of dismissal, while the return of the "absent-minded beggars" from South Africa is still further adding to their numbers.—Ex.

A Revolutionary Family.

John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States, wrote: "Independence in politics has always been a characteristic of the Adams family," says the Chicago Record-Herald. Evidently this independence has not died out. The Socialist Party of Massachusetts has nominated John Quincy Adams for lieutenant governor. John Quincy Adams, the Socialist, is a direct descendant of Henry Adams, the ancestor of Samuel Adams, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, the president. The present John Quincy Adams, who is a doctor, and chairman of the board of health of Amesbury, having been elected to that position by the Socialists, was formerly a republican, as his father before him was. But the Adams independence had to drop out, it seems, and in this case it has taken the form of Socialism. Dr. Adams, who is highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen, says he is not a politician, but that he cannot help seeing the trend of affairs, and thinks it is time to bring into active operation the principles of Socialism. The case of John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts serves to accentuate a truth which, though important, has attracted little attention. That a scion of the Adams family is a Socialist is today passed over as a matter of small importance one way or another. A few years ago the conversion of a Massachusetts Adams to Socialism would have been regarded as weird and terrible. It would seem to indicate that Socialism is no longer regarded as another name for anarchy, and that a man may be a Socialist without suffering ostracism.—Ex.

Notice that the Appeal will give a beautiful

building site in Girard, 50x120 feet, to the worker who sends in the largest number of subscribers before the first of December. Help the cause by adding to get more readers. Incidentally you will get something worth having.

The dispatches affirm that Russia has one

real statesman—M. de Wit—citing in proof that he has doubled the revenue of the government in ten years. The thoughtless reader will at once accept the statement as being true without any consideration. But look at the statement; Because a man has succeeded in squeezing twice as much money out of the people for the czar, without provoking open revolution, he is a statesman! That is the American idea of a statesman! And that is just what is being done in the United States—only the extra revenue does not go to a king but to the capitalists who furnish the government with war ships and other useless things. To me, a statesman is a man who can reduce the tax on the people while giving the people more benefit from government. But of this kind there are none in office. The people would not have them. The people here, as in Russia, listen to the men who skin them.

An Erie, Pa., police judge, Judge Murphy,

discharged a poor woman accused of stealing coal from the Erie railroad, with this remark: "There will soon come a time when we will all be stealing coal if this strike does not end soon. I think the government ought to take the mines away from the mine owners and conduct them itself. From all appearances the only way to get coal is to steal it." George A. Kink, Cuyahoga Falls, O., asks: "Are you a member of the Socialist party?" and "What is the difference between government ownership under capitalism and government ownership under Socialism?" To the first—yes. To the second—the difference between the people owning the government and the capitalists owning it. Read Marx's manifesto.

The United States Steel corporation is the greatest industrial giant on earth. It has an outstanding capital of \$1,319,000,000. Its controlled and "community-of-interest" companies bring the capitalization to \$1,605,000,000. It owns four-fifths of the iron ore mines of the northwest, all of the Conneville coking coal mines, operates 1,000 miles of railroads and transports 10,000,000 tons of ore on its own vessels. It produces three-fourths of our steel product, or more than is produced by any other country than the United States. Its first year's product was stated to be worth \$410,000,000, and it paid \$113,000,000 in wages, or \$12 each for its 158,263 employes. Its first year's net profits were over \$111,000,000, and its net profits for this year are expected to reach \$140,000,000 or \$150,000,000. Thus the comparatively few owners get more net profits than its 158,000 employes get wages. It is reputed to pay its president a salary of \$1,000,000 a year. It exports its goods to all parts of the world, and sells them abroad, according to the testimony of President Schwab, at "very much lower rates than those here." It is feared abroad because of its low prices; and here, because of its high prices and its dictatorial and bulldozing methods. It dictates prices, terms and conditions under which those manufacturers dependent upon it for raw material can do business. They must buy only of it, must ship only over its railroads and must finance their accounts only in its banks. Often they must sell their finished products at maximum prices fixed by the trust. It is a trust both in the popular and in the legal meaning of the word, according to eminent lawyers, for it holds as a trustee the shares of the constituent companies, and votes for directors of these companies. It sells steel rails here for \$28 a ton and abroad for \$16 to \$22. It sells barbed wire to us at \$2.90 per 100 pounds and to foreigners at \$2.25. It sells tin plate to us at \$4.19 per 100 pounds and to foreigners at \$3.19. It sells wire nails to us at \$2.05 per 100 pounds and to foreigners at \$1.50. It sells wire rope to us at \$2.60 per 100 feet which it sells to foreigners at 72 cents. Its exports and home prices on other goods show similar difference, and always in favor of the foreigners. Based partly upon these differences in prices and partly upon the imports of competing goods, after paying the tariff duties, the tariff profits of this trust are \$75,000,000 a year.—Tyron W. Holt.

Commence the new campaign by sending the

Appeal to every family in your precinct four weeks for two cents each. Follow this up by asking them to subscribe and at the next election you can carry it.

CIVILIZATION CIVILIZED has a good effect

upon every one but those republicans and democrats who can't read. Postpaid, 20 cents.

Bandit or Millionaire?

Last Thursday the body of "Jim" Younger was laid in the grave at Lee's Summit, Mo. On the first page of the Kansas City World, separated by two columns from an account of the funeral, is the announcement of the visit to the Kansas City horse show of Charles N. Turner of St. Louis. One was a bandit, the other president and millionaire. Jim Younger was a criminal five years had served a sentence for a robbery, who at the time of his execution was a man without a friend. But in all his life he never friend! Charles H. Turner is the street car millionaire who was informed by Prosecutor Folk that unless he told all he knew about the St. Louis bribery cases he would be himself arrested for bribery. He "squealed on" the men whom he had corrupted. His partners in crime were indicted largely upon his information and a number of them are now in the penitentiary. He basely betrayed his pals. This, then, is the parallel between these two men—both guilty of crime. Which is the most contemptible? Jim Younger robbed a few. Charles Turner robbed a whole city. He bribed aldermen to be recreant to their trust and false to their constituents. Jim Younger stood by his wounded brother and because of his devotion was captured. Charles Turner turned traitor to his tools and dupes when he saw the open doors of the penitentiary. Jim Younger died a suicide because he could not legally marry the woman he loved. To the day of his death, with the desire to see the old Missouri home and friends tugging at his heart, he kept his word of honor and did not leave the state of Minnesota. Charles Turner kept no word of honor. He robbed hundreds of thousands. Yet he enjoys his liberty to the full, attends horse shows and lavishly spends his stealings. IN THE DAY OF THE GREAT ASSIZE, WHEN THE QUICK AND THE DEAD SHALL BE JUDGED, WHO WOULD YOU RATHER BE, CHARLES H. TURNER, THE MILLIONAIRE, OR JIM YOUNGER, THE BANDIT?

I WILL CURE YOU OF

Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever. I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself. I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be dragged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are horset with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you. Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 942, Racine, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Our Neighbors.

OUR NEIGHBORS *by h*
There are at present 150,000 unemployed in Austria.

Definite action has been taken toward forming a Canadian Socialist Party to bring together the several divisional organizations now existing.

Civilization civilized has a well-earned reputation on both sides the sea. Every American should have a copy. Postpaid for ten two-cent stamps.

Pete Curran has been nominated for parliament by the Socialists and trade unionists of Jarrow, England. The laborites feel that they will elect him.

In the present struggle for existence in Britain 40% of those who start in business fail, while the majority of the remaining 60% are kept in a state of anxiety verging on insanity.

The Truth About Socialism is an educator and an eye-opener. It will not only give you new ideas on the subject but help you to overcome the prejudice of others. Postpaid 25 cents.

The governing committee of the German Coal Miners' Association, after sending \$1250 to the American mine strikers ordered a limit to the output of German coal for export.

Local politics in the island of Porto Rico is responsible for several shooting scrapes and the mayor of San Juan has been accused of destroying municipal records. Two hundred citizens who have signed a petition demanding the prosecution of the mayor have been threatened in various ways in order to intimidate them.

In Holland a number of coal mines are owned and worked by the state, and return an annual profit of 33%. And the state miners are better paid and work shorter hours than those in the employ of private colliery owners.

The warden of the state presidio at Havana, Cuba, has been removed for administering the water-cure in the way of punishment to one of the prisoners. The warden pleaded in extenuation that American Provost Marshal Pitcher of the Eighth Infantry administered the water cure.

The relations of Ireland to the British government have about reached that stage which our colonial fathers celebrated at the Boston tea party. The British lion is alarmed and shipments of arms and ammunition to certain parts of Ireland are prohibited while all arms shipped to any part of the emerald isle must be packed in cases marked to show their contents.

New South Wales legislature granted woman suffrage and women now vote in three states and in all national elections. The labor party forced the enactment of the new law. The party is becoming so influential that capitalists are organizing for the purpose of offering resistance to the laborites.

Melbourne, Australia, printers are taking a ballot of the trade on a motion that the recommendations of the recent political labor conference be adopted. One of the recommendations is that every trade society shall contribute twelve cents per member per year for organizing and political purposes.

The coal strike in France is following the trend of events in Pennsylvania. The miners committee today announced that it would accept Premier Combes' suggestion that an arbitration committee be appointed and state they would leave the personnel thereof to the government.

The Socialists at Brussels, Belgium, have organized a high school. Children are taken when they are 14 years old, and the course of instruction lasts for three years. The education is not only literary but also technical. The fees are low, there are many scholarships, and it is hoped that the school will be a great success.

The Russian government has issued all its censorship rules in codified form and what Russian editors now are allowed to print is hardly worth printing. The restrictions include the following matters, which are either absolutely forbidden or weighted with numerous conditions: Strikes, suicides, curb quotations, scientific articles, executions, army matters, detectives' work, ministerial reports, government department matters, Chinese-Russian news, students' riots, pestilences and items about Tolstoy or other dissenters. No calls for money contributions can be printed.

The General Federation of Labor of France is considering the question of a strike of all the trades unions of France in favor of eight hours work per day and old age pensions, etc., as demanded by the striking miners. A manifesto by the various unions is said to have been drafted and a meeting will be held to decide on the action to be taken. The miners strike continues peacefully. The leaders declare that 160,000 men are out.

The first Socialist has been elected to parliament in Japan. Mr. Sawa will represent the district of Miyagi. There is great enthusiasm among the Jap workers as a result. Several other Socialist candidates polled big votes despite restrictive laws, but not enough to elect. The leading trade unions of Japan, like the locomotive engineers, the boiler-makers and longshoremen, have endorsed the principles of Socialism. A number of speakers have recently traveled about the country preaching the new doctrine of emancipation.

The printing trades of Germany, after many years of strikes, have agreed on a uniform scale of wages in the entire German empire. An increase is added to the regular scale to compensate for the expense of living in the large cities. The agreement is to continue for six years. All disputes are to be settled by an arbitration committee, composed of both employers and employees, either having the right to demand arbitration proceedings. Working hours are fixed at nine a day, with "intervals," but the actual hours of labor must not exceed eight a day.

The new Arbogast bottle-blowing machine is causing considerable talk in the glass industry. It blows 13 kinds of bottles and the saving is claimed to be immense. The National Glass Budget says the cost under the Arbogast system is at present \$1.35, or a total of \$2.88 for 3,600 bottles, as against the present hand making cost of \$19.40 for 22 gross, or 3,168 bottles. The same paper reviews still another new device, the Shirley-Johnson machine for blowing wide-mouthed ware, and the declaration is made that it reduces the labor cost fully one-half, while reducing breakage to the vanishing point. The glass workers seem to be up against labor saving machinery as much as not more than most trades.

Reprinted Pointers.

What is Socialism? It is an undivided interest in the earth, equal opportunity and justice to all. Isn't that what you want?—Idaho Socialist.

After listening to the political spellbinder, don't waste all your energy shouting. Reserve a little for hard thinking.—Labor Journal.

If railroad managers may confiscate private coal for their own use, why may not the government seize the mines for the benefit of all the people?—The Unionist.

Down with the competitive system of greed and hate and poverty and suffering, and up with the co-operative commonwealth, in which all men will be brothers.—Voice of Labor.

The government can employ soldiers to stand around with their guns, doing nothing, producing nothing, but it would bankrupt it to employ miners to mine coal! What a funny world!—Referendum.

You are not throwing your vote away by voting the Socialist ticket. You have done that very thing by voting for the old parties, and all you have got to show for it is a lot of broken promises.—Colorado Chronicle.

There is another lesson in this coal strike. When one man, J. Pierpont Morgan, can, by one word, do more than the chosen representative of 76,990,000 people, isn't it something to put the people to thinking?—Okolona Messenger.

We can never make men altruists so long as they are paid to be egoists. Our system pays men to be selfish. Then why expect them to be benevolent? We must change the system in order to change human nature.—Multitude.

The stock of modern syndicates is said to represent 25% of real value, and 75% of water. Wall street defines a syndicate to be "a body of men surrounded by water." The latter is likely to be the most nearly correct.—Railway Employees Journal.

The subject of Socialism is not one to be ignored nor to be sneered out of discussion by the beneficiaries of the oligarchy of wealth. It is receiving the best thoughts of the best minds of the most enlightened nations of the earth.—Editorial in Seattle Daily Times.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw is loaning New York bankers money to tide them over, or to avert a panic. The secretary is liberal with the people's money. Wonder if he would honor a draft from the United Mine Workers to tide them over?—Iowa Socialist.

In history, as elsewhere, nothing passes away absolutely, since all that has preceded forms an essential part of all that follows—a truth which, platitudinous as it may seem at first sight, can never be too assiduously borne in mind.—"Religion of Socialism," E. Belfort Cox.

It is a common contention that competition and capitalism are more favorable for the speed of Christianity and the good of mankind than Socialism. But competition, according to competitive writers, is war. General Sherman said: "War is hell." Therefore hell is more favorable for the spread of Christianity than Socialism. We think they prove too much.—Southwestern Advocate.

"We own the land, we own the coal," we also rule the men who mine it. The state allows us full control. And we'd be foolish to resign it. Our men for higher wages strike. But we will show them we are bosses. We'll charge for coal what our bosses will. And make consumers pay our losses.—Ft. Worth Union Banner.

Socialism, like the straight line of geometrical triangles, is the shortest way of getting from the point (called producer) to another point (called consumer) and it turns aside neither to the right nor left to drop a little commission here and a little profit there; it is not a stream for irrigating idleness. It is looking for the shortest cut to the sea.—New Time.

According to census bulletin No. 150 the value of the product of the average American laborer is now \$2,451, as against \$1,800 in 1890. The bulletin also shows that the present average of wages in this country is \$437.50 an against \$440 in 1890. So you see that in the years between the census of 1890 and the recent census the average worker became much more productive, but his wages went down. And all that time he was trying to please the master class by voting the capitalistic party tickets!—Social Democratic Herald.

The strained effort of the coal operators to secure a varied and remarkable personnel for the committee of arbitration verges on the ridiculous. An engineer in the army, a mining engineer, a judge of the supreme court, an eminent sociologist, an active participant in coal mining! Abundant Life suggests that the committee be enlarged to ten by adding a man with a wart on his nose, a man with a stiff knee, a banana merchant, a policeman who weighs 300 pounds and a colored man with a wooden leg. The interests of all classes will then be fully safeguarded.—The Pharos.

Home.

Plumbers are striking at Pueblo, Colo.

Two hundred rubber workers struck in Chicago on the 25th. On account of discrimination against the better paid employes in favor of cheaper help.

Official returns from the recent general election in Maine show that the total Socialist vote reached 1,974; an increase of 1,096 votes over the total of 1900.

The Denison, Texas, Trades and Labor Council has endorsed Socialism and elected a live Socialist delegate to the national convention of the A. F. of L. to be held at New Orleans, La.

Over forty bill posters are on strike in Chicago. Their employers intended to replace them with scab labor imported from other cities but the union men made such a demonstration that it was not attempted.

Brakemen, switchmen, yard telegraphers, freight conductors and baggage men on the Chicago suburban railroads have demanded an increase in wages or they will strike.

In its efforts to relieve the money market the treasury department has during the past five weeks put into circulation nearly \$100,000,000 government money.

City election held in Rockville, Conn., a few days ago, shows that the republicans polled 540 votes, democrats 345, and Socialist Party 205, being a splendid increase for the latter.

Stevedores and shovelers employed by Portland, Me., coal dealers struck for an increase of wages.

Organized labor in Chicago has perfected arrangements and made a platform to enter into politics with a labor ticket next spring. They propose to elect their own mayor and councilmen and run the city in the interest of labor instead of the property class. Their platform is anti-trust, the referendum and home rule for cities.

At the recent convention at which the telegraphers of the country organized a national union the other day twelve of the forty-one delegates were out and out Socialists.

The truth is good for everybody and THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM is no exception to the rule. Get a copy and keep it busy all winter. Postpaid, 25 cents.

The Trades Assembly of Schenectady, N. Y., on October 8, decided that all members of the militia companies on duty at Glens Falls should be expelled from their respective unions.

The American Co-operator of Lewiston, Me., representing the eastern wing of the co-operative movement, has declared in favor of the co-operative commonwealth for which the Socialist Party is striving.

Sixteen Chicago canvassers have organized a union to receive better pay and treatment. Business men who refuse to receive them may be threatened with sympathetic strikes.

Prepare for the next campaign now by reading Civilization Civilized and get a copy of your own to hand to a neighbor. Postpaid for ten two-cent stamps.

Says the New York Banker: "More than a million men are employed by the companies Morgan controls. This means that five million men, women and children are dependent on him for a living—or rather that five million persons contribute to his comfort." Quite a monarch, eh?

The Mississippi legislature has passed a law prohibiting base ball games for four months in the year beginning with August because the colored people are said to neglect their work in the cotton fields, so the temptation had to be removed. What do the base ball "fans" think about this latest Bourbon outrage?

Two hundred girls in the employ of the American Biscuit Co. at St. Joseph, Mo., struck October 24, for more pay. When told by the manager that if they did not want to work for what they were getting they could quit the girls barricaded the doors of the departments where they were working and refused to leave the building until the police arrived.

The so-called Socialist Labor Party has been conspicuous in this campaign only in its efforts to obstruct and impede the Socialist Party in its work. In Missouri, Pennsylvania and Nebraska, the representatives of DeLeon have been active in their efforts to keep the genuine Socialist ticket off the ballot, and although they were successful in creating some confusion made a decided failure in their attempts to check the triumphant march of Socialism.

A street railway strike is threatened in Columbus, Ohio. The organization of a union by employes is objected to by the company, which dismissed it, it is alleged, the leaders of the movement. International President Mahon was notified and is in Columbus perfecting plans for a fight. The company hitherto has been able to nip in the bud any attempts to unionize its men.

The city council of Chicago recently unani- mously passed a resolution recommending that the government take control of all undeveloped coal lands and thus break the fuel monopoly by competition from the United States government.

There is a feeling of uneasiness among several hundred packing house employes now holding positions of authority. This is a direct result of the merging of these institutions. In cities where there are several packing plants one man will look after the interests of the combined business, where formerly individual authority was exercised. Many changes are expected in the executive departments of the packing houses. It is understood that Armour employes are being given the preference in the new positions.

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, through a circular letter being mailed to every manufacturer in this country, declares for a war on organized labor and its aims and objects. Particular stress is laid on the efforts of labor to secure the passage of an eight-hour day law before congress which it called vicious.

It is reported that American manufacturers have established a secret service with stations in all the principal cities and labor centers for the purpose of obtaining all the information possible about the membership and plans of labor organizations. With capitalists controlling a navy through J. P. Morgan, an army through the Pinkertons and a secret service through the manufacturer's organization, we will soon reach the highly civilized condition of Russia.

Trouble has broken out again in the Union Pacific shops at Armstrong and there is some talk of a strike among the firemen on the yard engines owing to the employment of two non-union firemen taken from the ranks of the men who took the places of the striking boiler-makers. Two union men were taken off their engines and non-union men were put in their places. The discharged firemen were members of the Brotherhood and the Trainmen's union and some action may be taken by these bodies.

A sweeping injunction has been granted by Judge Ford of the Cleveland, Ohio, Common Pleas Court, that applies to every union man in the city. The Waiters' Union declared a boycott against a non-union restaurant. The proprietor, Mulholland, procured an injunction against them. The Bridge Workers' Union then took up the fight and Judge Ford granted a temporary injunction against all members of the United Trades and Labor Council. It is probable that the case will be bitterly fought in the higher courts.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., on October 23 surprised its thousands of employes when they reported for work by refusing to allow them to enter the collieries in the Panther creek valley. An official explained this action by stating that it was the operators way of showing that neither Mitchell nor any other outsider can blow the whistle on their collieries, and that the men will go to work when the company says it is ready.

It is reported that employes of the Southern Pacific will ask for an increase of wages in the

next thirty days. The men have evidently been getting ready to make the demand for some time. The labor organizations known as the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees has increased 100% the last six months and expects to have 15,000 members the first of the year. The men alleged that the price of living has gone up and that the railroad is doing a heavier business, hence the demand for increased wages.

The heads of the railroad unions and the union members say there will be a demand made upon the Southern Pacific within the next thirty days for increased wages, which will affect nearly 30,000 employes. Both the men and union officials are unwilling to talk of their plans and purposes, but admit that a concerted demand is being made, not only upon the Southern Pacific company, but upon twenty-two other roads west of Chicago for increased wages.

A certain politician and candidate in one of the labor centers enjoyed the following experience recently and paid for the same with two boxes of scab cigars. With two boxes of cigars he visited a factory where ninety hard-handed sons of toil, all having votes, are employed. With an open box in each hand he invited the crowd to "dip in" and they did until each was provided with a "torch" when suddenly one of the men inquired, "Where's the union label on that box?" There was a chorus of demands to the same effect but it was a non-union brand and no label could be found. "Bif," ninety cigars were thrown on the floor and the heels of ninety workmen ground them into the boards. Then they fled out, leaving him with two empty boxes in his hands and a knowledge that ninety hammers were out knocking his candidacy.

A suggestion from General Hughes that soldiers now housed in tents at Monterey, Cal., for lack of sufficient quarters be allowed to build temporary barracks for the winter has been met with opposition from the Carpenters' Union, which claims that soldiers should not be permitted to do work that might be done by union labor. The soldiers, it seems, are willing to work hard to provide comfortable quarters and for but a small addition to their regular pay, while the war department is without funds with which to have the work done. The issue is under advisement.

In these days of luxurious living and elaborate entertaining it is nothing unusual for the covers at a big dinner to cost \$50 or \$100 each. At the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce to be held next month in New York city the former price a plate will be asked. If there is an attendance of 500 the total outlay of this feast of commerce will be \$25,000. More costly was only one public banquet, that held nearly twenty years ago on the occasion of the Yorktown celebration. That was also given by the chamber, and the assessment on each subscriber was \$66. The great coat represents chiefly the expense of entertaining distinguished guests from abroad, the production of souvenir menus, memorial medals and the like.

Army Officers' Ten Commandments.

I. Thou shalt have no other god except the Secretary of War. Neither shalt thou make unto thee any graven image or any likeness except a small photo button of thy Secretary of War, which thou shalt wear continually over thine heart.

II. Thou shalt not take the name of the War Department in vain, for the Secretary shall surely make it hot for him that taketh his name in vain.

III. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work. But on the seventh thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy battalion, nor thy sergeant, nor thy corporal, nor thy private within thy camp. Instead thou shalt ponder all these sayings in thine heart and meditate upon the gracious attributes of thy War Department.

IV. Thou shalt not think. Thou art not paid to think, but to perform the duties of an officer of the army of thy country. The Secretary of thy War Department, he it is that shall do thy thinking for thee.

V. Thou shalt not whisper into the ear of a newspaper man, for destruction leth in wait for him that hath friendly dealings with the reporters.

VI. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy brother officer, unless thou art summoned to give thy testimony before a board of investigation. Then consider that, according to the manner of thy testimony concerning the doings of the War Department, so shall thy assignment be.

VII. Thou shalt not become popular in the columns of the newspapers of thy people; for thy Secretary is a jealous Secretary and thou shalt surely be assigned to duty in the uttermost part of the earth.

VIII. Thou shalt not covet thy brother officer's shoulder straps, nor his salary, nor his perquisites, nor anything that is thy brother officer's—unless thou hast a stand-in with thy War Department; then mayest thou prefer charges against him and it shall be well with thee.

IX. Thou shalt not steal, especially if thou art not a commissary, lest thou be found out. For if thou shouldst be found out the enemies of the administration would make great outcry; then shouldst thou be deprived of thine office and have naught to do save sign the vouchers for thy salary.

X. Thou shalt not forget that the last and greatest commandment is this: Thou shalt love thy Secretary of War with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy strength and with all thy mind, and thou shalt swear that his decrees are just and right altogether. Selah!—Edgar Allen Forbes in Iconoclast.

Use up your surplus cards in sending the Appeal to your neighbors four weeks for two cents per name. Then you can get them to pay for the paper themselves.

Send your orders for printing anything to the Appeal. It will do it as low as any printer and it will help to pay the losses on furnishing an eight page paper at 25 cents a year.

CHILDREN'S HOME. A Well Run Place.

At a children's home in Fort Wayne, Ind., they have entirely abandoned coffee because of the bad effect of it.

Mrs. M. B. Gorsline, who is the matron is meeting with grand success. She was compelled four years ago to discontinue the use of coffee and after making several experiments concluded that Postum filled the bill and has used it ever since.

She has charge of a family of children numbering from 22 to 30 and writes us, "I give Postum Coffee freely, using no coffee at all. The children are always well; we have had no sickness for two years, except such as they contract at school like whooping cough, measles, etc. No bilious attacks, no fevers, no skin diseases. The children are all plump and in good condition. Clear complexions, no sallor or muddy looking faces, such as result from the use of coffee. We always make Postum strictly according to directions and it gives pleasure and health to all."

Army Column.

If you haven't read Civilization Civilized you'd better hurry. Postpaid for ten two-cent stamps.

Comrade Quinter of Pottstown, Pa., is helping with the great work and sends a club of ten yearly subscribers.

"Hurrah for the Appeal to Reason. My circulation grow until it counts its converts to Socialism by the millions."—Comrade Redman, Irvington, Ky.

Comrade Sauter of Bonanza, Ark., lives in a modest bunch of eighteen and is still after 'em. Comrade Sauter evidently knows how to work a bonanza mine.

The comrades at Collinsville, Ill., keep a box on the street selling Appeals at a penny each. This is a good plan and could be followed successfully in many cities.

Comrade Jones of Barre, Vt., is one of the volunteers who is doing great work in the campaign for a million. He says to tell the western comrades that the east is coming.

Comrade Winegar who runs a news stand in Boston is selling a hundred Appeals every week. There is no reason why every comrade who runs such a business in a large city should not do as much.

Comrade Perrin, the blacksmith orator of Little Rock, Ark., and Comrade Lowry and others have organized a lecture bureau to preach the Gospel of the Brotherhood of Man. They will send out speakers where requested. L. W. Lowry, Manager, Little Rock, Ark.

Comrade Gilpin writes from Topeka, Kan., "You may expect a vote from Shawnee county that will surprise the natives. The Appeal and the earnest work of a few of the members will be the cause of it."

If you would improve the morals of your neighborhood order the Truth About Socialism and loan it to the right parties. It will certainly stop some of the misguided prevaricators. Postpaid 25 cents.

Comrade Mitchell of Strum, N. D., is stirring 'em up with definition cards. He handed one to a neighbor who read it and straightaway passed over a quarter for the Appeal. Try a few, only 20 cents per hundred.

Stickers stuck on sticks cause several to be stuck on Socialism. Comrade Deveraux of Hokonauqua, Pa., stuck a little red sticker on the end of a stick, stuck the stick up in cement and thereby captured nine subscribers.

Comrade Hinkley of Waterbury, Conn., says he sells on an average a postal subscription card a day and orders a fresh supply. If every worker in the Appeal Army would get a subscriber each day wouldn't it make things hum?

Comrade Nickerson of Gove City, Kansas says he always carries a few doses of Appeal literature for the benefit of those whom he may meet that are suffering from Oldpartyitis and advises its continued use until complete recovery.

Comrade Davis of Olcott, Kansas, writes "On receiving the Appeal and noting the statements on the issues of the day, it has met my views so squarely that I have resolved to join the volunteers for a million circulation."

Comrade Webster of Cleveland, Ohio, got up on his muscle last week and choked a dose of 61 yearly subscribers down the Bull Dog neck together with an order for 30 copies of THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM. Just think of Comrade Webster and Uncle Sam doing business in the same town.

Comrade Wlener of Portersville, Cal., sug- gests that wherever there is a railroad accident the comrades should have small posters printed containing something like the following: "Railroads the Property of the People; Four Tracks, MINIMUM ACCIDENTS," and post them where they will attract attention.

Comrade Hughs of Cambra, Pa., writes "Socialism is spreading in this locality with surprising rapidity. Only a year ago there was not a Socialist within five miles. There are now more than a dozen who will vote the ticket and many others are investigating. The Appeal is responsible for most of them."

Comrade Widman of Port Angeles, Wash., has gone to work to make that port more angelic than ever and squeezes fifteen yearlies onto a sub blank which is only a promise of what is coming. Some day the good ship of state will put into Port Angeles flying the Socialist colors and Comrade Widman will be the jolliest tar on deck.

Reports reach this office of postmasters who discriminate against papers and literature sent to subscribers and workers by failing to deliver same and by using insulting language when such packages are enquired for. Comrades will confer a favor and assist in correcting this abuse by reporting such cases promptly. Let us know and we will tie loose the Bull-Dog. He did the business for Madden and surely ought to be able to handle a cross-roads postmaster.

With a good-natured roast Comrade Rundell of Chicago, says he hopes we will get the million circulation for our miserable old knocker. All right, Comrade Rundell, if the Appeal can succeed in knocking some of the misery out of the world through the triumph of Socialism we will be pleased to be called a miserable knocker, a knocker miserable, or any old thing, and for the present we are not going to talk back as long as those who call us knobby names send in a club with each knock as the comrade has.

Comrade Becker of North Hilldale, N. Y., posted the following in his home postoffice: "I doubt there being a man in the country who does not believe in the collective ownership of streets and roads. Did you ever think how much more important the collective ownership of the means of life is? If not, think about it now. After you have discovered what a chump you have been all your life don't kick yourself; we all came up along the same road." Some brilliant guy who seriously objects to thinking, bravely tore the paper down, which only shows the need of popular education.

"What do you know about the battle of Waterloo?" asked the Army Editor of the stamp counter. "Ask the Blonde," was the reply; and the young lady promptly informed us that the said battle is now in progress at Waterloo, Iowa, with Comrade Seidler in command of a strong detachment of the Appeal Army and gaining ground every day. Not only will the Napoleons be defeated on this field but also the Wellingtons, Neys, Bluchers and everything that leads to discord and manslaughter. Comrade Seidler sent in twenty-six prisoners and before we are through celebrating comes again with a squad of twelve.

A Busy Place.

The superintendent of the book and job printing department says he is up against the real thing here. He is using the largest force the Appeal ever had, and has prepared for constant increase. Our new eight page perfecting press will be installed by the 15th of this month, and now the superintendent says two more book presses will be required. Our work and prices must be pullers.

The man who thinks wants everybody else to think and the man who don't think does not want anybody else to think.