

1,250,000

Appeals were mailed from this office during January.

If No. 377 is on yellow label your time expires with the next issue.

This is Number 376.

25 Cents a Year.

Published Every Saturday

Appeal to Reason.

Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., February 14, 1903.

OWNERSHIP of the EARTH

AND THE FULLNESS THEREOF

By ALL the People, and Not by Part of the People.

The Appeal is NEVER sent on credit; if you receive it it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription. Entered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-class matter.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Policy of the Socialist Movement Outlined For Another Year.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING

Of the National Committee of the Socialist Party at St. Louis, Missouri, Beginning January 29 and Ending February 1, 1903.

(Reported by A. W. RICKER)

The most important national gathering ever assembled by the American Socialists, was that held in St. Louis, beginning Wednesday, Jan. 29th and ending Feb. 1, at noon, the occasion being the annual meeting of the National Committee. Twenty-two states were represented by the following members: New Hampshire, S. F. Chaffin; Massachusetts, Jas. F. Carey; New York, Morris Hillquit, New Jersey, G. H. Goebel; Connecticut, Geo. A. Sweetland; Pennsylvania, J. Mahlon Barnes; Ohio, W. G. Critchlow; Indiana, Wm. Mahoney; Illinois, B. Berlyn; Wisconsin, Victor Berger; Kentucky, —, —, Dobbs; Missouri, G. H. Turner; Iowa, Jno. M. Work; Minnesota, G. H. Lockwood; North Dakota, R. C. Massey; South Dakota, Samuel Lovett; Nebraska, C. Christensen; Kansas, Walter Thomas Mills; Montana, Clarence S. Smith; Washington, Geo. E. Boomer. The session was opened with Richardson, of California, in the chair, and Leon Greenbaum acting as secretary for the session. It soon developed that a determined spirit was to be manifested in the meetings, and that the policy of the National Secretary and the local quorum was to be dealt with in a firm and resolute manner. It was a noteworthy fact that not a single member of the committee endorsed the fusion policy which has been so strenuously urged by members of the local quorum. On that one question there was no division. This is encouraging, and speaks of the statesmanship, integrity and political discernment of the Socialist party in the most emphatic terms. At a time when it has become notorious that Wm. R. Hearst is busy organizing the union men of the cities into independent political parties, aided by a purse that can unloose thousands to accomplish his aims, and when any one who has the slightest knowledge of politics can readily see that in Hearst is impersonated the historical tactics of the Democratic party, it is almost inconceivable that men like Greenbaum, Roach and Putnam should fall into the net so cunningly spread for their entanglement. As the Appeal has pointed out in previous editions, the legitimate end of union labor parties is in the Democratic fold, and this end is predestined by the Hearst machine. For the Socialist party to have fostered the organization of union labor parties would have been to jeopardize its own existence and to have thereby betrayed the 800,000 voters who trusted its honesty at the last election. The Socialist party was on trial at St. Louis, and the verdict is clear and explicit, as the following resolutions, which speak in no uncertain tones, declare:

To the National Committee of the Socialist party in session.
Comrades—Your sub-committee on resolutions herewith submits a declaration of the position of the Socialist party in reference to fusion or amalgamation with so-called Union Labor and radical political parties.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and

Whereas, All "radical" and reform parties, including the so-called Union Labor parties, have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and

Whereas, Any alliance direct or indirect with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist movement, and

Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall under any circumstances, fuse, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of such parties or organizations.

After the committee on resolutions had reported as above and the report was unanimously adopted, the next real struggle in the committee was begun. A National Secretary must now be chosen to serve for a year. For this office the contest, which was begun by preliminary skirmishes before the convention assembled, finally narrowed down to W. G. Critchlow, of Ohio, and Wm. Mahoney of Massachusetts. In the earlier hours of the session, Work, of Iowa, had been seriously considered, and had he been an active candidate for the position, he undoubtedly could have received

the support of the western men, and several of the eastern delegates. The West, however, wished to be generous with the East, and while considerable distrust of Western Socialists was manifested on the part of Comrades Carey, of Massachusetts, and Hillquit, of New York, and while the West by uniting could have selected both the secretary and the headquarters, yet they manifested no purpose to exert their power, and on the final vote, Berlyn, of Illinois, and Christensen, of Omaha, voted for Mally, thus electing him. When the referendum on the location of headquarters is taken, Eastern Socialists are now solemnly reminded of this most generous act on the part of the Western comrades. I think I may say that the election of Mally is satisfactory to the Socialists in every state and territory in the Union. His fitness is unquestioned, and he will add great strength to his position.

It is to be regretted that on the other question at issue, before the meeting, the Eastern comrades could not reciprocate the Western spirit. The Western men wanted the headquarters at Omaha, and the reasons urged were singularly strong. They were:

1. Omaha is the center of the revolutionary section of the United States. No argument need be adduced to prove this to a western man. The only strong attempts that have been made since the war to overthrow the capitalist control and possession of the government have come from the western field. While the East is essentially conservative, the West is essentially revolutionary, and despite any arguments to the contrary, Socialism will first make its strength in the western section.

2. The West is the natural field of operation of the Democratic party. Here is its only revolutionary following, and here it has played its game of fusion and destruction. Here it must be fought to a finish and this time squelched for good. With the Democratic party out of the way, the desperate battle between the capitalist class, represented by the republican party, and the working class, represented by the Socialist party, will commence at once, and that is what we all wish. In these days the mistaken man who temporizes with the Democratic party, is consciously or unconsciously selling the honor and life of the Republic for a miserable mess of pottage. In the midst of Bryanism, the Socialist headquarters have now been placed, and the issue is plain. Hearst and Bryan may construct another reform party, but their attempts to fool the working class will be met at every point by the Socialist party, aggressive, determined, and uncompromising.

3. Omaha, one of the most thoroughly union towns in the United States, HAS A SOCIAL MOVEMENT ENDORSED BY THE CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY. It is a city of 125,000 people, and at this very hour the Socialists are waging a battle for the control of the municipality that is not equalled by any other city of similar size in the United States.

Of course, the eastern comrades are not aware of these things, because they have not been generally published, but the facts stand. On the final vote, Omaha was selected as against Indianapolis, Chaffin, of New Hampshire, Sweetland of Connecticut and Healy of Florida, voting with the Missouri valley states.

Hillquit, of New York, Carey, of Massachusetts, Mahoney, of Indiana, Berger, of Wisconsin, Berlyn, of Illinois, Barnes, of Pennsylvania, and Dobbs, of Kentucky, voted against Omaha, and fought desperately against the removal from St. Louis until such time as a referendum could be taken. The West, however, would not yield the point, and the new quorum was instructed to remove the effects of the national headquarters to Omaha at once, and to this end Comrade Lovett, of South Dakota, was selected to make the change. The comrades above enumerated threatened a referendum vote, and if they carry out their conclusions as manifested at St. Louis, will petition for the matter of the headquarters to be removed to Chicago.

Eventually, I think the headquarters will go to Chicago, possibly during the next presidential campaign, but for the present the selection of Omaha is undoubtedly an ideal one, and I cannot believe that a foolish and wholly unnecessary struggle will be undertaken on

a matter that should remain settled for a year at least.

What we want now is unity and organization. The 300,000 men who voted for Socialism at the last election must be organized into locals, districts and states. We must begin to prepare for the Co-operative Commonwealth, for only the foolish in both the capitalist and working class ranks now fail to see that Socialism is inevitable. We must begin to prepare for our victory. The Socialist now who does not at once identify himself with the local of his town, is publishing to the world his unfitness to help organize the Co-operative Commonwealth. If you have no local in your town or precinct, then organize at once. Don't imagine that a local is merely a political club. Far from it. It is the training school of Socialism, absolutely necessary, and which some day will be the real government of your town, and in its collective capacity, the government of the state and nation. If you do not understand this, then get out your books and commence to study, for you have not learned your lesson. Be sure you understand Socialism before trying to teach others.

It is the purpose of this paper to assist the National Committee in the work of organization by publishing news, giving advice, and constantly urging on you the NECESSITY of the organization. All states and territories not in good standing with the National Committee should become so at once. This applies with particular force to the state of Texas and the territory of Oklahoma. The secretaries of these localities should identify their respective bodies with the national organization at once and make their standing good. We have stopped our talk about a big vote. We polled that at the last election. No Socialist should now hold any other thought than victory, full and complete.

Brief personal sketches of the members of the National Committee would greatly interest our readers, and standing by themselves, each comrade is noteworthy, but our space will not permit, and we must confine ourselves to a few. Because of Comrade Carey's position in the Massachusetts legislature, he is particularly of interest. Carey is a shoemaker by trade, and bears the mark of the machine in his eyesight, which has been injured by close application to his work. He has a finely developed mind, is a good debater and has learned parliamentary tactics so well that he can cope with the ablest in the land.

Hillquit, a lawyer of New York, is a marvel of keenness and precision. His arguments are made with a clearness of mind that is truly remarkable, and I think I may say without doubt that sooner or later he will stand where he can measure strength with the shrewdest manipulators of the capitalist class, and on that day Hillquit will be a foe man the capitalists will wish not in evidence.

Smith, of Montana, was the surprise of the meeting. He is secretary of the A. L. U. and editor of its official paper. A practiced debater, with an even balance of mind, he met Hillquit on every point, and before the proceedings were finished New York discovered that Montana was on the map.

Healy, from the far off state of Florida, was another surprise. Calm, cool and practical, speaking but little, but saying something on each occasion, he likewise demonstrated to the committee that the South is not the barren ground for Socialism which many have supposed, but is ripe for the growth of the movement.

Well, there was Mills—but who don't know Mills? Berger, of Wisconsin, who speaks in paragraphs, as the newspaper man is prone to do, who has a determination that halts at nothing, but a kindness of heart that makes him lovable even when in opposition. Berlyn, of Chicago, is a prime joker, as well as a prime Socialist. Richardson, of California, is scholarly and intellectual. Lovett and Massey, of the Dakotas, typical representatives of the prairie states, but wholly uncomprehended by the eastern comrades; Christensen, of Nebraska, a blacksmith and a scholar; Work, of Iowa, quiet and demure, but always in evidence. Turner, of Missouri, was the youngest of the body, a boy in appearance, but a giant in his work. Mahoney, the printer of Indiana, is thoughtful and even-minded. Dobbs, of Kentucky, is a newspaper man of experience. Critchlow, of Ohio, is a model state secretary, and has organized a powerful movement in the Buckeye state. Goebel, of New Jersey, is a traveling man, who as usual, gets what he goes after. Then, there was Barnes, of Pennsylvania, who says but little, but saws wood all the time; Chaffin, of New Hampshire, and Sweetland, of Connecticut, typical Yankees and both valuable men; and Boomer, of Washington, whose name and methods are harmonious. Last on the list is Lockwood, of Minnesota, who is an artist in thought and appearance, and who will not many months hence command an opportunity to stamp his thoughts on the public through the cartoon.

A more completely cosmopolitan body of men was never assembled, truly typical of the Socialist movement in America, which is destined to lead the first and successful attack on capitalism.

I regret that the limited space at my dis-

posal does not afford me an opportunity to give a more detailed report, but I have given the essential features of the meeting. Other resolutions were passed among which were those relating to the trades unions, ever the object of protection on the part of the Socialist movement; one extending fraternal greetings to the Socialists of Germany; one relating to propaganda, speakers, etc. None of these, however, were of special importance, except that relating to trades unions, which we give below. Though much intensity of feeling was engendered during the debates, it ended with the session, and three cheers for Socialism were given with earnestness and enthusiasm, and differences created by debate will be succeeded by unity on the battlefield.

RESOLUTION ON TRADES UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist party in annual session assembled hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty cooperation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trades unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interest of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle and will take no sides in any dissensions or strife within the trade union movement, the party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

While these resolutions are sufficiently self-explanatory, a more concise statement of the Socialist position may make the meaning clearer. The American Labor Union, the Western Federation of Miners, the Brewers' Union, and many smaller organizations, have officially endorsed Socialism. The American Federation of Labor lacked but a few votes of doing so at the New Orleans convention. These endorsements were brought about by union men within the ranks of their separate organizations, and not by the Socialist party through its official management. The Socialist party will assist and support every union in its economic conflicts with capitalism, whether that union has endorsed Socialism or not, because its true mission is to fight the political battles of the working class. It will not enter any internal conflicts between labor organizations, but will support the American Federation of Labor when on strike, as readily as the American Labor Union. It is not seeking, like Hearst and the Democratic machine, to organize the unions into political machines, and will ever warn the trades unionists against the inevitable disruption of their organizations should they permit Democratic politicians to organize union labor parties for the express purpose of deceiving them into the mire of Democratic politics. The Socialist party will adopt the honorable course of confining its efforts to converting individuals to the philosophy of Socialism, and will content itself with the knowledge that in due time all union men will become Socialists. It bases its assurance on the fact that only through the complete capture by the working class of the powers of government, and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, can the people be freed from the despotism and tyranny of capitalism. The corrupt attempts of the Democratic machine to decoy the unions into the vagaries of vacillating Democratic politics will end in a bubble, and the Socialist party will remain a stone wall of defense against all attacks. Every move of the Socialist party on the political chess-board demonstrates the statesmanship of the Socialist leadership and justifies its claim to its inevitable success.

The Railway World of January 17 devotes its entire editorial space to a discussion of Socialism. As this journal is the organ of the railway corporations, its comment is significant. The keynote is struck when reference is made to the Jenkins resolution to seize the coal mines and the railroads. The World sees in this resolution an under-current of Socialism, and hastens to remind its readers that such incendiary talkers must be promptly squelched, and finds consolation in the prediction that Jenkins' constituents will attend to his case in due time. I am persuaded that the latter depends altogether on the supply of coal—and though Mr. Jenkins may be retired because of his unfortunate utterances in behalf of the people, when he should of course, silently vote for the corporations, yet he has really done the country a service in directing the people's thought to Socialism.

The World proceeds to take a fling at Roosevelt for the appointment of colored postmasters in the South, and uses this as an illustration of what we may expect under Socialism. We can pass this fling without comment, but the implied criticism of Roosevelt is interesting. The ambition of the "Rough Rider" is receiving some severe jolts. President Roosevelt really desires to deal justly with the people. He also thirsts for more glory as chief executive. He needs the votes of the people,

Important Announcements.

Comrades:
In accordance with the action of the National Committee at the meeting just adjourned, the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party on and after February 3, 1903, will be located in Omaha, Neb.

All communications, etc., should be addressed to the National Secretary Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb. We ask your aid in giving notice of this change as wide publicity among party members as possible.

(Signed.)
S.A.M'L LOVETT,
Acting Secretary.

THE NEW QUORUM.

J. P. Roe, Nebraska; Ernest Untermann, Kansas; Jno. M. Work, Iowa; Sam'l Lovett, South Dakota; G. H. Turner, Missouri.

MICHIGAN, ATTENTION!

Michigan State Convention meets at Flint, Feb. 17. All unattached Socialists are welcome. We must show our strength now at every election and this convention should be a hummer. Make arrangements to go.

SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH

Is the next Special Edition and will go to press next week. You will all want this for it will be a broadside. Bundles 550 per 100, 8 pages.

POPULIST EDITION.

The Populist edition has reached 500,000, but the presses are still grinding. Get your orders here quick. 350 per hundred.

CHICAGO.

We have the name and street address of every voter in Chicago. Some of the comrades are sending us money to have the Appeal sent four times to each name in a certain ward or precinct. Why not make it general and cover the city? At two cents per name you can have the Appeal sent to every person in your precinct. Send in what you can spare, name the precinct and ward and we will do the rest. Let's open a general bombardment from ocean to ocean on the two cent per name proposition.

but his party likewise needs the money of the trusts for campaign expenses. It is a difficult job, always to play the part of a political Janus to complete success. When a man has two faces, one which he presents to the people, and one to the "plutes," he is apt to mix. Especially is this true when surrounded on all sides by Socialists, alert, and constantly exposing fraud and duplicity. We are in the midst of lively times, and the end is not yet.

The World winds up its comment by an analysis of trades unions, and arrives at the conclusion which all union men are now rapidly reaching—viz., that unionism inevitably leads to Socialism. It therefore appears that the Arthurs and the Sargents cannot longer hold the railway employes in line. Yes, you are right. If you could see the thousands of letters that come to this office from railway men, you would not only be alarmed—you would be paralyzed.

We have reached that stage in our economic development where all roads lead to Socialism. Every strike brings us nearer the goal. Every move in congress has the same effect. The corporations have robbed us for years, but the press has had its pages closed with gold and has remained dumb. Papers like the Appeal, with its enormous circulation, are leading the procession of countless smaller ones, all with columns filled with startling exposures of plutocratic corruption. The steam that has made the coining of colossal fortunes possible, also turns the cylinders of presses, and concentration is a weapon that acts both ways. The machinery that makes it possible to pile up millions for a few plutocrats by exploiting labor, also makes it possible for some gigantic enterprise like the Appeal to eliminate the profit and give the people a mighty medium for the transmission of intelligence at a cost so nominal that even the poorest wage slave can read its columns.

Lay on the lash a little harder, oh master class; you are bleeding us and you are determined to take your pound of flesh, but we are learning our lesson every day, and some time we will reverse the rules and become teachers instead of students. If we are somewhat harsh and hasty in our action, remember in what school we learned and at whose hands.

The Standard Oil company has secured control of the Beaumont oil field in Texas and the Jennings oil region in Louisiana. There are only a few small companies remaining outside and they cut very little figure in the marketing of fuel oil. The price of fuel oil has been advanced to \$1 a barrel, and the indications are that the quotations will go still higher. A year ago the Beaumont people swore that they would not let the Standard Oil company pass the Texas frontier. Now they will have a chance to do some thinking. The "Individual Incentive" and "competition" have now a chance to transfer themselves into politics and vote Rockefeller out of possession. Did Beaumont ever hear the message to the workers of the world? Here it is: "Vote for Socialism."

Omaha, Our New Headquarters.

The National Committee of the Socialist party decided at its recent meeting to transfer the national headquarters to Omaha, Neb. This may not be very agreeable to W. J. Bryan, whose "Commoner" has been studiously practicing the Golden Rule of silence in all matters relating to Socialism. We might rub in the point still more by holding our next national convention in that city.

There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the comrades will welcome the choice made by the National Committee. The backbone of the American Socialist movement is in the Middle West. The center of the class-conscious working class movement is there. Not only geographical reasons, but also tactical considerations favor, therefore, the decision of the recent meeting.

But there are some eastern delegates who look upon the new headquarters with disfavor. They fear that it signifies the ascendancy of the Populist element in the ranks of the Socialists; and in their eyes the class-conscious farmer is still a member of the middle class. They still look upon the American rural proletariat with the suspicion of the European Socialist, and thus prove once more that the East is more European than American.

A realm look at the situation will show how unjust and unfounded this suspicion is. It will also show that there is now more danger to the Socialist movement in the great cities than in the smaller cities of the Middle West and its farming majority.

The great cities like New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, are precisely the places where the elements of compromise and fusion have their strongholds. It is there, where middle-class Socialism is raising its sinister head, in the Hearst Democracy, the politically immature independent labor parties, and the politically short-sighted Socialist friends who are ready to fuse with anything in sight, for the sake of doubtful and passing advantages. It is there where the middle-class politician is bred whose desire for political jobs is stronger than his love for the revolutionary principles of our movement.

The great cities in the United States are the pitfalls of the wage-workers. Chicago, for instance, is one of those centers, where the great labor organizations are still under the influence of labor misleaders and old party politicians. The Hearst movement, the Darrow sham, the traitorous labor papers who first seemed to espouse Socialism and then flipped over into Darrowism, are all in the height of their glory there. The class-conscious Socialists of Chicago, the same as those in the other great cities mentioned, are forced by the logic of the situation to propagate straight Socialism, fight political fakirs of the old parties, and reason with the weak and doubtful elements in their own ranks, all at the same time. Much valuable effort is thus lost in fighting with a divided front.

To establish the national headquarters in such an environment, and select the quorum from the adjacent states, would be to embroil us in the same troubles which we have just escaped, and to invite a repetition of the same vacillating and restless actions that characterized the former headquarters. There would always be a danger that the great general principles of our movement might be neglected or sacrificed to the exigencies of the moment, in spite of the sincere efforts of the staunch comrades that see farther than the rest.

Omaha offers an environment free from these dangers. The Central Trades Assembly of that city has endorsed Socialism. The spirit of the western labor movement permeates the atmosphere, and the class-conscious declarations of the American Labor Union form an effective barrier to all labor fakirs and political gangsters.

The class-conscious wage-workers and the class-conscious farmers of the Middle West are one. There is no class line between them. The one can no more be supreme than the other. They are all members of the same party, pledged to the same revolutionary principles.

Besides, the class-conscious farmers, the rural proletariat of this country, are the sincerest and truest guardians of the interests of the working class, and never more so than at the present moment.

The American farmers, unlike the European, have been through one continuous struggle against capitalist oppression for a century. And they have now reached a stage, where nothing can swerve them from their purpose of abolishing capitalism. Once they adopt the Socialist platform, they are the most revolutionary elements in our ranks. Immediate demands and municipal capitalism have no meaning for them. Nothing but the complete abolition of capitalism can satisfy them. And there is no political party but the Socialist party that satisfies this demand. Therefore, they cannot fuse or compromise.

The class-conscious city worker, then, has every reason to trust his rural comrade. The city Socialist has no truer champion than the country Socialist. For the latter can devote his whole and undivided energy to the propagation of the fundamental principles of the international working class movement. In his hands the cause would at present be safer than in those of any other comrade.

But the quorum is not even in the hands of the farmers. The members of the quorum are either trade unionists or intellectual proletarians.

So much for Omaha as headquarters. It is better suited than any of the great cities to assure the prospect of a determined and harmonious organization for the campaign of 1912.

But there is still another side to this question. The referendum on the question of changing the selection of Omaha as national headquarters is a clear waste of time and means. For it is certain to result in an endorsement of the action of the National Committee. We need our means and time, in the cities for the municipal campaigns, in the country for the perfection of our organization. And it would cause a useless delay in getting the headquarters in working order for the organization of a thorough opposition against all capitalist parties, from the Hearst tiger in lamb's clothes, to the G. O. P. elephant. Let us get to work at once, and drop all useless maneuvering. If the present secretary and quorum do not fulfill our expectations, the next national convention can settle the question satisfactorily, and without extra cost and delay.

It is doubtful, if even the solid vote of Massachusetts, New York, Kentucky, Illinois and Wisconsin would disavow the action of the National Committee. And it is certain that Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah and Washington would vote in favor of Omaha. Is it not a waste of energy to go to the trouble, expense and delay involved in a referendum on a question which is already settled?

Comrades, let us see the situation in its true light. Let us drop our prejudices, East and West, and infuse our work with more of that fraternal warmth that binds hearts together, and cheers on to victory. Clasp hands and let our crying from ocean to ocean: "Hurrah for Socialism!"

Commercial Depression and War.

It seems that the capitalists of the principal countries are getting ready for the next commercial crisis. Knowing that they cannot solve the unemployed problem without giving up their profits, and finding it impossible to avert a recurrence of the scenes which threw the whole country into convulsions during the early nineties, they seem to have hit on another expedient to avert the threatening danger.

They plainly perceive that a new Coxy army would now be more dangerous than ten years ago. The next Coxy army, instead of marching to Washington and indulging in a gabfest, will march in one solid phalanx to the polls and vote for Socialism.

Fortunately, or unfortunately—the future will tell—Billy the Bully of Germany and Fatty Eddy of England are worried by similar prospects. And so it seems that the governments of these countries have agreed to let Germany pick a quarrel with Venezuela, violate the Monroe doctrine, and then give employment to the unemployed of England, Germany and the United States, in the animated work of "killing off the surplus population."

The drums of patriotism will be beaten, the banners will wave, and the cannon fodder will march out to die, in order that capitalism may live the longer.

So much is certain, that there is an ominous activity in the war department. General Corbin has made the discovery that there are 10,833,896 able-bodied men in the United States who may be called upon for military duty, outside of the army and militia.

Incidentally, there are three million Socialists in Germany. There are seven million more in other European countries. There are also 500,000 in the United States, and there will be a few million, if the capitalists do not hurry up with their war.

Things may not turn out quite to the liking of the plutocrats. To arm the proletariat today means to arm the force that will destroy capitalism.

E. U.

A Splendid Champion of Labor. STATEHOOD THOUGHTS.

The Miners Magazine, published by the Western Federation of Miners and edited by Comrade John M. O'Neill, is the most vigorous and fearless labor journal in the United States. There is a strength and firmness in its tone that bodes ill to the capitalist system, and no better tribute could be paid to it than that expressed by Comrade Eugene V. Debs in a recent letter: "The Miners Magazine, under the able and fearless editorial management of John O'Neill, the wheel horse of progressive unionism, has become a power in the labor movement. In every line there is snap, and in every sentence fire. It is quoted and passed around. Workingmen are thrilled and inspired by its burning appeals; plutocrats damn it."

The following extract from the magazine is an excellent sample of its style, and deserves a wide circulation:

"The Star of San Francisco manifests slight symptoms of convulsions when the Magazine dared to assume that Clarence Darrow was actuated by the same stimulant in defending the coal miners as MacVeagh in his defense of the coal barons. The Star, in defense of Darrow, asks: 'Is not the laborer worthy of his hire?' We might ask the same question of the Star in reference to MacVeagh. He is as earnestly endeavoring to earn his fee from the coal barons as Darrow is from the miners and is just as worthy of compensation from the corporations as Darrow is from the miners. The Star does not seem to recognize the fact that the lawyer is a product of the robbing, grinding, plundering and damnable system under which we live. The Star does not seem to know that there is an army of nearly 200,000 men whose fees are coined from 'man's inhumanity to man.' Strife and discord gives birth to the lawyer as naturally as unsanitary conditions in a community breed the germs of an epidemic. The more strife, hate and murder, the larger grows his bank account. All the labor that has been performed by the legal profession does not carry in it the productive power of adding one single atom to the wealth of a community."

"The Star says that Darrow's 'life has proven him to be a great and good man, and he is as much beyond criticism as is John Mitchell.' We have not yet recognized in John Mitchell the perfect man. Mr. Mitchell has been lauded by politicians, labor journals and corporation sheets, because he and his cabinet of counsellors advised the serfs of the anthracite regions to crawl back to their wage slavery pending a verdict from an arbitration tribunal made up almost exclusively of parasites. When Mr. Mitchell called off the strike, he retarded, in a measure, the growth of that sentiment that was permeating the great mass of the American people to demand that the coal mines should become the collective property of the nation. His action in placing the cause of the coal miners in the hands of men selected by a trustee demonstrated a weakness in that brand of courage that will be required to emancipate the millions from corporation servitude. The coal strike is settled, and yet countless thousands are suffering for fuel, because the supply is completely in the hands of a few, who can dictate the terms by which it shall be purchased. The coal yards and coal trains are loaded with coal, and yet the prohibitive prices place it beyond the reach of the masses who must freeze in order that plutocracy may revel in the profligacy of exorbitant dividends. The conditions are educating, and there will soon be a strike in which the laboring people of this country shall take a hand, and that strike will never end until manhood shall command a higher price than coal. There will be a strike that will not be transferred to a commission, compensated by the national treasury to make the greedy a farce, but the political power of the people will be united, and their strike at the ballot box will be more potent in the settlement of the industrial conflict than all the weapons that labor has used in the past. In the great strike for economic freedom every citizen will wield as great a power as Mitchell, and they will scorn to delegate their power into the hands of a president to whitewash the wrongs of labor with the decision of a strike commission. While children in rags and old men crippled with age are slowly freezing to death through lack of fuel, Mr. Mitchell appeals to the serfs of the coal barons to deliver harder and increase his output as the remedy to ameliorate the suffering from the cruel blasts of winter. He is not a word to say about what shall be done with the countless thousands of tons of coal that lie in the coal yards and railroad cars that are held to squeeze profit at the expense of human life. He is voiceless as a sphinx as a remedy that will make life more sacred and precious than property."

"Well might Hanna exclaim with truth: 'Instead of fighting Mitchell, the anthracite people ought to thank their lucky stars that they have him to reckon with in the end. They could well afford to spend \$1,000,000 to keep him where he is, instead of trying to destroy him and bringing a radical and trouble maker to the front to take his place.' The Star, as a labor lawyer, may join hands with Mark Hanna in throwing bouquets upon the conservatism of John Mitchell, but the Magazine looks with suspicion upon a leader who has turned complimentary rhetoric from a multi-millionaire whose thirty millions have been sprung from the destitution of American citizenship. The Magazine recognizes the class struggle and knows that as long as the few hold in their possession the means by which humanity exists, there can be no industrial peace."

THE POPULIST EDITION

"I am very glad the Appeal is so successful. The Populist number was certainly one of the greatest issues ever brought out by a Socialist paper. Some of the boys in Chicago were so enthusiastic about it that they were talking of sending it to thousands of voters here, notwithstanding the fact that it was not addressed to the wage-workers."

A. M. SIMONS,

Editor International Socialist Review.

The true bill which the Cook county grand jury of Illinois found against the coal dealers says they are organized in restraint of trade, but they are not responsible for the coal famine. How the coal dealers must be scared over this finding!

"We favor home rule for, and the early admission to statehood of, the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma."—National Republican Platform, 1900.

Congress has been gaggling and quibbling for weeks about the question of admitting the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory to statehood. What danger do the venerable fossils of the old parties apprehend from the admission of those territories?

The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of these territories are born Americans, who were citizens of other American states before they settled in the territories. Many of them helped to elect the men who are now wagging their silly heads in grave concern about admitting their former constituents to the full privileges of statehood. And now whole weeks are wasted in lung exercise about the advisability of giving these Americans the right to elect representatives and senators to the federal congress, because these same citizens happen to live a few hundred miles away from the place where they formerly cast their votes.

Everybody admits that these territories are not too small. Everybody agrees that their population is large enough to entitle them to statehood. Everybody is also ready to concede that there is wealth enough in the territories, a very essential point in the eyes of the capitalist politicians.

The fact is, these territories are a great deal more populous and wealthy than thirteen of the present states were when they were admitted. More even, their population is larger than that of some of the present states. In 1900, the territory of Arizona had 422,931 inhabitants; the state of Nevada only had 42,335. The territory of New Mexico had 195,310 inhabitants; the state of Delaware had only 184,735. The territory of Oklahoma had 338,331 inhabitants; the state of Vermont had only 343,641. The Indian Territory had 392,600 inhabitants; the state of Montana had only 243,349. The railroads of New Mexico alone are worth twice all the taxable wealth of Indiana and Ohio at the time they were admitted. And the ordinance of 1787, which is still in force, simply declares that whenever a territory has 60,000 "free inhabitants" it shall be admitted. And the republican party is pledged to secure their admission.

Yet in spite of these plain declarations, and with a republican majority in both houses, the statehood bill cannot pass. What, then, is the trouble?

Some cunning politician has made an amendment to the bill that Indian Territory shall form one state together with Oklahoma when they are admitted. But there is no public domain in Indian Territory, according to the politicians, from which to make apportionments for school lands, and so such land would have to be taken from Oklahoma. And because this is impracticable, none of the territories can be admitted.

This is professedly the only difficulty. The capitalist politicians are afraid that the people of those territories would have to carry too great a burden, and would not be able to maintain a sufficient number of public schools. Is that all? No, we had almost forgotten it, they would also have to support the necessary number of jails and asylums.

It seems that the people of those territories managed to instruct their children tolerably well, even without being states, for they maintained quite a number of public and private schools out of their own pockets. They could certainly continue to do so, if the territories became states. And as the people themselves expressed the wish to be admitted to the Union, they were evidently willing to accept any additional burdens that might be involved in such a step. As for jails and asylums, they were obviously not embarrassed by their absence. The western people have their own rugged manner of meeting out justice to offenders, and it is generally more effective and less expensive than the cumbersome red tape of the effete east.

But all these objections are mere childish subtleties. There are evidently certain commercial interests that are opposed to the will of the people, because they are not willing to bear the additional burdens which the people would gladly incur. Above all, these interests are afraid that the state legislatures would at once bridle their ruthless exploitation. And these commercial interests have the power, by the temptation which they offer to representatives without manhood and principle, to disfranchise 300,000 voters in national elections, for no other purpose than to swell the swag of a few greedy magnates.

Who these interests are, is not hard to guess. Whenever congress has lent itself to any crimes against the people, the railroads were at the bottom of them. The railroads are also at the bottom of this crime. They have instructed and bribed their tools in congress to oppose the will of the people in those territories. And at their bidding Congress betrays one million American people in a sham debate over the statehood question.

And yet another reason may be hidden behind the glib debates over the statehood question. Senator Foraker, in making his argument, said: "Oklahoma and Indian Territory would not make a state of too much area, too much wealth, too much population, too much intelligence."

Can it be possible? Too much wealth, too much population, and above all, too much intelligence, would be a bar to admission?

Too much intelligence? There is the rub. The people of those territories are too intelligent and too independent to submit quietly to the rule of the plutocracy. Worse still, from the capitalist point of view, they show a strong inclination to become Socialists. That is the great danger to the capitalist republic! Socialist senators and representatives sent by the most independent and picked fighters of the nation! What a horror! No, they must not be admitted.

Well, the people of those territories can get along without statehood a little longer, if it comes to a pinch. And when the Socialist tidal wave will sweep over this country in 1908, the Socialist senators and representatives from Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory will have no difficulty in being seated. The Co-Operative Commonwealth of the United States will include these territories as states, five minutes after the Socialist speaker of the house will have opened the first Socialist session of congress with the cry: "Hurrah for the Co-Operative Commonwealth!"

CAPITALIST MORALITY

A matrimonial syndicate has been organized in Germany, to be at the exclusive service of the titled spendthrifts whose bank accounts have not been able to keep pace with the extravagant demands of their superior and eccentric individuality. The main purpose of this syndicate is to secure those exquisite products of full dinner pail prosperity, boodles, and privilege, called American heiresses. The only condition for the successful consummation of this sacred union between dollar beauty and profligate begardom is that the compact shall be sealed with a commission of 5% to the syndicate for every type of this pure Ameri-

I WILL CURE YOU OF

Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure. I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.00. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism 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. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 943, Racine, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

can womanhood sold to the descendant of European robber aros.

While this sale of human flesh for titles is going on, the sanctimonious mouthpieces of the capitalist class on the pulpits prate about the sanctity of the American home, and the refined moral sense of the women of the American dollar aristocracy is offended at the idea of admitting a Mormon to the United States senate. A few months ago, when the prince of European profligates was to be crowned king of England, the same dainty damsels tore one another's hair in the struggle to be admitted to the royal show. And the highly sensitive daughter of the bronco busting brave who presides over the fates of the greatest robber republic on earth, wept tears of despair because she could not get a chance to touch elbows with the lewd courtiers of the royal libertine.

No matter what one may think about the Mormons and their marriage customs, it is a disgusting spectacle to see the women of the most immoral bourgeoisie on earth feign a moral resentment over the entrance of a Mormon to such a senate as that of the United States. For every member of that body has grown rich on the toil of other men, women and children, who died in misery and despair, victims of this immoral system of wage slavery. And there is not one man in the senate who can dare to cast the first stone at any of his fellow men, because every one of them has a skeleton in his own closet. And if the truth were known about their private lives, it would reveal a picture of commercial monogamy, profligation, and adultery that would gladden the heart of a demon.

Every one of these fine strong souls objects strenuously to the inauguration of a system, that would make all men and women masters of themselves and give clean and honest love a fair chance to find a home among the human race.

This year the total Socialist vote in the United States was approximately 300,000, which was more than double the vote of 1900. If it increases 100% every two years for the next ten years, (and I believe that it will do even better) the result would be as follows: Vote in 1902, 300,000; in 1904, 600,000; in 1906, 1,200,000; in 1908, 2,400,000; in 1910, 4,800,000; and in 1912 it will have reached the respectable total of 9,600,000. In conclusion, will say: The study of Socialism is intensely interesting, and no man's education is complete without a clear understanding of this momentous subject.—John W. Gardner, in Lakota, N. D., American.

WEAK MEN CURED FREE

Send Name and Address To-Day—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and en-



h, Strength and Vigor For Men. Large small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 917 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and I am highly pleased with your remedy."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

News From the Warpath.

It's about time now for another Maine to be won up.

The People's Press of Albany, Ore., has been solidated with the Liberator of the same place.

The chattel slave came into the world C. O. but the wage slave is paid for on the installment plan.—Mother Jones.

The official vote of the Michigan Socialists reported to be 4,571. This is a gain of over 2% over the vote of 1900, which was 2,826.

Chicago comrades of the twentieth ward who are not yet members of the Socialist party, are requested to communicate with Comrade F. H.ONEY, 905 Polk street, Chicago, Ill.

If the Appeal continues on the lines it follows in its last (or Populist) issue, we shall have no more occasion for criticism, but only earliest approval.—Seattle Socialist.

All Socialist co-operatives who wish to assist systematically in the organization of the Socialist party, are requested to address M. E. LEMINGER, 4514 Lake Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hearst is going into Boston, Mass., and Los Angeles, Cal., to make sentiment for his presidential boom. It is a case of the man seeking the office, instead of the office seeking the man.

Socialists of Ingham county, Mich., are requested to communicate with Comrade Ernest PUTNAM, Williamston, Mich., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket for the spring elections.

Emperor William of Germany was raked over the coals by the Socialist representatives in the reichstag during a recent session of that body. The speaker of the house, Count von Ballestram, tried to shut off the debate, but met with such determined opposition that he was forced to resign.

The three Socialist representatives in the Massachusetts legislature forced the republican majority, after some resistance, to consider the question of municipal fuel yards. The order as passed includes the following points: The constitutionality of municipal fuel yards, and the right of the various cities and towns to decide whether an emergency exists that calls for the institution of such yards.

The Socialists of Butte, Mont., have nominated a full ticket for the municipal campaign and adopted a straight platform, without immediate demands. Comrade Leamy is nominated as candidate for mayor, and Comrade Dale as candidate for treasurer. Comrade McCormick for police magistrate, and the following comrades for aldermen: Hoar, Lowney, Calder, Stenberg, Sager, Johnson, Ambrose, Pierce.

Comrade Haack, a Socialist councillor of Sheboygan, Wis., introduced a resolution favoring municipal ownership of an electric light plant. The capitalist councillors, in order to head this off, introduced a resolution to refer the matter to a committee of private citizens, who have already wasted three years in "considering" the matter. Of course, the Socialists voted against this. And now the capitalist press says the Socialists voted against municipal ownership.

The Indiana comrades are stirring up the sluggish. At a recent mass meeting in Indianapolis, they had Mother Jones, who told how she became a Socialist. Comrade W. T. Brown spoke on January 11. On February 3, Comrade F. Wentworth spoke to a crowded house, and on the next day Comrade J. F. Carey, representative from Massachusetts, lectured to a large and enthusiastic audience. On March 15 Comrades F. G. Strickland and J. Oneal will speak, and Father McGrady is also billed for a lecture some time in March.

S. B. Dutcher, the president of the "Impartial" National Economic League whose secret circular the Appeal published recently, has declined to debate with Comrade Fraser of the Socialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn. Debates with Socialists do not belong to the means of "intelligent study and investigation of social problems" which the League will include in its program. The League will make propaganda for Socialism, nevertheless, no matter how it carries on its crusade against Socialism. Emperor William has found out that the best way to make Socialists is to attack Socialism, and the League will soon make a similar discovery. By all means, attack us good and hard, Mr. Dutcher, but don't come out in the open where we can get back at you. That would be "un-American" and "impracticable" don'tcherknow.

The National Economic League has been organized by thoughtful, careful men, good citizens, for the express purpose of counteracting such incendiary and anarchist publications as the Coming Nation. The business men of this country do not know that there are thousands of vile sheets like this that are kept alive by exciting the passions of the working people.—Circular of the National Economic League. How it hurts those good citizens, the business men, to see the working class waking up and threatening the system of exploitation with extinction. How the capitalist anarchists howl about anarchism, when labor demands its just dues. Flow away. It is all the satisfaction you will get. The more you howl the more will the working class, whom you dare to call anarchists, awake to a realization of the class character of present society.

All roads lead to Socialism nowadays. It even cropped up last week in that hotbed of capitalism the Marquette Club in this city in a discussion on "trusts," where Judge Grosscup got in on the tail end of the argument with the declaration that the trusts were bringing Socialism.

Franklin McVeagh didn't have any accurate information on trusts but thought it would be best to leave the whole matter with Roosevelt. To Rabbi Hirsch the trust was a "moral" question, while Attorney Levy Mayer taunted the crowd with the declaration that the trust owners were neither better nor worse than present company. Then Judge Grosscup chipped in with his direful prophecy of the coming of Socialism.

By the by this is the same club that after the assassination of McKinley, announced with a flourish of trumpets that they were out after the scalps of "Socialists and anarchists." Now in a little over a year they don't have to leave their own premises to discover both.—Chicago Socialist.

The following resolution was passed by the Socialists of Malden, Mass.:

Whereas, Job Harriman, candidate for vice president of the Social Democratic party in 1900, has come out for fusion with the Union Labor party of California, and

Whereas, The national constitution of the Socialist party of America expressly forbids fusion with non-Socialist political parties; therefore, in view of the fact that he had

liberally violated the fundamental principles of Socialism by espousing fusion, be it

Resolved, That said Job Harriman shall be expelled from the Socialist party of America and that we call upon the various branches or locals of the party to give their endorsement to the above resolution so that our national secretary shall initiate a referendum vote of the party, as to whether the above Job Harriman shall be expelled from the party or not.

P. S.—It requires an endorsement of five locals in three different states to bring this proposition to a referendum vote of the party. Locals endorsing the above will please send an account of their action to the party press and notify E. C. Yates, 605 Highland ave., Malden, Mass.

Mr. Roosevelt has expressed forcibly his feeling toward those who do much by word of mouth, but do not lift a pound from the shoulder of those whose misfortunes are the capital of the easy philanthropist.

"I have grown to feel a disgust," he says, "with the radical social reformers, a disgust which is quite as radical as any extreme reformer they can have. I give no place to social reformers, except those who aid in striving to make things better. I have seen a good deal of it in the time that I have been intimately connected with the city of New York, but I have not seen the least bit of effective work done by those who insist upon doing everything, and unless they can do everything, will do nothing."—John Bancroft Devins, D. D., in New York Observer.

We can assure Mr. Roosevelt that we reciprocate his disgust. We, and the majority of the class to whom we belong, are disgusted with him and the slick politicians who have been mouthing about their interest for the workingmen and who have never done anything for them, and never will do anything for them. We are, besides, in the happy position that his disgust cannot affect us in the least. But our disgust will be felt at the ballot box and that is the spot where Teddy and his class are vulnerable. And the unctuous reverend who shares the feelings of the distinguished roisterer should turn over his bible and see where he can find a quotation that coincides with Roosevelt's sentiment that "a good soldier must not only be willing, but eager to fight."

Funds For Populist Edition. We have the promise of 100,000 more names of southern Populists. The edition has now reached 500,000, but will go still higher.

Amount previously reported, \$391.04. J. J. Jackson, \$1; R. J. Chesney, \$1; L. J. Mitchell, \$1; Grenola, Kan., \$5; Kate A. Malloy, 25c; Rose Smith, 10c; Lizzie Smith, 10c; Hayes Smith, 10c; Eddie Smith, 10c; Laura Smith, 10c; Johnnie Malloy, 10c; Alice Smith, 10c; H. W. Patterson, \$1; Lucetta R. Linegar, \$1; A. B. MacGillivray, 50c; Jas. Derany, 20c; Jas. A. Walker, \$1; J. W. L. Tucker, 25c; L. B. Smith, 75c; J. E. Chapson, \$5; Mrs. R. Dyer, 25c; Wm. Shelton, \$1; Thos. Dillet, 25c; Jas. Bisbee, 25c; Mrs. L. E. Cole, \$1; C. H. Jenness, \$1; Gro. Gersten, 80c; J. H. Sverdrup, 25c; L. A. Wait, 50c; J. H. Lentz, 50c; W. Roper, 25c; D. Bailey, \$1; Anton Julks, \$1; Fred W. Gleason, 25c; John W. Gardner, \$1; H. Kilgore, 25c; J. Steel, \$1; D. Simmons, 75c; W. C. Burk, \$1; J. A. Carlisle, 50c; R. A. Chandler, \$1; Jacob Ruff, \$1; T. Korstadt, \$1; W. H. Newer, 50c; J. H. West, 50c; John Mc-Nitt, 75c; Geo. Wheeler, \$3.25; R. M. Stanton, \$2; J. Tomlinson, \$2; W. H. Pitts, \$1.50; W. H. Freeland, 25c; Geo. Razez, 35c; O. H. Hathaway, 53c; R. R. Hathaway, 35c; S. L. Comrades, Providence, R. I., 25c; C. E. Oberchain, 75c; N. Venner, \$1; Detroit, Mich., 50c; E. H. Weatherby, 50c; Jay Jackson, Miss., \$1.75; Liberty, Texas, 50c; D. S. Prentice, 65c; E. H. Stuart, \$1; Herman Fasset, 25c; J. Gilliland, 40c; H. Schmetz, 30c; Mrs. Fannie C. Annis, \$2; Chas. Brails, 75c; J. E. Suggett, \$1.50; H. Thacher, \$1.45; A. B. Carleton, 50c; N. J. Slaghter, 50c; Thos. N. Coombs, 50c; W. H. Dye, \$1; H. Raitheal, \$1; A. Delamas, \$1; C. C. Reynolds, \$2.50; Ben F. Waters, 55c; P. T. Nelson, 30c; C. Shambaugh, \$7.50; W. N. Patterson, \$1; S. S. Sutherland, \$3; Jay Jackson, Miss., 98c; Chas. E. White, \$2.27; O. Wederborg, \$1; M. G. McKnight, \$1.75; J. C. Stearns, 60c; J. S. Lichty, 50c; Geo. W. Deafenbaugh, 25c; John Rude, 50c; M. I. Davis, 50c; David Spangler, \$1; Max Burgholzer, 50c. Total, \$473.39.

The Greeks who had property and were therefore not slaves, believed or pretended to believe that slaves had no souls, though they were of the same flesh and blood as the rulers. At one time the wars in which the rulers always robbers engaged, had decimated their fighting men until they were in danger from the other nations. In this extremity they took several thousands of their slaves and armed them to fight against their enemies. The slaves being injured to work and privation made the best fighters, and mowed down their enemy like straw. It was a disgrace to the property owners to feel themselves under obligation to their slaves, and when the victorious army of slaves returned home the masters pretended that they had earned their liberty and that they were to be crowned with laurels and made into men. They were taken a few at a time to be initiated into the mysteries of being made into men and were murdered in small squads, those outside not knowing what was occurring on the inside of the mystic circle. They were all slain. What was done to the Greek working classes is being done in a different manner to the workingmen today by the capitalist or master class. True they do not seduce them into enclosures (except in rare instances like the Idaho bull pens and the Latimer massacre), but they use them to create wealth and power for the ruling class and then deny them food, clothing and fuel until they fade away in disease and perish. They are used for the master class just as they were in Greece. If the Greek working people had been at all wise they would never have listened to the promises of their masters, and aided them, just as if they were wise today they would not work and produce wealth which their masters revel in while they occupy the meanest houses, wear the meanest clothing and feed on the meanest food. Working people, you are made into mere chattels by the system of private capital now in vogue, just as were the Greeks by the recognition of private property then. Will you always be blind?

I send you a splendid word of cheer from Wisconsin for all the comrades everywhere, writes Comrade Carl D. Thompson. "I have been speaking less than a month for the movement here and find every promise of a splendid work. At Milwaukee, our nine days meetings were almost a revival. We took in 52 new members and sold \$14.50 worth of literature, and raised \$40 for the state work. At Darlington, where I spoke on January 23, we organized a branch which will start with perhaps fifty members. At Janesville and Kiel, the cigarmakers are doing heroic and telling work. The halls were packed to the door at Chilton, Whitewater, Hayton, Plymouth, everywhere splendid meetings. At Darlington, 173 citizens signed a resolution endorsing Congressman Jenkins' bill to have the government raise the railroads and the coal mines. Something is going to drop."

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Drops From the Well of Capitalist Wisdom.

Prominent princesses of the German empire are leaders of a league to raise the emorals of the emperor's court and also of the country at large. Isn't it a crime against the divinely appointed ruler to intimate that his court needs a good house cleaning? A good thing that the people who say so belong to the divine set themselves. Now, if they will confine their efforts to Billy and his courtiers, the country will take care of itself.

President Parry of the National Association of Manufacturers has sent out another alarm and implores his colleagues on his knees to get together against organized labor. But what becomes of the identity of interests which the National Economic League is going to prove, if Parry keeps on telling the world that they are liars? Get together with the League, Mr. Parry, and co-ordinate your efforts a little better. By the way, what has become of the challenge Comrade Max S. Hayes sent you?

"It is getting to be a fine state of affairs in the United States," shrieks D. M. Parry, "when a citizen does not dare to utter a single word of protest against a movement which has declared itself against the church, the law, and last of all has arrayed itself against the state militia." There you are, union men, you are infidels, lawbreakers, and traitors to your country. Why? Because you have the presumption to be free men in your own country. Parry thinks this country was made for the capitalists.

"A man does not have to say ditto to everything which Dr. Hillis and President Elliot said. But every man who is a man will stand by the substance of what they said and by the spirit of it all." So writes the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. And what is the substance of the expressions of Hillis and Elliot? Hillis has glorified the scab as a "hero." Naturally, every capitalist who is a capitalist will do the same, and will stand by the vulgar capitalist spirit of it all. But are the capitalists the only men in the United States?

"A movement which drives its members from the national guard is to be regarded with suspicion by all law abiding and patriotic citizens," howls the Indianapolis Sentinel. "Good people desire the maintenance of a militia to which they can have recourse in times of trouble. People who want to do away with it, evidently have sinister designs against the government of the United States." That means in clear English, capitalists desire the maintenance of a militia, to which they can have recourse in times of trouble with the workingmen. And if the latter wish to do away with the militia, they must have designs to run the government of the United States themselves. That's just what they have.

"It is hard to explain the amazing apathy and indifference of the average employer to the stupendous changes going on around him in the labor world, except that he is so busy with the swirl of dollars immediately under his nose as to make him supremely unconscious of the butcher's knife aimed at his vitals." This is a chunk of the sterling wisdom aimed in a recent propaganda pamphlet of the National Metal Trades Association at the stubborn capitalists who refuse to believe that the interests of capital and labor are not identical. "The swirl of dollars" is in danger, and if the capitalist hogs do not take their noses out of the swirl long enough to prepare for the "stupendous changes" that are threatening, hogs and swill and everything will be lost. What a pity that would be!

Congress has refused to leave the Department of Labor independent of the newly created Department of Commerce. The idea is that the Secretary of the Department of Commerce would have no jurisdiction over the Commissioner of Labor and could not, therefore, interfere with the discharge of his duties. If this is a good excuse, why not make the Department of Commerce subsidiary to the Department of Labor? The Commissioner of Labor would have no power to interfere with the Commissioner of Commerce. But no commerce must have a secretary, and labor must be satisfied with being a side issue to the commercial establishment and with a common "commissioner." Labor is the fifth wheel on the wagon, as usual. But what is the use of having a special Department of Commerce? The whole congress is nothing but a Department of Commerce, organized for the purpose of doing business in the interest of the capitalist class. It's labor's own fault, though it would be treason to go into politics for themselves and elect workingmen who would make the whole machinery of government a Department of Labor.

The objections stated by the parliamentary council in England against the introduction of the eight hour bill contain the following interesting confessions: "The present eight-hour day laws in thirteen of the United States are a dead letter—not one of them is enforced or attempted to be enforced." In other words because American capitalist politicians do not enforce labor laws, therefore it is waste of time for English capitalist politicians to present bills for laws that would not be enforced anyway.

"Reductions of hours of labor bear heaviest not on the employer, not on the man who has money to spend, but on those who cannot stand the increased speed, and are, therefore, forced to a choice between a lower standard of comfort or an intensity of strain which they cannot bear." The employer can stand it, because he gets back by increasing the speed, what he loses by a reduction of hours. And the weak workingman simply has to look for an easier and worse paid job, or kill himself by overstraining. In these few words is summed up the whole futility of the pure and simple trade-union movement.

"The logical sequence of state regulation of hours is state regulation of wages." And the logical sequence of this, which the capitalist mind is careful not to think out, is state regulation of all industries under the control of the working class.

"Letters From a Selfmade Merchant to His Son" is the title of a book written by John Graham, head of the house of Graham & Co., pork packers in Chicago. The following nuggets from this work of a hog genius deserve special notice:

"The first thing that any education ought to give a man is character, the second thing is education." Why education is worth having is shown in this brilliant passage: "Does a college education pay? Does it pay to feed a pork trimmings at five cents a pound at the hopper and draw out nice, cunning little 'country' sausages at twenty cents a pound at the other end?" This is refreshing, of course. But we don't get down to the bedrock of what education is really good for, until we have read this drop of fat from the author's hog brain: "It takes doctors, lawyers, engineers, poets, and I don't know what, to run the busi-

ness, and I reckon that improvements which call for persons will be creeping in next." After this sublimely

Figures That Are Eloquent

Below, I give you some figures, which eloquently speak for themselves. In the first column, after the states, are the number of volunteer pledges, and in the second column are the numbers multiplied by 260, showing what our circulation will be in each state at the end of the year...

Table with 4 columns: State, Pledges, Amt., and Total. Lists states from Alabama to Nebraska with their respective pledge counts and amounts.

Volunteer No. form with fields for Name, Postoffice, Street and No., and State. Includes instructions for filling out the form.

APPEAL ARMY

The more we work for Socialism the quicker it will come. Comrades, don't let the Socialist commonwealth come without putting in your best licks to help bring it about.

I asked a friend a few days ago to take the Appeal. He refused, on the ground of taking too many papers. But the fun of it is, his wife says if he don't take it, she will, for she likes the Appeal better than all the others.

his time who attempted to throttle the truth. Writes a Kentucky comrade: 'I sold all those subscription cards to railroad men. The millions are waiting for the boys to approach them in a gentle, genteel, social, Socialistic manner...'

Garnered From the Silence

A Pen Picture of Farm Life. I ne'er can quite get over Bein' raised upon a farm, And ground that old log farmhouse There lingers many a charm...

Senator Quay's legislature in Pennsylvania is thinking seriously of passing a bill prohibiting newspapers from cartooning political questions.

MORPHINE Free Trial Treatment advertisement for morphine, opium, or other drug habit.

Co-operation In Publishing Socialist Literature advertisement.

Month's Trial advertisement for Dr. A. S. Johnson's Brain and Nervous Tonic.

MONEY IN GOOD CABBAGE advertisement for a book about growing money on a cabbage patch.

SUGAR \$1.47 BBL advertisement for KOHL'S SUGAR with a list of products and prices.

Rheumatism Cured Without Medicine advertisement for Magic Foot Drafts.