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Do You Know that the Unions of America Can Name the Government they Want? No. 230 will Show It

NO DICTATION.

MANY people think that socialism would subject all life to dictation by a (very likely) unintelligent majority, and lead to endless "town-meetings," discussions, squabbling, interfering with things better left alone.—A Reader.

Such people, however well-intentioned, do not understand the conditions that will flow from public ownership of industries. They have in their mind a political organism and not an industrial one. The trouble today is, that the voters are not intelligent on the subjects that they vote on. They are not trained in statecraft, but are mere machines at the ballot box, voting on problems of which they are totally ignorant, and therefore easily deceived. In its final analysis, socialism has no political government. It is purely industrial—has to do with the vocations of men in productive channels. I will try to illustrate this for the writer of the above who seeks light on the matter.

I feel that I am only stating a truism when I say that no one can judge the qualifications of another for a place unless he knows somewhat the duties and requirements of the place. Thus no one can of his own knowledge affirm that a physician is competent unless he knows the profession. If he assumes to judge from the general reputation, he is taking other people's opinions who are as likely as ignorant as himself. We cannot judge those of higher knowledge than we possess. A teacher on the opening day of school, questioning the pupil sent him, can assign each to their proper class and grade, but should one come who has a greater fund of knowledge than the teacher, such pupil could not be assigned because the teacher could not tell how much more of knowledge he had than himself, nor whether such knowledge be false or true. We cannot judge what we do not know.

Socialism puts every person under environments that makes no need of each to judge of what he or she has no knowledge of. That is where it is wholly different from a political government. For instance, the public knows little or nothing about the operation of the printing business and therefore cannot vote intelligently on matters pertaining to it. But those who have been brought up in the business have all the knowledge of it and they are competent to have a voice in its rules and regulations, each in his special department—to the highest level of his knowledge. Thus the printers should elect their own foreman, but should not vote for the foreman of the press department, for that would be a field in which they are more or less ignorant, but of which the workers in that department are wholly competent, else there are no competent persons on earth. And so on in the mail room, the stereotyping room, the clerk or office room, the ink making department, the various departments of the paper mills, the type foundries, machine shops that make the machinery of printing and other lines of production, until the whole industrial system is thus operated. Then each department will be operated by rules of which each voter in that department has full knowledge. These foremen and superintendents will not make the laws, but will simply execute such rules as the majority has decided will be good for the department and produce harmony with other related departments. No person would then vote on matters of which he had no knowledge. A government of shop would replace a government of people by a few for the benefit of a few. When each line of industry were thus controlled, you would have industrial harmony. What use would you have for any other kind of government? When society made a place in the industries for every person, there would be no idle unless they desired idleness, and such persons would have no part of the benefits of the public products. Any place in the public service would provide a reward that would supply every want of any person, for when all industries were thus operated no one would benefit by having a dozen little plants where one great one would enable the workers to use higher ideals in machinery and methods, and increase the average production of wealth per day which would go to the workers and throw no one out of employment. But you will likely reply that there are some things that require action that do not refer to shops, such as public institutions. But you must remember that ALL things under socialism will be public institutions. The schools will be directed by those in it, the theater, excursions, etc., will be directed by those in the department of entertainment. If a great amount of the labor of the nation is to be diverted to some extraordinary development, such as building immense permanent exposition buildings, perhaps fifty fold greater than the World's Fair at Chicago, that is a matter that the dullest mind can decide whether it wants it or not, that will be submitted to the vote of the whole people. And by the way that is one of the things that the government today should build and sustain, that every child might visit and brighten its mind more than by years of book study.

You see you would have no use of governors, judges, lawyers, sheriffs, court clerks, deed recorders, treasurers for money handling, constables, justices. There would be nothing for such people to do. The action of each person would be responsible to his fellows in the department to which he was attached. But if each had the same opportunity to be educated, clothed, instructed, and receive a reward for labor that would supply

all his wants (not limited to needs) there would be no crime.

Congress would be selected from each vocation, more as a body of statisticians than anything else. This body, comparing the results of the labor of the nation, would know how much wheat, corn, leather, etc., would be needed for the year's supply and each department would then be instructed about its needs.

There would be no need of having one place receive a greater reward than another, for ANY place would enable the worker to have every thing he could use, provided he did his little meed of labor. Positions as foremen, superintendents, directors, congressmen would only be accepted by the competent, because there would be nothing additional attached to them except honor, and if the incumbent were not competent there would not be honor but humiliation, for those who had selected him would know the requirements of the place and could judge him from a definite knowledge. There would be no town meetings, no squabbling, no interfering. The reward being the same there would be no scheming for places where one could rob and deceive. Every person who lived without association to some line of industry would be recognized as a thief and bear the mark to all men. No one would desire that distinction.

THE great publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. New York, N. Y. bathing in the great wave of Prosperity was drawn in the undertow and followed the great publishing house of Harper Bros. into the vortex of failure, to which we are told 97% of men who engage in business find their commercial graves.

FAILURE OF SUCCESS.

We will probably be told that these great houses were lacking in business ability or capital. The fact that they had built up business amounting to millions is no proof that they had business ability or that the millions they possessed was sufficient capital! There was one factor in these failures, and all other failures, of which they were more or less ignorant, and that one factor caused their downfall.

The men who manipulate the money of a country are the men who control all the other business and these houses went into debt and were therefore helpless before men who had their capital in money while these houses had their capital only in goods. And so they fell, and so will millions of other business men, great and small, fall. The accumulations of two or three generations of active business men is in one moment swept away and they are left practically paupers.

How much better it would have been for them to have a system in which every effort brings certain reward, and enable them to enjoy all the good things of life with none of the mental worries that now beset those engaged in the struggle of competition. The tendency of all business today is to do everything on the most gigantic scale. The little fellow is crushed out, even if he is not in debt, by the fellow who can handle the largest aggregation of capital, using better machinery and methods than is possible to the little fellows. If he branches out to increase his business so he can better compete with others of greater capital, he is then at the mercy of the money-leader, and in time goes down.

No one can stand still. He must either go backward in the race of capital or go forward by risking, like a gambler, all that he has in the wild scramble to get on top. The few succeed, the many fall. And yet the successful people are not happy, they are never blessed with peace of mind, they are never sure of their foothold. Day and night the stress of business weighs upon them and they are old before their time. To them the world is one vast Vanity Fair, in which they are engaged in picking pockets of all the unsuspecting millions. And other pick-pockets are on the lookout to get the booty from them that they have gathered from the millions. What a delightful system! It is insanity run mad!

And yet we are asked to bow down and worship this Moloch of Commercialism, as the greatest achievement of the race, as an evidence of superior civilization, as divinely appointed. But it is running its course, the last sands of life are rapidly going out of its hour-glass of time. It reminds me of a great oak in the forest, that has stood the ravages of generations of time. Its great bulk and heavy bark betoken a tower of strength, and some day when a gentle zephyr topples it over we discover that its heart has been rotting for years, its strength sapped and it had only the appearance of strength.

The Commercialism of today is tottering to its fall and ten years will see the world embracing the idea that things should be produced for use and not for profit, that gambling (now called business) is immoral and destructive of all that is good and noble in humanity.

THE Madison, S. D., Outlook, a democratic paper, says that the struggle of the coming century will be between conservatism and socialism, and that the Democratic party must get down off the fence and take one side or the other. Some democratic editors have been reading and find themselves in incongenial company.

This Paper is Produced by Unions Labor on a Forty-seven Hour Week; Under Socialism the Workers Would Receive About Five Times as Much Pay for a Twenty-four Hour Week.



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LET me illustrate a problem in economics: Suppose the citizens of a community should desire to have water works to supply the needs of the people. They would have to pay the cost of such service, whether private enterprise did it or whether they did it publicly.

Suppose, now, that instead of having one large plant sufficiently great to meet that supply, regardless of how owned they should build 10 or 20 or 50 little plants, which combined would give the desired services. Which would be the reasonable way?

You can readily see that if a number of small capitalists owned these small plants, that they could not operate them with the same economy as one large plant. The same conditions, of course, would be attached to plants if owned by the public.

What I want to get you to see is, that many little plants would be a very wasteful method, regardless of how owned, to supply the products they want, and that the citizens, somehow and somewhere, would have to pay the necessarily added cost. This proposition is so plain that you will likely laugh at me for trying to get you to see something that everybody can see. But your vision is not so clear when I substitute the word "food" for water. For you insist that the more stores, the more competition you have, the cheaper you get goods, and you refuse to see that all the rents, taxes, heats, lights, interests, advertising, bad debts, delivery wagons, idle time of clerks waiting for customers, are expenses that many stores must put upon you in increased price of goods, just as certainly as you would have to pay these things in an increased price of water if you had 30 or 40 water corporations as you now have stores to supply you with practically the same things; and just as you would be at the mercy of one water company, if it were owned by individual interests, so you would be at the mercy of one store if it were owned by a large corporation.

BUT if you owned the water works collectively you would get the lowest possible cost in one plant as you would get your goods in one store if the public owned that store, just as it now owns the postoffice. There is no more sense, reason or logic in having from a dozen to a thousand stores in a place than there would be in having from a dozen to a thousand postoffices or water plants. Can't you get that through your noggin?

THE Deseret News of Salt Lake city, after fairly stating the aims of socialism, quotes the following to infer that socialism is against THE INNOCENT morals: The idea that socialism would be the panacea for all human ills must be dismissed. In Germany it seems to have a tendency to loose morals, which in the end will prove fatal to any social structure. Mr. E. H. Steiner, in a recent number of the Outlook illustrates this. He tells of an interview with Dr. Kumer, at the headquarters of the socialists in Berlin. Mr. Steiner expressed his astonishment at the fact that so many young people lived together without being married, to which Dr. Kumer replied: "You must live somewhere in the backwoods to be astonished at that; we are beginning to be astonished if they get married. No, I can't give you any figures how many couples live that way, nearly everybody has a mistress. They find it more convenient; they can both keep at work; the responsibilities are less, and when they get tired of each other they separate."

Nothing could better prove the moral aspirations of socialists in Germany and everywhere else. Germany is NOT controlled by socialists but by the same commercial spirit that controls this country, which has reduced the working people to such a state of poverty and dependence that men fear to assume the responsibility of a family and the above is the result. It is getting the same way in the United States, more and more every year. When Germany succumbs to the socialists, as it surely will in the next few years, the means of production and distribution will be furnished by the people for their mutual use and benefit, and as the entire products of their labor will go to them, their income will be so great that women and children will no longer be necessary for the family support, and marriages will no longer be shunned for fear of its burdens. The News, ignorantly or maliciously blames the socialists with the crimes of the men who are opposing socialism. It might as well blame socialists for upholding monarchy, seeing that a monarch sits on the neck of the German people. The income of each worker will be more than \$5000 a year under socialism, in every land, and there will be no need of both the men and women avoiding marriage because they both have to slave for enough wealth to keep soul and body together. All the ills that affect the members of society today are the effects of the present competitive system, and not of socialism, which has never yet controlled any land.

Remember No. 230 will go to press April 20. Send in your orders.

WILL the Cincinnati please tell the APPEAL what else but labor there is in a hat?

Of course there is fur THAT TROU- and the skin of a sheep, BLESOME HAT, etc. but these are made by nature and not by man and man has no right to charge those who use that which man has not made. The 40 cents noted as paid for the production of a hat pays the men who do any needful thing in taking the elements and fashioning a hat. Society is organized on such an insane basis that no set of hat makers would be permitted to produce hats unless they paid those who hold the titles to the natural and artificial elements that are necessary to the production and distribution of hats. It would require every social factor to be inside the co-operation before it could be done. The production of a hat involves every vocation in life. It does not stand alone, something that can be produced independently of any other article. It involves coal and iron mining for the material of the machines, the chemists and the machinists, the house builders and the clothing makers, the food producers and the transporters. But if all were on the same basis of production, eliminating all the items of tribute in any phase of any thing, then the exchange of time on hats would bring the hat maker anything that took an equal time to produce wear and tear of tools being of course a part of the cost. Under such conditions, using even greater economies than now prevail, by the keeping up of many hat factories, a hatter would get ten to twenty times what he now does for his work. And so would every other vocation.

THE New York legislature has just passed a bill providing for the erection in New York city of a Municipal Bath House, patterned after the one in Boston that was built under Mayor Quincy and which is the finest establishment of its kind in the world. This is how municipal ownership in Boston is a failure, as the capitalist papers are busy telling their readers now. But even the New-York republicans do not believe it a failure, for they have examined the workings of the Boston Municipality.

The inconsistency of these legislators never seems to dawn on them. This bath house operated by the public, practically free, will seriously interfere with the profits of private-owned bath houses. If private enterprise is better than public enterprise, why should the state authorize the city of New York to appropriate large sums of money when private enterprise has plenty of idle capital, they tell us, to do all the things necessary to be done? It always strikes me as exceedingly silly why people should want to own a house in order to get away from the exploitation of a landlord, and do not want to own an interest in the factories and railroads and banks and stores that they may avoid the exploitations of the gentry who manipulate such things. If it is better for a lot of capitalists to own these things than for the people to own them, it is better for the capitalists to own all the homes and all the farms than for the people to own them. If not, why not?

A REAGAN, I T., reader wants to know the labor cost of a farm wagon. On page 36 of the 13th annual United States Labor Report I find the following: Farm wagon, body brake, double box, spring seat, 34 skels, wheels 3 feet 5 inches and 4 feet 5 inches, 14 inch tread, is made in the average time of one person in 48 hours and 18 minutes, and the wages paid for its production is \$7.15.

This does not include the putting of the wood and iron in the factory, for which you might allow \$1 as being more than ample allowance for what the workers are paid for doing that part of the wagon. It is safe to say that such a farm wagon is produced from the time the wood is in the forest and the iron in the earth for less than \$9 in wages, and less than five days work of 10 hours of one person.

All the difference between this cost and what you pay for such a wagon is what the crude system of production and distribution costs you to sustain, for which you get no benefit directly or indirectly. The difference does not go to the manufacturer, but is absorbed by the costs of competition, in items like tax, insurance, advertising, commissions, profits, interest dividends, etc. By the way, you should send to Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C., for this report. It will be sent you free and you will find the time and money cost of several hundred articles that will surprise you. It is the most revolutionary report ever issued by any government on earth.

ONE in a position to know writes me that the mail matter passing through the Jacksonville, Fla., postoffice during the month of March weighs three times as much as the average for the rest of the year. It was weighed during March to determine on what basis the railroads should be paid for four years. This condition of affairs is not only in Jacksonville but all over the nation. By this means the roads get paid for many times the service they perform out of the postal receipts, taking fully \$20,000,000 a year more than they are entitled to, even under the extortionate rates charged the public. Great quantities of second-class matter are mailed and remailed during the month, and the congressmen and senators set a number of their clerks, paid by the public, to send out immense and unnecessary documents through the mails during the weighing month so it will increase the weights on which the adjustment of the pay of railroads is made for the four years. This is another beauty of private ownership of railroads. If the roads were owned and operated by the public such schemes would not profit any one and would therefore not be perpetrated. But then the public likes to be skinned. They would prefer to be taxed into the poor house if their political masters tell them that it is best for them. They are as wedded to their superstitions and ignorance as the fetich worshippers of Central Africa. They are great on being democrats and republicans.

THE city of Pelzer, S. C., with a population of 6000, is owned, body, stock and barrel by the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, whose will is supreme. It has no city government, councils, mayor or police; no newspaper is allowed to be published in it, and it permits no courts, saloons, theaters, politicians or negroes in it. The president of the company is all of these things, owns everything, directs everybody—is monarch absolute. This place is 17 years old and employs 1500 working people. The savings bank has \$100,000 deposits, which, as there is no private property allowed, may be said to represent all the surplus except a few household goods, of all these 17 years labor of 1500 people! To bring it into close range, we have the following factors: Seventeen years of 300 days mean 5100 days for each worker during the time; then 1500 workers have worked 1500x5100=7,650,000 days. For this they get grub, a place to sleep, some clothes and \$100,000 or 14 cents a day in cash above their keep! If that is not a capitalistic heaven, what would be? And I will bet that most of the people there actually think they have a pretty good thing! But then people can be trained into believing any old thing.

Now please note the function of money in this transaction. Being no other place to put their money, the people put their little savings in the savings bank provided by their master. On Saturday the master takes these savings of the people and pays them their wages out of it—pays them their own money. This money drifts right back to the savings bank ready for paying the wages on the next pay day. No need of script. The people furnish the money to pay their own wages. Great plan, eh?

PUBLIC ownership means that the people should own something and not corporations own everything. If it is desirable that the people own their homes, it is equally desirable that the people own the shops, farms and transportation. If it is better for the corporations to own the latter then it is better for them to own the former. And is paying rent better than owning and not paying rent? Is paying rent in the way of profits on the products of labor of others less burdensome than paying rent for a home? Isn't it the same thing? If it is desirable to own stock in corporations that are paying, even though you do not have absolute personal control, why is it not as desirable to have an equal interest in all the industries of the nation? You would then have an equal voice in the management of them and each could protect himself against extortion. If such interest would not be worth anything because so small, then your vote might as well be taken from you because its interest in the whole political machinery is so small as to be of no protection to you. There is no line of reasoning that can be construed to favor other than ourselves owning and operating the industries. And the only way we can all own and have a voice in them is for the public, the government, the collectivity, to own and operate them for the equal interest of all.

THE hearts of the American people and their love for Liberty and self-government, are with the Cubans, Porto Ricans the Filipinos and the Boers, but the mailed hand of Government of Trusts is against all these peoples. If the people had the privilege of expressing their pleasure on this subject independent of party successes, if they could have one line for each of these subjects printed on the ballot this fall, opposite to which "yes" or "no" could be written, the sentiments of the American people could be taken in one day and there would be no question of what they desired in this matter. But the rulers do not wish these people to know of their own sentiments or power. Hence they will not be given such an opportunity.

THE PARABLE OF THE WATER TANK

PROBABLY no article of the same number of words ever penned so fitly describes the present industrial anarchy as the following extract from Bellamy's great work "Equality." It must be a dull mind indeed that cannot be awakened to the servitude of labor under which it is allowed to produce the world's wealth. "That will do, George. We will close the session here. Our discussion, I find, has taken a broader range than I expected, and to complete the subject we shall need to have a brief session this afternoon. And now, by way of concluding the morning, I propose to offer a little contribution of my own. The other day, at the museum I was delving among the relics of literature of the great Revolution, with a view to finding something that might illustrate our theme. I came across a little pamphlet of the period, yellow and almost undecipherable, which, on examination, I found to be a rather amusing skit or satirical take-off on the profit system. It struck me that probably our lesson might prepare us to appreciate it, and I made a copy. It is entitled "The Parable of the Water Tank," and runs this way: "There was a certain very dry land, the people whereof were in sore need of water. And they did nothing but to seek after water from morning until night, and many perished because they could not find it. "Howbeit, there were certain men in that land who were more crafty and diligent than the rest, and these had gathered stores of water where others could find none, and the name of these men was called capitalists. And it came to pass that the people of the land came unto the capitalists and prayed them that they would give them of the water they had gathered that they might drink, for their need was sore. But the capitalists answered them and said: "Go to, ye silly people! why should we give you of the water which we have gathered for them, we should become even as ye are, and perish with you? But behold what we will do unto you. Be ye our servants, and ye shall have water. "And the people said: "Only give us to drink and we will be your servants, we and our children." And it was so. "Now the capitalists were men of understanding, and wise in their generation. They ordered the people who were their servants in bands with captains and officers, and some they put at the springs to dig, and others did they make to carry the water, and others did they cause to seek for new springs. And all the water was brought together in one place, and there did the capitalists make a great tank for to hold it, and the tank was called the Market, for it was there that the people, even the servants of the capitalists, came to get water. And the capitalists said unto the people: "For every bucket of water that ye bring to us, that we may pour it into the tank, which is the Market, behold we will give you a penny, but for every bucket that we shall draw forth to give unto you that ye may drink of it, ye and your wives and your children, ye shall give to us two pennies, and the difference shall be our profit, seeing that if it were not for this profit we would not do this thing for you, but ye should all perish. "And it was good in the people's eyes, for they were dull of understanding, and they diligently brought water unto the tank for many days, and for every bucket which they did bring the capitalists gave them every man a penny; but for every bucket that the capitalists drew forth from the tank to give again unto the people, behold the people rendered to the capitalists two pennies. "And after many days the water tank, which was the Market, overflowed at the top, seeing that for every bucket the people poured in they received only so much as would buy again half of a bucket. And because of the excess that was left of every bucket, did the tank overflow, for the people were many, but the capitalists were few, and could drink no more than others. Therefore did the tank overflow. "And when the capitalists saw that the water overflowed, they said to the people: "See ye not the tank, which is the Market, doth overflow? Sit ye down, therefore and be patient, for ye shall bring us no more water till the tank be empty. "But when the people no more received the pennies of the capitalists for the water they brought, they could buy no more water from the capitalists, having sought where-with to buy. And when the capitalists saw that they had no more profit because no man bought water of them, they were troubled. And they sent forth men in the highways, the byways, and the hedges, crying: "If any thirst let him come to the tank and buy water of us, for it doth overflow. For they said among themselves, "Behold, the time is dull; we must advertise. "But the people answered, saying: "How can we buy unless ye bid us, for how else shall we have wherewithal to buy? Here ye us, therefore, as before, and we will gladly buy water, for we thirst, and ye will have no need to advertise. "But the capitalists said to the people: "Shall we bid you to bring water when the tank, which is the Market, doth already overflow? Buy ye therefore, first water, and when the tank is empty, through your buying, will we bid you again. "And so it was because the capitalists hired them no more to bring water that the people could not buy the water they had brought already, and because the people could not buy the water they had brought already, the capitalists no more hired them to bring water. And the saying went abroad, "It is a crisis. "And the thirst of the people was great, for it was not now as it had been in the days of their fathers, when the land was open to

skill in war, and took them apart and spake craftily with them, saying: "Come, now, why cast ye not your lot in with the capitalists? If ye will be their men and serve them against the people, that they break not in upon the tank, then shall ye have abundance of water, that ye perish not, ye and your children. "And the mighty men and they who were skilled in war hearkened unto this speech and suffered themselves to be persuaded for their thirst constrained them, and they went within unto the capitalists and became their men, and staves and swords were put in their hands and they became a defense unto the capitalists and smote the people when they thronged upon the tank. "And after many days the water was low in the tank, for the capitalists did make fountains and fish ponds of the water thereof, and did bathe therein, they and their wives and their children, and did waste the water for their pleasure. "And when the capitalists saw that the tank was empty, they said: "The crisis is ended; and they sent forth and hired the people that they should bring water to fill it again. And for the water that the people brought to the tank they received for every bucket a penny, but for the water which the capitalists drew forth from the tank to give again to the people they received two pennies, that they might have their profit. And after a time did the tank again overflow even as before. "And now, when many times the people had filled the tank until it overflowed and had thirsted till the water therein had been wasted by the capitalists, it came to pass that there arose in the land certain men who were called agitators, for that they did stir up the people. And they spake to the people, saying that they should associate, and then would they have no need to be servants of the capitalists and should thirst no more for water. And in the eyes of the capitalists were the agitators pestilent fellows, and they would fain have crucified them, but durst not for fear of the people. "And the words of the agitators which they spake to the people were on this wise: "Ye foolish people, how long will ye be deceived by a lie and believe to your hurt that which is not? For behold all these things that have been said unto you by the capitalists and by the soothsayers are cunningly devised fables. And likewise the holy men, who say that it is the will of God that ye should always be poor and miserable and aghast; behold they do blaspheme God and are liars, whom he will bitterly judge though he forgive all others. How cometh it that ye may not come by the water in the tank? Is it not because ye have no money? And why have ye no money? Is it not because ye receive but one penny for every bucket that ye bring to the tank, which is the Market, but must render two pennies for every bucket ye take out, so that the capitalists may have their profit? See ye not how by this means the tank must overflow, being filled by that ye lack and made to abound out of your emptiness? See ye not also that the harder ye toil and the more diligently ye seek and bring the water, the worse and not the better it shall be for you by reason of the profit and that forever? "After this manner spake the agitators for many days unto the people, and none heeded them, but it was so that after a time the people hearkened. And they answered and said unto the agitators: "Ye say truth. It is because of the capitalists and of their profits that we want, seeing that by reason of them and their profits we may by no means come by the fruit of our labor, so that our labor is in vain, and the more we toil to fill the tank the sooner doth it overflow, and we may receive nothing because there is too much, according to the words of the soothsayers. But behold, the capitalists are hard men and their tender mercies are cruel. Tell us if ye know any way whereby we may deliver ourselves out of our bondage unto them. But if ye know of no certain way of deliverance we beseech you to hold your peace and let us alone, that we may forget our misery. "And the agitators answered and said: "We know a way. "And the people said: "Deceive us not, for this thing hath been from the beginning, and none hath found a way of deliverance until now, though many have sought it carefully with tears. But if ye know a way, speak unto us quickly. "Then the agitators spake unto the people of the way, and they said: "Behold, what need have ye at all of these capitalists, that ye should yield them profits upon your labor? What great thing do they therefore ye render them this tribute? Lo! it is only because they do order you in bands and lead you out and in and set your tasks and afterward give you a little of the water yourselves have brought and not they. Now, behold the way out of this bondage! Do ye for yourselves that which is done by the capitalists—namely, the ordering of your labor, and the marshaling of your bands, and the dividing of your tasks. So shall ye have no need at all of the capitalists and no more yield to them any profit, but all the fruit of your labor shall ye share as brethren, each one having the same, and so shall the tank never overflow until every man is full, and would not wag the tongue for more, and afterward shall ye with the overflow make pleasant fountains and fish ponds to delight yourselves withal even as did the capitalists; but these shall be for the delight of all. "And the people answered: "How shall we go about to do this thing, for it seemeth good to us? "And the agitators answered: "Choose ye discreet men to go in and out before you and to marshal your bands and order your labor, and these men shall be as the capitalists were; but behold, they shall not be your masters as the capitalists are, but your brethren and officers who do your will, and they shall not take any profit, but every man his share like

the others, that there may be no more masters and servants among you, but brethren only. And from time to time, as ye see fit, ye shall choose other discreet men in place of the first to order the labor. "And the people hearkened, and the thing was very good to them. Likewise seemed it not a hard thing. And with one voice they cried out: "So let it be as ye have said, for we will do it! "And the capitalists heard the noise of the shouting and what the people said, and the soothsayers heard it also, and likewise the false priests and the mighty men of war who were a defense unto the capitalists; and when they heard they trembled exceedingly, so that their knees smote together, and they said one to another, "It is the end of us! "Howbeit, there were certain true priests of the living God who would not prophesy for the capitalists, but had compassion on the people; and when they heard the shouting of the people and what they said, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy, and gave thanks to God because of the deliverance. "And the people went and did all the things that were told them of the agitators to do. And it came to pass as the agitators had said, even according to all their words. And there was no more any thirst in that land, neither any that was abridged, nor naked, nor cold, nor in any manner of want; and every man said unto his fellow, "My neighbor, and every woman said unto her companion, "My sister, for so were they with one another as brethren and sisters which do dwell together in unity. And the blessing of God rested upon that land forever. "Definitions of Socialism GREAT many people believe that they know what socialism means, but they do not. They vainly imagine that it refers to bursting bombs, burning buildings, rapine and plunder. But these folks have never looked for the definition in Webster's dictionary which says that socialism is: A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. Of course that does not sound so very bad. Still for fear that Noah Webster may have been out of his head when defining socialism, let us go to some other authority and read carefully the definition in the Standard Dictionary, which says that socialism is: A theory of policy that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public collective ownership of labor and capital (as distinguished from property) and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is "Everyone according to his deeds." Ha, ha! "Everyone according to his deeds!" Are you in favor of a system which will give you all you earn? Do you want all the wealth you produce or do you prefer to give the Hanses and Rockefellers and Vanderbilts and Gaults a rake-off on all the creations of your labor? But possibly you are not satisfied yet as to whether socialism has been properly defined or not. Let us get an up-to-date dictionary. Maybe things have changed since Noah Webster died. We have it here. The Century dictionary defines socialism as: Any theory or system of local organization which would abolish entirely, or in a great part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute co-operation, would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments of production, the joint possession of the community. It is very sad, isn't it? You have been thinking all these years that you knew what socialism meant and it isn't what you thought it was at all, is it? But let us go the whole hog. Let us have all the authorities. Let us look into Worcester's dictionary, which plainly states that socialism is: A science of reconstructing society on entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. But possibly some of you may not have one of the above named dictionaries and are suspicious—you may believe that we know your circumstances and are trying to trick you. Have you then an Imperial dictionary? It says that socialism means: The abolition of that individual action on which modern societies depend, and the substitution of a regulated system of co-operative action. Then, again, there are our religious friends who have vaguely, but wrongly, believed that socialism was the enemy of religion. What have you to say of this statement made by the Encyclopaedia Britannica? The ethics of socialism are identical with the ethics of christianity.

not even religion, or charity, which is the first principle of it. Didn't the good Lord say we should sell everything we've got and give the money to the poor? An' didn't he say, "The poor you have always with you?" An' yit you'd abolish the poor, an' put a stop to charity. Don't you know the Lord loves a cheerful giver? "Course, if a man's poor an' ain't got nothin' he can't give none. But he ort to, if he wants to fulfill the Scriptor an' git the good will of the Lord. An' somebody's got to be poor, if anybody's to git that love. Ain't we got lots of millionaires that would miss the love of Heaven if it wuzn't for the poor? Where'd they git their money to give, an' who'd they give it to? As I wuz sayin', you ain't got no respect fur religion. Why, if you wuz to stop competition, an' make men think they wuz brothers an' all that kind of thing, an' git 'em to work in the Golden Rule, what the deuce would the ministers do? Such irreligiousness! I hope to the Lord I'll never see that day. I've slaved, an' saved, an' schemed nigh onto twenty-five year, now, to give my son a tip-top education, an' git him ready fur the ministry. There wuz a mortgage onto the farm onct fur about twelve year; but my son never had to touch a plow handle. He's a scholar an' a gentleman; but he don't know nothin' outside uv books. Now, what if you wuz to git in with yer Golden Rule bizness? Why, half the churches 'ud combine, an' he'd be out uv a job. He'd have to work, that's what he would, an' he don't know how, an' wouldn't if he did. All my religious plans 'ud go to thunder. You'd arrest a man fur not workin'—make criminals out uv the finest an' best people in the neighborhood. It's jist simply blasphemy, that's what it is. You socialists beat Job's bites all holler, beez you're sent on us by the devil, an' you're spreadin' like—sixty. Yours truly, Sam'l. Bradock. Hope Corners, Ind.

The Coming Man Under Socialism. CHARLES EMMETT BARNES. EVERYWHERE today the belief is expressed that we are on the eve of wonderful discoveries in the world of mind. Everybody is intensely interested in physical studies and research. Man possesses psychic powers not now dreamed of. Man's greatest discovery will be when he discovers himself. Prof. Chas. Richet says: "We possess numerous gifts often or most always imperfect, which allow the supposition that human nature has extraordinary resources, and that it contains forces which it does not even suspect." Man, as a type, has reached physical perfection, but evolution has not yet done with him. The new man under socialism, will be intellectual and spiritual. That is now what evolution is doing for him. The environment of the coming co-operative commonwealth will be conducive to the development of the true man—the real man made in the image of God and not the miserable effigy produced by the present social conditions under the competitive system. Even heredity will be overcome, which will greatly contribute to the creation of the better man. Jacob Riis, in his book, "The Children of the Poor," shows conclusively that the child is the creature of environments and opportunities, and that heredity has less to do than has been thought. We are evolving into a higher manhood. The brute nature is doomed by the logic of growth, and evolution's prophesy of the Coming Man. The commercial and competitive or base man can no more survive the transition to the new and higher social conditions, of which we just see the dawn, than could the megatherium and plesiosaurus survive the transition from their geological age and live in the higher physical conditions which came with the unfolding into a new geological age. A writer in a popular magazine, says of the "strong man of the future," under socialism: "The strong man of the future will be strong in knowledge and in social sympathy; and his strength will be spent, not in efforts to perpetuate his personal ascendancy, but in efforts to develop all that is best in the society of the time. The strong man, as we conceive him will have no greed for power; his greed, if such it may be called, will be for usefulness; and he will show his strength by his willingness to retire at any moment from a public to a private position rather than prove unfaithful to his convictions or do anything unworthy of a man of honor." Ella Wheeler Wilcox writes of the Coming Man: Mourn not for vanished ages With their great heroic men Who dwell in history's pages And live in the poet's pen. For the grandest times are before us, And the world is yet to see. The noblest worth of this old earth Is the men that are to be. The Manacles of Militarism. "Recruits! You have given me the oath of allegiance before the altar and the servant of the Lord. You are still too young to comprehend the true meaning of what has been said here; but first of all take care ever to follow the orders and instructions that are given you. You have taken the oath of allegiance to me; this means, children of my guards that you are now my soldiers, that you have given yourself to me, body and soul. But one enemy exists for you—my enemy. With the present socialistic intrigues, it may happen that I shall command you to shoot your own relatives, your brothers—even your parents (from which God preserve us!)—and then you are in duty bound to obey my orders unhesitatingly."—The Kaiser's Address to Certain Recruits, 1891.

Definitions of Socialism

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An Indignant Critic

EDITOR: I've been reading your paper for some time, and I don't like it, an' I jist tho't I'd write you a few lines about it. I can't write myself, but I git my niece to take down my letters, an' do it jist like I tell her, too. No fine language fur me—I'm right out an' out. I wuz born an' raised a democrat, an' I've been a free slier, an' a green-backer, an' a prohi, an' a poplist; but I'll be damned if ever I heard tell uv sich outlandish, unreasonnable ideas as you put in your paper sometimes. I wuz talkin to the parson about it yistaday, an' he says he can't understand why the Lord 'lows the stench uv sich docters to git into the nostrils uv his beloved saints. He says he prays fur patience though, rememberin' the sufferin's uv Job. But by gum! when I read your stuff I can't seem to think uv Job. It makes me mad. You ain't got no respect fur nothin' an' you don't b'lieve in nothin'!

THE SONG OF THE PLUTOCRATS.

Tune—Let us Gather up the Sunbeams. Let us gather all the earnings Of the poor along our path...

THE INDEPENDENT WORKMAN.

He's an "Independent" workman, He toils from sun to sun, And he's perfectly contented; He labors just for fun...

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN.

(A Spanish view, translated from El Pais, Madrid) He's free to live in a tenement gay, If he's money to pay the rent;

He's free to swallow the tainted air, If a job he can obtain; He's free to rant "dear brother" can't "Jehovah did ordain."

OBSERVATIONS.

I have soared above great cities, Listening to the ceaseless roar That resounds like mighty billows...

THE heathens down in Porto Rico are pleading for free trade. If there is anything that would go to prove they are unfit for self-government, surely this would.

Two Pictures

TWO men with heavy burdens were toiling wearily along a dusty road. In front was a steep hill, over which they must climb.

The Lesson in Two Million Tons of Coal

ENGLISHMEN have concluded a bargain which gives them TWO MILLION TONS OF AMERICAN COAL at 75 cents a ton. You know that the ordinary American has to pay for coal.

ARE YE TRULY FREE?

Men whose boast it is that ye Come of fathers brave and free, If there breathes on earth a slave, Are ye truly free and brave?

THE UNION LABEL

Every copy of the APPEAL left in a barbershop will be read by ten to twenty people. That makes one subscription do the work of ten each week.

on everything you buy is a guarantee that the producers thereof receive a fair rate of wages for its production.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

BABYLON, L. I., will vote on public ownership of light and water at the next election. The New Zealand Life Insurance Co., being a state function, has a special postage stamp for its use.

Wayland's Monthly.

The first issue will be devoted to New Zealand and will be one of the greatest propaganda publications ever issued. It will contain all the New Zealand matter printed in the APPEAL and much that is new.

Social Democratic National Ticket for 1900.

For President, EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana. For Vice President, JOB HARRISON, of California. The Platform. The Social Democratic Party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness depend upon equal political and economic rights.

Social Democracy "RED BOOK."

A history of Socialism in America, brief but clear sketches of pioneers of the movement; election statistics of interest; Social Democracy and its record; machine vs. hand labor, and much other valuable data.

At the Milwaukee election on the bottom of the ballot were two lines. One read "For a city electric light and power plant." The other read "Against a city electric light and power plant."

Social Democracy "RED BOOK."

The board of trade of Jacksonville, Fla., has resolved that municipal ownership is not desirable, and a judge said that the city cannot operate street cars.

Chicago Readers are requested to call on Ernest Dugas, No. 209 N. Clark, for information regarding Appeal Club.

Chicago readers are requested to call on Ernest Dugas, No. 209 N. Clark, for information regarding Appeal Club. Subscriptions from large cities should specify sub station. Insures prompt delivery of paper.

Attention Southern California Workers

Having raised a fund to increase the circulation of the Appeal during the next six months, the undersigned offers a special rate for all those sent in from Southern California. An effort is being made to secure 5000 new subs before June 1.

Send \$1 for 50 Hard Times and 50 Tracts.

Donner Combination—To close out present edition, will send during April all of these for \$1.00: 25 Tracts, 25 Wanted a New Conscience, 25 Why Railroad Men Should Be Socialists, 25 Little Deeds to Live By, 25 Mining Camp, 25 Social Conscience. This makes a package of 150 first-class books and pamphlets.

It is the latest pamphlet on the trust problem and has won highest opinions from able critics. Thousands of men will have their eyes opened. Choice language, clear expression, logical reasoning. Its name is "To What are Trusts Leading?" Sent postpaid for 10c. Order today while our supply lasts.

A DISPATCH from Chicago states that dead horses, horses that have died of disease, have been sold to butchers of that city and made up into sausage. Well, what of it? It's a good easy way to make money and beat your competitors who have not got on to the racket. And what are people living for if not to make money and develop their genius? Is that not what you tell us socialists? You would not for a moment have the public own the slaughter houses like they do in France, so that no such impositions on the people could be committed. That would tend to dry up the springs of individual effort, you know! You prefer to eat diseased meat. Well, you have your system in full running order, so you ought to be happy at its effects.

A READER asks the authority for the statement that coal oil costs but a cent a gallon. The statement is based on the testimony of the Standard Oil Company, in the anti-trust suits brought against it in Ohio courts last year, prosecuted by Hon. Frank S. Monnett, republican attorney general of Ohio, who was defeated by the influence of the corporation for renomination to the office. It was to quash these suits that Monnett testified that he was offered \$500,000, and while the offer was proven the courts held that it could not be fastened on the Standard Oil Company. The testimony was that the Standard Oil company bought its refined oil of the smaller members composing the great company, and the price it paid for refined oil was less than 50 cents a barrel on board track. And this paid a profit to the firm furnishing it. I think you can get a copy of the proceedings of this trial by writing to Hon. Frank S. Monnett, Columbus, Ohio, for it. You will find a history of the Oil Company in the Lloyd's great work, "Wealth Against Commonwealth."

THE APPEAL EVERYWHERE.
 DEAR COMRADE—I heartily congratulate you upon the great work of the APPEAL in every part of the country. During the past few months I have been in most of the states of the Union and in every village, town and city I have been welcomed by the APPEAL. Its friendly face appears everywhere. It is literally honey-combing capitalism. Wherever the APPEAL is at work, and that seems everywhere, socialism has at least a nucleus and the light is spreading. You have a faculty of reaching the average man, more than anything else it is your pointed paragraphs that do the work. More power to the APPEAL. Let me propose that each reader of the APPEAL send you ten subscriptions in the next thirty days. It can be done. Let all unite and increase the propaganda ten fold.
 Terre Haute, Ind. EUGENE V. DENB.

HON. BIRD S. COLER, comptroller of New York City, at a great banquet of the industrial nobles of that Sodom, told them:

"I want to say, without being an extremist, without being an alarmist, that if the great corporations of this city, do not quit dodging and evading fair system of taxation, the day will come when the social conditions of this country will be such that vested rights will be attacked or destroyed. If they do not quit you are going to face one of the greatest problems in this country."

The funny part of the affair was that he was wildly applauded by the diners! These people did not comprehend the situation a little bit, for they were the very ones he was condemning, though he mentioned other specific corporations. We socialists know the full meaning of his statement, though he is not one of us. We see that the corporations are like the chattel slave owners of ante-bellum days, doing the very things that will pull down the present industrial anarchy which will be replaced with socialist harmony. Nor will these men who are making millions out of the rest of the people see the real effects of their action until the inevitable is on them. These great corporations are undermining the confidence of the public in vested rights, not only of franchise holdings but of industrial properties. They are the greatest factors in bringing about socialism, by preparing the public mind for the change—by driving them into it. But so great is the conflict of their interests that they could not stop this effect if they wanted to. If one great firm were to stop accumulating unneeded wealth, leaving more in the hands of the people, other great firms would raise the prices of their products and absorb all that he permitted them to retain. Greed that controls those who have devoted their lives to accumulation prevents any check-up in the operation of the system. All of which furnishes water for the mill that is turning out socialists.

The Mail and Breeze man of Topeka has sometime, somewhere gone out fishing and found in the party a percentage of lazy people, even with the equality which he says such parties are composed, and therefore assumes that socialism is impracticable, or words to that effect. The present system has produced much laziness, greed, shiftlessness and crime, even from the time of Solomon and before. And what wonderful philosophizing to assume that a little fishing trip would eliminate the education not only of a lifetime but of generations of it! All the objections to socialism are about that far-fetched. The objections are against the effects of the private-property, competitive system, and yet they urge it as against socialism whose conditions have never yet blessed the earth. The absurdity of all the people having a voice in the government was urged against a democracy in this country by the supporters of the king, asserting that it would produce chaos and other things. There is one thing sure, that unless a one produced under socialism he would not eat. Now the people who produce have the least to eat and the meanest houses and clothing. The workshops would be open to all, and if they would neither cut bait nor fish, there would be no seat at the table for them. Would the Mail and Breeze have it otherwise?

WHY THE POSTAL SYSTEM DON'T PAY

Here is the Corrupting Influence of Private Ownership of Railroads.

Every Sack of Fake Mail is Paid for at 8c Per Pound Every Day for 4 Years--1460 Times!

These Railroad Owners Tell You it Would Ruin the Government to Own and Operate the Railroads!

This Thievery is Done on All Railroads and They "See" Postal Officials to Wink at It.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal, March 27, 1900.

WASHINGTON, March, 27.—The padding of mails at a time when the average weight is determined for four years' contract between the railroads and the government is exposed in clear, convincing form by the remarkable affidavit of B. C. Fechtig, a former employe of the Colorado Midland Railway company.

Letters, telegrams and photographed fac similes show the methods by which the government is annually robbed of millions of dollars. Railroad employes are forced to assist in this robbery, though they do not share the spoils.

Tons and tons of "faked" mail, congressional records and franked documents are shipped and reshipped in the United States mail sacks between points on the same road for a period of about thirty consecutive days, when the average weight is obtained and used as a basis of compensation, for the four years following. Fechtig is now a government employe.

In an affidavit now in the possession of the postmaster general Fechtig swears that in April, 1894, while employed as a station agent on the Colorado Midland division of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, he assisted in the padding of United States mails by direction of his superior officers.

While stationed at New Castle, Col., he received two United States mail sacks containing congressional records, each weighing 125 pounds. Each sack bore a tag addressed to B. C. Fechtig, and the contents came through the mails as franked or free matter. Fechtig's affidavit reads in part:

FOUND A SACK OF DUMMY MAIL.
 "When I received the first sack I supposed it was legitimate mail. I intended to deliver it to the postmaster on the following morning, as was my custom each day.

"After I had locked the mail in the baggage room I found a letter addressed to me among the railroad business letters that arrived on the train with the fraudulent mail. Such letters are sent in care of the baggage master of the train and require no postage." The letter reads as follows:

"THE COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
 Superintendent's Office.
 Colorado Springs, April 26, 1894.

"PERSONAL.
 "B. C. F.
 "There will be a mail sack full of congressional record books reach you on No. 5 this p. m.

"You will, of course, understand in connection with the reweighing of mails that is at present going on as to this matter. After retaining them a day or so retag this sack to E. A. Baty, trainmaster at Leadville. This, of course, should be considered confidential and this destroyed after reading.

"Mr. Baty will also send you a sack in a few days, and after holding for a day or so return to me here. Answer if understood. As you have Colorado Midland cipher code No. 4, use this in reply. B. H. B."

On the margin of the letter is this annotation: "Received by No. 905, April 26, Sent to E. A. B. by 906 April 23. Received by 905 May 1. Sent B. H. B. by 906 May 3."

A letter to Fechtig, dated Colorado Springs, May 14, reads:
 "905 tomorrow will have two or three sacks mail addressed to you. Please send them to Mr. Bryant at Colorado Springs on 906 the 16th. I '13. You '13."
 "H. U. MUDGE."

FECHTIG OBEYED ORDERS.

"I '13" is the cipher for "I understand." Mr. Fechtig carried out instructions, as shown by the marginal notes on the first letter.

"B. H. B." referred to was B. H. Bryan, general superintendent of the Colorado Midland.

In May, 1896, Mr. Fechtig was in the employ of the Southern Railway company as stenographer in the superintendent's office at Columbia, S. C. Two weeks later the newspapers were filled with accounts of the padding of mails of the Seaboard Air Line. It was openly charged that 300 sacks of mail passed over that line. Mr. Fechtig says:

"I then learned through several men who were in the United States mail service and through an official of the Southern Railway company, that that company had been engaged in the padding of mails on a large scale in March, 1896. From what the mail service men told me I am satisfied that the frauds existed on a number of railroads in the east and south.

"From what I know of the mail revenues of the Southern Railway company I am satisfied that the fraud is carried on in a gigantic way, and that the government is annually defrauded of from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 by the railroads of the United States."

Just now you will see in the wealthy press articles condemning municipal ownership. All are inspired from the same source. Seeing the wonderful growth of the sentiment, the owners of franchises have employed the best talent to write articles against it, and they have started their campaign of misrepresentation. They are as reckless of facts in this matter as they are about the cases of perjury and bribery of public officials to get their franchises. Men who will corrupt public officials, and you all know they have done that in every city, will not hesitate to misrepresent the facts in this matter. Glasgow, and other British cities have tried both methods, and that they are pushing the municipal ownership idea into new channels is the best proof of its satisfactory workings. This method of stopping the growth of the public ownership idea will aid it greatly, if you will be prepared to meet it. Everyone of you should get a copy of "The City for the People," 600 pages of official facts, which is mailed to you for 50 cents. When they call your attention to this failure, draw the official documents on them while their minds are on the subject. In that way you will turn these articles to advantage to the movement.

NEXT WEEK Trades-Union Issue
 —Why all Workers Should be Members—Union Label—Other Valuable Data.
 You need a hundred 50c copies for

McHanna's emissary, Gen. Ludlow, used the troops in Havana to stop a strike! The labor unions should strike Ludlow through the man who is really responsible—McHanna. The polls are where the working people are strong—elsewhere they are weak and dependent. When they use the ballot for their protection, capitalists will have some respect for them. Until they do, capitalists will use the army the workers are taxed to support to kill the workers who will not submit to be willing slaves of the employers.

THE Social Democratic Party is the world wide name of a world wide movement for the emancipation of all mankind. Local branches should be organized as rapidly as possible.

The war with Spain cost an average of \$15 to each family in the United States, but because it was collected indirectly the poor dupes do not know that it cost anything. Had that sum been levied and collected as are local taxes it would have caused a political upheaval that would have hurled any party into oblivion. But the men who study statecraft know how to tax the people into the poor house and yet be glorified for the act, just as people whooped it up for the most tyrannous monarchs.

The Labor Journals are pretty generally advocating the opening of the unions to discussing politics. This will be the beginning of the end with the tyranny of capital, for when labor, the great majority, once recognizes the fact that capital controls by controlling politics, labor will soon use its vote for its own interests. How insignificant would appear the votes of the trusts beside the votes of the workers! The ballot is the bullet by which labor can take the citadel of the capitalists and trusts.

Don't Forget Them.
 "The boys" have done splendid campaigning with drop cards in almost every city in America. Don't forget the little, silent messengers and they cost you only 60 cents per 1000, post paid (10 kinds). They will start a moss-back like a live coal on a turtle. Use them liberally.

A Word to Appeal Workers.
 In the past I have had hundreds of letters asking for employment at such pay as would sustain them in the field. This has not been possible until some plan could be worked out. I have that plan, and it will be sent to workers who have sent in clubs during the past six months. Only one person in a county will be employed. If you really want good paying employment and have energy, write for the plan.

APPEAL ARMY HELPERS.

Well, the boys have been a little more successful this week than last, as the list of clubs shown below will evidence. There are thousands of communities in this country where such clubs could be raised, if some one would take the interest, where the APPEAL is scarcely known. No greater factor to induce the people to examine into socialism could be created than to give a socialist paper a million circulation. That one statement would attract the attention of everybody in the nation. You know if they examine socialism that they will become advocates of it. Push the work:

- A. G. Norman, Jamestown, N. Y. 23
- L. M. Stearns, St. Louis, Mo. 7
- G. T. P., Lower Lake, Cal. 20
- E. C. Smith, Ocala, Fla. 35
- M. G. McKnight, Pontiac, Mich. 20
- C. Avery, Berkeley, Cal. 20
- Henry Evert, Spring Valley, Ill. 13
- C. U. Congdon, Colorado City, Colo. 10
- A. Wing, Miller City, Ohio. 8
- W. J. White, New Castle, Pa. 9
- A. W. W. Renshaw, Lacey, Okla. 10
- John H. James, Anderson, Ind. 10
- A. M. Hanes, Amos, W. Va. 10
- W. G. Finley, Bayard, Kans. 11
- Henry Butler, Cleveland, Ohio. 10
- Albert Strauch, Bridgeport, Conn. 9
- C. W. Seelbach, Elk Point, So. Dak. 23
- A. M. Blimston, Ore. 12
- D. J. Jeanneret, Ann Arbor, Mich. 10
- T. H. Porter, San Francisco, Cal. 25
- Fred R. Hawk, Kansas City, Mo. 20
- H. R. Peden, Mt. Vernon, Mo. 9
- H. U. Dunham, Pacific, Wis. 23
- G. H. Robinson, Toronto, Ont. 10
- L. Klamroth, 106
- J. Bremer, Lyons, Ia. 10
- J. A. Mahan, Salt Lake City, Utah. 23
- A. B. Cornelius, New Haven, Conn. 10
- J. I. Bell, Minneapolis, Minn. 21
- Donald Bradford, Helena, Mont. 27
- Sam'l. D. Straw, Elkhart, Ind. 10
- Wm. D. Wilson, Dubuque, Ia. 10
- Wm. L. Fritts, San Jose, Cal. 10
- D. T. Altman, Blairsville, Pa. 20
- J. A. Behringer, N. Y. 20
- R. A. Southworth, Denver, Colo. 40
- J. T. Shuck, 20
- Theo. Vogel, Pekin, Ill. 12
- H. J. Larson, Ada, Minn. 12
- H. Bowers, Toledo, Ohio. 15
- O. W. Griffin, Belle Center, Ohio. 10
- Anton Krog, Chicago, Ill. 20
- J. Verne Kelly, Caledonia, Mich. 10
- J. V. Heary, Springfield, N. Y. 14
- J. M. McGregor, Slocan, B. C. 20
- Walter Burrows, St. Marys, W. Va. 25
- E. W. Prin, Little Rock, Ark. 20
- W. W. Gidney, Lynn, Mass. 8
- W. P. Calkins, S'wan, Kan. 11
- D. J. Wilson, New Whatcom, Wash. 11
- Alex. Morton, Bristol, Conn. 10
- J. E. North, Rock Rapids, Ia. 20
- Wm. H. Weber, Canby, N. D. 24
- Chas. M. Watson, Newburyport, Mass. 20
- Adam L. Nagel, Cincinnati, Ohio. 20
- C. Bishi, Hutchinson, Kan. 20
- P. Schaefer, Hartford, Conn. 316
- H. Hauch, Alameda, Cal. 12
- August Gilbert, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 20
- Thos. Griffiths, Taylor Pa. 13
- J. D. Banes, Fresno, Cal. 20
- John Tullett, Wilcox, Neb. 10
- L. K. Hecox, Richland, Kan. 11
- Andy Rushford, Cleveland, Ia. 11
- John Kennedy, Varnas, Ill. 10
- Delett Cooley, Rome, N. Y. 12
- T. J. O'Brien, Chicago, Ill. 10
- G. G. Morris, Goliad, Tex. 10
- E. T. Gilbert, Council Bluffs, Ia. 20
- W. H. Leonard, Cripple Creek, Colo. 29
- Scott McDonald, St. Paul, Minn. 21
- C. Luker, Badger, Cal. 13
- Wm. H. James, Spring Valley, Ill. 27
- P. W. Kuhl, Muncie, Ind. 8
- A. A. Anderson, Palouse, Wash. 10
- H. L. Ireland, Cedar Creek, Mo. 12
- F. Smith, Portland, Ore. 20
- Geo. Koop, Chicago, Ill. 15
- Frank J. Lavanier, Covington, Ky. 20
- W. P. Porter, Newburyport, Mass. 29
- Adam A. McKeen, Marion, Ind. 20
- Adam Young, Higbee, Mo. 10
- K. J. Dovie, Benicia, Cal. 31
- W. S. U'Ren, Oregon City, Ore. 13
- M. S. Love, Grandin, Mo. 8
- Wm. M. Alman, Flint, Mich. 11
- T. B. Miller, Dean, Minn. 13
- M. D. Wade, Traveling Agent. 30
- T. E. Alderman, Sacramento, Cal. 10
- Frank S. Volk, Ventura, Cal. 20
- R. Schoen, Sheboygan, Wis. 20
- Mrs. L. C. Norton, Hecla, S. D. 10
- W. R. Munkers, Lexington, Ore. 11
- Aug. L. Mohr, Sheboygan, Wis. 12
- W. F. Sutton, Bristolridge, Mo. 11
- A. M. Hanes, Amos, W. Va. 11
- M. Remusat, Green Cove Spgs, Fla. 43
- F. W. Stevens, Long Beach, Cal. 41
- W. H. Ault, Freedom, Neb. 12
- Storz & Brown, Kansas City, Mo. 10
- Fred P. Young, Springfield, Mo. 12
- First Mo. Branch, S. D. P., St. Louis, Mo. 26

The capitalist papers are full of calculations of how much wages the workers have lost by the building trades strike in Chicago which has been on since last February. It is put at over five million dollars. The workers will not lose anything. All the money that would ever have gone into buildings will go into buildings sometime just the same. It may cut off the sum being paid them for a time, but it will be paid to them later. There will be no less houses on earth because men strike for a time. It is a great inconvenience to the men, but no permanent loss. If they had been at work the buildings that will yet be erected would have been further on toward completion. That is all. The capitalists have the money, and they must spend it, and will spend it, if not in building in something else and its regular average will go into buildings through changed channels. Money not spent is lost. Money of itself does nobody any good. It has to be spent to be of value or use. Take any given ten years of time and a certain percentage of all labor is paid in the building trade, strike or no strike.

During the first quarter of the year the postage for mailing the APPEAL was \$657.85. As the postage is one cent per pound, this shows there were 65,785 pounds mailed. There are 20 papers to the pound, which shows the total number of papers mailed in the thirteen weeks was 1,315,700—or a trifle over 100,000 per issue. "The little" paper out in Kansas" is all right.
 Reuss, a German state returns one member to the reichstag. He is a socialist.

ONE COMRADE'S WORK.

In a certain city some one started an agitation for municipal ownership of the lighting plant. An Appeal reader knew what No. 230 could do. Sent for a bundle of 120 copies (30 cents). And now the local papers are publishing columns upon columns and THE PEOPLE are demanding a change. You can do as much—possibly more. If you prefer, send in a list and each copy will be forwarded direct. No. 230 is still "pulling." Keep her rolling boys! Every hundred counts to make up that Half Million. If you are having a local discussion, organize and put out 5000 copies and secure one column of local matter. It may carry your town right.

Socialists at the Bat.

From the dispatches I read that B. C. Decker, socialist, was elected mayor of Hoxie, Ksu.

The social democrats cast 107 votes at Redlands, Cal., the other day against four last year. Pretty fair percentage of increase.

At Spring Valley, Ill., the socialists cast 264 votes the other day. Last year they cast only 125. Nearly 100% increase per year is very good, thank you.

The social democrats elected two candidates in Amesbury, one in Georgetown and one in Merrimac. They made big increases in all the other Massachusetts towns.

The mayor and council of Cleburne, Texas, were elected on an issue demanding an 8-hour day and municipal ownership. The laboring people are slowly waking up to realize the power they have in the ballot.

The people's party national convention will be held in Cincinnati on May 9. Secretary Jo. A. Parker is now at the Dennison hotel that city, where he may be addressed. The railroads have given half rates.

At Pacific, Wis, last spring the socialists polled only 12 votes; this year 29, lacking only 5 votes of electing over a fusion of the two old parties. The farmers are getting ripe for a change of systems. Next year the socialists will control that village.

The Social Democratic party polled 783 votes at the late election in Sheboygan, Wis., and gave the old party a surprise, but not such a one as they will give it at the next election now that it has started. A year ago it cast only 453. That is the way socialism grows in every country where it gets a start.

Akron, Ohio, at the recent election had submitted to them the question of buying or building a water works system for the city. What did the voters do? Didn't do a thing but vote 5050 to 521 in favor of buying. And that is what they will do with buying the railroads of the United States if congress would submit the proposal to the people. But as congress acts as a paternal guardian over the incompetent, the people will not be permitted to vote on the matter. The people have not sense enough to know what they want, don't you know!

Go 'way Gemima! Don't bother us! Listen to this tale of woe. At Faribault, Minn., at the election last week occurred an incident—yes, an incident, gentlemen, that tells a story—a story that can be repeated in every place where you will make the effort. The democratic-republican hoodlums, bankers, tax-dodgers combined against the social democrats in the city election. It was the first time the social democrats had a ticket. Be hold the result: Old party combine, 843 votes; social democrats, 523 votes! This result is largely due to the work of Editor Ford of the Referendum, aided by APPEAL sharpshooters. Next year the social democrats will have that, town, body and boots. Go thou and do likewise, or words of similar import.

NOW LISTEN!

There are portraits and portraits. Agents are canvassing the country with all kinds—generally at fancy prices. Perhaps you have a good photo of yourself, wife, member of family or friend! And maybe you would like

A PORTRAIT

A splendid crayon, life-sized, oil-finished, guaranteed portrait, 15 by 18 inches, safely wrapped and delivered at your postoffice! And maybe you would like your time advanced one year on the list or the APPEAL sent to a friend for twelve months!

ONE DOLLAR

pays the bill and all you have to do is to enclose photo, tintype or ambrotype, (of course the clearer the photo the clearer the portrait) enclose money order for one dollar and state if you prefer your time advanced or send in a friend's name. That is all. We do the rest. Uncle Sam does the hauling. Portraits guaranteed to us that protects you. Now how many do you want? Send them singly and in bunches. Who can't have portraits at such a figure?
 And the APPEAL for one year with each order.

GEORGIA is an inviting field for effective work this summer. Write Comrade H. Damour, Macon, Ga. 232

WILL American Farmers Become Socialists, in 224. Also "True Solution of the Liquor Question." Twenty copies for a dime.

WHY American Farmers Should Be Socialists. The Historical Basis of Socialism, Socialism Defended; three valuable articles. All are in No. 222 and twenty copies for 25 cents.

DEB'S Speech at Delmonico's "Problem of Labor" appeared in No. 222. Two editions exhausted. Also contains convention notes. Can you use a hundred? If orders justify another edition will be printed. One hundred for 50 cents.