

THIS IS NUMBER 274

10 CENTS A YEAR

Appeal to Reason

GIRARD, KANSAS, U. S. A., MARCH 2, 1901.

Contributions to Doctors' Fund, \$836.20

Published Every Saturday For Public Ownership of MONOPOLIES

THIS Arkansas farm which the Appeal offers to the man who sends in the most yearlies between February 1 and April 30, is located in the Ozark region far away from the swamps which have given the state a bad reputation for sickness.

Temperature 59 degrees. Specific gravity 1.0012. Total solids per gallon 20.92 grains, composed of:

Table with 3 columns: Compound, Grams, Grains. Includes Carbonate of Lithia, Carbonate of Lime, etc.

Gas. Carbonic Acid.....21.5 cubic inches Atmospheric Air.....13.3 cubic inches

The farm is but two miles from these springs, which are located at a town called Ravenden Springs. The town is a small country village, but having larger stocks of merchandise and carrying on more industries than most places of its size on account of the summer influx of visitors.

If there is zinc on the land it will give you a fortune, but if there is not your own labor will suffice to keep you own land overflowing.

The Kansas legislature has turned down the bill to establish state salt works and thus protect the people against the extortion of the Rockefeller salt trust that controls the whole business.

W. E. Curtis, writing from Washington to the Chicago Record of Feb. 8th, says: "The president has decided to ignore the conditions of the new army bill concerning the appointment of officers."

There is an epidemic of smallpox throughout the country. A physician in this town, who was in the army, says it has origin in the fact that the Indians in Arizona, who have the smallpox, work in the wool crop of that great wool producing section, and that the disease has been spread by the wool being used as clothing.

The American Tobacco Company, (the tobacco trust) opened a new factory to make cheroots in competition with some others that would not be absorbed by the trust.

The Farmer and Socialism.

J. LAMBETH, Bayard, Kansas, who "voted for Bryan but will vote the Socialist ticket next time," says he has worked 20 years to get and own a 160 acre farm, and wants to know who would own it under Socialism?

Men are not corrupt in office today because they are republicans or democrats. They are just as other people, neither better nor worse. Corruption exists because it pays to be corrupt.

The doctor's fund from an agitation point of view, is the most important that the Appeal has ever raised. It means that the territory into which the Appeal will go will be THOROUGHLY covered, reaching those who are most susceptible to Socialist doctrines, and who will work hard for the cause when convinced.

When a bill was introduced in the Illinois legislature to make it a prison offense for a legislator to accept free transportation on the railroads, it was received, says the dispatches, "with uproarious laughter."

of men would be sent to the legislature. Now you perhaps think that as funny as the Illinois legislators thought the idea of taking away their passes. Under Socialism, the railroads and all other business would be like the postal system, public property, conducted for the public.

Henry Kohnle, Center View, Mo., wants to know what Socialism will do with the debts of the world. Under Socialism there could be no debts created. There would be no occasion for debts.

No one COULD sell an article for more than it could be had at the public department of distribution, any more than one can sell postage stamps today for more than their face, and if they sold it for less they would be losing instead of gaining.

The men and women who set down and study Socialism with a determination to understand it will direct the affairs of this nation in the next few years. It matters little how much contempt and ridicule is hurled at you now—that has ever been true of all people with advanced ideas.

There is a queer trait of human nature running through the actions of the American voting kings. If you will rob them and kick them and bully them, they will think much more of you than by any other action.

No movement since the world began ever supported such a propaganda establishment as the Appeal. Books by the tens of thousands leave this office every week.

Socialism Analyzed.

IT is possibly well that some men do not know what donkeys they are when they talk or write on subjects of which they know nothing. The Medical Brief is a publication in St. Louis edited by J. J. Lawrence, in the January issue of which is the following "editorial."

There is a tendency observed by all thinkers, in every modern civilization, towards Socialism. It is probably the result of an anemic culture—culture without depth, strength or firm principle—which so largely attends such a civilization.

So every modern civilization has a tendency toward Socialism, eh? And it springs from culture, too! And the "culture" of modern civilization, which Socialism is threatening, Great head that editor has, in furnishing the argument and evidence against his own client.

This culture idea of the social state is one in which each should work as much as he was able, at whatever he was most apt, and receive in return his just proportion of the good things of life.

The idea of having each work as much as able at that which he is most apt and receive his just proportion of the good things of life would be hellish tyranny! Well, if this be hellish tyranny, for any kind of people, no matter the color, race or intelligence, then it follows that men should not work, especially at that which they are apt and should not receive just proportion of the good things of life!

If he knew what Socialism meant he would know who would decide and if he knew what "just proportion" meant he would know the amount.

In a Socialistic state the party in power could never be deposed except by uprising, revolution and bloodshed. Having confiscated all the railroads, telegraphs, telephones and corporate industries of every kind, the men in possession of government offices would practically control the means of subsistence.

Think of there being a party under a Socialistic state! Think of the people rising in revolution to wrest the government from themselves! Having confiscated the industries from themselves, they would find themselves in the horrible condition of possessing the means of subsistence!

A Socialistic government, like all others, must have form and policy. One man at the head, with lieutenants under him, subordinates under him, and so on down. The private citizen, like the army private, would have no individual rights or status.

Now you see this wise fellow knows all about Socialism—has read all the works on sociology from Plato to Bellamy, to say nothing of the One-Boss. Must have one man at the head like a kingdom! There can be no doubt about this! The other fellows would

have no rights or status! The fellows who had revolutionized themselves out of themselves would have no rights! Possibly! All they would do would be to work for the state, and make for themselves all the good things of life, which would be intolerable slavery.

As the physician who sent me the above clipping wrote on the margin of the paper "Shame for the ignorance of this man."

A banking company advertising stock in a new tin smelter in the Chicago Tribune of January 20, says the price of tin four years ago was thirteen cents and it is now twenty-eight cents, but that the company can produce tin at twenty cents, and allow for all contingencies and pay 25% dividends on the stock.

W. H. Zeltner, president of a brewing company in New York, has an article in the New York Sun pleading for a law to compel brewers to make pure beer, saying that it is well known to every one that the article is made of poisonous ingredients, because they are cheaper than malt.

Comrade Havemyer, of the sugar trust, has sailed for a visit to other comrades, the crowned heads of "Yurrupe." He did not take his chattels with him—he left them to make sugar during his absence.

For five cents in stamps I will send you two copies of the Appeal, No. 273, printed on the finest enamel book paper, in the best style of the typographic art.

The people are getting their eyes open to the subsidy scheme of the capitalists. At an election held recently in Ft. Wayne, Ind., a proposition to aid the Wabash railroad by a bonus of \$100,000 was voted down three to one.

"The fight of the future," says Comrade Hanna, senator from Ohio, "is between republicanism and Socialism." The gentleman evidently knows whereof he speaks.

ECHOES Along the Way.

Chauncey M. Depew has kindly favored me with a copy of his great speech recently delivered in the United States senate...

The editor of the daily Republican, Boone, Iowa, in a recent issue asks, with a despairing wail: "What will be the condition of labor when a small junta shall say who shall work and who shall not?"

Somebody sends to this office a long article headed "Homeless Toilers." The article must have reference to some foreign country. There are no homeless toilers in the United States.

Uncle Sam is no slouch of a philanthropist himself. Read this from the New York Sun (republican): "The great tobacco trust has been made a present of about \$9,000,000 in the senate's war tax reduction bill."

Our sister across the border is in sorry straits. The railroad trust is after the Canadians and from present appearances it looks as though the trust will get what it wants.

It's amusing, to say the least, to hear a republican editor, who holds down the position of postmaster, discoursing learnedly on the dangers of Socialism.

Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, wants the government to send trained men to that island and teach the islanders how to raise agricultural products, establish free institutes and experimental stations.

"Bank Syndicate" is the heading over an article in a Chicago paper, which tells of the purpose of a large number of the bankers of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin to organize a bank trust.

The Chicago Bureau of Charities, says the Record, has found in its rounds 2,000 families that have been deserted by husband and father during the past year.

It is truly awful when laboring men refuse to work and persuade their fellows to refuse to work, when they feel that they are not securing enough for their labor.

Democratic and republican papers and politicians are howling loudly about blood and bloodshed if the present tendency to combine among capitalists is not stopped.

The Chicago Tribune (rep) says that annually in Chicago \$175,000,000 worth of food-stuff is wasted through "the lack of organized system for utilizing surplus products."

purpose of the Socialist to. They could not deny that this waste will be found out by Business today's conducted by to find out the ciple of waste—hence 95% of the employees...

It is somewhat reassuring to the excited mind of the general public to read the statement of the Baltimore Sun, in speaking of the recent movement in the iron and steel trade, that "this amalgamation is purely philanthropic."

Prof. Robinson, of Chicago, deprecates the growing sentiment of democracy. "Why," says the gentleman, "when I walk the streets and meet any of my pupils they do not look upon me as any better than themselves."

The New York Journal of Commerce, the mouth-piece of Wall street, places the capital stock of the companies forming the steel combine at 1,414,696,960, and the number of concerns absorbed at twenty-four.

"There are no trusts in the United States," says Mr. Hanna. "And I believe it truly," said the small merchant when he received notice from the beef combine that hereafter business must be conducted on a strictly cash basis.

The railroad editor of the Chicago News sees danger ahead for the railroad employees of the New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Pacific Mail Steamship lines.

for instance, be much better for the community, my old party friend, if the railroad management, instead of throwing this vast army of workmen upon the labor market, should reduce the hours of employment and still retain all the men?

Some idiot sends me the following clipping: "New York, Feb. 2.—Mary Johnson, aged 102, is in Bellevue Hospital today, recovering from a severe illness brought on by destitution. The greater part of her life has been spent in charitable work, but when she became so infirm that she could not take care of herself, those whom she had helped failed to return the kindness."

There is little concern," sagely remarks Mr. Dun, the financier, "among steel interests over the sensational reports of organization at the mills to enforce demands for higher wages." The optimism of the steel trust

ed by the general public over the organization of the steel trust to enforce prices.

J. Morgan, so the cable tells us, is investing heavily in English street railway securities. Morgan is credited with being a great philanthropist, and is simply doing this for the good of the English people.

The man who says Uncle Sam hasn't the power to make men rich, should consult Mark Hanna. Mark thinks Uncle Sam could put nine millions a year in the pockets of himself and friends if he wanted to.

Business is good, says Dun, and then adds by way of postscript: "Failures for the week 257, as against 218 last year." Now are you satisfied?

The Chicago Record says the tin combine will close thirty-five of the 108 factories in the United States, and disperse with the services of 3,489 employees. Is this what the men voted for last fall? Say, now you republican newspaper man, is this what you advised these fellows to vote for?

The Parasite and the Oak.

Marie Elizabeth Lamb says: "We should be brave and self-reliant—should stand firm—each a sovereign in his own right—not like the orchid; clinging to a tree in the forest, sapping the life of the tree for its own beauty, fragrance and development."



"Yes, Willie, Papa is a better hunter than Teddy. Teddy kills game and takes their skins, but Papa doesn't kill them; he merely skins them and then lets them go, to grow more skins, and then he skins them again. Teddy has lots to learn, Willie."—N. Y. Journal.

like innocence, imagines the parasite depends on the oak to do its thinking for it? The oak is like the average laborer; he hasn't time to think.

It's all he can do to supply sap for himself and his sweet-scented parasite. The mere fact that the oak allows the parasite to absorb its vitality is proof that the parasite is the shrewdness of the two.

She says: "We should be brave and self-reliant—should stand firm"—and allow the parasitical capitalists to sap our lives "For their own beauty, fragrance and development."

That's just what we are doing. Sweet Marie; but it's not because our parasites depend on us to do their thinking. Not on your snowy fleece.

The parasite makes the oak believe it is necessary to the oak's existence and we laborers are all dead sure we'd starve if it wasn't for our friends—the capitalists.

THINK! Lizzie must have been wool-gathering when she wrote that. She couldn't have been the Lamb that went to school or she'd know better than to accuse any fool thing that allows itself to be absorbed bodily, of thinking, and especially for the thing that absorbs it.

A Knock-out Blow.

The gang finds the "Solar Plexus" combination—190 books and pamphlets—an effective weapon with which to administer knock-out-blows to the now rapidly decaying competitive system. Have we booked your order for the \$1.65 worth of books?

\$1.00 Takes the Bunch.

- 100 "Parable of the Water Tank" .40c
50 "Social Conscience" .25c
10 "Socialism" by Simons .25c
10 "Trusts" by Wayland .25c
10 "Why I Am a Socialist" by Herron .25c
10 "Cartoons and Comments" .25c

The Cost of Fences.

Little considered is the waste of energy entailed by the system evoked and ordained in the darkness. In the domain of agriculture alone, the world comprising its boundary, there is an incalculable squandering of the energy of brain and of muscle through partitioning millions of fractions that should compose a unit.

One writer estimates that in the state of Indiana alone, these breaks in that which should be an intact domain, cultivated in the interest of all, entail an output of two hundred million dollars in erection of division fences. Fences would be a necessity under the communistic regime, but their extent would be a trifle scarce worth consideration when set against the mileage of the Hoosier

fences, which this writer says would span the earth at the equator fourteen times.

Consider the monstrous waste in one state alone, involved in producing fourteen times twenty-four thousand miles of needless structure;—needless from the example given by the Almighty. Multiply its cost, \$200,000,000, the financial outlay made in the interest of the devil, by forty-five—the number of states in the union, and the product is the snug little amount of \$9,000,000,000.—Flaming Sword.

HOW THE CAPITLISTS WORK THE DEAL.

One of Them Lets the Cat Out of the Bag.

A special dispatch from Boston, Mass., to the Washington Post, February 5th, gives some interesting side lights on legislation in the Bay State. The fellows who spend millions to corrupt the men who are supposed(?) to represent the interests of the men who elect them, are becoming so bold and brazen that they openly boast of the power they wield.

Thomas W. Lawson, the copper king, who represents and manages the local interests of the Standard Oil Company, today issued the following remarkable statement relative to the investigation of the local gas business, proposed by Representative McPherson, which the Standard Oil Company controls:

"If he does not know it, I will tell him that the Massachusetts legislature, the present one, or that of any of the four or five past years is, or has been, as absolute-ly at the command of those who control it as those of either New York, Montana, or Pennsylvania, those he settles at, and that when it is settled, as it is this session, that there shall be no investigation of gas corporations or any other corporation affairs, there will be none.

"Does Mr. McPherson know that a certain enterprise paid over \$30,000 to simply shunt his investigation order from his committee to the committee on rules, and, if so, does he believe the shrewd gentlemen who manage this enterprise spend \$30,000 in early stages solely because they want the legislature to be thoroughly acquainted with all the matters before they vote?"

"Does Mr. McPherson know that in the last day or two of the last session of the legislature it cost some one over \$100,000 to see that the work of his committee came to naught, and that in the one before that it cost over \$150,000 to see that the committee's work did not become real soul-stirring?"

Does Representative McPherson know that if a real investigation was held by simple men like himself it would be demonstrated that this one enterprise has spent over \$2,000,000 to see that the Massachusetts legislature was properly educated to its duties, and that on \$1,000,000 paid for that laudable purpose?

"Mr. McPherson, you may be filled with virtuous indignation that any one should dare to say our time-honored Massachusetts legislature is at the command of those who move the wires as much as Montana, Philadelphia or New York, but it is nevertheless true, and you have as much chance of getting a real gas investigation this session as you have of making the corporations of Massachusetts believe that any of the tribute-winning devices which are annually introduced are genuine efforts to improve the condition of the public."

"I will repeat my advice to Mr. McPherson and other conscientious legislators: 'Don't waste your time trying to get real as investigations this year, for you can not have any, because it has been so decreed by those who have more to do with legislation than legislators.'"

Good Bye Boys.

The lawyer and general manager, who has always held prominent positions with the different railroads will read the following bit of information from the Chicago Record with much interest:

Cleverness and tact which in the past has characterized the movement of competitive railroads for extensions into new territory hereafter will have to be used for some other purpose. It has leaked out that the great financial combinations which control practically all of the nation's railways have agreed, in connection with the "community of ownership" principle, that no line shall be extended without the consent of all the powers. This phase of the general agreement is taken by railroad officials to mean much. It is regarded as sufficient indication that the Harrimans, the Goulds, the Vanderbilts, Rockefeller, Hill, Morgan and all of the other governing magnates have interests more or less in common, and that there is a direct understanding that no combination shall do anything to work injury to any of the other combinations in the way of building into territory already catered to by a "rival" line.

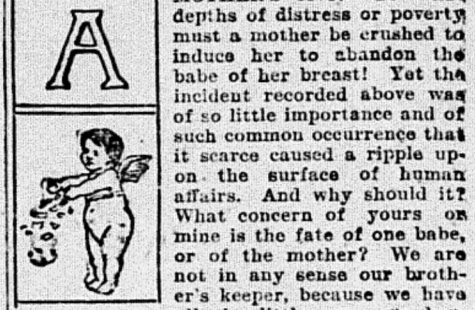
A man died in Oklahoma City, Feb. 12th, says the Times-Journal of that place. He was a stranger, and in his hand was found the following letter:

"Papa, can't you please send us some money. Grandpa is so old that he can't work and what little he earns he saves just to keep us in bread. We have no clothing and the cold is so bad here that we almost freeze. Please send brother and I a little money so that we can buy something to keep us warm and to help grandma, who is sick and cold and hungry most of the time we know that you love us and are doing all that you can but please papa, send us something just as quick as you can."

"Few people now look upon Socialism as being synonymous to anarchy," says Prof. De Lury of the Toronto, Canada, University.

Save the Babies

The mother, being unable to support the child, placed it on the doorstep of the asylum, rang the bell and then ran away. —Chicago Daily Record.



MOTHER'S love! To what depths of distress or poverty must a mother be crushed to induce her to abandon the babe of her breast! Yet the incident recorded above was of so little importance and of such common occurrence that it scarce caused a ripple upon the surface of human affairs.

True, we feel a slight qualm of conscience when we hear of such incidents, but as they happen in the next block, or the next town or in another state, we close our eyes and wend our way with a shrug of the shoulder. But stay—I look closer. The features look familiar—surely my eyes deceive me. No—it is the laughing face of my own little boy—see, he stretches his tiny arms, now wasted and thin, in the direction of the retreating mother. Surely she will not leave him. The night air is cold and the sky is lowering. Abandoned. Oh, no, this cannot be. My wife abandoning little Roy? The baby utters a plaintive cry. The mother hears and at— Ah, she returns, picks up the little— presses it to her bosom, and covers the face, now wreathed in smiles, with kisses while the pretty lips utter a satisfied coo music to the ears of the mother. A snuff suffices her face, only to be changed to one of agonized suffering.

"Oh, my darling—darling." Again the little face is covered with kisses and a wealth of affection which warmed the little body and sent the blood coursing through the veins again.

With a last farewell, the mother laid the infant in its rude bed of coarse garments, covered it tenderly and passed down the steps and disappeared in the darkness, casting one last lingering look at the door-step on which she had placed her baby boy.

I attempt to rise, but cannot reach the place. I seem to hear the coaxing cry of the child, the last agonized wail of the mother, but I cannot reach the scene. I seem powerless to move. Ah, yes, I remember now—the accident, the long months of weary sickness, the disappearance of the money wife and I had saved in doctor's bills and living expenses, until even the pittance required monthly to pay my insurance fee was no longer available. And then the silent messenger of death came and bade me follow.

Then commenced a struggle on the part of the lonely and grief stricken wife to care for herself and child. But who would take a woman with a child into their homes? None. Positions, yes; but none for a woman with a baby. But surely the baby and its mother must live. Certainly, but "try some other place, this is not a founding hospital" was the frequent reply. There came a time when life could no longer be sustained without the means of sustenance—but while on every hand there seemed to be an abundance, there was none for mother and child. Why, thought the mother, is there nothing for my babe. And the desperate resolve was made to steal— steal; but the thought was instantly abandoned. Die first, thought the mother, rather than take that which belonged to another. Your child will die, whispered the tempter, for lack of food—and there is plenty around you. But she put the temptation away.

She had heard of mothers leaving their little ones on the door steps of rich people who would adopt them and protect and care for the waifs.

Part with her child? How could she? If you are a mother you can realize the suffering of my wife as she contemplated taking this step. But grim necessity knows no reason nor friendship nor love—and the unnatural act was performed.

I awoke with a start—and it flashed through my mind that the scene I had just witnessed was but a dream. I glanced at the paper. There stared the paragraph—that was no dream, but a painful reality to a parent who no doubt loved the baby boy as fervently and devotedly as I loved the little fellow sleeping peacefully in his bed at my side.

Reader, as you contemplate the uncertainty of living and existence under the present regime of grab, does it not occur to you that your wife and child may be the actors in a drama such as recorded above?

Under our present system of planless living, little children have no guarantee of enough of nature's lavish abundance to provide them with the sustenance necessary for "air physical and mental development."

If you are a fair minded individ agree with me that every help whatever parentage—should have land affords. In no other way can manhood and womanhood of the right sort be perpetuated. Can you offer a reasonable explanation why any child should suffer for lack of the things nature has so richly endowed us with? No. So I thought. Well, then, under the present game of grab the little children do suffer, hence there must be something wrong—radically wrong. If you do— realize that the wrong exists, place you and child in the position of the mother and unprotected in a great city—a truth will come home mighty soon to you have a spark of manhood in your breast. You will be better able to get a clearer view of the matter when you realize that by a turn of the wheel of fortune, a visit from the Silent Messenger, or a squeeze on the part of the Trust, your loved ones may be thrown out to battle in an unequal contest for their lives.

When you do realize these things you will begin to study our present conditions, and after you have tramped up and down the highways of political economy you will be forced to the conclusion that nothing but Socialism—full, rounded and complete—will save the little ones—the Socialism that places babies before bonds—human life before dollars—justice before greed. FRED D. WARREN.

And What of the Workmen?

Hartford City, Ind., Feb. 17.—Owing to the utter demoralization of prices in the flint-glass prescription ware trade one big factory here has closed and another has reduced its force more than half. It is feared all other flint factories in the gas belt may follow suit. Already many influential firms are practically staying out of the market, refusing to meet the ruinous prices prevailing.

News From Hannaland

There are no trusts in the United States... The Producer is a new paper at Vineland, N. J., with strong Socialist leanings.

The collar and cuff trust is the latest. Any one who refuses to wear the trust collar will be promptly cuffed.

The lawyer is beginning to wonder where his fees will come in when the trusts dispense with his services altogether.

The Socialists of San Antonio, Texas, have put a city ticket in the field, and propose to go after the plutes right, this spring.

The Socialists of Ashville, N. C., the country home of the Vanderbilts, have organized a Socialist club and will push propaganda work vigorously.

The sixteen telephone companies of Southern Illinois have effected a consolidation. This is a sensible move—from the standpoint of the stockholder.

The Vanguard is a new Socialist paper at Brockton, Mass. Socialism is the vanguard of the present century, and the paper expects to hold up its end of the stick.

It's a neat paper and carefully edited. The miners of Ohio threaten to strike. The operators offer but \$1.65 per day, while the miners demand \$2.10.

According to the Washington Post, of February 13, it costs Uncle Sam \$1,288 per year for every soldier in the field, not counting anything for pensions. That is rather an expensive deal, and as the soldier draws but a little over \$15 per month, one naturally wonders what becomes of this vast sum.

The farmers near Covert, Mich., so says a dispatch, find that they can haul their products to St. Joseph, a distance of twenty miles, cheaper overland than by rail. Hereafter, the farmers and business men and lumber men will utilize this primitive method, rather than pay the exorbitant railroad rates.

As a result of Socialist agitation in the university of Cincinnati the "Clarion Socialist Club" has been organized. The club has issued a neat declaration of principles, which also contains an article on "Why we should study Socialism," by Robert Swift, which can be had for 5c. Address Clarion Club, Oddfellows Bldg, Cincinnati.

The Boston Record says: "Among the employees of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. there is a widespread feeling of discontent, occasioned by the fact that the factories of the company are not run on full time, and that the wages paid the employees are not so high as they desire." Why should these fellows be discontented? Are they not getting what they voted for? Say now, answer truly.

It may be a surprise to the free sovereign Americans to learn that they paid to the late queen of England over \$700,000 per annum—fourteen times the amount we pay to the president of the United States. Nearly every crowned head in Europe holds investments in American securities. They could not conquer the American nation by force of arms, but the dollar deal has pretty near done the business.

After a battle that has raged for months, the Central Labor Union, of Cleveland, Ohio, has won free books for Cleveland public school pupils. The change will cost \$40,000 and the books used by the students of one year will be used by those who follow. This use of second-hand books will not be obligatory when parents prefer to buy new books, but the change is expected to cause a great reduction in the price of text books.

Everything is now in readiness, says a news dispatch, for the completion of the great steel combine. The charter has been drawn and the stocks and bonds parceled out among the stockholders of the different concerns comprising it. These men seem to be willing to lose their identity into one great corporation—because it is to their interest to do so. Maybe some day the people of the country will learn as much as the holder of steel trust stock.

In the house of representatives of Michigan Representative Dupont introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to establish the initiative and referendum. It provides that whenever 5% of the electors of the state shall petition for the of a bill proposing a law the secretary shall submit such bill at the next election, and if a majority of the electors ratify it, it shall become a law. Constitutional amendments are to be submitted on petition of 10% of the electors.

Armour & Co., at South Omaha, recently came into possession of 357 quails. Now it is against the law for any man to kill or sell quails at this time of the year in Nebraska, and when the matter was called to the attention of the packers, they said they would raise the matter and pay a fine under the law they should have. The guardians of the public took the \$500 and let the fellows off. There is nothing like a pull, you know.

There is a movement in Chicago to turn the school buildings into club rooms in the evenings, where the young folks and the old

folks can congregate and pass the time in a pleasant manner, without depending on grog shops or disreputable places for entertainment. Under Socialism places of public entertainment would be provided for those who desire such amusement, where the best music, lectures and speakers would be free to all.

Mayor Harrison has withdrawn his edict closing the bawdy houses and gambling hells of Chicago. On being asked why, he said that a campaign was approaching and that funds would be needed shortly. Such is American politics in the second city of the United States.

There are 244,527 schoolhouses, dormitories and other buildings in the United States devoted to education, and there are 415,660 teachers—131,793 men and 283,867 women. In 1899 the people of the United States spent \$197,281,603 to educate their children, which is 2.67 per capita of population, and 3.20 per capita of children of the school age.

Los Angeles, Cal., has a Socialist church, where Rev. M. Webster preaches Socialism according to the teachings of the Christ. The comrades in Chicago have also rented the church building at 120 South Western Ave., near Madison Ave., which they have designated the "Socialist Temple." Prof. Herron spoke in the new temple on Feb. 24.

Will the Trust Bust?

Even a republican editor can sometimes, on a clear day, see as far as the end of his nose. Proof of this has recently been furnished by the editor of the Los Angeles Herald. Two significant editorials have lately appeared in this staunch republican organ. In one, under the caption, "A Billion Dollar Trust," after stating the facts as to the late Morgan-Carnegie combine, it says: "Many intelligent students of economics agree that the trust idea thus carried out will not be bad for the country if only the men who control the trust do not abuse their power."

The other editorial was headed, "Will the Trusts Bust?" After detailing the "soap-bubble" theory it goes on to say: "When trusts reach the billion dollar stage, as they now do in two or three instances, the test of the bursting theory cannot be long delayed. Either the trusts or the theory must explode. If a trust of such proportions can live and prosper, there is no apparent reason why all the trusts might not be welded together in a combination to run the earth."

Then the "good trust" idea is discussed with a large-sized doubt constantly appearing between the lines after which the article concludes as follows: "But something must happen soon. (You hit it that time, old man.) Either the bubble will burst or modest business effort will be notified to get off the earth."

Now the two questions raised by these two editorials are, 1st, Is the trust a permanent thing? and, 2nd, If so, will the unlimited power of the trust owner be wielded for the common good? To a Socialist both questions are childish; but they show that the leaves are working. And they give rise to the hope that these republican editors may yet get out of the kindergarten and as high as the second grade. With patience and perseverance they may even, in time, become Socialists.

The world is gradually swinging around to the Socialist position. The stone which the builders rejected is about to become the headstone of the corner.

W. A. COREY.

A Homely Statement About Things.

Money is good, because it will purchase things. Things are the product of labor, and without labor there would be no things. Therefore but for labor money would be worthless. We see the weekly stipend of the laborer passing from his hand to that of the retailer, then to the jobber and wholesale man, and from him to the trust—while the trust allows a part of it to go to the producer of raw material; while the producer of raw material turns about and places it again in the hands of the retailer. This long transaction is said to be wholly for the purpose of placing in the hands of consumers—things. The main point is that under competition it gives so many middle men an opportunity to secure to themselves, profits. The reason why our money does not buy more things, is because of these middle men's profits.

Under Socialism we would have a form of money (labor checks) passed direct from the manufacturer (the government) to the worker for labor expended on things; and the things could be bought of the government at labor cost. Therefore a far greater amount of things could be purchased for a much less expenditure of time (or money) than now, for the middleman will be usefully employed making things.

G. B. H.

"Better no college, better by far no institution of learning at all, than one subsidized by political influence or ruled by the selfish dominating hand of vested interests."—Rev. Dr. White, of Chicago.

One hundred copies of "Why I am a Socialist," by Herron, \$2; fifty copies, \$1; ten copies, twenty-five cents. It's a fossil knocker.

A Boom for Socialism.

Detroit Daily Post.

The immense consolidations in the business of transportation, of steel manufacture and in other lines of industrial enterprise which have marked the opening of the new century point unmistakably to the strengthening of the Socialist idea. The question presents itself to many thinking men, why, if such enormous combinations can be made profitable for the few who carry them on, should they not be made profitable for all the people if carried on by the people? In other words, why should not enterprises national in their scope be conducted as national works?

Just now, the Canadians are arranging to take all the telegraph lines out of the hands of private corporations and run them as a public service. In England, this has been done successfully for a good many years. Canada also has its government railroad system, and in Australia and New Zealand the state owns all the railroads. The tendency all over the world is towards the public ownership of public utilities, and the bigger the private combinations grow, the more evident does it become that this system of control is impracticable. Whether this tendency will produce government ownership in the United States in this generation, depends mainly upon the way in which these great aggregations are administered with reference to the rights and the interests of the people.

And What do You Think of

Frederick R. Tibbitts, dealer in government bonds and high grade securities, 21-23 Ames building, Boston, Mass., in his daily report of the stock market, February 16, 1901, says:

"The 'community of ownership' can hardly be applied to recent anticipated consolidations in the Steel and Iron business of the United States, notwithstanding the fact that to a great extent the same men are interested in bringing about practically the same harmony of interest as in railroad affairs. It has taken over two years to bring to a point of final negotiations a few of the large railroad systems, and it will probably take at least half that time to bring into harmonious relation the steel and iron interests. In the meantime, numerous legislative acts will be attempted to prohibit such vast consolidations of capital; yet in the end the principal object will be accomplished, either directly or indirectly, through consolidation. Sometimes it looks as if the steps taken toward the consolidation of financial interests were working to a great degree in accord with Edward Bellamy's 'Looking Backward,' and eventually the railroads and manufacturing and mining interests would come under the control of the government."

Socialism vs. Competition.

COMPETITION is like a two-edged sword, cutting from both sides and the point as well. Land being private property and the source of all wealth, and indispensable to man, a struggle for its possession is forced on the people, which brings the greater part of the products, or wealth, in the hands of the few.

Competition between farmers, regulates the price and rent of land, not only according to profits in agriculture, but what is worse, according to the number of people who want to buy or rent farms, irrespective of profits, and forces large numbers to all parts of the world to open up cheap vacant land. As a consequence the price of land raises in the old settled districts, though farm products fall, because of unbridled production, and competition for markets; and each generation of farmers has to buy land on time or rent; and it takes generally a life time to pay the interest and purchase price, if they do not remain renters for life.

Competition for real estate in the towns regulates its price and rent, not only according to profits in business, but also according to density of population; while competition in business lowers the per cent of profits, according to the number of rivals, and the amount of business. Consequently each generation of townspeople, has to buy real estate on time or to rent, and a large per cent of business has to be carried on credit; with the final result that in times of industrial depression, one firm after another fails, because they fail to pay their notes, and the sale of their goods at ruinous prices, causes continually more failures.

Competition for a job, regulates wages, not according to the standard of living of the people, but according to the efficiency of the machinery used in rival countries, the productive ability and skill of foreign laborers and the wages paid them. The final result of this is that except in countries which are largely unsettled and undeveloped, wages tend to go downward to the level of low wage countries, because the international competition for markets, gives the advantage to those who can produce cheapest, and induces the capitalists to manufacture and operate mines, where the labor cost is the least. For this reason China would become the manufacturing center of the world if Socialists were not going to prevent the capitalists from thus starting the white race and the Chinese as well.

Thus we see that private ownership of land and machinery leaves in the hands of the overwhelming majority of the people nothing but a bare existence, while the land and money lords and the industrial, commercial and transportation kings, being few in numbers, find a way to avoid ruinous competition, and consolidate their interests.

The majority of the labor products thus getting in the hands of the few, every nation as it reaches a certain amount of development, is forced to find outlets for its surplus products (which the people cannot consume because the capitalists rob them in the shape of rent, interest on private and public debts and low wages as compared with the value of the products, etc.). The only way to find a market for the surplus products of the machine countries is to build railroads, and steamboats to ply on the navigable waters of the hand labor, and of unsettled countries. Machine products always being cheaper and more satisfactory soon displace the hand-made products and cause such distress that machinery must be introduced to avoid the wholesale ruin of the nation.

After a few years these countries in their turn have to find foreign markets and in this way machinery will soon have displaced hand labor all over the world, on the farm as well as everywhere else. Then all countries having an enormous surplus product all outlets will be closed and the laborers being discharged and losing their purchasing power, the farm products will be unsalable, except for a song. Both farmer and wage earner having lost their purchasing power the middle class if there is yet one in existence, will be entirely wiped out, and production will have to be restricted according to the purchasing power of the masses.

Restricted production every time causing more idleness and less purchasing power, it is evident that if capitalism was allowed to run its logical course, it could end only by wiping out the human race, except a few capitalists and their servants, or it would have to feed, clothe and shelter all the people in compensation for the surrender of all labor products.

Socialism will make land and machinery the collective property of the nation, and carry on all production and distribution, first taking hold of the monopolized industries, and then extend its operations to all other industries, as fast as the people, seeing the enormous advantage of collective operation for those engaged in it, are ready to turn over their private land and plants. By doing away with all useless and unproductive occupations, reorganizing production and distribution, to save all unnecessary labor, by introduction of every labor-saving device, and putting all able persons to work in some occupation where they fit best, the labor time for all will be reduced to about six weeks, of eight hours a day, in a year, work will be carried on, of course, the whole year and by turns. Brotherhood, duty, honor, morality, arts, science, industrial and mechanical instruction, in fact everything useful will be taught in the public schools free of cost. Inventors will be encouraged, so that the labor time can be shortened continually. Production and distribution will be carried on for consumption only, and not for sale at a profit. While all the means of production and distribution will be collective property, the products of labor will be the private property of all the people; the nation holding the products in store till the people call for what is desired. The labor time will be shortened and lengthened for all according to consumption of goods; but pro-

on the Profit

duction will not be stopped until all the reasonable desires of every living person are gratified. The boundless and natural wealth of the soil will enable Socialism with the aid of improved methods of production, scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions made by inventors, and highly instructed and trained citizens, to reduce the labor time to almost nothing, in the future; allowing everybody to spend nearly all the time in education, physical culture, travel and enjoyment. No longer will any wealth have to be given to idle parasites, to pay interest and purchase price of real estate, on interest on loaned money, public or private. No falling prices and local failure of crops, or diseases of stock, or in the family to ruin the farmer. No competition or sickness to ruin the middle class. No competition for jobs, to reduce the laborer to starvation, in the midst of the unsalable wealth he created. No fire and life insurance policies to be paid, with a very uncertain return in sight for the money paid out. Instead of all these contrivances to rob the wealth producers, an inalienable right to a home and to the per capita wealth produced by the nation, will be secured to all. Everybody having to be supported when young, old, sick or disabled, it is only right that they are fully supplied from the products of the active workers. No one will be cut off from the national wealth, except the able but unwilling to work. No one being able to own the means of production, to rob others of their created wealth, or to shift labor on other shoulders, and all having as much as they wish to consume secured to themselves and descendants forever, for very little labor, not even the most selfish and efficient laborer will think of claiming a share of wealth according to his personal production.

Personal gain and fear of the future for self and descendants, is the only cause of all human vices and injustice, notwithstanding the claim of some people that man is innately bad. Take away the fear for the future and the possibility of gaining by injustice, and murder, theft, fraud and adulteration, hatred, quarrels, fights, etc., will disappear. Give the people a moral, hygienic and scientific education coupled with great wealth, then prostitution, drunkenness, tobacco and narcotic drug habits and insanity will disappear.

To conclude, Socialism will stop war forever, stop the killing of the workers by dangerous labor, unhealthy work places and surroundings, by overwork, insufficient and unbalanced food, anxiety and ignorance of hygiene. It will supply the nation with healthful and nutritious food, with baths, athletic and gymnastic apparatus, public parks, halls, libraries, art galleries, theaters, etc. It will raise the moral, intellectual and physical standard of mankind beyond all expectation, and last, but not least, Socialism will make oppression impossible, by means of direct legislation and imperative mandate. The workers will elect and depose if thought desirable, the foremen, superintendents and managers of their own occupation. Thus mankind will forever be freed from its chains, and the average of life will more than double.

AUGUST STORME.

Strike While the Iron is Warm.

A United States senator in commenting on the recent movement towards the consolidation of the trusts, said: "Such deals as this, and this one especially, offer the arguments that the Socialists are always seeking." In other words, fellows, the trusts are preparing the ground for an active campaign of Socialism. Now is the time, while the public mind is groping about in darkness to place Socialist literature in their hands. "Why Railroad Men Should be Socialists," is the proper thing to hand out to the employees of the railways. Fifty will cost 50c. Order now.

The Result of Competition.

In Maine the apples rot on the ground; yet here people starve. Throughout the country there is more food produced than could ever be consumed, yet men and women go hungry. The bargain counter is the result of under consumption due to lack of a proper system of distribution.

You may buy clothes at less than the cost of manufacture, yet many men have to go about with ragged clothes. Why? Because of lack of system.

I believe that by the conservation of energy—the elimination of the middlemen and of the idea of competition—every man, woman and child could live well without overwork.—Bradford Peck.

Politics is the science of government. Its operation in a republic like ours is the vital force that sustains the national life. Nothing is so potent for good or evil. When dominated by error or wrong it fills the land with dread. When guided by correct and lofty motives it is our bulwark of safety. Politics has made our history. Through it as a medium we must win our victories. To it are intrusted our private fortunes and our public destinies. Politics enthrones all with a sacred trust. It is the holy ark within which are the oracles of law and the liberties of free citizenship. To ignore is anarchy; to pollute it is treason.—"Our Nations' Need."

Chicago has 4,300 electric lights. The city electrician says in his recent report that under municipal ownership the city saves \$40 on each light.

Was Macaulay a Prophet?

Forty-seven years ago Macaulay, the historian, wrote of America:

"Your republic will be pillaged and ravaged in the 20th century, just as the Roman empire was by the barbarians of the 5th century, with the difference that the devastators of the Roman empire, the Huns and Vandals, came from abroad, while your barbarians will be the natives of your own country, and the product of your own institutions."

Did the gentleman have in mind the great industrial enterprises which the republican press have been hopping onto quite recently and which the Ohio State Journal—the organ of the present administration—characterizes as robber barons with more power than the feudal lords of ancient times? Probably the worthy recorder of world events must have had in mind the "full dinner pail" campaign when he wrote the following:

"A day will come in the state of New York, when the multitude between half a breakfast and the hope of half a dinner will elect your legislators. Is it impossible to have any doubt as to the kind of legislators that will be elected? "You will be obliged to do these things which render prosperity impossible. Then some Caesar or some Napoleon will take the reins of government in hand."

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO MRS. NATION.

From the Toledo Blade, a republican organ of Hanna's state, comes a remarkable story of capitalistic enterprise. It is a splendid and inspiring illustration of the "incentive-to-gain" idea, and is right in line with the present plan of trade expansion. Read it, you fellows who howl for an extension of the profit-mongering system, which stops not to sacrifice the lives of little children to fill its coffers:

"Some time ago the president of some brewers association, in an address to the members, said that the greatest danger which confronted the trade is the influence brought to bear upon the boys and girls to keep them from forming the drink habit; that the children are taught in the homes and in the schools as well as other places, not to drink anything and that it was necessary for those engaged in the liquor business to cultivate a taste for drink in the young or the trade would certainly suffer.

"Acting along this line, it is now discovered that in Chicago there are a number of saloons, in each of which a room has been fitted up with small furniture, picture books, toys, and hobby horses, and into which children are enticed to play. They are at first given sweetened wines to cultivate a taste for liquor, and are told to bring in some of their little friends to play with them. By and by, the drink habit is fastened upon the little ones and all their pennies are spent for intoxicants.

"On one street in Chicago places have been found, secured to convict the propriety of many more such saloons are in Chicago is simply a matter of conjecture. In how many cities and towns the same plan is being used to destroy children, can only be imagined.

"The scheme is as damnable as the ingenuity of man can devise. For the sole purpose of increasing business, little boys and girls are lured into these dens and taught to drink. The plan is deliberately formed and executed. Ruined lives count for nothing; liquor must be sold and children are offered as a sacrifice on a keg of beer."

And the Blade gets terrible wrath and calls upon the law to take the saloon keepers in hand and arrest them, and then arrest the brewers who furnish the beer to the saloon keepers. And why not, while you are at it, dear Blade, arrest the farmers who raised the barley and hops and the railroad magnates who transported it and then the officials of the United States who legalized the traffic, and so on down? But then what good would it do? Would not other fellows take the places of the arrested men and continue the traffic as long as there is money in the game? That's the secret of the whole business—there's money in it! and as long as the saloon keepers and the brewers can make a nickel, little children will be sacrificed if it takes a life-time to do it.

Then what's to be done? How will society protect itself against this insidious enemy? How will the saloon-keepers and the brewers protect themselves against loss? For the Blade tells us this scheme was worked that the brewers might protect themselves from loss. Various reforms and schemes from prohibitive laws to Mrs. Nation's hatchet brigade have been tried and yet the traffic goes on unabated.

Now in the article quoted is plainly written the remedy, although the writer would not recognize it unless pointed out to him, and that is what I propose to do in a very few words.

The thing that aroused the brewer was loss of his profits—in other words there was money in the saloon business—otherwise we could not account for the dastardly action of men in thus polluting the youth of the land.

What was the force that lowered the brewer's profits? Was it the law? Was it high license or low license or any of the other patent nostrums dealt out by the would-be reformer? Nary a one of these. It was the education of the children in the public schools that did the work.

Knock the profit out of the whisky business and educate the children to a correct understanding of the effects of the saloon evil and in a generation the liquor question would be but a memory.

South Carolina has knocked the profit out of the liquor business by establishing state saloons and selling pure liquors at cost. This plan has resulted in reducing the consumption of liquor just 50% and at the same time eliminating all the other evils which have as their fountain head the saloon.

Education, with its magic touch, steps in and on the testimony of the brewer plays havoc with the profits of the saloons and will finally wipe out the other 50% of the business. This is the Socialist remedy. Has the Blade or anybody else a more practical or sure one?

The U. S. Against Dun & Bradstreet.

Dear Wayland—I have just received the following from the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.:

"Replying to yours of the 5th of January, I desire to state that during the year 1900 there were 20,923 voluntary and 1,810 involuntary bankruptcies."

In your issue of January 12 you quote Dun as saying there were 10,630 failures for 1900. J. F. KINGHORN-JONES.

Books never grow old, and will continue to work as long as they will hold together. The Appeal's books and pamphlets are now printed on good, strong paper, while the price has been reduced in many cases. The larger the quantities printed the lower prices we can make.

