



Appeal to Reason

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THE RECORD of 40 WEEKS.

I wish every comrade in the field could catch the inspiration which comes to one by contact with the written word from his co-laborers in every part of the country!

Never in the history of the movement has such a determination been manifested to push forward the work of race emancipation. Every mail brings to this office hundreds of letters breathing the spirit of victory.

Every hamlet, every village, every town and city has its group of earnest, enthusiastic men and women working in the cause which shall lift humanity up to the sun-lit hills of economic freedom.

And what are they doing? Here's the record for the forty weeks of this year:

5,772,000 copies of the Appeal. 570,740 books and pamphlets.

Over six million copies of the Appeal and its propaganda books and pamphlets circulated, and but three-fourths of the year gone!

Shall the work of education be pushed with redoubled energy?

I think I can hear the answer rolling in from the placid shores of the Pacific, from the tropical regions of the South, from the rock-bound coasts of the Atlantic, and from the snow-covered regions on the north—YES!

And it is no uncertain sound that comes from these four quarters of America—the garden spot of the earth—from where the light will go forth which will scatter the darkness from among the nations of the world.

The fight between Socialism and capitalism is now on in real earnest—the outcome depends upon EDUCATION—education depends upon the placing of literature in the hands of every citizen of the republic. You see the record made so far this year. You know how much of this literature has been distributed in your community—you know the number of meetings held and the organizations perfected. If these efforts have not been made it devolves upon you and the other comrades to at once take up the work and push it as the workers are doing in other parts of the country.

Let us make the closing months of the first year of the new century the greatest of them all. It can be done. Are you with us?

The anarchist newspapers of the Appeal to Reason strike should be suppressed. They appeal to assassination.—Citizen, Albuquerque, N. M.

The Citizen writer is wilfully false. The Appeal has never advocated violence. It has always been against labor strikes, believing that such methods were not the best methods—that violence is always to be deprecated. The Citizen is an anarchist sheet, for it advocates a violation of law in suppressing free speech and free press. It is a libeler in claiming the Appeal is an anarchist paper, and in saying it advocates assassination or force of any kind except the ballot. It is the kind of papers that serve the corporations and would sell the country into their complete control, like a Benedict Arnold, for what cash and favors it can get out of them. It is the same kind of lawless character that killed Lovejoy, that tried to lynch Garrison, that precipitated the rebellion that cost billions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives. Such papers are public enemies, and would establish gag laws such as obtain in Russia, because they cannot meet the argument of the Socialists. It makes them frantic to see the increasing number of people who are leaving the old parties and coming over to the Socialists, and they would, if they dared, establish the rack, the wheel, the dungeon, the faggot, and every hellish contrivance of superstition and ignorance to kill the new idea, if they dared. They are such fools that they do not know that force will not destroy an idea. You cannot kill an idea except with some other idea. The more persecution the more rapidly will Socialism grow. That is the history of the movement everywhere. The poor dupe of a Citizen should look up the dictionary and see what words mean.

You see much about the arbitration courts of New Zealand being ridden to death by the laboring people in their demands for better conditions. Let's look into this. In this country in the last thirteen years this country has had 15,000 strikes with losses estimated at \$255,999,000. Under arbitration all this waste would have been saved to the working people and the employers and the country could well have afforded to sustain many arbitration courts. But if this had been done, as was done in New Zealand, it would still have left the conflict which the employers and employed would be continually creating. There is another side of this that seems to be lost sight of. New Zealand conducts many industries and employs a large per cent of the labor of that country. IN NONE OF THESE PUBLICLY OWNED AND CONDUCTED INDUSTRIES HAS THE ARBITRATION COURT BEEN CALLED

So it follows that the remedy for the strike is not to abolish the courts and let them go on as in this country, but to make all the industries public property, and there will be no use for the courts. You never hear of strikes in the public service of this country. Therefore, to have peace and harmony it is necessary to make the conflicting private interests made public property and they will run along as smoothly as do the public service today. The only course New Zealand can pursue is to enlarge public functions to cover the whole industrial field where private interests conflict.

Nothing of any moment has ever been accomplished in this world without the exercise of Will Power. How little is understood of this great Dynamic force of Nature—Will Power. Concentrated will power made Abraham Lincoln the greatest American of his time. "I will," made Napoleon ruler of France. Religious intolerance met its Waterloo in the "I will" of Martin Luther. The "divine right" of kings received a shock from which it never recovered in the "I will" of Oliver Cromwell. "I will" created that beautiful "White City" of which Chicago was so justly proud. Capitalism with its wage-slave system will yet succumb to the "I will" of Socialism. A concentration of "I wills" created by a just and reasonable desire for justice, equality and industrial liberty, CANNOT be defeated. If there be a vestige of truth in the theory of telepathy the thought in the minds of every Socialist, as I write these lines is: "I will" be a factor in this economic revolution and become one of the builders of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

There is just one thing in this world today worth working for, and that is Socialism. Thought and energy expended in the accomplishment of any other object is wasted—utterly wasted. That it is the duty of Socialists to make more Socialists I have said in these columns over and over again. I expect to keep on saying it until the last vestige of industrial slavery shall fade away as dew before the morning sun. Let every Socialist who reads these lines here and now register a mental resolve: "I will" do my share in the work of teaching my fellow man social economics based upon truth, common sense and justice. If the people of your locality are still floundering in the slough of ignorance confounding Socialism with anarchy it is your duty—and it's a duty that overshadows all other duties—to show them beyond dispute that an affinity between the two does not and cannot exist. The "October Monthly" has been prepared with this object in view. It is made up of editorial expressions from old party papers, and while the writers are not politically in sympathy with Socialism, they HAVE BEEN FORCED BY PUBLIC SENTIMENT and the strength of the Socialist movement to treat us fair, and in doing this they have placed an effective weapon in the hands of Socialists to silence our carping critics who look upon their old party papers as authorities in such matters. Cover your town with the "October Monthly" and thus give active expression to the mental resolve "I WILL DO MY PART" as the comrades all over the country are doing theirs.

RENT OVERDUE. \$50,000 Tiara for a Bride

Widow May Be Put into Street. Mrs. Rockefeller's Gift to her Daughter-in-law

Mrs. Schilman's Husband, though a Baker, Starved to Death, and She Feels the Same Fate for Herself and Children. Express Companies Increase Force to Handle Presents for Rockefeller-Aldrich Nuptials.

The above are two headlines, side by side, in the New York World of October 3. Now who is responsible for such conditions? Is there no relation between the poverty of the one and the riches of the other? What have the republican or democratic parties done to remedy such evils? Or are such conditions not evil? Under Socialism each worker would receive the full results of their efforts, no one could get a profit off another, and only voluntary poverty could exist. Such conditions above breed anarchy, and those who uphold it are responsible. Let us establish an industrial system that will give each worker the full results of their labor—more than \$2,500 for an eight-hour day. It can be done, and you will be convinced of that fact if you will investigate.

From the way orders are coming in it looks as though the first edition of the Monthly for October will be 100,000—it should be a half million before November 1. Supplement the circulation of the Appeal in your town by copies of the October Monthly, and you will find that your neighbors can't stand the double team. They will be forced to acknowledge, after reading the testimony of their own witnesses, that the Socialists have the best end of the argument. Strike now—while you have the chance.

In every state where an election is held this fall, the comrades should see that the vote cast for the Socialist ticket is promptly forwarded to the Appeal. The secretary of the local should see that this is done. In places where no local exists some comrade should take it upon himself to send the vote on a postal card. Give vote last fall also.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

The strike of the steel workers ended in their defeat. The Appeal announced this result on the commencing of the conflict. The Appeal has ever counseled against strikes, for being the wrong way they can never be productive of a solution of the disputes that will arise between employer and employes so long as one set of men hire to another set. Strikes, or the fear of them, have had a tendency to check the downward course of wages, but never tended to a solution of the wage question. It is to the business interests of the employer to get the most results (work) with the least pay, and it is to the interest of the workers to get the most pay for the least work (hours), and as long as this condition exists there will be conflict. The employers can stand a strike until the workers are starved into terms. The temporary loss to employers can be made up many times by the decreased wages for future periods. In such conflicts the workers are at a disadvantage. The capitalists know this. The history of the labor movement shows it. There is only one place where the workers have the advantage—that is at the ballot box. But this remedy they cannot use until they have a right program. It has not benefited them to fly from the republican to the democratic party. They do not fare better in democratic than in republican states. Both old parties recognize the right of private capital, and so long as that is recognized the conflict must go on. Capitalists employ and pay out of the public treasury skilled politicians who go among the workers and keep them in the old parties, for that is all the capitalists want. If they can keep from the workers the idea that their only freedom can come from public capital which the workers can control with their votes, the capitalists are safe in their tribute and labor-crushing position. This political control of the laboring people has been accomplished by prejudicing them against the only theory that will give them relief—Socialism. Under Socialism the workers will own and control the industries. They will elect their own foremen, superintendents and managers. There will be no profit taken from their labor. This is the only competition the capitalists fear, and until it is established they can and will control the laboring people of this and every other country. By the very condition of the present situation they MUST control them, and are no more to be blamed for it than for conducting their business for their own interests. The laboring people do not know how to operate public capital. Socialism will teach them how to do this and how to free themselves from the necessity of hiring out to capitalists. That is why the capitalists oppose Socialism. Capitalists use their votes and the votes of the workers to control the workers. They are organized against the workers. It now only remains for the workers to organize politically in their own interests to control. If all the steel strikers and their sympathizers will vote the Socialist ticket in Pennsylvania at the next election, it will scare capitalists into giving the workers better treatment than all their strikes have ever been able to get them.

VALUE OF AN EMIGRANT.

Those who have contended that the United States is losing its Anglo-Saxon individualism on account of the influx of foreign immigrants will be surprised to learn that for the five months ended May 31, 1901, there arrived on American soil 39,823 persons from Great Britain, as against a grand total of all other nationalities of only 34,285. Of the first named number, 19,695 were of English birth; 2,978 Scotch and 17,150 Irish. One American journal appraises each able-bodied immigrant as worth about £2,000 to the United States. This represents the surplus wealth he creates in an average life over what he receives in the way of wages.—London Mail.

Now will you please tell us what becomes of this surplus of \$10,000 which each worker creates more than he gets? Does it go to the United States or to some few capitalists? If each worker produces \$10,000 more in a lifetime than he receives in wages, others who do not produce must then receive that much to which they are not rightly entitled. Why not have an industrial system that will give the workers all they produce, and then each worker will on the average receive so much more than he now does that he will be well provided all his life, will be a better citizen, will raise his family on a higher level, and the country will be stronger because its citizens will love it better if they are protected against the extortion of those who now get this \$10,000 from each worker. This is a matter that those who benefit will not change; it must be changed by the workers getting a better understanding of the conditions and then voting to have those conditions put into law.

Mr. Rockefeller brought a minister from his university at Chicago to preach the gospel of wealth to him in his Cleveland church. He paid him a big salary. But the preacher had an idea he could not hide, and so now Mr Rockefeller has quit the church because the Rev. Hanley speaks about the wealth squeezed from the poor on their necessities in a way that hurts the conscience of Mr. R. This thing has occurred several times. It seems impossible to find a minister with ability who does not condemn the communism of self so ostensibly displayed in these

days. Mr. Rockefeller should take some of the country ministers—many of them would serve him faithfully. We have heard of them often.

People who have been abusing the Socialists during the past few weeks are now heartily ashamed of themselves. Now is a good time to clinch the argument.

One of the best indications of the increase of Socialist thought throughout the country, is the demand for sample copies of the Appeal from persons who have but lately taken notice of the Socialist movement. They are coming in by the hundreds.

The bundle orders for the Appeal were greater this week than any week in the history of the paper. That means another record broken. But then there is scarcely a week passes that the Army doesn't break some sort of a record and sets the mark a little higher.

The insurance rates in Kansas City, so the papers say, are three times as much as in New York, and the insurance trust proposes to raise them higher. If the people of that city were not afraid of government, if they did not fear it, they could establish a municipal insurance that would save a million a year to the citizens. But they are mostly like the anarchists who hate or fear government.

The tin trust has advanced the price of cans from \$18 per 1,000 to \$30 per thousand this season. The people pay the freight! Would it be worse for the people if the public were to make the cans and let the people have them at the labor cost, instead of paying so many times what they are worth just to make a few men great fortunes? Do you prefer to pay the higher price with no benefit rather than the lower price? Intelligently used, your ballot can change this condition. Is it worth voting for?

New Zealand has the same number of miles of railroad per capita and traffic the same, as this country. It costs her people \$1,350 a mile per year to use the roads; here it costs \$7,500 a year per mile. The people of New Zealand have public ownership of railroads. We haven't. Public ownership of railroads has never been a campaign question in this country—and never will if the railroad and other corporate influence can prevent it. Would it not be a good idea to submit the proposition to the people and see what a majority wants? The Swiss people had two national referendum votes on the question, and decided to make them public property. The railroad managers said the republic could not operate the roads, and that the government would be bankrupted by the effort. Instead of which the experience of two years has proven them false prophets, and the rates have been reduced to less than one-third, and the revenue is still enough to pay the interest on the sums spent for the roads and provides a sinking fund that will cancel the debt in twenty-five years. Are we not as intelligent and as honest as the Swiss people?

At the city election in Chattanooga, Tenn., the democrats would not allow the republicans to name their own election officers and the republican ticket was withdrawn. That is what democrats do to republicans where they have the power, and what republicans do to democrats where they are on top, and what both do to the Socialists. This is order and good citizenship and patriotism—not anarchy! If there were no party patronage, if the officers elected had to produce the equivalent of their salary in some useful vocation, and such vocation was the right of every citizen, do you think any such incidents would occur? Hardly. It is because these people get more than an average pay and that there are not equally remunerative places for every citizen that such things occur—and will continue to occur so long as public service is non-productive and paid a different wage. Under Socialism every citizen would have as good place as any other, and no one would or could profit by such acts. Temptation to do wrong must be removed if you would do away with injustice. Cities are corrupt because of the opportunity to steal from the public.

A dispatch from Constantinople dated October 8, says: "Refugees from Persia report that country on the eve of revolution. None of the Shah's promised reforms has been put in operation, taxes are increasing and wholesale imprisonment and confiscation by the government are the order. The Shah is said to be completely in the hands of intriguing favorites, who have sent all the available funds to foreign banks and are prepared for flight when the storm bursts. Of course the people who feel and know the oppression in that country are hunted like dogs, are denounced as traitors and anarchists, while the real traitors and anarchists are in control of the government and are stealing everything in sight, while denouncing the victims as thieves and robbers. The people there ought to revolt, for they have no voice in the country and are at the mercy of the greed and ignorance of the savages who occupy the places of power. There you see what governmental anarchy means. In this country we live under industrial anarchy by the trusts, but we will knock them out at

the ballot box one of these days, for they are taxing and confiscating the property of the people here just as their feudal prototypes in Persia. Chaos seems to reign over the workers of the earth with widespread wings.

"A DANGEROUS PHASE."

Judge Baker of the United States court at Indianapolis, who issued an injunction against the striking employes of the Conkey printing plant, discourses interestingly and positively upon some phases of our industrial life. Listen: "In my opinion," says the judge, "one of the most dangerous phases of social life is exhibited in the interference with the sacred and inalienable right of man to work for whom he pleases, provided it is lawful employment; and that the violation of this right is tolerated without a word of rebuke from the public or from the press." This judicial opinion, you must bear in mind has reference to the practices adopted by union employes to induce other men to join their union and demand better wages and hours from employers. It has no bearing on the recent closing of the smelting plant in Argentine, when the right to work of or thousand men was interfered with by the manager of the trust in New York; this opinion does not cover the case of the 50,000 railway employes who were dismissed from the places in 1900, according to the New York Sun as a result of the railroad consolidation; nor has it reference to the men who before the steel trust assumed charge of all the mills in the country, drew in wages the \$80,000,000 saved by that business deal during the year. No, the judge has not taken these minor items into consideration, nor yet so far as the men whose employment is taken away from them, what is the difference from the judge's point of view? In the one case it is a matter of persuasion (of the striker and the non-union man) in the other it is a simple case of man or a few individuals, taking from thousands of others the tools with which they could provide themselves with food, clothing, etc. The judge, however, has performed an estimable service to humanity by pointing out that the "most dangerous phase of our social system is the interference with a man's right to work."

"When a little tea tax," said the judge in conclusion, "was unjustly levied on the colonies by the parent country, that invasion of man's rights was the spark that set on fire the fuel that led to the revolutionary war. But every day we sit idly by and see men outraged, prevented from working, because they will not join a strike or because they will not join a lodge." (Or because their employer have joined a trust—or were squeezed out of business because they would not join one.) "This sort of thing is simply DESPOTISM befalls the learned judge, and whether or not that sort of thing will lead in this country to a despotic form of government is something that no one can foresee."

No, dear Judge, it will NOT lead to a despotism, but it will force the men of America to see that such conditions as you outline above—with its co-partner, the trust and trust methods—are intolerable and like the colonists of old, we will proceed to arrange better conditions—conditions under which one will be able to interfere with the sacred right of man to labor—no more than we England able to levy a tea tax on the colonists after they had made up their mind to repudiate the right claimed by the mother country.

ON TO SEDALIA.

Comrade Behrens, of Sedalia, writes the Appeal that all the private and public halls all the empty store buildings and the courthouse have been denied the Socialist convention. All of which is very amusing to the Missouri comrades. They will be on hand with a large tent which will be erected on vacant lots owned by one of the Sedalia comrades. In this tent the convention will be held—commencing Thursday night, continuing over Friday with a final "shake-up" on Saturday night, with Comrade Eugene Debs as the speaker. Comrade Mills will speak Friday night. The balance of the time will be given over to the work of the convention and other speakers. Every Missouri comrade should be there. "Remember Sedalia" will most likely become the rallying cry for some time.

In one of the Chinese ports recently seized by Russia, the working men struck for an increase in pay. The Russian administrator arrested the leaders and posted a notice to the effect that all workingmen who refused to return to work on the terms offered by the employers would be banished from the port. Arbitrary and unjust, you think? Well, possibly, but listen to this from Tampa: "Strikers are arrested as vagrants and given the alternative of jail or return to work on the terms offered by the employers." "Cafes and resorts are raided in the most high handed manner," says the Associated press dispatch from there Oct. 4, "but public sentiment is with any method, NO MATTER HOW VIOLENT, to make the strikers work and thus SAVE THE BUSINESS." Any difference in Florida which is or was a part of the United States and the Russian method in China?

The Civilized Monkeys, By Fred D. Warren.

A GREAT Traveler went to Africa. He penetrated far into the interior—where the foot of Man—Civilized Man—had never tread.

He found a tribe of Monkeys—contentedly living on the things which Nature had provided in abundance. Each Monk gathered what he needed, and his neighbor did the same—and there were none who lacked.

The man was surprised at the simple-minded creatures, and set about to give them a few lessons in Political Economy.

He gathered together several of the brightest looking fellows and then unfolded to them his Scheme.

"Why do you thus go forth and labor, as do the rest of the tribe? In my country we do not reap, nor sow—but allow others to do this for us."

"How so?" inquired one.

And the Man, lowering his voice, gave to his audience of select persons the Secret.

The following day—before the rest of the tribe had awakened, the Select Few, under the direction of the Man, took possession of the forest, and the coconut groves. When the Balance came forth to partake of the Morning Repast, the Manager of the New Company stepped forward, and said:

"My dear friends, it has seemed wise that we—my friends here—take possession of the land, and the groves and the coconuts. We have decided to give you work that none may need," and with a pleasant smile and a kindly twinkle in his eye, he explained the Scheme of Civilization which the Great White Man had brought with him.

The other Monkeys seemed well pleased with the arrangement—for was it not a step toward Civilization—and went to work with a will, gathering the fruit of the trees. For every nut gathered they came and laid one at the feet of the New Owners. Soon the members of the Company were in possession of all the nuts they could eat, and having need of no more they told their workmates that they would close operations for the present, and that they could take a vacation.

This seemed good in the sight of the tribe,



and they scampered about with much delight.

Presently they became hungry, and would have plucked of the Fruit of the Trees, but the manager said: "Nay, when we have work for you to do, you can gather the fruit for us—and we will give you a part of it for your own use. But see, we have all we need for some time to come, and it will not be necessary to resume operations at present."

Though the trees were laden with coconuts, and the Monkeys were willing to work, the Manager could not be prevailed upon to resume operations—because there was a surplus on hand.

A Consultation was held, and one of the Monkeys—more aggressive than the rest—openly advocated taking possession of the Grove and satisfying their needs, saying that they had as much right to the fruit as the Manager and his friends.

This seemed good in the sight of some, but others shook their heads and said that it was not the way of Civilization—that they had better be content to wait till "times picked up." Some even—those who had received favors at the hands of the Manager, said that they should have saved from their supply while at work, and that they would not then be in want, and the Aggressive Monkey was cast out of the Tribe. Hunger came on apace, and soon there was more murmuring. The fruit was rotting on the ground, but the Manager would let no one touch it. This time there was more murmuring and many good and Conservative Monkeys openly advocated taking possession of the Grove, and satisfying their needs as they were wont to do in the good old days before Civilization.

And so it was decided. And the Monkeys in a body went to the Manager and demanded of him the keys to the Grove, and the Manager was much afraid at this outcry among the people, but his appeal for "law and order"—the law which allowed the few to take possession of that which was intended for all—was of none avail, and the Monkeys went in and possessed the Grove and the Fruit thereof. There was plenty for All—including the Manager of the former Company and all his friends—but they were invited to do their share of the work in gathering the harvest—which they willingly did—seeing that no one else would gather for them.

Question: Are we as wise as the Monkeys?

Drawers of Water, Bolton Hall, in The Pilgrim.

T fell upon a day that I would instruct my Son, therefore I read unto him from the book of "Equality" these words, saying, "There was a certain very dry land, and all the water was brought together in one place, and there did the capitalists make a great tank for to hold it."

"Why didn't the people make some tanks?" asked the boy.

"Because," said I, "banking laws prevented them; don't interrupt." 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, ye shall give 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."

Said my son, "Why didn't the people drink the water instead of putting it into the tank?"

"Because," said I, "it didn't belong to them at all; do be quiet." "And it was good in the people's eyes, for they were dull of understanding. 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 a bucket."

"I would think," said the boy, "that these people would have drawn water for themselves, and left the tank to rot."

"I told you before," said I "that they were not allowed. Please let me go on." And the capitalists said to the people:

Again interrupted my boy, "Weren't any of the people capitalists themselves in a small way?"

And I said, "be quiet, please."

"See ye not the tank, which is the Market, doth overflow? Sit ye down, therefore, and be patient, for ye shall bring up no more water till the tank be empty."

And the saying went abroad, it is a crisis."

My boy asked me, "Why didn't the people get together and say we won't have any more of this plan?"

"Because," said I, "each one was trying to get ahead of the rest instead of helping them. That's a foolish question."

"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 before them, for every one to seek water for himself, seeing that the capitalists had taken all the springs, and the wells, and the water wheels, and the vessels, and the buckets, so that no man might come by the water save from the tank which was the Market."

"Why did they want to take the wheels and the buckets?" said my son, "when they could have charged two pennies for drawing from the springs?"

"Because," said I, "I'll answer this question another time. You're spoiling my story."

"Well, pa," said the child, "didn't the capitalists really begin by getting the springs? If they didn't, they had no more sense than the story. If I—"

"Well, you see, my boy," said I, "the trouble with you is that you are not fit to discuss this matter, because you haven't read 'Des Kapital'."

You see, it is no use to teach little folks whose questions are embarrassing.

Crime and Criminals, By Cesare Lombroso, Italian Criminologist.

A GREAT many persons do not comprehend that there may be some other method of defending ourselves against crime than by inflicting punishments which are often but new crimes and in nearly every case the source of other crimes. For the security of the normal part of humanity and for the sake of those unfortunate criminals themselves it is necessary to sequester them in such a way that they cannot commit any further crimes and that all occasion for crime is removed from them. But sequestration, as it is now employed in the case of the insane, must not be a torture for the latter, nor must it be the source of enormous cost to the community.

The cell system is horrible, and should be abolished for the sake of humanity.

Instead of driving these degenerates to insanity, suicide, or a slow and painful death, we should seek to direct the impulses and energy of the criminals into useful and beneficial channels. Finding an outlet for his energy and natural satisfaction in the exercise of his organs in a direction toward which

he naturally inclines, the criminal will work with pleasure and to the advantage of himself and others.

I have known born criminals in high positions who satisfied evil inclinations by the exercise of their profession and became useful members of human society.

I have known a famous surgeon who in the formation of his skull as well as in his face presented every characteristic of a born criminal, and who satisfied his cruel and criminal tendencies and energies by surgery, sometimes rather risky, but always ingenious.

Genius, like moral insanity, has its basis in epilepsy, and it is therefore not unusual to see moral insanity go hand in hand with genius, and thus become not only inoffensive, but even useful to society. Many of the great conquerors and leaders of revolutions whose deeds are recorded in history, belonged to that class.

To properly direct the dangerous inclinations and tendencies of the born criminals and morally insane and divert them into useful and beneficial channels seems to me the only correct and logical treatment.

Hard Times, By Charles Dickens, Book 2, Chapter 5.

MR. BOUNDERLY, (Mill Owner)—What do you people, in a general way, complain of?

Stephen Blackpool, (Mill Hand)—Sir, I were never good at showing of it, though I have had my share at feeling of it. Indeed, we are in a muddle, sir. Look round town—so rich as 'tis—and see the number of people as have been brought into being here, for to weave, and to card, and to piece out a living, all the same one way, somehow, twist their cradles and their graves. Look how we live, and where

we live, and in what numbers and by what chances, and with what sameness; and look how the mills is always a-going, and how they never works us no higher to any distant object—excepting always, death. Look how you considers of us, and writes of us, and talks of us, and goes up with your deputations to secretaries of state about us, and how you are always right, and how we are always wrong, and never had no reason in us since ever we were born. Look how this has grown and grown, sir, bigger and bigger, broader and broader, harder and harder, from year to year, from generation unto generation. Who can look on it, sir, and fairly

tell a man 'tis not a muddle? "Of course," said Mr. Bounderly. "Now perhaps you'll let the gentleman know how you would set this muddle, (as you're so fond of calling it) to rights?"

Stephen Blackpool—Sir, I cannot, with my little learning, and my common way, tell the gentleman what will better all this—though some workmen of this town could, above my powers—but I can tell him what I know will never do it:

"The strong hand will never do it. Victory and triumph will never do it. Agreeing for to make one side unnaturally, always, and forever right, and the other side unnaturally, always, and forever wrong, will never, never do it. Nor yet letting alone will never do it. Let thousands upon thousands alone, all leading the like lives and all falling into the like muddle, and they will be as one, and you will be as another, with a black, unpassable world betwixt you, just as long or short a time as such like misery can last. Not drawing nigh to folk, with kindness and patience and cheery ways, that so draws nigh to one another in their many troubles and so cherishes one another in their distresses with what they need themselves—like, I humbly believe, is no people the gentleman has seen in all his travels can beat—will never do it till the sun turns to ice. Most of all, rating them as so much power, and regulating them as if they were figures in a sum, or machines; without loves or likings, without memories and inclinations, without souls to weary and souls to hope—when all goes quiet, dragging on with them as if they'd naught of the kind, and when all goes quiet, reproaching them for their want of such humanly feelings in their dealings with you—this will never do it, sir, till God's work is unmade."

What Do You Think of This?

To what depths will the desire for "making money" lead people, though it is hard to judge who is the most degenerate—those who pander to a depraved taste, or those whose morbid curiosity has made ghoul out of themselves. Every Socialist will read with disgust and contempt the following advertisement from the New York Clipper, though it is evident the advertiser believes there are enough people with morbid minds and degenerate tastes to make his hideous enterprise profitable. But I suppose anything goes in the show business. Anyway, the advertiser unconsciously shows his appreciation of the immorality which the competitive system breeds. Following is the advertisement:

Wax Figures of McKinley, Garfield and Lincoln.

These are life-size mechanical figures representing their dying moments. The chest and head rise and fall in respiration, while at intervals the eyelids rise, bearing to view the eye growing glassy in death. Life-size wax figures of Colquhoun, Gotchaun and Booth, dressed ready for exhibition, each \$3 with order.

It is from the ranks of these who find pleasure in looking upon the mimic dying agonies of our martyred presidents that come our assassins, murderers and criminals. It is but a step from the imitation to the real, and he whose conscience is so dull and whose brain is so warped that the one gives sensations of "pleasure" will not hesitate to "enjoy the latter. That it is possible that such mockeries are profitable makes of our Christian civilization an empty phrase.—Seattle Socialist.

Franklin pricked the bubble of the lottery by showing that to buy all the tickets and win all the prizes was to be most surely the loser. Our nascent common sense begins to see that the many must always lose where all spend their lives in trying to get more than they give, and that all lose when any lose. The welfare of all is more than the welfare of the many, the few, or the one. If the few or the one are not fine enough to accept this truth from sentiment or from conscience, they can find other reasons as convincing, though not as amiable. From the old regime of France, the slave-holders of the south, the death-rate of tyrants, the fear of their brothers which the rich and the great of today are printing on their faces, in fugitive slave treaties with Russia, and in the frowning arsenals and armories building in our cities for the maintenance of "law and order," they can learn how to spell self-interest.—Lloyd's "Wealth Against Commonwealth."

The Haywood Bank, of Brownsville, Tenn., closed its doors the other day—and its depositors are out some \$50,000. One old lady who had \$600 in the bank, accumulated by years of hard toil, with which she expected to liquidate the mortgage on her little home, went to the bank the evening before it closed and asked for her money. She was told it was after banking hours, and the money was denied her. Simply another tragedy—one as dire in its results to the ones directly concerned as the one recently enacted at Buffalo. The nation's sensibilities have not been attuned to the agony of the Brownsville incident. When it does, we may expect a wiping out of the causes which are responsible for both.

During the past thirteen and one-half years, according to statistics issued by the U. S. labor department, strikes in this country have cost \$285,000,000. The number of persons thrown out of employment during that time was 3,714,406 by strikes and 366,690 by lock-outs. During this period there were 14,390 strikes. Forty-four per cent were won by strikers, 44% lost, and the balance considered a "draw." The result has been an advance in wages and shorter hours.

The employees of the G. T. railway at Port Huron, Mich., have raised a fund of \$3,000 to establish a co-operative store where they can purchase the things they need at lower prices. The action of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association forced the boys to take this action, writes Comrade Powell. The boys have just placed an order for 500 tons of coal on which they save \$1.70 per ton by the deal. This are the workers being forced to co-operate.

Comrade Ricker, state organizer of Iowa, writes the Appeal that the campaign in that state is progressing satisfactorily, and that large and enthusiastic meetings are being held. He points out that funds are needed and suggests to the comrades the advisability of contributing to the campaign fund. Address W. A. Jacobs, State Secretary, Davenport, Iowa.

HAVE YOU YET

Gotten in your order for Wayland's Monthly for October? Just at this time there is nothing which can be used more effectively than this number. It will brush away the dust from the eyes of your neighbors. Per 100, \$1; per 500 copies, \$4.

The Perils of Wealth

An English writer in the London Daily Mail, the most largely circulated paper in England, contributes an article which is interesting, not for the newness of what he says, but for the source from which it comes. The article was reproduced in the New York Daily Times—one of the most ultra-capitalistic papers in this country. The article is of value, because it indicates that even in high places is the truth beginning to penetrate. Keep pounding away, boys, victory lies just over the line. Here's what the Englishman says:

When the United States abolished slavery they did not do away with the slave driving instinct of their people. For years the slaveholders had stolen the result of the labor which their slaves did. It was such a pleasant, easy way of getting wealth that the recollection of it is a relish in the mouths of the covetous.

The slave drivers of today in America are the millionaires and the men who operate the trusts. They are the fattening ogres whom the people will have to destroy or be destroyed by. They are the Simon Legrees of the hour. They operate within the law, for they make the law.

The American people have some pet phrases with which they like to describe England. They say it is feudal, king-ridden, a helpless tool of the aristocracy, and that sort of thing. They do not see the beam in their own eye. The United States is millionaire-ridden.

The millionaires start and operate universities, discharging professors who teach economic doctrines of which they disapprove. The millionaires operate the legislatures, and in some cases the courts. They run congress, and they are quartered in the White House at Washington, where the president whom they elect does their bidding.

Every year a greater percentage of the wealth of America goes into the pockets of the millionaires. It is a fact that the second million is more easily made than the first, the third than the second, and so on. By the force of attraction a dollar naturally gravitates toward the largest pile.

The Rockefeller who control the Standard Oil company, are absorbing the wealth of America at an enormous rate. With the wealth come political power and social power. Social prestige is obtained with a startling rapidity. Thirty years ago the Vanderbilts had no social position in New York, and their chances of ever getting any were looked upon as poor. In a few short years they have bought a social prestige—sent round the corner for it as one sends to the grocers.

This is stated not from any opposition to the Vanderbilts, but to make the point that what they can buy any one else can buy. If money can be exchanged for anything on earth, it is natural that it should be more in demand than anything on earth. If it will purchase a disregard for the people of how it was obtained, what matters it how it was obtained?

By consolidations the American trusts are gradually doing away with every competition, except that between men who want jobs. The result of this, of course, must be a raising in price of the commodities and a lowering of the wages. What has prevented both these things being done in excess has been the force of public opinion. Sugar, coal, meat, and other necessities which have been cornered by the trust have risen in price through artificial reasons to an extent that has put extra millions into the pockets of those who control them, and who have so much property already that they suffer from a sort of financial indigestion.

The aristocrats of the United States are the corporations. They conduct their forays upon the people as did the robber barons of old. A corporation of large capital is in New York as sacred as the person of the sovereign in London. It can rob, burn, murder, almost with impunity, and if it wants help all it has to do is to call out the state troops to help it.

The last sentence may appear to be an exaggeration, but competing refineries have been burned down in the interest of the Standard Oil company and men connected with them killed, and even such philanthropists as the partners of Andrew Carnegie sent a band of civilian "dead shots" to Home-stand to shoot down strikers. I was there at the time and saw the corpses.

If the industrial millionaires can make and defy the laws, buy and bribe juries and judges and congressmen, what is to restrain them, unless there is some uprising and some enormous change?

The nearest available remedy for some of the abuses will be the government ownership of what the Americans call "public utilities." These include the mediums of transportation, the railways and the tram lines, systems of lighting, and the telegraphs and telephones, now in the hands of private companies.

The Standard Oil company built up its monopoly by controlling railroad lines. These quoted prohibitive freight rates to owners of oil wells and competing refineries and they were driven out of business, and the Standard Oil company got their wells and plants at their own figures. The steel trust is now able to pursue the same tactics with rivals through its interest in the railroads and in steamships.

The opposition to the local government ownership of "public utilities" is very great, almost insuperable at the present time. Those who favor it are called "anarchists." A man who thinks that the community should get the profits from its "utilities" is denounced as one who waves the red flag of riot. The same epithet of anarchist is applied to those who believe in the income tax and death duties. The United States will not allow an income tax because it is "revolutionary," and the highest court of the land denounced it and declared it unconstitutional, when it was passed. But although you cannot have so riotous a measure as an income tax, you may burn a negro alive if you like.

In this you see signs of the money power. The courts reject an income tax at the behest of the rich. Nobody owns the negro who is burned alive, so it doesn't matter. In the old days of slavery, when a negro was worth \$1,000 to his master, they did not burn him alive.

The agitation for the transfer of "public utilities" to the people is not based on a desire to get the dividends so much as it is to deprive the millionaires of the power which the possession of those "utilities" gives to them. The men who own the railroads in a state own the legislature and the judges and the executive forces. They do this through

the magic pasteboard that means free transportation, through the power that the ability to make lower freight rates to shippers and manufacturers gives to them, by the voting force of their own employes, and by a hundred other methods, including a bank account on which they can draw checks.

A man who cannot be bought with gold often succumbs to railroad passes, or to the honor of getting a private car free for a party of friends.

The American Girl.

In referring to the hardships and disadvantages suffered by the poor in large cities, there is one sad feature of which I have thought many times, but have never yet seen mentioned in print, and that is, when the girls are obliged to be sent to work in the shops and factories almost as soon as they are able to toddle, they have no chance whatever to learn anything regarding household duties, so that when they marry they haven't the least idea of how to conduct their homes either comfortably or economically. It really seems as if girls of ordinary intelligence ought to be able to quickly learn, but never having "had their hand in," and their parents in many instances having been brought up in the same manner, it is absolutely impossible for them ever to become good systematic housewives.

Now there is plenty of room in our beloved United States for every family to have a comfortable home, and if it was not for the very rich gobbling and keeping such a greedy share for their own selfish use in this country, and sending millions every year to foreign countries to their daughters who have married titles, there would be an abundance of wealth to enable all to live in such comfortable circumstances that not a single daughter in all our great land would be compelled to leave the parental roof in order to earn a mere pittance with which to buy the barest necessities of life, as is now the case in thousands and thousands of instances. A. C. S.

Home, Sweet Home.

How often do we hear it said that Socialism would break up that sweet and happy home life which is so dear to the heart of the British workingman. Touching pictures, drawn from the imagination, are printed to depict the beauty and holiness surrounding the domestic hearth. But only those who are acquainted with the conditions under which the masses of England's poor are herded together, who experience the reality of the cry "No room to live," know how far removed the reality is from these fanciful pictures. From every quarter of the compass come stories of slum dwellings indescribably filthy, in which men, women and children are crowded together worse than pigs in a sty. One day it is Birmingham which has its tale of slum dwellings to tell; another day it is Chatham. Now we learn that here in St. Pancras there is such a dearth of dwellings and so much overcrowding that the people are herded together in underground cellars, a man, his wife, and five or six children frequently occupying a single underground tenement. In some forty tenements 1,000 persons, men, women and children have to live. Oh, the happy homes of England, how beautiful they stand! What a terrible thing must be this Socialism which would break up the happy home life of St. Pancras's underground cellars!—London Justice.

The Decline of a World Power.

La Opinion, of Bogota, Colombia South America, has gathered together existing figures relative to the decline—at one time mistress of the world, religiously, and industrially, by the sword, was the)

According to these figures three-fourths of the cities, boroughs and villages of Alfonso's kingdom exist in name only. In several provinces from 150 to 1,000 towns marked on the map are uninhabited. In the fifteenth century many cities that are now unimportant had populations ranging from 500,000 to 1,000,000. In Cordova at that time there were over 6,000 palaces, 270,000 houses, and upward of 1,000,000 inhabitants; today it numbers only 57,000. Granada's 400,000 people have been reduced within the same period to 75,000.

Seville with its population of 96,000 which was a city of 600,000 people two centuries ago, is an impressive index of the general decadence of Spain from her former position as a "world power," the mother of many colonies.

Of Spain's total population at the last census (1897) 18,226,040, La Opinion says that over a third are totally illiterate. But the Statesman's Year Book says that 68% of the Spanish people, which is over two-thirds, can neither read nor write.

Czolgosz a Republican.

During the past few weeks many inquiries have come to this office regarding the politics of Leon Czolgosz, the slayer of President McKinley, says the Cleveland, Ohio, Citizen.

We have spared no effort in investigating this matter, and find that Czolgosz is a republican.

His relatives are republicans, and his former friends in the neighborhood of Forest Park and in Newburg testify that he attended republican ward meetings last fall, and declared that he intended to vote the republican ticket.

In Newburg he visited the home of an officer of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, of which society he was a member, and upon being handed a copy of a Socialist paper, he impatiently threw it into a corner with the remark that he had no use for such stuff, as he was going to vote the republican ticket. This incident occurred a year ago.

There are rumors to the effect that Czolgosz made speeches in the interest of the republican party in the Polish language, but we were unable to discover whether such rumors were facts or not. That he did attend meetings and drink beer and smoke cigars, there is no doubt.

Shall We Become a Legless Race?

The fish in the waters of Mammoth Cave are blind because of the lack of light to stimulate such organs. The anthropoid ape lost his tail through a supposed change of habit. The leopard will change his spots when he forsakes the jungle. The hands of the human are gradually changing in response to the degree of adaptability. And according to Professor Yung, of the University of Guef, Switzerland, within a million years the human race will be legless. The means of locomotion are increasing with such astounding rapidity that ere many years men will only need their legs to go to bed on and to get up with. Street cars and automobiles, steam cars and flying machines, will transport men from place to place without physical effort, and in time it is to be hoped that even in street cars there will always be seats and people will have to use their legs only in getting on and off. Gas-lifts and elevators (lifts) will do away with all stair climbing, and the telephone will avoid the necessity of moving about to do the ordinary business of life.

On the result of the election in Massachusetts on Nov. 5, the Appeal will give away on improved 160-acre farm located in the Ozark region of Northern Arkansas; three scholarships, including tuition, board, room, etc., in Ruskin College located at Trenton, Mo; one \$100 library; one \$50 library and ten \$10 libraries. The farm goes to the one making the nearest estimate of the total number of votes cast for ALL candidates for governor running on a platform demanding the PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF ALL THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. To the one making the second and third nearest estimate will be awarded two scholarships. The third scholarship goes to the one sending the largest number of yearly subscribers from May 18, to Nov. 1. This offer was announced May 18. It ends 6 p. m. Nov. 1. Thus far only a very few have taken advantage of this offer and sent in estimates. On this account it has been decided to make the following special supplementary offer:

- For the few days remaining of the Massachusetts Election contest estimates will be allowed as follows:
One estimate on two yearly subscribers at 50c each.
One estimate on each club of 5 yearly subscriptions at the club rate of 25c a year.
One estimate on the purchase of 5 Appeal postal subscription cards.
Five estimates on the purchase of 10 Appeal postal subscription cards.
Twelve estimates on the purchase of 20 Appeal postal subscription cards.
One estimate on six yearly subscriptions to Wayland's Monthly at club rate of 20c a year.
Three estimates on ten yearly subscriptions to Wayland's Monthly at club rates of twenty cents a year.
Eighteen estimates on a club of thirty yearly Appeal subscriptions.
Forty estimates on a club of fifty yearly Appeal subscriptions.

Now, comrades, let us hear from you all within the next few days. Let us give the tail of the capitalistic lion just one more good twist for luck. Read the rules. You will find them in another part of the paper.

Just a word about Ruskin College. It is one of the very few colleges in this country that is entirely free from all the influences of capitalism. The student is imbued with the spirit of liberty and a love for justice. He is taught how to do practical things in a practical way. The rottenness of the present industrial system is pointed out to him, and he comes out fitted to take his place in the ranks of those patriots who are striving for a better day and a better way. These Ruskin College scholarships that the Appeal is giving away include board, tuition, books and room. They are transferable. Two out of the family can thus divide up and both get a slice. You only have twelve days more in which to get one of these scholarships. They cost you nothing but the two-cent postage stamp you use to send in your club of five yearly subscriptions.

Eugene V. Debs will be at Sedalia on October 19th at which time the Missouri state Socialist convention will be held. Walter Thomas Mills will also be in attendance. The chances are that the dense citizen of Sedalia will be given a surprise party—an agreeable surprise after they have had time to think it all over.

On the last page you will find an application blank for a charter for a local of the Socialist party. Secure the names of five or more comrades and establish a Socialist party organization at once and resolve to carry on the work this fall and winter into the enemy's country.

Thirty thousand men and women in the Fall River district up in New England threaten to strike if their demand for a 5% increase is not granted. The owners of the mills refuse to accede to the demand, and threaten to reduce the wages if the employees strike. The manufacturers some few weeks ago proposed a reduction of 15% in wages, but were prevented from carrying out the reduction by the action of one of their number who refused to go into the deal.

A Standard Oil magnate has been cited to appear before a New York judge to show why he should not be punished for contempt of court. If he ever takes the trouble to go around and show why, the reason will probably be that he has too much money.—Chicago Daily News.

The white lead combine with its capital stock of \$120,000,000, promoted by Mr. Morgan, will undertake to imitate the steel trust in a small way by controlling the white lead product of this country. Mr. Morgan seems to have his finger in every industrial pie in the country.

Mr. Morgan is after the iron mines of Lapland, says a cablegram from Stockholm. If the report is true the Swedish government will attempt to frustrate the deal by purchasing the iron mines. Mr. Morgan is doing a great work for the people of the world.

An Italian inventor has perfected a wireless telephone storm prophet, which records the approach of a storm 100 miles away, and in plain storm language tells the hearer what it is doing and where it is going.

The Work of Clearing Away
The underbrush is absolutely necessary before the ground can be prepared for cultivation. So too must the erroneous idea which seems to prevail in the minds of many people that Socialism is identified in any way with disorder and lawlessness. This can be done most effectively by a liberal use of Wayland's Monthly for October. It will make your traducers heartily ashamed of themselves. Order now while the subject is uppermost in the public mind. One hundred copies, \$1; 500 copies, \$4.

Priest vs. Archbishop.

Father McGrady, one of the men whose names will be handed down for veneration by coming generations, has challenged Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, to a debate on the question of Socialism. The former sent to the archbishop the following letter:

To the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Archbishop of New York:
Your Grace—While sincerely grieving over the murder of President McKinley with the great body of Socialists in America, I cannot, in justice to the truth, pass by the unfair inference of your letter of the 14th inst., which is, in a sense, a public document by reason of its wide diffusion in the daily papers. To the average reader of that letter you seem to implicate Socialism in the crime against the president when you request your clergy "to impress on the faithful the constant teachings of our Holy Father Leo XIII., against the errors of Socialism."

I therefore respectfully challenge Your Grace to show wherein Socialism errs. The Catholic church championed Socialism 400 years ago until capitalism succeeded in winning the high places and pouring its corrupting gold into her coffers.

The pope's encyclical has no dogmatic value in view of the fact that it is not the work of Leo XIII., proclaiming a doctrine of faith and morals, but merely the opinion of Joachim Pecci as a writer on social economics.

My love for the Catholic church is too profound to allow me to keep silent when such a distinguished representative of the lovely Nazarene condemns a righteous movement for the liberation of the toiling masses from the bondage of industrial serfdom.

I will go to New York and pay the rent of the hall on any date it may suit Your Grace's convenience to debate this vital question.

Trusting that Your Grace will not shrink the issue, I am, respectfully yours,
T. McGRADY,
Pastor St. Anthony's Church, Bellevue, Ky.

SCHOOL NOTES.

There are now 541 correspondence students in this school, 316 students in local classes and twenty-nine in the training school at Girard, making a total of 856 Socialists who are in this school, definitely studying Socialism in order to be better able to teach Socialism to others, and the number is rapidly increasing.

The correspondence students are from all the states and territories, including Alaska, and all the provinces of Canada are represented. At this term of the Training School, Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Canada, Utah and Wyoming are represented.

In the eighth lesson in the correspondence course Comrade Mills deals with the question of an increasing population with an approaching limit of support. The states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois together have now a larger population than would equal the number of all the white populations of all the earth at the time of the discovery of this continent.

In this lesson it is shown conclusively that the world cannot provide for the existence of the race if capitalism continues, and that under capitalism there is no way by which the increase can be prevented, but that under Socialism the very question itself will disappear, and all the facts and arguments are given in such shape that a child can understand them.

Bolton Hall recently said, referring to these correspondence lessons: "They are keen, clear and readable." No one ever went to sleep over these lessons.

Miss Richards, of Kansas City, has sent home for her piano, and the Training School hall will have the use of it. Comrade Bowers, of Missouri, brought his violin, and at the first social on Wednesday evening all were glad to learn that he had done so.

Mrs. Phelps, of New Orleans, is giving physical culture to the Training School students. The stiff and awkward movements are already "leaving school."

AUTOMOBILE FUND.

Amount previously reported, \$731.48.
J. E. Chapin, \$2; Eric Finstrom, \$1; J. L. White, \$1; Otto Kroll, \$50; Joe Baumgartner, \$50; Jno. Meyer, \$50; Julius Witte, \$50; Gust. Kohls, \$25; H. C. Meyer, \$25; M. Dammrose, \$50; Joe Rosenkrantz, \$50; Mrs. Wm. Osborn, \$1; J. L. Cobb, \$1; Walter Olds, \$40; N. M. Allen, \$25; John I. Bell, \$2.50; Chas. D. Raymer, \$1; W. W. Longworth, \$1; W. D. Altman, \$2; G. W. Robertson, \$1. Total, \$772.13.

There are interesting times on the stock exchanges of the country at present. The Amalgamated Copper trust has been manipulating the market with a view of sending the prices upward. It now controls all the visible supply and has immense quantities in its store houses. The buyers have held back from buying, so we are informed from Boston. The fight just commencing between the consumers on one side and the trust on the other, "devolves upon the ability of the Amalgamated to stand in its present position long enough to FORCE consumers to buy at present prices or else WITHOUT COPPER," says a dispatch from Boston. That's it in a nutshell. You see the trust can withhold its product from the consumer until the consumer will pay the price asked, and on the other hand the trust can offer whatever terms it sees fit to its employees and if the latter do not care to accept, why the trust can wait until they get ready. What a beautiful arrangement it is for the trust! The only point at issue now is how long will the producers and consumers tolerate this arrangement by which they are caught both coming and a-going. From indications on the social sky I should judge that it will not be long. We are making history and rapid changes are taking place—so rapidly that the average man scarcely appreciates them. He takes no heed and will not see until he awakes up some morning and finds himself living under a new era. It will occur to him that the transition has been instantaneous, but not so. For centuries the nations have been arranging for such a period as we are now approaching—an arrangement of the affairs of men under which it will be as impossible for the modern trust to hold up the community as it is now for one of the feudal barons to transact business by methods which were popular and legal several centuries ago.

Appeal Army

The members of the Appeal Army should see that the Appeal is supplied with the election returns in their respective precincts immediately on announcement of the result. To avoid confusion the comrades should appoint one of their number to look after this important order of business.

List of ten from Comrade Owens, of Carlinville, Ill.
Comrade Melling, of Sutter, I. T., sends in a list of ten yearlies.

Comrade Emma Johnston, of Holdrege, Neb., sends in a club of five.
Comrade Knowles, of Johnstown, N. Y., gets in with a club of ten yearlies.

The Sedalia, Mo., gang have ordered 2,000 copies of Wayland's Monthly for October.
Don't overlook the "Water Tank" in your propaganda work. It's a warm article; 25c per 100.

The Denver branch of the Socialist party are getting a bundle of 1,000 Appeals each week.
"A Tramp in Society." Have you read it? Ten cents a copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

A Kansas City comrade writes: "The main topic of conversation in this city at present is Socialism."

Do you want \$2 worth of good books for \$1? Send in \$1 and they will be sent to you. Mention "Bargain offer."

Comrade Jones, of Berkeley, Va., sends in a club of five and asks that his name be enrolled on the Army list.

Delaware and South Carolina each have ten more Appeal readers. Comrade Rives, of Rochester, sent in the names.

There are 618 editors in Massachusetts. It will cost \$9.27 to send a copy of the October Monthly to every one of them.

The Socialist movement in Kansas City is growing almost as fast as a mango tree under a Hindoo juggler's cloak.

The Appeal to Reason Club, of Kansas City, Mo., orders 500 copies of the October number of Wayland's Monthly.

List of ten yearlies from Comrade Kerney, of Chicago. The steady growth of the Chicago list is very encouraging.

List of ten yearlies from Comrade Wills, of Fort Wayne, Ind. The Appeal has 600 subscribers in the city of Fort Wayne.

The Union Messenger is a monthly magazine of culture, reform and philanthropy, published at Mina, Pa. Fifty cents a year.

Will Comrade Dawson, of Toronto, Ohio, please drop us a postal card a day ahead of his next bunch of scalps so the Army editor can tie up the bulldog.

The Appeal has no more 160-acre farms to give away. If you want that Ozark farm get in your estimate at once. You have only twelve days more to think about it.

Every comrade should take it on himself to send in the election returns of his precinct. It is important that we get all of these returns. Don't overlook this.

Progressive Lodge No. 340 of the International Association of Machinists, of Rockford, Ill., has placed an order for 100 copies of Wayland's Monthly for October.

It is a theory that nothing lives in vain. It is not easy to always believe this—especially when one reads what some of these country newspaper editors have to say about Socialism.

If you are interested in municipal ownership you should have a copy of Parson's City of the People. There is positively nothing better on the subject printed. Cloth bound, \$1.

Comrade Steigerwalt, of St. Louis, orders a bundle of twenty copies for ten weeks. That's the way to go after them. A soldier never goes into battle with only one round of ammunition.

Comrade Donaldson, of Webster City, Iowa, orders twenty Appeal postal subscription cards. That means twenty more American voters are going to commence doing a little thinking on their own account.

Comrade Shaler, of Red Bluff, Cal., don't propose to lose his seat in the band wagon. He renews his subscription for a bundle of five for a year and puts in another dollar for the "Hummer."

A Vermont comrade has paid for a copy of Wayland's Monthly for October to be sent to every editor in that state. This is a good move, and it might not be a bad idea for comrades in other states to do likewise.

Eugene V. Debs says the way to end anarchy is to cease producing it. That's all right, but how is the poor capitalist going to live if the working mule quits dividing up with him?

Definition cards are just now the popular thing with the boys. They are handy to have during a friendly discussion with the representative of political ignorance; 20c per 100.

If your neighbor shows symptoms of becoming interested in Socialism hand him a copy of Gronlund's Co-operative Commonwealth. If you haven't got a copy we will send you one for thirty cents.

Comrade Dawson, of Toronto, Ohio, sends in twenty new subscribers, and says Comrade George E. Bigelow has been stirring things up there in good shape with the result that they are about to organize a local with twenty-two members.

Don't forget that the election estimate contest closes at 6 p. m. November 1. Let every member of the Appeal army get in with another club of five and another estimate on the Massachusetts election before November 1st.

Comrade C. A. Rice, of Russell Gulch, Colo., paid a visit to the Appeal office on his way home from Liberal, Mo. He is one of the "old subscribers," having read the Appeal ever since it has been published, and the Coming Nation before that.

ELECTION ESTIMATE.

NOTE IMPORANT CHANGES AND SPECIAL OFFER. ONLY TWELVE DAYS MORE IN WHICH TO GET IN YOUR ESTIMATE.

On the result of the next state election to be held in Massachusetts November 5, 1901, the Appeal to Reason will distribute among its Army of workers the following presents:

To the one estimating the exact or nearest exact number of votes polled for all candidates for governor running on a platform demanding "public ownership of the means of production and distribution," the Appeal will give a warranty deed to a 160-acre farm in the famous Ozark fruit belt of Northern Arkansas.

To the next nearest estimate, a four-year scholarship, including board, tuition, room and books, in Ruskin College, at Trenton, Mo.

To the third nearest, a two-year scholarship covering the same items.

To the fourth, a \$100 library.

To the fifth, a \$50 library.

To the next ten each, a \$10 library.

To the one sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions during the life of this contest, which ends at 6 p. m. on November 1, 1901, a four-year Ruskin College scholarship, including the same items as those mentioned above.

Only one of these premiums will be awarded to any one person.

All of these scholarships are transferable.

Estimates may be sent in at any time during the life of this contest, which closes at 6 p. m. November 1, 1901.

In case of a tie the estimate which reached this office on the earlier date and hour will be awarded the premium.

The fact that you are contesting for some

alderman cut it to \$1.25 per day. Liberal's next mayor will be a Socialist.

If the Army comrades give the October Monthly as wide a circulation as I know they will there will be a lot of 2nd editors in this country that are going to be woldly hunting for a hole to crawl into and be consumed by a desire to pull the hole in after them.

Comrade Britton, of Charleston, Okla., is doing some great work for Socialism in that territory. Britton is one of those regular workers. Don't say much, but saw Wood all the time—never lets a week go by without getting in with some kind of an order.

Comrade Otto, of Vesper, Wis., sends in seven yearlies, and says: "Recent events have awakened a desire for knowledge on the subject of Socialism that I have never noticed before." The "enlightened class" are beginning to think. It takes a good deal to make some men think.

Comrade Peabody of St. Louis, renews his subscription for a bundle of five and expresses his pleasure at the decided improvement in the Appeal. All of which is due to the watchfulness of the office bulldog who keeps his eye on the Appeal gang and sees that they do not relax their efforts to get out the best paper on earth.

Comrade Miller, Socialist alderman from Liberal, Mo., dropped into the Appeal office one day last week. Among other things he told us about Comrade Jones. He says that when Jones started his dry goods store in Liberal the people said he would not be able to sell goods on account of talking Socialism. They now say he talks Socialism to sell goods. He must be a match for Comrade DePrez, of St. Louis.

All for One Dollar.

100 copies Water Tank.....25c.
10 " New Zealand in a Nutshell.....50c
10 " Public Ownership of Railroads.....50c.
10 " What the Other Fellows are Saying.....50c.
10 " Economic Waste.....50c.
Mention the "Hummer."

"The Railroad Question"
By Ex-Gov. Larrabee of Iowa. Cloth bound; 457 pages. This book has always sold for \$1.50. The Appeal has bought the entire edition; 30c per copy while they last.

The International School of Social Economy, Girard, Kans.

STUDENT'S COMBINATION
26 Books and a Year's Subscription to Wayland's Monthly, \$1.00.

- Parable of the Water Tank, Bellamy..... .02
The Social Conscience, Henderson..... .02
Wanted—A New Conscience..... .02
Title Deeds to Land, Herbert Spencer..... .02
Why Railroad Men Should be Socialists..... .02
Why Working People Should be Socialists..... .02
The American Farmer, Gordon..... .02
Socialism, the Basis of Civilization..... .02
Property, Patten..... .02
Labor, the Creator of Capital..... .02
Panic, Cause and Remedy, Greenbaum..... .02
Decay Ducks and Quick Remedies, Greenbaum..... .02
The Land, Machinery, Inheritance..... .02
Christ, Property and Man, Breezer..... .02
Cartoons and Comments, Warren..... .02
Bad Boy, Stockwell..... .02
New Zealand in a Nutshell..... .02
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Ten Men of Money Power..... .02
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Ethics of Socialism..... .02
The Real Criminal, A. M. Dewey..... .02
What the Other Fellows are Saying..... .02
One Year's Subscription, Wayland's Monthly..... .50

Application for Charter for a Local Branch of THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Headquarters: Room 427 Emile Bld., LEON GREENBAUM, Nat'l Sec'y.

(CITY AND DATE).....190.....

TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY:
We, the undersigned, having severed our relations with all other parties, and endorsing the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, hereby apply for admission to (and for a charter for) a local branch of the Socialist Party in the Territory of.....State of.....
NAMES OF APPLICANTS..... ADDRESSES OF APPLICANTS..... OCCUPATIONS.....

other premium does not bar you from this one.

If you have no estimate blank, write your estimate just below your name and address on subscription blank, and draw a circle around it.

Your estimate positively must accompany your club list and remittance for same, or it will not be placed in the estimate "box."

Estimates will be allowed as follows:
One estimate on two yearly Appeal subscriptions at 50 cents each.

One estimate on each club of five yearly subscribers at club rates of 25 cents a year.

One estimate on the purchase of five Appeal postal subscription cards.

Twelve estimates on the purchase of twenty Appeal postal subscription cards.

One estimate on six yearly subscriptions to Wayland's Monthly at club rate of 20 cents a year.

Three estimates on ten yearly subscriptions to Wayland's Monthly at club rate of 20 cents a year.

EIGHTEEN ESTIMATES ON A CLUB OF THIRTY YEARLY APPEAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

FORTY ESTIMATES ON A CLUB OF FIFTY YEARLY APPEAL SUBSCRIBERS.

POINTERS FOR CONTESTANTS.

The Socialist vote for governor of Massachusetts for the last nine years, stood as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Votes, Percentage.
1892..... 871..... 18.7%
1893..... 2,033..... 18.8%
1894..... 5,104..... 18.9%
1895..... 5,249..... 19.0%
1896..... 5,438..... 19.1%
1897..... 5,627..... 19.2%
1898..... 5,816..... 19.3%
1899..... 6,005..... 19.4%
1900..... 6,194..... 19.5%
Total vote in 1900 for all candidates for governor on all tickets was 285,125.

ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted under this head at 60c per line, each insertion cash with order. Two words make a line. No discount for time or space. Only one column will be set.

Complete file of the Appeal, substantially bound, \$10.
Appeal to Reason files from No. 114 to date. Nearly three years papers. Price, 45c postpaid.

Gummed Labels—Samples and prices free. Address Weston Label Co., 5204 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.—303-47

Why I Am a Socialist, By Geo. D. Herron. 25 copies for 25c or 100 copies for 75c.

Definitions of Socialism, consisting of fifteen questions from fifteen different authorities. Printed on neat card, 3 x 4. Just the thing to hand out to your friends. 20c per 100; \$2 per 1000.

The Human World—This book shows light on our times, shows Christianity and the Labor and Socialist's final end of struggle as seen in light of prophecy. By Chas. Lee. Price 40c. Ad. Christina Ekwall, 809 N. 7th St., Kansas City, Mo.—3-06-21

Notice.
The edition of Bellamy's "Equality" which has been selling for 30 cents is now exhausted. In future 50 cents will be the price. This is made necessary on account of an increase in the publishers prices.

The Chicago Branch International School of Social Economy
The Chicago class in the correspondence lessons in Socialism will be conducted by Mrs. May Wood Simons. In addition to the regular lessons, she will give instruction in the practical application of the subjects covered. Classes begin first week in October. For further information address May Wood Simons, 55 Fifth Avenue, Chicago—3-04-31

The Socialist Party.
Agitation plants the seed of Socialism, education elevates its growth and organization harvests the harvest. The harvest time has arrived. Now is the hour to organize the Socialist Party and institute a government of the workers, by the workers and for the workers. For information on how to organize a local branch of the Socialist Party address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 427 Emile Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Looking Backwards.
By BELLAMY, (unabridged)
This great book costs 30 cents in the U. S. A. You can get it delivered to your address by sending to Henry D. Achland, 70 Dundas St., London, Ont., Canada. Single copy, 15c; two copies, 25c; dozen, \$1.25; 50 copies, \$5. P. O. order or U. S. stamps. If you wish to order by mail, send to the publisher, 100 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.

"Politics of the Nazarene"
By O. D. Jones.
Says Unity, Topeka, Kan.: "Politics of the Nazarene, or Jesus Said to Do It," is the best of the most thought-provoking reads by all who claim to be followers of the meek and lowly carpenter of Judaea. It shows the political bearing of the teachings, and emphasizes the necessity for the practical principles which he promulgated. This is a work we take pleasure in recommending to the careful personal study of every thoughtful, fair-minded citizen. Paper, 200 pages. Regular price, 50c. We will have a few hundred copies left for the workers who are studying the Appeal to Reason at 25c. If any of our people want good and cheap books in the greatest fruit country on earth, where the waters and health cannot be equalled, write with stamp enclosed to Captain H. D. Welch, 1500 Spring Street, Randolph County, Arkansas. 5-02-24

WANTED—A good singer for illustrated songs. One with "disposition" for the Socialist Party. Send us a copy of your similar. One preferred who can recite also. Must be attractive. Address, W. T. Aydelott, Smithland, Kentucky. 8-07-11

Be Good to Yourself
and buy an Automatic Razor Sharp. You won't be sorry. You will want two more just because they are so good. They do the work and do it well. So long as you continue to go so well 75c we will continue to do it the same way. Send us 75c and we will deliver one to your address, postpaid. Girard Store Co., Girard, Kan.

Pocket Library of Socialism.
10 Cents Each.
1. Woman and the Social Problem. May Wood Simons.
2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle. Wm. H. Neyses.
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5. Heaviness in Literature and Art. Clarence S. Darrow.
6. Single Tax vs. Socialism. A. M. Simons.
7. Socialism and Trade Unions. Wm. L. Lynch and Max Hayes.
8. The Man Under the Machine. A. M. Simons.
9. The Mission of the Working Class. Rev. C. H. Vall.
10. Socialism and Socialism. Charles H. Kerr.
11. Socialist Songs. Wm. L. Lynch and Max Hayes.
12. After Capitalism, What? Rev. Wm. T. Brown.
13. A Political Quack Doctor. W. A. Corey.
14. Socialism and the Future. Wm. L. Lynch and Max Hayes.
15. How I Acquired My Millions. W. A. Corey.
16. Socialists in Pious Municipalities.
17. Socialism and Trade Unions. Wm. L. Lynch and Max Hayes.
18. Plutocracy or Nationalism. Rev. Edward Bellamy.
19. The Ideal Religion of To-Day. Rev. Wm. T. Brown.
20. Why I Am a Socialist. Prof. Geo. D. Herron.
21. How to Work for Socialism. Walter Thomas Mills.
22. The Trust Question. Rev. Charles H. Kerr.
23. The Axe at the Root. Rev. Wm. T. Brown.
24. What Socialists Would Do If They Won in This City. A. M. Simons.
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26. Intemperance and Every. T. Trilling.
27. The Religion of Religion to Socialism. Rev. W. T. Brown.
28. Socialism and the Home. May Walden Kerr.
29. Trusts and Imperialism. H. Gaylord Wilshire.
30. A Sketch of Socialism. Wm. L. Lynch and Max Hayes.
31. Socialism vs. Anarchy. A. M. Simons.
32. Industrial Democracy. J. W. Kelley.

Striking Pictures
A Topeka Socialist was attacked by a burly ruffian the other day. He made no physical resistance, which takes more courage than to face a cannon's mouth. The Socialist did not reply in kind—he had only pity in his heart for it a man who, through ignorance, was led into a fight to give. The ruffian growled sorry. At an opportune time the Socialist gave his former antagonist a leaflet, followed by several Socialist books—the ruffian is not hard to cure. The hand who can administer to your old party friend AT THIS TIME is a copy of Wayland's Monthly for October. 100 copies, \$1; 500, \$4.