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J. J. Wasland.

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"OF EQUALITY"—as if it harm'd me, giving others the same chances and rights as myself— as if it were not indispensable to my own rights that others possess the same."—Walt Whitman.

A SOUVENIR FOR CLUB RAISERS

Commencing with the week ending Friday, Nov. 8, and each week thereafter until further notice, the Appeal will give your choice of either a ladies' or gentleman's gold watch for the largest club of subscribers each week, no matter how few subscribers in that club. These watches are the best gold filled cases, warranted for TWENTY YEARS, and the club sender may have his or her choice of either an Elgin or Waltham movement, 15-jeweled, warranted. These are the best gold filled cases and movements on the market—just like one the editor of the Appeal has carried for 25 years.

Each watch will have a presentation souvenir engraved on the inside of the case showing to whom, by whom and for what the watch was given, with the date. This will make the watch of greatly more value to any Socialist than any other watch. It will be a souvenir that will be cherished in the years to come, and will have a value greater as time passes, to show whom and when the ancestors began the agitation that brought Peace, Plenty and Pleasure to the People. The name, address, date and number of the Club that secures the souvenir will be kept standing in the paper. What worker will secure the first?

David T. Linegar was the republican candidate for congress in 1860 in a southern Illinois district. Before that time he had been a democrat and had served his party in the state legislature. A few years prior to 1860 he joined the then young republican party. It was not very popular at that time in southern Illinois, and his former democratic neighbors and friends assaulted and stoned him. This did not daunt his spirit, however. In 1860 his opponent was John A. Logan, a democrat, who afterwards joined the republicans and was by that party nominated for vice president on the Blaine ticket. This is history, and the lesson it contains is that the men who made the republican party possible were men from other parties who changed their opinions and braved the popular displeasure to the extent of being mobbed, persecuted and hounded by former friends. Last Wednesday I received a letter from Miss Lucretia R. Linegar, of Creal Springs, Ill. She is a daughter of David T. Linegar, the republican candidate for congress, so cruelly persecuted by the then dominant democratic party. Miss Linegar is now an ACTIVE, ENERGETIC SOCIALIST, and has the spirit of her father. The good republican citizens of Creal Springs have adopted the same tactics against her and her invalid mother as did the democrats against her father. They have ruined the little business by which they lived. They posted pickets before the doors and warned away customers until it was necessary to suspend. Marauders visited the residence, according to the Creal Springs News, on October 3, but were prevented from doing bodily harm to the young lady and her invalid mother by the brave stand taken by the former, who at the point of a revolver drove them from the place. Have republicans so soon forgotten the history of the early struggles of their party as to visit upon others who today relatively occupy the same position as they once did? But this is one of the strange inconsistencies of the human race. Reforms and revolutions are accomplished, but the reformers and revolutionists turn on those who would give the world another uplift. The republican party came into power at a time when the United States needed a young, vigorous organization to effect a revolution in the private ownership of human beings. The Socialist party is needed at this time to accomplish a work as necessary and essential in the gradual evolution of the human race as was the change made in 1860—the abolition of private ownership of the means by which people live. No mob violence, or persecution will prevent the Socialists from carrying on their work until Socialism shall have triumphed and the co-operative commonwealth is an established fact.

A cablegram says that the industrial crisis or panic is rapidly spreading in Austria, from Germany, and the stocks are falling and mills are closing. That large numbers of Austrians who work in Germany are returning home because of the panic there and that is adding to the difficulty. That a similar condition is appearing in France, where the fall in the prices of stocks is ruining thousands of those who considered themselves well fixed. The Hungarian government intends, so the cable says, to vote vast sums for public improvements to keep the people busy and prevent them starving. What is the matter with private enterprise doing it? Has it proven a failure? You see that the public is resorted to when the system of private greed is unequal to the task! Must be humiliating to the upholders of private enterprise as the only sensible way to be compelled to resort to public employment to prevent starvation! The system of private own-

ership does not seem to be practical after all. Public employment is the only success. Let all the industries be made public and operated for the benefit of the whole people, and there could be no crisis or hard times, for the people could make the things they need and use them. Now be reasonable and consider.

The general council of Socialists in Belgium has voted against local strikes and advises the miners to wait until a general strike for universal suffrage is made. Then with the ballot, having a majority, the working people can get whatever relief they desire, that is possible through law.

The Socialists polled one-fourth of the votes at Derby, Conn., at the city election on the 7th, electing one alderman—W. M. Davis—in the second ward. The vote was a stunning surprise for the politicians. But there are many such surprises in store for them in the near future. At Montville, Conn., the Socialists cast 13% of the vote.

The importing price of coffee in New York is from five to six cents a pound. Compare that with what you pay and you can see how much you have to pay for the use of capital. If the government (public) imported the coffee and transported it over its own railways it would not cost you over seven cents a pound at most. Which would you prefer? Which system do you vote for?

A legislative commission of New Zealand, according to dispatches, has recommended that the state retain all coal lands and it is not unlikely that all mines will be taken over by the state. That will protect the people from extortion, the miners from disputes, and preserve the coal supply for future generations. We do not do that way here. We sell all the coal lands to syndicates and tell them to go in and skin their employees and the public. But the New Zealanders don't know nothin' nohow.

The war with Spain cost, according to a statement of the treasury department just issued, the sum of \$513,530,907—or about \$34 to each family in this country. Had such a tax been laid directly upon the families to have caused a national commotion greater than the war itself. Wars come high, but contractors profit by them. The men who did the fighting got mighty little of this vast sum. Perhaps wars will become too expensive after awhile for nations to engage in.

The market price of what is known as Standard Oil stocks—oil, banks and railroads in which the Rockefeller interests control—has declined over \$200,000,000 in the last few weeks. There has been a decline along other lines, but not to the same extent. The decline in Standard Oil alone has been over \$100,000,000, yet that property pays just as much as it did before. It is the fear that the Texas oil fields will in the future interfere with its dividend paying qualities. What an absurd up-and-down industry is under a competitive system! Rich today and poor tomorrow—like those who gamble over the card table. The gambling spirit seems to possess all.

The railroad property of Chicago is assessed at only one-tenth of its real value, while the properties of the small holder are assessed at one-half. But the means to get this kind of exemption in disregard of law is not anarchy! It is the usual political methods. The rich can do no wrong—if they will bribe officials. For why would officials do this thing if they were not bribed? Under Socialism the railroads would be public property and there would be no one who would bribe to get them assessed above or below their value, any more than such thing is done with the public buildings of the city. Public property never corrupts the officials. Only private interests do that.

Ten years ago the Socialists in this country numbered but a few hundred—the word was scarcely ever mentioned by the daily press, and but seldom by the magazines. Today the Socialists are numbered by the hundreds of thousands. In every paper in the land—in every magazine—the principles of Socialism are being intelligently discussed—pro and con. Every village, every town and every city has its group of earnest, enthusiastic men and women working in the cause which shall eventually emancipate mankind. It is safe to say that no principle of economics is being so widely discussed by the press as Socialism—and with the exception of a few minor publications, prompted by prejudice and misinformation, Socialism is being fairly treated by its opponents. Naturally, as Socialism takes a firm hold on the people, we must expect strong opposition and much abuse from those who will be thwarted in their purpose of continually taking from the great mass of people their substance. However, as Socialism is better understood these same men will recognize that it will be to their ultimate advantage to inaugurate it.

In 1890 there were 2,000 miles of street railways in the United States; today there are 17,738.

HANNA'S PREDICTION.

Some few months ago, Senator Hanna before a select audience in New York is reported by the Associated Press dispatches to have said that "the fight of the future will be between republicanism and Socialism." Here is the opening gun, taken from the Boston Post of Monday, Oct. 14th.

"The Massachusetts republican state committee is determined to stamp out Socialism as a political factor in this commonwealth, and with that end in view the committee will probably arrange for several rallies and an active campaign in Haverhill, where Representative James F. Carey is a candidate for a fourth term.

"The state organization will also take a journey into Plymouth county and such sections where the Social Democrats have any strength. The ablest speakers at the command of the committee will be put on the stump, but beyond this the campaign will be an ordinary affair."

Socialism would give every citizen an interest in every industry in the land instead of having a few people own them and levying tribute on all the balance. Which would you really prefer? Now just say aside your prejudices for a moment and answer these questions for yourself to yourself.

"It is an ill wind that blows no good," is an old saying. The ignorant effort of ignorant people to associate Socialism and anarchy has had the effect of causing more people to study the subject than all the efforts made to that end by Socialists for years. The reading up on it, caused by focussing the public attention to the subject, has done Socialism more good and extended its influence more in the last few months than in a dozen years previously. The more it is talked about the more it will spread. Even a condemnation of it causes many to investigate for themselves, and helps it. All roads lead to Socialism just now.

Under the direction of the Socialists the labor unions of New York City have established a legal board, and employed lawyers to defend the working classes in the courts in all matters pertaining to their wages, oppressions, etc. This has been done for some years in Europe, and has proven a great advantage to the workers, for before they were sold out, extorted from and abused by the hit-and-miss attorneys they employed individually. This would be a good thing for the laboring people to do in every city. The laboring people will have to adopt the same tactics as their masters adopt. They live under the same system.

A combination of western railroads, similar to the steel trust, is being formed. It will include the Santa Fe, Rock Island and St. Paul roads and other smaller ones. A new corporation is to buy them all. As the Santa Fe is owned and its directory is in London, this means that Englishmen are to acquire possession of all western roads as they have in other sections. We are a rich country, but too poor to own the railroads of the country. We prefer to have foreigners own them and levy their tribute on the commerce of the country. There are many Benedict Arnolds among the politicians and financiers of this country who for a slice of the power will sell the country and its interests to foreigners. The hundreds of millions of exports over imports goes to pay foreigners the tribute gathered through such ownership of our great industries and transportation. The nation should own its own railroads.

The strike of the labor unions in San Francisco, which has been on for months and paralyzed the commerce of the city, has been settled by the employers' association recognizing the unions. It was prolonged much longer than it would have been but for the action of the mayor in using all the power of his office against the men and in favor of the employers. The police clubbed everybody, and to the protests the mayor made the now famous answer, "If they don't want to be clubbed let them go back to work!" That is the kind of men the laborers elected to office. If they will vote for republicans and democrats they must expect to be clubbed. Let them vote for Socialists and they will be protected. If the old party prejudice and clubbing is more to their liking than justice, of course this thing will have to go on until they get a change of mind. All these years of suffering and injustice could have ended long ago, but the workers are party slaves, and refuse to be liberated. It is indeed sad.

Forty-eight new presses have been added to the public printing office at Washington to print money. The banks are demanding money so fast that the department has not been able to keep up with it. I can remember several years ago when the greenback party was coming up that all kinds of fun and ridicule were made of them about starting the printing presses and making money for everybody! This ridicule killed

the greenback movement. But today that is just what the ridicule-makers are doing—printing money by starting printing presses—only the money is printed and given to the banks and not to the people. The people have to borrow and pay the banks interest on the money these printing presses are turning out for them. And the people are taxed to buy the presses, the paper, the ink and the labor to make the money! The fraud is so stupendous that it is not questioned by the people who thus furnish the banks money for nothing by the hundred millions, and then borrow their own money from the banks! Wise people!

THE STEEL STRIKE A SUCCESS.

Magazine editors and editors of daily papers have for the past few weeks been reading President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, a lesson on the proper method to conduct a strike. Some of these periodicals which viewed with admiration the stand taken by the steel men in their fight, now are loud in their assertions that it was ill-advised and unnecessary, and that they knew it was a losing fight all along. The strike was lost—not through any mismanagement on the part of the strike leaders, but simply because the Amalgamated had run up against a proposition never before tackled by a union of workingmen. The billion dollar steel corporation is a new factor in the industrial arena—a power potent and far-reaching, with ramifications extending not only throughout the United States, but into every industrial country in the world. The fight waged by the steel strikers—few in number, but gallant and determined to the last—was a fight against the organized capital of the world. To the student of economic conditions—the strike was lost before it really commenced. On July 13, the Appeal commenting on the outlook, said: "MR. MORGAN WILL WIN." There was nothing prophetic in the assertion—it was simply a sane conclusion reached after a careful study of economical and industrial conditions for years. It was also pointed out at the same time that the victory would be but a temporary one on the part of the trust. This you will find true also, in the course of time. Shaffer's attack on the steel corporation—as the representative of organized capital, may be likened to the raid John Brown made on Harper's Ferry. John Brown failed, but he set the pace for the nation, which took up the work inaugurated by him. The effort of Shaffer and the steel workers to adjust conditions will be taken up by the entire nation, and it will be as successful as was the nation when it started in to finish Brown's work. In the new battle, however, BALLETS will be the weapons instead of bayonets and bullets. And if the steel strike accomplished nothing more than to show to labor that only by the ballot can it expect to accomplish its emancipation, it has been a lesson cheaply learned. The strike was a success.

Nobody really likes competition and every one is trying to kill it in his own line of business and acquire as near a monopoly as possible. He desires others to compete for his benefit, but wants none of it in his. If people understood the benefits that would accrue to them from universal co-operation, or Socialism, all would favor it. But under the training they have gone through they see no other way than that which they have learned. If the people would co-operate through their government to own the railroads, they would get the service for one-sixth of what it now costs them; the same in every other line. This cheapening would at once stimulate production and employ every person, and there would be so much more produced that there would be an abundance for every one. This could and would be done without any of the striving, bitterness and uncertainty that now obtains in every line of activity, making industry a mere matter of chance or gambling, and dividing society into innumerable hostile camps and interests. The efforts of men to combine show that they do not want to fight—that success and peace are best obtained by co-operating. If a few combine and own the industries they will have an advantage over the others, but if all combine and co-operate, all will have the advantage. It is not safe to have power in the hands of a few, no matter whether it be political or industrial power. The widest diffusion of power is the best for all. That is the reason that every man is given a voice in government instead of having government administered by a king and a few nobles. If the railroads and express were in the hands of the public you would be just as much opposed to having them turned over to a corporation as you would to have the postal, school, police, army, navy, or other public functions turned over to it. You let your party do your thinking for you too much for your own good. If others do your thinking you fail to develop your own mind, and become an easy victim to every designing person having your confidence. YOU should know what is best for yourself. By a little thinking over any proposition, you can get at this fact. Read all sides before coming to a conclusion.

In Colorado, Michigan and other western states many beet sugar factories have been established and are producing sugar in increasing quantities. The sugar trust is after their scalps—wants to kill and confiscate their property. It has reduced the price of sugar west below the eastern price. The sugar trust also makes beet sugar. IT HAS ISSUED A CIRCULAR TO ITS AGENTS TO REFUSE TO SELL GRANULATED SUGAR TO PARTIES EXCEPT ON CONDITION: WITH REFERENCE TO BEET SUGAR! This is legal anarchy. But the trusts will be upheld by the law in almost anything they do.

The dispatches say that the Indian agent at Anadarko, Okla., has wired the war department for a company of soldiers to eject Deputy U. S. Marshal Fossett from the allotment of an Indian named Wells. Fossett moved on the land and begun building a house and refuses to leave. Such anarchy is common by those who have great patriotism. Notice that Fossett takes advantage of an Indian with only a small farm, and does not tackle the land of the rich, who hold millions of acres. He recognizes his master. There is land enough for all if it were properly held, without one wishing to deprive another of any land he is using. But a few hold hundreds of millions of acres of the best land in the nation, and the little fellows fight each other for a foothold, but are afraid of the rich and powerful and never molest them. This is a funny old world.

The Challenge, published by H. Gaylor Wilshire, was moved from Los Angeles, Cal. to New York City a few weeks ago. It is a Socialist paper with 30,000 circulation. According to the postal rules a change of location requires a new application for entry into the mails. The department refused to give the Challenge a permit, and thus shut it out of the mail except at a rate of postage too high to make it practical. Mr. Wilshire announces that it will be published monthly hereafter, instead of weekly, as it would be too costly to print weekly under the ruling. The ground for the refusal is based on the fact that it is an advertising sheet because its matter is mostly about Wilshire, his "ideas," and his lecturing tour. When one looks at the daily press with thirty and forty pages of advertising, which examines the magazines with two-thirds advertising, it seems strange that they are not excluded from the mails, because they are primarily for advertising. Most of the daily papers are sold for less than the cost of production as papers, and are not printed to get the pay for advertising. Unless some statutory rule is made regarding such matters, it leaves the decision to the arbitrary rule of an appointive office which is likely to be decided by his personal or political bias. This is virtually an act of censorship over the press. It is a rule that can exclude any paper not to the liking of the party in temporary control of the government. It is a dangerous precedent.

THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

I do not believe the importance of Comrade Mills' training school can be overestimated. Next to a term under his direct instruction the correspondence course in Socialism, which gives one a lucid, connected account of the historical development of the race, and furnishes a foundation upon which to build a knowledge of the Socialist movement to be gained in no other way. These lessons take the scattered and hazy ideas which you have gathered during your years of reading and places before you a fund of valuable information for use on any occasion, whether you propose to be a speaker or a writer in the great cause of human freedom, or desire to make yourself understood by your neighbors.

There is nothing dry about them, they seem to carry with them the enthusiastic, optimistic spirit of the author and one cannot—no matter how many times you may have gone over the same ground—study these lessons without gaining a new inspiration and valuable knowledge.

To the beginner they offer a splendid foundation for future development; to the sociological student they are invaluable for the manner in which the information is collated and put in shape for use.

You can commence these lessons at any time. At the end of each lesson is a series of questions, which the student answers and returns to Comrade Mills who corrects them and returns to the student with suggestions to fit each individual case. The lessons have been prepared for busy people and a few moments each day will suffice to master them. The lessons have the endorsement of the Socialist press of the country and of the prominent workers in the movement—Debs, Harriman, Vail, Herron, Simon, Carey, Hayes, Greenbaum and others, who have urged their friends and comrades to take the lessons. Send a stamp to Prof. Mills, Girard, Kan., for a catalogue and particulars, or better still send \$5—the tuition fee—and commence work without delay. The movement needs well posted, capable workers to support the efforts now being made to socialize the United States.

"Economic Conditions Responsible for Lawlessness"

On this page you will find a variety of opinions--expressed by democrats, republicans and independent thinkers. No stronger indictment of the industrial, political and social anarchy could be written. After wading through them, read carefully the line at the bottom of the page which is the publicly expressed opinion of a republican editor on the "most effective power with which to combat anarchy."

DIRECT CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

Philadelphia North American.
The lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania has publicly charged that the votes of members of the last legislature were bought and sold openly, and that the corruption of that body was the worst he ever saw or heard of. He has made the specific allegation that five democratic senators "were on the auction block all the time," and that everybody knew them and "nearly always knew how much money they got."
Lieutenant-Governor Gobin has given the names of several corrupt legislators and named the amounts received by them as bribes, and as he presided at nearly all of the sessions of the senate it is to be presumed that he speaks with full realization of the official weight of his charges.
Lieutenant-Governor Gobin undoubtedly appreciates his responsibility as a citizen and as an official, and would not make charges that he could not support with proof. It is his obvious duty to institute proceedings against the corrupt legislators and produce the evidence in his possession.

ANARCHY IN FLORIDA.

Philadelphia North American, Sept. 15.
The attention of the authorities of Florida should be given to the anarchical condition of Tampa. Anarchy describes a state of lawlessness, and that is precisely what prevails in Tampa, whose citizens are acting in defiance of all law.
Recently a number of turbulent persons were set upon by other lawless citizens of Tampa, forcibly seized, deported and marooned upon a desolate island. The deported disturbers have escaped from the island and threaten to return and burn Tampa, and the other anarchists of Tampa have taken oath to murder them if they set foot in the town. All of the persons concerned are open advocates of lawlessness--of anarchy--and all of them have committed or threaten to commit crimes.
The nearest anarchists in Tampa should be extirpated without delay by the state of Florida, or in her default by the federal government.

WISCONSIN ANARCHISTS.

Chicago Chronicle.
The exposure of an alleged case of bribery in the city council of Kenosha, Wis., yesterday bids fair to put a stop to the linking of Chicago and Milwaukee by trolley.
Two Kenosha aldermen were placed under arrest, and complaint was lodged against five of their colleagues. The authorities of Kenosha also say they want Gustave L. Clausen, of Chicago, whom they charge with having paid the bribes. Word comes from Kenosha that the officers there are looking for Mr. Clausen, but he was at his house, 914 Warren avenue, Chicago, last night, and was not in hiding. No warrant has yet been issued for his arrest.
The bribery charges arise from the granting of an electric railway franchise through Kenosha. Mr. Clausen, formerly superintendent of sewers of Chicago, was the person to whom the franchise was awarded. The benefiting corporation is the Kenosha Street Railway company.
The Kenosha aldermen already under arrest are Peter Piesch and Albert Smith. The amount involved in the alleged bribery is \$300 to each of the seven city fathers. For this consideration, it is alleged, the aldermen gave their support to the measure, which was finally passed in July, 1900.

POLICE LAWLESSNESS.

N. Y. Letter to Minneapolis Journal.
It is now declared that the men who make a living out of selling privileges of exemption from police interference with private business have turned the new Sunday meat law to their advantage. On the lower east side, where there are many small butcher shops selling kosher meat, whose patronage on Sunday is very large from the Jews living in the tenements, the tip went out last week that if the butchers wanted to keep open on Sundays they might do so without fear of police interference, if they would see the men who run things for the district leaders. It has not been possible for these men to establish a tariff yet, for they do not know what the shops will stand, and it will be some weeks before they can find out how much they can demand with impunity. But a start has been made. Most of the Jews who live in the tenements buy meat in small quantities and only for one meal, and naturally they want the shops open on Sundays, so that they can get their meats fresh. Dealing with customers like these it is hard for the butchers to get along without opening on Sundays, and they will be willing to pay a pretty high figure for the privilege. It will take a few weeks to get the tariff established, and then all things will go swimmingly.

ANOTHER FRUITFUL SOURCE.

N. Y. World, October 1st.
Few steamers come to this port from Europe, particularly from French ports, that do not bring young women for two organizations in this city whose business is to traffic in girls. The immigration authorities know the methods of these societies, but Commissioner Fitchie says:
"The immigration officials are not empowered with sufficient discretion. There must be something tangible upon which to act. Without legal evidence we are powerless to prevent them from continuing in their dastardly work."
According to the immigration authorities these two organizations are regularly equipped for the work in which they are engaged, and have club rooms, one in West Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue, and the other in West Twenty-seventh street. Several members are now serving terms in Sing Sing prison. Among them are Eugene Ernault, three and a half years; Arthur Toisson, two and a half years; a French woman named Massau, and Massesou, a Frenchman, each of whom were sentenced to five years imprisonment, and Pierre Goldberg, who received a sentence of one year and a half and a fine of \$500.
Immigration Commissioner Fitchie says that the officers of some of the steamers are in league with the men in New York and re-

ceive money from them after the victims are safely ashore.
Some of these persons are often seen on the pier upon the arrival of French or German steamers. Many of these men are known to the immigration officials, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining evidence, sometimes even from the victims themselves, arrests and convictions are infrequent.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF DEMOCRATIC ANARCHISTS.

Chicago Tribune, Sept. 25.
Josiah Flynt, in McClure's magazine for October, records actual conversations with twenty or more keepers of dives in New York City. Most of these men were once notorious criminals. Mr. Flynt's aim in seeking them was to ascertain the system of police "protection" in New York city as it is understood by those protected.

When he investigated grafting in Chicago, Mr. Flynt went among the criminals of this city and secured their testimony as to the relations that they sustained to the police and city authorities, and he employed the same methods in his New York investigation. His object was to hear what divekeepers had to say about the Tammany commandment, "Be right;" to discover whether it pays to be right, and, if it pays, who takes the heaviest winnings.

He learned that the expression, "right," as used in police and criminal circles, meant that the criminal or divekeeper had made terms with Tammany; that a detective who is "right" is a man who takes bribes, closes his eyes when a known criminal passes him in the street, and is himself an "unknown" or "unmugged" thief.

Some of the men who are "right" are grafters and others thieves and pickpockets, who are making money out of their influence with the authorities. Their principal business is conducting saloons, disorderly houses, and gambling places. The statement is made that the majority of the worst dives in New York are in the hands of men who have either been in prison or have at some time in their careers been professional pickpockets or burglars. All these are in some measure observing the Tammany admonition, "Be right," and the police and authorities are receiving money from them for protection.

The consensus of opinion among thieves and grafters was that it paid better to deal directly with the police than with the politician, although some declare that one politician in the city had released at least ten notorious thieves from prison, and that all the released men were keepers. The police make most money out of grafting, Mr. Flynt was informed. However, the gamblers make a great deal of money themselves, and help the police to make money also. Next to the gamblers comes the army of dive keepers.

As to the charge that the greater part of the blackmail in cities like New York goes into the pockets of certain politicians, Mr. Flynt says that little of the money which the police collect ever reaches the pockets of the political managers, except that which an inner-elite of powerful ones receives from gambling houses and pool rooms. He adds: "The old time gambler in New York may have squared himself with the organization by means of his yearly campaign contributions, but that was before the gambling business of the town had been systematized and syndicated."

The thief is protected in New York and to a certain extent in every large city, but when it suits the purposes of the police to make what is called a spectacular play the thief, rather than the gambler and the dive keeper, is the person selected to be exposed.

Many old thieves, Mr. Flynt declares, have given up their thieving practices and are living "on the square" because it pays them better to be "right" than it does to be thieves. Other old thieves who are trying to live better lives insist that it is morally worse to be "right" than to be thieves.

The general conclusion is that the dive keepers, made up largely of old criminals, pay for police protection, and, through terms made with those who speak for Tammany, prey upon the unfortunate and the innocent as do the same classes in Chicago. In fact, the exposures in New York show that the conditions there are substantially the same as here, save that in Chicago the percentage of blackmail is greater and a largest part of the money collected finds its way to the city hall.

ANARCHY BREEDERS.

Topeka Daily Herald, (rep.)
The Springfield Republican, than which there is no American journal more sober, draws this lesson for the behoof of those people who give a grotesque disproportion to the influence of the sensational press in the promotion of anarchy:
"If one is seeking for causes, there is much more reason to point to the spread of lynching and burning at the stake in this country as responsible for an anarchistic assault upon the head of the state. What is lynch law and burning alive to satisfy mob vengeance, but anarchy? The mob flouts the law and attacks the foundations of social order. Anarchy is lawlessness, and it follows that all violation of law, whether by a mob or a thief, or a great corporation, breeds anarchy in a real sense. The world certainly reaps what

it sows, and one of the sober lessons of that shot in the Temple of Music--not the only lesson to be sure--is that the people cannot violate or evade the laws of the state, under any conditions, without paying the penalty somehow, some time. These anarchists of our day, whose suppression is as necessary as the suppression of any enemy of law and the state, are quite as much encouraged and nerved to desperate deeds by the spectacle of laws successfully and defiantly broken by men of wealth and respectability, by corporations evading just taxation, or by widespread violence on the marriage tie, as by anything that can be cited as inflammatory to weak or disordered minds. They observe society as closely as a child watches the habits of a parent, and they

genital criminal or of a madman, or of a political criminal through passion, it is none the less true that personal violence, as adopted by the anarchist individualists, is simply the logical product of individualism carried to extremes, and, therefore, the natural product of the existing economic organization--though its production is also favored by the "delirium of hunger," acute or chronic, but it is also the least efficacious and the most anti-human means of social transformation."

HOME SOURCES OF ANARCHY.

Pittsburg, Pa., Post, Sept. 26.
In an eloquent memorial address in Chicago last Sunday the republican Senator Dooliver of Iowa, said:

"Legislators who betray the commonwealth, judges who poison the fountain of justice, city governments that come to terms with crime--all these are regular contributors to the campaign fund of anarchy."

Does not this apply to the conditions now existing in Pennsylvania, fostered by the Quay-Stone machine in the last legislature, and from the governor's office, degrading the judiciary?

The president of the union convention in Philadelphia composed of representative republicans from all the counties of Pennsylvania, held to the same view of the sources of anarchy as the eloquent republican senator from Iowa. "The city and the state," declared this republican president of a republican convention, "are in the hands of the criminal classes; they have plundered your treasury, stuffed your ballot boxes, bribed your legislatures, poisoned the sources of law and made the name of this great commonwealth a hissing and reproach throughout the land." All people are interested at this time in studying the sources of anarchy--seeking to find reasons for its existence. Said the president of the union convention, Mr. Herbert C. Clark, to the 600 republican delegates assembled in Philadelphia:

The anarchy which smote the good man who was our chief magistrate and the anarchy which has produced the vilest misrule in this commonwealth belong to the same class and are of the same type.

The governor who sits in his chair to violate his oath at the behest of a corrupt boss is an anarchist, and the judge who sits on the bench to interpret the law in obedience to the command of his political creator, is an anarchist.

The man who takes money in his hand and goes into the halls of legislation to bribe the representatives of the people to misrepresent them; the man who thrusts his foul hand into the ballot box to put there ballots which do not represent honest votes; the man who takes the law that was intended for the uplifting of righteousness and prostitutes it to do the work of iniquity, the anarchists. The man who does these things is a more dangerous man than the man who slew William McKinley.

This is no fancy sketch--no mere figure of rhetoric. It is the plain, unvarnished, historic truth of the anarchical conditions that were nourished at Harrisburg and in the cities of the commonwealth during the first half of 1901. Mr. Clark was right when he declared "the man who does these things is more dangerous than the man who slew William McKinley." He struck at the institutions of the republic through an individual. The anarchists of the Quay-Stone machine strike at the thing itself--at the framework and realities of government. They poison the sources of power in the legislature, degrade the judiciary and make the executive administration a co-conspirator.

Governor Stone is announced to make a speech in Pittsburg on Saturday. It requires great assurance for this dishonored governor to attempt to instruct the people, the seeds of anarchy, as declared by men who aided in his election in ignorance of his moral degradation.

LEGISLATIVE LAWLESSNESS.

Post-Dispatch, October 2th.
At the banquet of the Jackson Democratic club of Kansas City, President W. O. Caldwell talked out in the meeting. In his remarkable address he charged not only that the lobby elected candidates to the state legislature and controlled their votes, but that it made deals with the democratic state committee with regard to legislation affecting corporations, and these deals are carried out in the legislature under the direction of the party committee.

Mr. Caldwell speaks from personal experience. He was a member of the legislature and testified in an instance to which a deal with the party committee defeated a bill he had introduced.

He said: "I introduced a measure regulating a certain private corporation, but I found my hands were tied. I had no sooner arrived at the capitol when I met Col. John of the lobby, who told me that I could not pass the bill, as a deal had been made with the state committee to the effect that four corporations had put up the money with the state committee to elect the ticket, with the understanding that they were to be let alone that session; that the party leaders had made them that pledge, and that it was useless for me to try to pass the bill, as it effected one of these

corporations." He added that subsequently a member of the democratic committee had verified the statement concerning the deal.
No charge of an opponent of the democratic party as to the power of the lobby in Jefferson City has surpassed in severity that of a democrat.

Is it true that the state committee makes deals with the lobby to exchange votes in the legislature for campaign funds? Is there a sale of legislative control for corporate support?

It behooves democrats to look into the management of their party. If party leaders not only betray the people, but deliberately sell the party to the lobby, the sooner the voters smash the party organization the better for the party and the state.

LAWLESSNESS IN HIGH PLACES.

Rev. E. A. Stewart, in Chicago American.
Here is an instance of anarchy. Section 34, 108 and 338 of the Illinois statutes provide for the listing of franchises by those owning or using the same; their assessment by the state board of equalization, and a penalty of imprisonment or fine, for neglect of duty on the part of the state board.

Yet for twenty years neither the corporations nor the state board have ever pretended to obey the law. The supreme court has several times declared the law unconstitutional, but the state board defies the findings of the court.

This I submit, is anarchy, and quite as dangerous as some other forms of anarchy. This form of anarchy does not assassinate public officials, to be sure. But it does cripple the finances of a great city; puts, therefore, life and property at a hazard for want of sufficient funds; cripples our school system; gives one class of industry an undue advantage over others; does a gross injustice to the honest taxpayer; creates class prejudice and a growing sense of injustice on the part of the people.

This is a dangerous kind of anarchy and feeds the flames of that more lurid, but scarcely more dangerous, anarchy of the Goldman stamp. We can exercise some supervision over the Goldmans and the Herr Mosks, but there seems to be no power in heaven or on earth strong enough to make the corporations and the state board obey the law.

Instances might be multiplied. In twenty years 3,130 persons have been brutally lynched in this country by irresponsible mobs, in absolute defiance of law. Some of this brutality could give points to the primitive savage in torturing and burning.

In defiance of the constitution itself, many states are disfranchising the black man, and sorely attempt to veil the injustice and illegality of it.

While loudly professing our loyalty to law and order, the most of us, in various small ways, so act as to bring the law into contempt.

The mob at Auburn, which would have lynched Czolgosz, even by a dignified court of law, manifested that it so blindly condemns

Even some of the anarchist points in their vociferous appeals to passion against Czolgosz. Sow the spirit of certain clergymen in the uncultured mind of some social outcast burning with a sense of real or fancied wrongs, and it assassinates presidents. Such clergymen have not the excuse of ignorance.

All this is anarchy, though it is not considered good taste to so nominate it.

The anarchy of the Herr Mosks is un-American, despicable. Deal with it in a legal and dignified way. But the anarchy at the top of society is as dangerous as the limited anarchy at the bottom.

If respectability shows no respect for law, how can we expect the ignorant and disadvantaged to respect it? Law in America is receiving its worst wounds in the house of its professed friends.

SOURCES OF CRIME.

Christianoga Daily News, Oct. 7th.
Charities (New York), whose editor has a close acquaintance with slum conditions in the metropolis, declares that "there is no cure for anarchy but education. There is no assurance that the most precious and useful lives will be respected unless we teach by example and precept that insignificant lives also are worthy of complete protection. The unsanitary tenement, the dangerous factory, the brutal police force, the drunken parent, the insensate mob burning its victim--these are the seeds of anarchism."

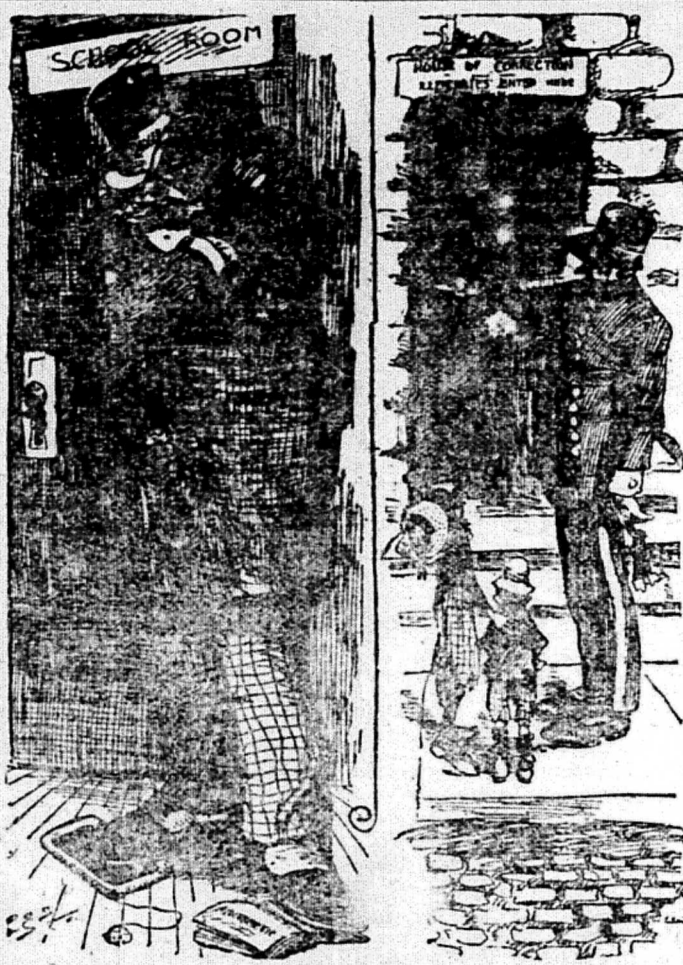
The grand jury of Chicago has uncovered a gigantic syndicate of jury bribers, who have for years prevented the conviction of criminals who have a pull and the necessary collateral to obtain the services of the syndicate. Connected with this concern was Attorney Sullivan, of the Union Traction company, and employed as trial attorney by the West Chicago Street Railway company; a detective employed by the Illinois Central road, and other "prominent and law-abiding lawyers." These men are the real anarchists in the United States, and it is this class of individuals who are creating the conditions which produce a Czolgosz and a Buffalo tragedy. These are the men who create a contempt for all law and drive men to despair of securing justice in the courts of the land. These are the men who are instrumental in securing the release of criminals high in the circles of finance and politics. And it is to make their operations impossible that the Socialist party makes its appearance in the political arena. These men are republicans and democrats and they are but a type of that class which exists in every city in the United States.

JOB PRINTING.

Yes, the Appeal is prepared to do all kinds of printing, and will be glad to give our friends estimates on anything they may need--provided there is no Socialist printer in the town from whom the request comes. Patronize your home man if he is a Socialist, if not, send the work to the Appeal, and we will do the work as cheaply as it can be done. Express paid on all orders.

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 "Hammer."



Chicago American.
The tax-dodger closes the school; closed schools results in ignorance; ignorance breeds criminals; criminals commit crimes; therefore tax-dodgers--who are always men of wealth--are responsible for crime and disorder. Anything the matter with that logic?

THE ANARCHY OF THE RICH.

From the Medical Standard.
There is too much contempt for the law on the part of the rich. They use its machinery to effect their ends and to defeat its purposes. The horde of trusts, corporations and combinations seem to flourish at the expense of the masses. They escape taxation; they mould legislation or defy it, as best suits their purposes. IS NOT THIS ANARCHY?

WHERE LIES THE DANGER.

Rev. W. H. Thomas, Chicago.
The danger in this land is not from the very destructive anarchists, but from corruption in high places and discriminating legislation--using the law or circumventing the law to accomplish unlawful ends. In this and the growing disregard for the sacredness of law and order, and the mob violence that takes the law in its own hands, is our danger.

CAUSE OF POLITICAL CRIMES.

Enrico Ferri, the great Italian Criminologist.
"I have in fact, always maintained, and I still maintain, that the 'political criminal,' whom some wish to class in a special category, does not constitute a peculiar anthropological variety, but that he can be placed under one or another of the anthropological categories of criminals of ordinary law, and particularly one of these three: The born criminal having a congenital tendency to crime, the insane criminal, the criminal by stress of fanatical passion. But no matter whether the particular crime is that of a con-



Detroit Daily News.
A trio of law-abiding citizens.

"Next to law, the most effective weapon with which to combat anarchy is Socialism itself."---St. Louis Star, (republican,) October 12th.

CORPORATE LAWLESSNESS.

In 1883 in Buffalo, the officers of the oil trust attempted to blow up the establishment of a rival company. They were only partially successful. These officers were arrested, and finally after years of delay on account of technicalities, were convicted...

Patriotism of the Sugar and Flour Trust.

The Illinois pure food commission claims to have made the discovery that during the last two years there has been an enormous adulteration of our sugar and candy with a poisonous mineral called barytes...

Analysis have already disclosed the adulterant in the powdered sugar of the sugar trust and in the flour mills in St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Marietta, O., and Norfolk, Va. Analysis of the flour from other mills are yet to be made.

These outrageous frauds ought certainly to be broken up by legislation, but that will hardly be the case until their perpetrators are treated much less tenderly than they have been in all previous attempts to destroy their infamous traffic.

trouble. * It must be constantly borne in mind that pure socialism makes the collective interests of society the supreme law and under its regime every individual effort would have to be sanctioned by some directing agency.

Have you ever noticed that as cold weather approaches crime increases? There are hold-ups, robberies, thefts, etc. It can hardly be said that cold weather has a tendency to make people more dishonest than warm weather.

Willie Waddy Astor has given \$500,000 to ten London charitable institutions, and expects in return an English title. In the same paper which contains this pleasing and disinterested action on the part of our former fellow citizen, comes the news, according to the official statement issued by the secretary of Ohio, of the deaths by STARVATION of thirty-eight persons in that state within the past year.

The Chinese exclusion act which expires in a few months will not be re-enacted. The American Federation of Labor is agitating for its continuance, but that organization has no congressmen or senators. Its members have given their votes to the republican and democratic politicians who serve only their rich patrons, and the rich want cheap labor and can get it by the millions if this law were out of the way.

The Los Angeles Herald, the leading republican paper of Southern California, takes the Daily Times of that city to task for "slandering Socialists and Socialism," as follows: "It is not necessary to explain to intelligent, fair-minded people that Socialists as such have no sympathy or alliance with anarchists, dynamiters, thugs, or other of the criminal and dangerous classes."

Many plans have been proposed for suppressing the anarchists. That of marooning them on an island in the middle of the Pacific seems to find the most favor. It is a good plan. The sooner it is put into operation the better—better for Socialism. The first difficulty to be met, however, is to find an island big enough for the purpose.

A report is current that the Fall River, Mass., cotton mills have formed a new association, and intend to add to their function that of printing the manufactured cloth. The object is to protect the stockholders from the aggression of employees and assist the company in holding up the public.

Appeal Army

Twelve scapls from Comrade Blamey, of Terry, S. D. Ten yearlies from Comrade Schafer, of Hartford, Conn.

Five hundred copies of Wayland's Monthly for October, go to Comrade Morrell, of Whitman, Mass. The Teller County Socialist club, of Goldfield, Colo., orders 500 copies of Wayland's Monthly for October.

Has it dawned on you that you have only six days more in which to get in your estimate on the Massachusetts election contest?

A goodly number of the good citizens of Olathe, Kan., will have the opportunity of pondering over Wayland's Monthly for October.

"How to Work for Socialism," by Walter Thomas Mills. Every Socialist should be in possession of this little pamphlet. Five cents a copy.

At Watertown, N. Y., the Socialists have put up a full city ticket, and the two old parties have thrown off the mask and are endorsing each other's candidates.

The Good Book tells us that by the sweat of his brow shall man earn his bread. The trouble now days is that too many men do their share of the sweating by proxy.

Comrade Janke, of Williamsport, Pa., who has only been a reader of the Appeal for a short time, orders a bundle of Appeals for a year and proposes to sell them on the streets.

Another "stray copy" item comes from Kentucky. Comrade Powell got hold of a copy of the Appeal by chance. Result: Five of his friends now get a copy of the Appeal each week.

One thousand papers go each week to the local at Denver. Colorado comrades are conducting a hot campaign in Denver. Organizer Southworth is evidently the right man in the right place.

Comrade Koder, of Toledo, Ohio, renews his subscription and adds nine other names so as to fill up the blank. The subscription editor is sorry now that he didn't send him one of those fifty line blanks.

Get a copy of "The Railroad Question," and read how the anarchists that controlled the Camden & Amboy railroad in the 40's bought up legislative investigating committees and plundered the people for twenty years.

I am going to send the comrades to make a special effort to put in as big lists as they can for Wayland's Monthly. Every Appeal subscriber should have the Monthly. It's fifty cents a year, or twenty cents in clubs of five.

Can't we have a few \$5 and \$10 contributions to that automobile fund? Pass the hat and let's get that fund off our hands. Let's hurry up and get the Lockwoods in the field with this big educational machine before some one invents a flying machine, and then we won't need it.

A Washington republican orders the "Mad-Den," and writes: "I might become a Socialist; who knows? I have been hanging by my eyebrows only to the republican party. Maybe by reading something else I'll get 'shuck' loose entirely." After you have read these books, comrade, let us hear from you.

The comrades at Elwood, Ind., have been working for three years to perfect an organization at that point, but have never been able to do so until now. During the late steel workers' strike the Appeal sent 8,500 pieces of Socialist literature into Elwood for free distribution. Comrade Ferguson, of Elwood, writes us: "We have more than 100 names...

ELECTION ESTIMATE

NOTE IMPORTANT CHANGES AND SPECIAL OFFER. ONLY FIVE 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.

RULES.

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.

There are two parties in Massachusetts who have candidates for governor running on a platform demanding the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution. These parties are the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor party. This for the benefit of those comrades who are taking part in the election estimate.

"I wonder if dogs can think?" mused the Appeal poet, as he watched the office bulldog gazing into space with a far-off dreamy look in his eyes, as though he saw a vision of a whole train load of yearly subscriptions on its way to Girard. "Do they think?" exclaimed the Army editor. "Well, say! If the average college professor was as deep a thinker as that dog there would—well, they would lose their jobs, that's all."

Comrade Thompson, of Oakland, Cal., writes that Socialism is the principal topic of conversation in that city. Says one can hardly step into a barber shop in the evening without running into an animated discussion on Socialism. This comrade is making a good many converts by remitting his copy of the Appeal each week to some friend. Says it has a better effect than just handing it to them.

Comrades Harvey and Hedlund, of Fargo, N. D., are doing good work in that neck of the woods. Comrade Harvey says we must have 200,000 subscribers for the Appeal before we eat our New Year's dinner. That's what we must have, comrades. It's a big job, but the Army has got away with a good many big jobs in the past, and it is good for a good many more.

AUTOMOBILE FUND.

Amount previously reported, \$772.13. Mrs. West Paul, \$1; C. F. Murch, 50c; Thos. L. Bule, \$1; Wm. Schneider, \$1; T. H. Tobiasen, \$1; S. W. Baker, \$1; E. Edson, \$5; J. D. McWilliams, \$1; H. W. Baird, \$1; C. Whitney, \$1; Fred Hirschfeld, \$1; John Taylor, \$1; N. S. Burgess, \$1. Total, \$788.63.

The Woodbury county, Iowa, Socialists have put a ticket in the field, and propose to let the people of that neck of the woods know that they are in the race.

The Wapello county, Iowa, Socialists are in the field with a ticket composed of two-minute runners. Every ticket nominated by the Socialists will help the propaganda work.

Holley, N. Y., by a vote of 179 to 25 decided to own and operate an electric light plant.

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 the man who, through ignorance, was led to do that for which he was afterwards sorry. At an opportune time the Socialist gave his former antagonist a leaflet, followed by several Socialist books—the result is not hard to guess. The hardest blow you can administer to your old party friend is to read him a copy of "The Railroad Question" Monthly for October, 100 copies, \$1.50, \$4.

STUDENT'S COMBINATION

- 26 Books and a Year's Subscription to Wayland's Monthly, \$1.00. Parable of the Water Tank, Bellamy... 42 The Social Conscience, Henderson... 42 Wanted—A New Conscience... 42 Title Deeds to Land, Herbert... 42 Why Railroad Men Should be Socialists... 42 Why Working People Should be Socialists... 42 The American Farmer, Gordon... 42 Socialism, Finlayson... 42 Property, Prynne... 42 Labor, the Creator of Capital... 42 Politics, Cause and Cure, Gordon... 42 Dooey Ducks and Quack Remedies, Greenbaum... 42 The Land, Machinery, Inheritance... 42 Christ, Property and Man, Breeze... 42 Cartoons and Comments, Warren... 42 Red Boy, Stockwell... 42 New Zealand in a Nutshell... 42 The Great Public Prejudice vs. Socialism... 42 Poems for the People... 42 Ten Men of Memory, Lord... 42 Public Ownership of Railroads... 42 Economic Waste... 42 A Possible Twentieth Century Trust... 42 Exhibits of Socialism... 42 The Ideal Criminal, A. M. Dewey... 42 The Other Fellows are Saying... 42 One Year's Subscription, Wayland's Monthly... 42

Discussing Socialism.

It's worth a good round dollar, anytime, anywhere, to watch the effect of a copy of Wayland's Monthly for October when handed to a couple of your fellow townsmen, while they are discussing Socialism after the manner of their kind. If they don't hide their faces and long ears, I miss my guess. Try it. 100 copies, \$1.

"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. Books Received: "Socialism vs. Anarchy," by A. M. Simons, Publishers, Kerr & Co., Chicago, Ills. "Sketch of Social Evolution," by H. W. Boyd Mackay, Publishers, Kerr & Co., Chicago, Ills., price \$5. "The Eternal City," by Earl C. Isa. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, New York, Cloth \$1.50. "From Slavery to Freedom," by C. H. Davis, Published by the author, Aurora, Ills., Cloth, 50c pages. "Mazzini, Tribune and Anarchist," by Alton R. Stockham, M. D., Publishers, P. O., Chicago, Ills., Cloth.

Fools do at last what the wise do at first. —Portuguese Proverb.

As the prosperity of the country increases the number of hold-ups and robberies increases!

The elections for the local parliament in Bohemia are to be held shortly, and the Socialists are running sixty-five candidates.

Some years ago the people of Japan drank light wines. They now drink whiskey. Japan is being civilized, you know.

The girl wrapper-makers of Williamsburg, N. Y., are on a strike—asking for enough to live on decently and virtuously.

Don't raise your voice for the Boer republic. The republicans are for Johnny Bull, and your action might be counted treason.

I left the republican party and have been a middle-of-the-road Pop, but we will vote the Socialist ticket hereafter.—J. L. Mowers, Trumbull, Neb.

"Capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed. Labor, therefore, deserves much the higher consideration."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The keynote of the hour is combination and co-operation. Shall this powerful force of organization be for the benefit of the few or for the benefit of all.—W. A. Northcott, Head Counsel Modern Woodman.

The Socialist Democratic party in Austria is organizing a system of petitions in favor of old age pensions, and a petition asking for that measure has been extensively circulated among peasants and workmen.

Now is it possible that you do not know that when the whole people want a thing they get it? Once grant the existence of a popular demand and details are always self-adjusting.—The News Letter, Chicago.

Herbert Rose of Australia has perfected, so says an exchange, an improved automatic or self-acting gravity wheel, which its inventor claims will realize perpetual motion. It has been patented in all civilized countries.

The Boston Herald, commenting on the "failure" of the radical measures adopted in New Zealand, says: "The 'unemployed' difficulty is reported to have almost disappeared, thanks to the co-operative system in the public works and the crown lands."

At a meeting of Socialists in Brussels, attended by delegates from all over Belgium, a resolution was passed in favor of the political equality of the sexes, but postponing the demand for universal suffrage for woman until it is secured for men.

The tobacco trust has invaded Ireland. Poor Ireland—her troubles seem to be accumulating. With the royal rulers trust in full operation, backed by the American industrial trusts, she will have a pretty hard row to hoe. But somebody has well said "that it is always darkest just before the dawn." So take hope, Irish.

The announcement has been made again that Santos-Dumont's airship is a success. At a recent trial near Paris it rose to a height of 1,000 feet, whirled in large circles and obeyed the control of the operator perfectly. He will undertake, in a few days, as the dispatches announce, to circle the Eiffel tower.

Ten states of the union have compulsory free school book laws, and in fourteen states cities, towns and districts are permitted to adopt the free school book system. Out of twenty-eight cities of 100,000 and over, seventeen have adopted the plan, and the sentiment in its favor is growing everywhere.—Thayer Tribune.

Comrade Vanderbilt is putting in considerable of his time in coaching parties. Recently he took a little coaching trip from New York to Philadelphia and return, at an expense, counting nothing for investment, of \$2,000. Seventy-two thoroughbred horses were used in the relays on the trip, and twenty-one grooms were in attendance.

When the members of the labor unions (not the unions) go into politics for their own benefit, they will find the politicians breaking their necks to serve them. Now they serve the masters. The workers will never get served so long as they vote the tickets set up for them by the old party politicians. Why should they? Do not their votes say they are satisfied?

The Socialist party of Massachusetts is now the third party in that state. In 1904 it will stand up close to second place. In 1906 it will be the second party and in 1908 it will be THE FIRST PARTY. Now cut this slip out, paste it in your scrap book and watch the result. If this forecast is not true, the Appeal mistakes the metal of the Massachusetts Socialists.

In Great Britain the tendency to municipalization of public utilities is marked. Advocates of better and cheaper telephone service will watch with interest the results of the municipal experiments just inaugurated in Tunbridge Wells, England, and in Glasgow, and projected in Portsmouth, Manchester, and other cities. In Glasgow the system, except in outlying districts, is underground.—Cleveland Press.

We must admit that the vigorous assertion of Socialist principles has led men to a more liberal and generous view of humanity as a whole. Moreover, it has forcibly called public attention to numerous evils that have sprung up along with the modern development of industry, for which no remedy has

been provided; to the vital inter-dependence of all classes, and to the inadequacy of the individual or "selfish" system, to redress the wrongs or cure the evils that inevitably spring from its own unchecked operation.—Chambers' Encyclopedia.

Emperor William has declined to confirm the election of Herr Kauffmann, recently elected second chief burgomaster of Berlin by the Radicals and Socialists. Willie will find that this action will multiply the Socialist vote. Opposition creates power.

There is an old saying that "there is more than one way to skin a cat." There is one thing sure, however, you must first get the cat. Socialists are very prone to quibble over how this thing and that thing shall be done under Socialism. Let us first get the cat. It will then be time enough to take up the matter of how it shall be skinned. What say you? Isn't that right? Let us drop all differences, take off our coat, and catch the cat.

"Owing to the action of the coal trust," says the Philadelphia North American, "in putting up the winter price fifty cents per ton above the summer rate, poor people must pay more for coal." The paper points out that the man who bought his coal by the ton paid \$5.25 for it delivered. The man who was forced to buy it from the peddlers as he needed it for consumption, must pay \$9. In other words the small horse is given the short end of the double tree. This is the basic principle of our beautiful competitive system.

Rev. Partridge, pastor of the Ninth street Baptist church, Cincinnati, has been asked to discuss the question, "Is Socialism Impossible?" by Comrade Robertson. The good man may decide to refuse the request, so he tells an Enquirer reporter, on the ground that it "will advertise Socialism." If the gentleman is satisfied that he can prove that Socialism is impossible, the wider publicity he can give his ideas the sooner will Socialism be stamped out. Come, my good man, don't be backward about advertising Socialism if it is impossible.

Attorney Dodd of the Standard Oil company in a recent magazine article discusses the best remedies for anarchy. The Kansas City Star thinks that the experience the gentleman has had in the law business, gives especial weight to his utterances. No doubt this experience will. The learned attorney has been with the Standard during a greater part of its historic career in defeating the laws of the United States and if any one is qualified, he certainly should be to discuss this question. He might tell the public how to be an anarchist—an outlaw—a robber—a destroyer of property—a murderer—a tyrant—and at the same time escape the odium of the name and without danger of punishment.

Socialists have every reason to feel jubilant. Never before has there been such a wide spread interest manifested in the subject of Socialism. It was as though the country had awakened from a long sleep and was yawning and rubbing its eyes. The wide awake period is almost here. The cob-webs, woven by the ignorance of the ages, is being swept away as by some unseen force. Capitalism, long nurtured by ignorance, superstition and anarchy, is already in its death throes. Its remaining vitality is like a lighted candle fluttering in the evening breeze, it will flame up strong at times and then die away, growing fainter and fainter each time, until it goes out and is replaced by the glorious sunlight of Socialism.

The Central Pacific Railroad is capitalized at \$147,154 per mile. It can be duplicated for \$20,000 a mile equipped. This road was built by donations from the national treasury and public lands and private and municipal donations, equivalent to almost its entire capitalization. That is, the public donated \$100,000 a mile to have a road built that cost only \$20,000 a mile to construct, and then the public have to pay an interest on the very money they gave to build the road! But the public could not build and operate a road for itself! It prefers to furnish the money to build and then pay interest in the shape of bonds and dividends on its own money!

When the public pays an official five or ten thousand a year and a corporation will pay him fifty thousand for some official act against the public interest, which will he serve? That has been done—how often will never be known. Now if the public owned and operated the said corporation, who would have any interest in bribery? No one more than you. If no bribe was offered, would not the official give the public the best service he was capable of? Certainly. Then the only way to prevent public corruption is to have nothing in private hands that will want or can afford to pay big money for bribery. "Lead us not into temptation," means equally to remove temptation. Under present condition you cannot have good public service.

A gigantic combination with a capital stock of ten billions of dollars, patterned after the billion dollar combine, has been incorporated in Arizona. Pittsburg capitalists are said to be behind the scheme. It is proposed that the company will be an international concern, extending its operations throughout the western hemisphere and in Asia, also. It proposes to engage in mining, manufacturing, railroading and ship-building, and kindred and allied industries. If the promoters can succeed in getting the gullible public to subscribe for its stock and put up the money, it will be a "go." It is not reported that Mr. Morgan is behind this new enterprise, but no doubt if it looks formidable and has any chance of succeeding, he will quietly buy up a controlling interest and assume charge of it in the interest of his clients.

WAR ON THE SOCIALIST.

The Boston Post reports that the republicans propose to stamp out Socialism in Massachusetts. A dispatch from Nashua, N. H., to the Manchester Union, dated Oct. 9th, gives an instance of the tactics of the republicans. These people are unable to meet the Socialist argument with logic and thus are left with but one weapon of the man defeated in a fair debate—that of brute force. It should be borne in mind that the early republicans were met in Massachusetts with just such arguments prior to 1860. The republicans triumphed then—so too will the Socialists triumph now. Here is the telegraphic account:

Nashua, Oct. 9.—The recent attempts to drive the Rev. E. W. Smith of Pepperell, Mass., out of town are being renewed with increased energy. Mr. Smith, who is a well known Socialist, has not only been threatened, but notices have been posted at the homes of some of those who attended the meetings of the Socialists that if they do not desist they will be tarred and feathered. Workmen have been frequently warned by the employers not to attend the meetings on penalty of losing their positions. In one case a servant girl was told that if she went to the meetings she would lose her place. The business men of the town denounce Smith as an anarchist, and his daughter, who is a music teacher, finds that her pupils are leaving her.

It is stated that a prominent Grand Army man and a minister are the leading spirits in the movement against Mr. Smith, and that they have warned the man who owns the house in which Mr. Smith lives and have brought considerable pressure on the owner of the hall where the meetings are held.

Mr. Smith seems determined to hold out. He claims to have found several friends in the town who are willing to support him through everything. One of them has recently presented him fifty-five acres of land with which to start a colony of Socialists. Mr. Smith will build the first house on this land soon.

There are frequent cases where men of limited means attempt to evade the laws. Capitalists don't have to evade them—they don't make the case fit the laws but make the laws to fit the case. It's a lot easier and saves the down trodden capitalist a lot of trouble. Wonder why the working men don't do that way? It is generally understood that the working people of this country poll 75 per cent of the votes cast at every election. Funny, isn't it, that they don't have a few laws made to suit their case!

The man who was going to regulate the trust by the "publicity" method will now have an opportunity to try his scheme. Mr. Morgan has given it out officially that hereafter the steel corporation will make public a quarterly statement of information relative to the doings of that concern. The effect it is likely to have—if the statements continue to be of the same import as the one recently made—will be to stimulate the price of its stock and enable it to crush its competitors by holding out to small companies the advantage of co-operation with a concern making profits beyond the dreams of a small promoter. "Publicity" will cause the trust just about as much inconvenience as a bucket of water poured on the back of a tame duck.

During the year ending June 30, 1901, 385,031 emigrants from European countries arrived in the United States. The larger per cent of these people came from Italy, Poland and Slavic countries. Greek, Syrian, Croatian and Delmatian immigrants show an enormous increase over that of former years. The number of illiterate persons, says the commissioner of immigration, shows a decided increase, reaching over 50 per cent. "That is to say," comments the Post-Dispatch, "that we are not only getting the bad, but the worst of the bad. This suggests an interesting question: Why have we ceased to attract the best, while drawing the worst?" This question is not hard to answer. The conditions of the extremely poor in foreign countries have become almost unbearable, and the inducements offered these people by the great coal mining, railroading and other industrial concerns offer them an escape. They make docile employees of these great concerns and save the trusts in wages millions of dollars yearly. They are also, unwittingly, producing the same conditions here that they left the old world to escape.

This is a Republican from Massachusetts. Under the direction of the state committee he proposes to stamp out Socialism. He is using the same old weapon which our intelligent forefathers used to combat every new idea—every new plan to uplift the human race. The men whom history now hails as benefactors of the humanity were all familiar with the "knocker"—with the man whose only argument was a club, supported and upheld by the then existing organized institutions. But he will find himself unable to cope with the literature now being distributed by the Socialists which is inculcating the public mind with ideas which will soon make this man with his club unable to follow his calling. In fact he will get the inspiration himself and come to us a fellow worker when Le come gets the light. Better give him a copy of the October Monthly as a starter. For 100, \$1.

According to the Inter-State Commerce report just issued, \$132,000,000 were paid in dividends on the railroad securities last year. Passengers killed, 249; injured, 4,123. Of employees, 2,550 were killed (one out of every 137) and 39,543 were injured (one out of every eleven). The ratio of injuries and deaths have for the past several years shown an alarming increase—due largely to the utter disregard of the railroad corporations to obey laws enacted by congress providing for safety appliances. In some cases, the companies have adopted appliances which add to the safety of the men, but as a whole the devices adopted have not offset the increased danger due to more rapid service and increased amount of work required from each employe.

The printers of Leavenworth, Kan., have boycotted the "Times." Col. Anthony's republican paper. Anthony says: "I'll dynamite my building before I'll yield. I have been fighting labor unions for twenty-five years. I'll die fighting them." This is the spirit of republican and democratic papers and politicians generally, yet the labor unions vote to uphold those parties! They have voted to uphold the party that has supported Anthony, and are getting just what they voted for. In no country on earth have the labor unions failed to receive the support of the Socialists, politically and industrially. When will the labor unions see who are their friends and enemies? The votes of labor unionists and their influence have prevented any legal protection to themselves. They vote for their enemies and then strike against the conditions their own votes make and uphold.

The rulers of Russia have made heavier restrictions concerning who may attend school. They want the least education possible, and that only to the sons of the nobility. Education produces nihilism, they find, while they are able to cope more easily with ignorance. The feeling in this country that we have too much education grows among the wealthier classes for the same reason that it grows in Russia: Hardly a paper or magazine that you pick up but some one has an article against education, as unfitting the masses for their station in life. The people who own the property of a nation are always, everywhere, its rulers, whether born to rule or not. The people who own the property always will rule. In Europe those who have risen from the poor to great wealth have more influence in government than those who came from long lines of nobility, unless the latter are also large owners. It is the rich or their lackspittals in this country who write against education of the masses. But the American free school is too deeply loved by the masses to permit it to perish at the desire of the rich who prefer to have more ignorant people that they may have more menial servants.

From news from Paris it would seem that the coal mining industry is to witness an immense strike—involving 160,000 men. The secretary of the French Federation of Labor is reported to have said that he can see very little prospect in benefiting the coal miners by this proposed strike unless the co-operation of the English and Belgian miners can be secured. Which is no doubt a true statement of the situation. Capital has become international—the stockholders of the great industries on the continent and in England and America are largely held by the same interests. The closing down of the coal mines in one country simply means the transference of the business to the mines of other countries, while the stockholders in the transportation companies are able to reap a rich harvest by transporting coal, for instance, to France. After the French miners are subdued or starved into submission, the coal miners of England can be forced to strike, and the mines in France worked to their full capacity and the transportation companies make another fine haul in carrying coal from France to the English markets. This has long been the settled policy of the coal industry in this country, and can be carried on just as successfully on an international scale as on a national one. And still the people are unable to see.

New Zealand has in operation some 2,200 miles of railroad, the receipts from which last year were \$7,000,000—expenses \$5,000,000. Commenting on the efforts of the New Zealanders to improve their condition the San Francisco Call points out that this interference with the business affairs of the private individuals on the islands has disarranged conditions, and that "in order to re-establish the equilibrium it is now necessary for the government to open a coal mine. That additional interference," continues the Call, "will entail further state enterprises, and perhaps in the not distant future individual initiative will have been so far checked that the government will have to establish a state farms to supply the people with food and state tailor shops to furnish them with clothing." And why not, dear Call? Would it be an interference with the rights of the people to give them work on publicly owned farms and in publicly owned tailor shops and on publicly owned railroads and return to the people in increased wages or lower prices the sum thus saved? The Call quotes Mr. Sedden, the premier, as saying: "The railroads are the servants of the people and should be run entirely in their interests. It is not desired to make a profit out of them, and therefore as revenue increases, freight and passenger rates are reduced." Suppose all the industrial enterprises in the island were operated on the same basis, would the people not reap the advantage? They certainly would, and it is to this end that the Socialist is working.

FEAR GERMAN CRASH

English Bankers Look for Serious Financial Trouble in the Fatherland.

MAY COME BY X-MAS.

Berlin Banks Said to be Restricting Loans—Great Anxiety Prevails as to the Outcome.

London, Oct. 9.—The worst apprehensions as to the state of industrial affairs in Germany are felt among English bankers and merchants. They express the belief that the approaching Christmas season is likely to witness the greatest financial crash in the history of the fatherland. Kenrio Murray, secretary of the London chamber of commerce, said today to the correspondent of the Daily News:

"Reports from Berlin indicate that there is the greatest anxiety as to the outcome of the present commercial depression. The banks throughout the empire are restricting their loans to the strictest limits and some are even contemplating the step of refusing to lend money at all. Conservative German financiers are doubtful whether any policy that they can adopt will enable the banks to meet the inevitable run on them at the end of the year. If they shall fail to do so industries in every line are threatened with certain collapse and the extent of the disaster it is impossible to foretell.

The above dispatch at this time is very suggestive. Capital, being international, is affected by an injury at any point, and the panic that has been growing worse in Germany since last April is showing signs in all Europe. There have been many failures in England, business is depressed all over the continent, and revolutions, caused by the hard times is threatened in several countries, according to the cablegrams. That this country cannot escape wholly the entanglements of the finances of Europe is plain when we know that European capital is the controlling factor in so many of the great industries of this country. Of late there has been an uneasy feeling on the part of the public concerning the stability of the financial conditions here. The run on the First National bank at Belleville, Ill., is one of the evidences of what the future may soon develop, as just such an incident was what precipitated the panic in Germany. We have been told by the politicians that panics occur about every so long anyhow, and it has been about that time since the last panic. If they are to be believed the people may expect to go through another such evidence that we have the best financial system on earth. The next panic, when it comes, will be like this in Germany—the worst that ever happened, because of the wonderful watering of stock that has been going on for years and into which millions have foolishly been putting the savings of their lives. We live in an era of greater speculation than any that has preceded it and the fall will be correspondingly harder. Wise people will put their house in order.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The treatment of the czar by the mayor of Rheims is much commented upon. Citizen Arnold, who is a noted Socialist, addressed the czar as he would a plain individual, not using the words sir or majesty once. Moreover, when the czar was withdrawing, he was brusquely stopped with an invitation to drink wine. The czar graciously accepted, whereupon Mayor Arnold had the further hardihood to clink glasses with his majesty.—Cleveland Press.

And why not? The czar is not a god. He is only a man as the other men. There is no flunkysm about the Socialist. There was no disrespect about the action. The mayor is a man the same as the czar. Why should he stand in humility before his fellows? Of the two, the mayor was entitled to greater respect for he had been selected by the majority to be an executive, while the czar was only a ruler by accident of birth—not by any ability or force of character. The mayor was a workingman. I expect the czar really has a higher opinion of him than he has of the flunkies who humiliate themselves before him. If he is a man of any sense he does.

The World's Work for October points out that the average length of human life is gaining rapidly, while the death rate is decreasing. In 1800 the average age at death was 31.1 years, while last year it had risen to 35.2 years. The census bulletins show that out of 271 cities of over 5,000 population, the death rate has decreased from 21 per 1,000 to 18.6 per 1,000 inhabitants. These figures indicate what can be accomplished by sensible sanitary conditions and a more intelligent understanding of the needs of human beings. It should be borne in mind that all the great medical discoveries are given free to the public by the men who spend their lives delving into the secrets of human existence—hence if humanity could adopt the advice and follow unhampered the instructions of men of medical science the age limit would still further be increased and the death rate lowered. When capitalism ceases to be the prevailing system of economics as a nation we will be able in all things touching the lives of men and women, to adopt the policy of New Orleans, which maintains at public expense a system of works—the product of which is distributed free to every house in the city. A fine imposed for the non-use of this cleaning and purifying fluid. Even capitalism in that city has discovered that it is more profitable to give free water than to run the risk of epidemics and scourges which follow in the wake of filth and dirt. When men can no longer make a profit from the necessities of the people then will these things be as free as the air we breathe.