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A SOUVENIR for CLUB RAISERS

COMMENCING with the week ending November 8th, the Appeal will give a Gold Watch for the largest club of subscribers sent in during that week. This will be done each week thereafter until further notice. Remember this watch goes to the largest club, no matter how few subscribers in that club.

You have your choice of either a ladies' or a gentleman's gold watch, either an Elgin or a Waltham movement. These watches are 15 jeweled, warranted—the best movement on the market. The cases are gold filled and warranted for TWENTY YEARS. The editor of the Appeal has carried one of them for 25 years. But this is not all.

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 mean much to the Socialist worker that secures one of them. As time goes by it will become one of your most valued possessions. Your descendants will show it with pride as evidence that you were counted in the ranks of the builders of the great Co-operative Commonwealth.

The name, address, date and number of the club that secures the souvenir will be kept standing in the paper.

DO NOT FAIL TO SECURE ONE OF THESE SOUVENIRS.

Who will be first?

I noticed in the associated dispatches the other day that France was going into debt deeper and deeper all the time, while in a state of perfect peace, and that the government had exhausted all the revenues of taxation, having laid a tax on the beds and wardrobes of the people in a vain effort to force enough money out of them to keep up the expenses. If I were doing business and found such a state of affairs I would either quit or change the basis on which I was operating. No sensible managers would continue such a condition. But such is the state of affairs in nearly every country. The reason is very plain to a Socialist, but to others it is an inscrutable enigma. The cause of the condition is this: All the people who absorb the revenues of the nation are NON-PRODUCERS. If the office holders and parasites were put to MAKING wealth, the wealth they make would be worth the salary they draw—or more, and the nation would be richer and not poorer, and there would be no public debt but public wealth would result. There would be no tax, because the products would pay the salaries. Under private capitalism the public expenses are raised by taxing the industry of the nations, while under Socialism the people who drew the salaries would produce wealth that would pay the salaries, hence there would be no need of taxation. It seems that reasonable people would look over the conditions around them and see that it is the non-productive character of the public expenses that cause the trouble. But as the public servants are really become the rulers, they do not care to change the character of their occupation so long as they can get a living in sinecures and the people will submit to paying them. What folly to continue a system that impoverished a nation! Make the public officials industrial, have them for the foremen, superintendents and managers of industries, and their salaries will be produced by their products and not out of taxation. All tax paid for non-productive effort, for misdirected labor, for unnecessary occupation or to maintain a false system of society, is unjust and should be changed. It is absurd to assert that the French or any other peoples are not capable of producing all the wealth all of them need. It is absurd to say they should be taxed to keep up a lot of do-nothings, filling places of no value to the people. Can't you see how foolish the French are to stand such a condition? And if you can, can you not see just the same state of affairs here? I can.

The health department of Chicago reports an improvement in the milk supply and as a result a decrease of 5% in the death rate of infants. If the milk has been poisonous and children have died as a consequence of this who is responsible for their deaths? Somebody surely, you think. Men are prompted to adulterate the milk supply, because from this act they could make a greater profit, and would be making it today, but for the fact that some energetic health officer insisted that they quit their murderous practice and furnish the little ones with better milk. If the municipality has the right to interfere with the private business of its citizens for its own protection, can you see any reason why it should not see that the supply is absolutely pure by embarking in the dairy business and thus place out of reach the temptation to some private individual to pollute the milk supply and create disease and eventually death or what is still worse, a crippled and maimed body and weakened brain? New Orleans furnishes water

free to all its inhabitants as a protection against disease. In doing this it hurts no one but the private capitalist—as many men are employed in doing the work for the city as would be if conducted by a private corporation—and wages are higher and hours shorter than they would be under the private ownership regime. Some day we will learn that this is the proper plan to pursue in dealing not only in milk but all articles of diet and clothing which affects the health of the people. And the only man hurt will be the private capitalist and we will give him a job at which he can make a more honorable living than he is now by poisoning the people.

THE DEAD LEVEL.

"Socialism," says a severe Chicago critic, "would put all on the same level." Guilty!

If to have every family comfortably, yes, luxuriously housed, is putting people on the same level, then Socialism must stand convicted.

If having every individual well fed, well clothed and well educated, is placing all on the same level, then again must the indictment stand.

If giving to every man an opportunity to labor, and to receive the full product of his labor—working under the very best conditions, with the most improved machinery—is placing all on the same level, then must Socialism stand convicted of the charge.

What is the attitude of Socialism in general toward Christianity?—A leader.

I think you will find nearly all of them defend Christianity, but they do not defend the creeds. Christianity is one thing—churches and creeds may be very far from the doctrine and fellowship of the Christ and disciples. There are Socialists who do not believe in the divinity of Christ, just as there are republicans and democrats who do not. Robt. G. Ingersoll was a republican as have been most of the noted infidels, so-called. Socialists believe and work for a relationship of people in the industries that will make it possible to realize the Brotherhood of Man, instead of the present system that makes men competitors or antagonists. There is as large a percentage of Socialists who are church members as of other parties. I have never met any denunciation of Christ from a Socialist. Before I became a Socialist I had only contempt for Christianity—but I did not understand it as I do, or think I do, today. I am fervently in favor of the ethics of Christianity. What I find for objection in the churches is that they do not practice or even preach the ethics of Christ. For while the "common people heard Him gladly," because he taught them how to live here for their own material benefit, the churches today are filled with those who "lend upon increase," such as Christ drove from the temple. The ideal of the Socialists is a state of perfect harmony on earth—the millennium if you please—such as would answer the prayer of "On earth as it is in Heaven." For Heaven is nothing if not a place of perfect harmony, the which the earth is not today, because of the conflicting interests of the members of the human family over industrial (money) matters. And certainly that conforms to the Christian ideal, does it not?

The fundamental doctrine of Socialism is not at all bad, but it is in very bad repute because it is advocated by so many bad men.—Register, Wilbur, Wash.

I wonder why the same logic should not apply to the republican and democratic parties? Look at the 80,000 of them in the prisons of this country for crimes of every conceivable sort. Look at the still greater number of corruptionists who are not in prison but who ought to be according to the daily press of their own party. Take up any daily paper that you please and it is a chronicle of crime from first line to the last—and the parties to these crimes are republicans and democrats almost to a man. To hold these fellows up to scrutiny and place the blame where it belongs, on the system that produces them, may be "rabid attacks on the general government," if we are to believe these men constitute the government. If they are the government then it ought to be attacked. By the fruits of a tree ye shall know it, and what are the fruits of the tree of private capitalism cultivated by the republican and democratic parties?

The Standard Oil Co. has increased the price of oil and gasoline 10%. This in face of the fact that the products have doubled and the cost of refining decreased in the last year. Where is your supply and demand theory to come in? If any monarch should arbitrarily raise the tax 10% he would invite revolution. But a monarch of the oil, meat, sugar, coffee or other necessity can do so with impunity and the scratch of a pen. It may be great to be a king, but it is greater to be manager of a trust in a country where the people are afraid to have the public (themselves) own anything. Can't somebody stop this finding of new oil districts that keep on increasing the price of oil? It is getting serious.

If hades is a place of strife, hate, deception, misery and inharmony, what is the earth under present industrial and social conditions? Would not these terms fit the earth today? Is earth not filled with strife, hate, deception, misery and inharmony?

RETROGRESSION.

A Kansas Socialist, writing to the Journal in reply to a recent article, has this: "If a man had a pen of fine hogs and a pen of common ones, he naturally would give the fine ones the best chance. But if he gave the common ones the same chance as the fine ones, don't you think they would do better? And Socialism wants the common people to have the same chance as the aristocrats."

The parallel is false because humanity has no one to care for it as the farmer does his hogs. But let us suppose the case in a different way. Suppose the law said that no man had the right to raise a better hog than his neighbor. Wouldn't the result be a retrogression of the race of hogs down to about the standard of the razorbacks of Arkansas, where, possibly, our correspondent came from? Socialism wants some such laws for the government of humanity. It would take from man the right to be a thoroughbred.—Oswego Independent.

Government is in charge of the care for humanity, and has no other reason for existence. No one is silly enough to suppose or want a law to prevent any one from having a better hog or of developing greater powers than another. We have a public school and give every child, common or thoroughbred, the same opportunity, to make of it what they will. We do not shut out the child of poor intellect from getting all the education it is capable of. We see that the brightest child does not hog all the school facilities or the best teachers. By reason of this care for humanity millions are educated, are better citizens, than if permitted to grow up illiterate. This principle should be followed in the industries the same as in the school. Unless equal opportunity is afforded every one, many a "thoroughbred" will never get the training it needs to develop its fine qualities. And there is no estimating the loss to the world of the many thousands who have qualities equal to an Edison, Tesla, Humboldt or Darwin who have never been permitted to develop because of their surroundings. For men are the creatures of environment—if they are not then there is no use of free schools for those who would have schooling will get it any how; they might as well bring up their daughters in a brothel for if they would be pure they will be pure anyway. The Independent fails to get the right idea. It would turn all the hogs, big, little, weak and strong, into a pen and pour the slop into a trough and have them fight for it and waste the greater part, pushing the weak away, and such as could get into the trough and keeping others from it. In this way slop enough for all is wasted, the weak driven away or crushed to death. Such is the condition of humanity under a competitive system. It develops the hog in people, and their nobler attributes are suppressed. Socialism will develop the higher attributes, and writers will be capable of better comparison than using "thoroughbred" when speaking of men.

There is a class of critics who tell us that Socialism is very nice in theory, that it would bring the millennium, but that it is impractical. These are pessimists who are hopeless of ever having right prevail. It would seem that every Christian, or those professing they are Christians, would favor bringing in the millennium—of favoring the Lord's prayer of "On earth as it is in heaven." But they ridicule the idea! They oppose it with their severest criticism! The Socialist believes that right is practicable, that industrial and social harmony is possible of realization on earth. If the ministers had spent as much of their ability in showing the people how to arrange their EARTHLY affairs so that such harmony could prevail, as they have in picking out the points of dispute in the creeds, the millennium would long ago have been realized. Men cannot be brothers while they have conflicting personal interests, while they are competing with each other in business, in religion and in politics. Harmony is not possible with conflict. The interests of all must be mutual before the Brotherhood of Man can be realized. To deny the Brotherhood of Man is to deny the Fatherhood of God—is infidelity. Under Socialism the whole people would be mutually interested in all the affairs of life—there would be no competing for wealth, no bickerings over property, no incentive of crime. "Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men" would be realized. Is that not what you want? Or do you prefer the present dog-tat-dog system, with its hate, strife and crime? The Christ realized that until men's interest here were mutual they would strive against each other, of the disciples' that property was held in common, so there could be no conflicting personal interests. The Christian ideal can never be realized while men hold opposing or individualized interests in the things of this life.

It has developed in the administering of the estate of the late John Sherman, ex-senator and secretary of the U. S. Treasury, that he concealed over a million dollars of personal property from the tax assessor for five years or longer before he died, and perjured himself to save paying taxes on what he had "accumulated" during his official life on a small salary. He was the idol of some very honest people, and of course would do nothing against the public good in office if he could make money by it! What he did is done by others in high life as the daily press exposes day by day. Yet people will support

a system that makes it profitable to be dishonest. Under Socialism he could not have received more than he earned and it would not have been taxed after he got it. He could have committed no public act against the public with profit to himself and he would have done nothing of the kind, which many millions believe he did. But Socialism would be impractical. Even under this system there is one simple little law that would bring out all the property for taxation. Suppose that the law was that whatever of property that was not returned for taxation should be taken by the state? In that event Sherman's estate would have paid into the public treasury over a million of dollars. As death is liable at any moment, none would conceal for it would be brought out in the administration of the estate. But the people who make the laws are themselves tax dodgers largely and do not want a law that would make them pay their part of the public burden.

We are told by newspaper editors that in England and New Zealand and other countries where union labor flourishes, that labor has demanded such exorbitant wages that manufacturers can no longer export goods in competition with countries where labor simply allows the employer to fix the wages—as in this country. These countries might do as we do here—sell goods at home at a price which makes up for the deficiency of the export price—in other words sell goods high at home and cheap abroad—rob the man who makes the goods that the fellow who lives on the other side of the ocean may have his goods at cheap prices. Why not give to the laborer that which he produces and thus avoid this condition of things? If after supplying the home demand there is a surplus left it can be exchanged on a basis of labor expended with other foreign countries for the articles they make. Can you not see that if the laborer or the producer received what he made—the balance of trade would adjust itself as readily as trade between two men—one of whom made clothing and the other food? They would exchange that which they did not need for that which they did need. Of course in this transaction there would be nothing left for the capitalist—the man who heretofore has acted as an intermediary, who takes the biggest share of the product of each for performing a function which the two men could do themselves.

Not long ago a New York judge commenting upon the social conditions existing in New York and Brooklyn stated that to the majority of the population the rearing of two children meant "inevitably a boy for the penitentiary and a girl for the brothel." Think of it! Innocent baby boys condemned from the first day of their existence to a life of crime. Baby girls forced into a life of shame by the conditions under which they are of grim necessity reared. And these are the little ones of whom Christ said: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not." Socialists are pleading for a system of society under which such things would be impossible, and for so doing are denounced as enemies of society from two-thirds of the pulpits of the country. And still the play goes on.

The editor of the Independent, Rock Springs, Wyo., criticized the pluck-me-store system of the Union Pacific Coal Co., at that place. He received a letter from the general passenger agent of the Union Pacific railroad that, unless he desisted from such articles his transportation would be taken from him. The coal company had gone that way to prevent its robbery getting publicity. Railroad passes silence the country press when it comes to extortion. This editor is getting the effects of the private ownership of railroads, and will be crushed. The railroads have no use for men with convictions, especially if they express them. Under public ownership of cheaper than he now gets his freight, cheaper than he now gets his freight. And his action would develop more in a year than it would in ten under the extortion of the western railroad robbery. Go after them.

The Appeal's daily mail is flooded with requests for sample copies. Never before has it been necessary to detail a clerk to do nothing else but send out sample copies. That is what is being done now. When one remembers that these samples are not being sent out promiscuously but are all solicited by people anxious to know the truth about Socialism one is forced to the conclusion that the Comrades of the Appeal army are working as they never worked before. The Appeal army have sown the seed, faithfully have they watched it grow and now it is the harvest time. While taking good care of the present crop let us not forget to sow more seed and prepare for another one.

In the Cosmopolitan for September, Arthur Brisbane, the well known writer, refers to the present development of society as a "transition from a home of many bison and a few savages to a nation of many savages and a little preliminary civilization." One would have to study a long time to express it better in as few words. "A nation of many savages and a little preliminary civilization" is the nearest putting together of words to describe the present capitalistic system that I have seen in a long time.

TOO LITTLE PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Why cannot Kansas City own and operate the street car, water, electric, gas, telephone and other public systems? You will say that she has not the money—that it took the money of New York and other centers to make the great improvements. Well, then if those other centers have the wealth why do they not own their similar industries? When will it come that any city is rich enough? Shall the people forever have to borrow capital? Kansas City has already paid the capitalists five times the profit on these things to have owned them, and so have other cities. And the owners of these franchises have been the ones, and the only ones, who have hoodled the councils and corrupted the public service, and they will continue to do so as long as they are permitted to own and control these essentials to city life. People would take a much more active interest in politics if these things were a matter of public concern. Most people are not able to find anything in politics that justifies their taking an interest in them, but if all these things were public property they would run up against the public function so often that they would soon find their interest in public matters were of much concern and they would take an interest aside from whooping it up for some friend, and then caring nothing about what the elected were doing until the next election. The politicians have a soft thing now for they know the voters take no interest in public matters, because there is nothing in it for them. But if these franchises were operated by the public there would be something in it for them, to see that they were conducted for the public good. The trouble with politics today is, that there is so little in it that hardly anyone not a candidate will pay any attention to them. The more public business the more people will take an interest in public affairs.

"The demand for good bank clerks is so much greater than the supply that I could place twenty young men in financial institutions of the country at a salary of \$25,000 a year each."—Secretary Gage.

No doubt this is true, as the secretary is in a position to know whereof he speaks. A \$25,000 man is of course expected to earn his salary and a handsome profit besides, and to be a "good" bank clerk he must fill both of these requirements. In other words there is a demand these days for sharp, shrewd business men who can by work at a desk or with the assistance of a score or more stenographers, formulate plans by which his employer, who mayhap is sojourning at the winter resorts in Italy, Florida or Southern France, may reap a handsome income. There is room for twenty young men in this country in banking institutions at that salary and in the offices of the big trust companies, there is room for as many more, possibly a hundred. It is the same old story—Napoleon would have given \$25,000 per year for twenty young men to act as aides who could have won the battle of Waterloo—our good and kind friend Mr. George III, king of England, would have given \$25,000 per year to twenty young men who could have whipped the colonists into subjection—knowing full well that the money would have been well spent and that in taxes it would soon have come back to the royal treasuries. No doubt England today would gladly pay \$25,000 per year to twenty young men who could put down the Boers—knowing full well that the money spent would soon return. The trusts and banking corporation stand in the same relation to the people as does England to the Boers. England desires the subjugation of these people that she may tax them—bankers and trust promoters are working to the same end, but they are using the more modern method—"business"—they want men at the head of their business enterprises—which are the armies of modern times—who can take advantage of the necessities and needs of the people and then levy all the tax they will stand. "Twenty young men are needed at \$25,000 per year. Apply to Secretary Gage, Washington, D. C."

Has a man the right to work? Can a man work whenever he desires? You say he has and can. But can a man work without the consent of some one else? Can you obtain employment on the railroad, without first asking the consent of some one else? Can you work in a factory without the consent of some one? Can you labor in the mines without a permit from the man who claims the right to collect the money from the product of the mine? Can you in fact expend your labor in any direction without first asking permission from another? Then it follows that if you can find no one willing to employ you, you must go without work. Without work there is but three alternatives—you must possess a railroad, rob a bank or starve.

King Leopold, the old debauchee of Belgium is promising to visit this country. The dispatches say he has large interests here in railroads, bonds, city property and mines. But we would not support royalty—not us. We are free Americans and could not be forced to pay tribute in any shape to support the useless and we used to think, criminal classes that set on the thrones and necks of feeble and down-trodden Europeans! But the king draws out our blood, just the same.

THE WHITE SLAVE.

Not bleeding 'neath the lash of Egypt's scourge...

Ye see no chains, but yet more sharp than steel...

His masters revel while the white slave toils...

The masters revel—countless thousands starve...

The pulpit breathes forth libel on Thy name...

Ye white slave stand against the distant storm...

HE was a little tot—not more than six—while her sister was scarce two years older...

It was one of those cold damp nights last fall—a drizzling rain added to the discomfort of belated pedestrians...

"High-o!" he exclaimed as he halted just in time to prevent a catastrophe...

He stooped to soothe the little girls and assure them that he was no dragon or hobgoblin...

"What are you little un's doing out so late at night?" he inquired kindly...

"Well, who sent you out this time of night?" asked the man, just the faintest suspicion of impatience in his voice...

"Well, you see," exclaimed Katie, "mamma didn't get through with Mrs. H— washing in time to come and I work out to Mrs. Smith's and don't get home till late and there was no one else to come but me and Rosie..."

"Well, I declare," exclaimed the man, as though to himself, "I'll give you a lift," he said, and suiting the action to the word he lifted the heavy basket of clothes to his shoulder...

"Where's your papa?" he asked. "Papa was killed in the mines more'n a year ago," replied Katie, sadly...

"After walking many blocks, Katie exclaimed, 'There's home!'"

The man turned in at the gate or rather an opening in a broken down fence, and deposited his burden at the door...

The picture of the cheerless home—the overworked mother—the tired little girl—the round of drudgery to keep the wolf from the door—filled his mind as he retraced his steps to the business streets of the little city...

He paused in front of the opera house, where he was informed a political meeting was in progress...

At the conclusion of the speech, a man arose in the audience. He was just an ordinary man in appearance, but his manner caused a hush in the proceedings...

The chairman reluctantly complied, stating that it was growing late, but if he would hasten he could have a few moments...

"I will not keep you long," commenced the man, "but I have some things to say to you this evening. I am a citizen of this town; as you are aware, I know nearly all of those present tonight; I know you to be men, who if unmoved by prejudice, desire to see justice done..."

Continuing the man said: "And yet tonight I have witnessed a danger and a battle more deadly in its results than those I have outlined; I have seen innocent youth threatened by a more dire calamity than the bite of a mad dog or serpent; I have seen a frail woman struggling against an enemy more certain to destroy than any wild beast that roams the forest..."

"I have listened to the speakers tonight. They have told us of the glory of our country...

—the prowess of our armies—the prosperity of our people—they have pointed with pride to the fact that our army and navy is at the beck of the humblest American citizen in a foreign land...

"What does your party propose to do for these helpless and dependent ones?" asked the man as he addressed the speaker...

"Mark you well, friends, you have built on a platform of sand—you have built a civilization upon the blood and bones of little children, of women, of helpless men...

FRED D. WARREN.

The Social Change in the United States.

The following article is taken from the Mexican Daily Herald, published in the City of Mexico, and a careful reading will give one a view as others see us...

Sometime ago, a thoughtful writer remarked that the American people had come to the same social condition that prevails in crowded Europe...

"In so far as I am able to read the trend of the times, I perceive that the mad murder of William McKinley has taught the nation that violence and anarchy are essentially hostile to human progress..."

"Has there been any reaction in the democratic party against 'Bryanism' in your section of the country?"

"Socialism means the establishment of a new economic environment. Since the days of Constantine, Christianity has been imprisoned in the iron-bound environment of feudalism and capitalism..."

"Does the Catholic church believe in and teach the right of private property?"

"It is true that Leo XIII has busied himself with the economic questions, but his encyclicals on Socialism are not dogmatic pronouncements to be accepted by all the faithful under penalty of heresy and excommunication..."

Over near Oketa, Kansas, the people have organized a co-operative telephone system. They now have 73 instruments, and up to date the expense per phone has not averaged over 20 cents per month...

Order a bunch of Cartoons and Com. ments—50 copies, 75c.

IT IS COMING.

It is coming o'er the mountains With the rapid stride of grace; It is coming—all the valleys Show the glory of its face.

It is coming! long we've waited, As the solemn years rolled by; While the poets and the prophets With their songs have brought it nigh.

It is coming; men of muscle, As you read the glowing word, Lift your faces with a tremor, As when ocean's depths are stirred.

For the fountains of the spirit, That have slept through all the years, Now are moving with the pulses Of the toilers' steady tears.

Oh, I catch, with rare rejoicing, All the glory of the time, As I, also, bend to service On the rocky road I climb.

And I thank the God of Justice, With a joy no tongue can tell, That at last we know the meaning Of the story of old Hell.

Nevermore shall man, elated With his crime and his crown, Dare to stand in scornful silence Where he tramples millions down.

This is Judgment—thrones will tremble, And the "submerged" will stir forth From the gloom of torrid jungles, From the frozen icebergs north.

All will come, and about: Hosanna Day of righting every wrong! While the poets and the prophets Speed the legions with their song.

It is coming! Social Justice! Listen! runners to and fro! We shall all refuse to gather Things we did not help to sow.

This is that strange thing "Religion." Write it, read it, can it well? WHOSE TAKES ANOTHER'S PRODUCT THEREBY MAKES HIS BED IN HELL.

It is coming! about Hosanna! As the millions march with pain, Join the army of rebellion, And give battle to Old Gaius. —Olympia, Wash., U. S. A., July 29, 1901.

1904 the Date Boston Globe, Oct. 14th

EV. THOMAS M'GRADY, who recently challenged Archbishop Corrigan to a joint debate on Socialism, is an advocate of the collective ownership of all means of production and distribution.

"The cause of economic reform has not been injured by the assassination of President McKinley any more than the cause of chemistry might be injured by some insane chemist administering cyanide of potassium to his wife..."

"In many sections of Kentucky and Ohio 'Bryanism' is losing ground. This peculiar 'ism' marks the death-struggle of the democratic party. Not a few of the leaders recognize that this is the fact."

"The year 1904 will signalize the end of the party of the small capitalist, democracy, and the narrowing down of the political contest to republicanism, the party of the master-capitalist and Socialism, the party of the proletarian."

"Does Socialism promise any more than do the teachings of Christianity when lived up to?"

"Socialism means the establishment of a new economic environment. Since the days of Constantine, Christianity has been imprisoned in the iron-bound environment of feudalism and capitalism, both of which are necessarily prohibitive of the concrete application of the teachings of Christianity to the daily lives of men."

"Under Socialism the doctrines of the Christian world have full play in a liberated brotherhood of man. In a very true sense, therefore, Socialism would offer the most favorable conditions for the growth of Christianity."

"But it promises more than do the teachings of Christianity when lived up to, because it postulates a more highly organized economic environment than the gospel calls for: since the first aim of Christianity is spiritual salvation and, only by a secondary deduction, social salvation."

ist's gold and bonds will have no more purchasing value than brown paper and iron. He must produce certificates of labor done in order to buy the simplest things which he needs. Profit, interest and rent, the means by which he is now able so unjustly to live in idleness, will disappear, and he must work, as all men must work, or starve."

A Question.

Editor Appeal to Reason. With the rest of mankind I am an equal stockholder in three-fourths of the earth's surface which is water.

Have I not an equal natural right to the other fourth which is land? I am a land animal. I can not exist without access to the land and yet for the privilege of remaining on the land I must pay tribute to another fellow being whose parents pre-empted this part of the earth's surface before I was born.

If I do not choose to live on the land on the terms dictated by my landlord there is but one alternative—take to the water.

By what law of equity can he forbid me the use of the land and command me to take to the water? And yet if I do not recognize the so-called "vested rights" of the fellow who claims a title to the earth he can invoke the aid of the constable, the sheriff, the militia and the army and navy of the United States to compel me to move on, make terms with some other landlord, or take to the water.

Our geographies tell us that the earth was made for the abode of man. If this be true most of us make a mistake in being born into the world without sufficient money in our pockets to propitiate a landlord who was fortunate enough to have landed a generation ahead. There is but one part of the earth's surface upon which I may stand upon an equal footing with those who anticipated the rush and came into the world prior to my advent, and that is the part covered with water.

Again, I ask the question, why it is that I have no claim to that other part which is so necessary to my existence and without access to which I can not live? J. G. ELLIOT.

Self Help.

This was not the kind of landlord that fills the fowling bowl. It was a Benevolent Company that wanted to get credit from the dear public for Benevolence—if there was't any extra charge. So it encouraged thrift in its men.

"The disadvantage of encouraging Thrift in 'your' men (even if you own a savings bank, in which they deposit what they save by denying themselves necessities) is that the thrifty can hold out longer in a strike, unless indeed you can get troops to suppress the strikers."

So this goodly Company began to work on the land that the dear public had granted to it (of course, the Company itself didn't work but its "hands" did). Then it sold to the workmen the land which their presence had made valuable, and loaned them back the money to put up what they called "houses" on their land.

After awhile there was a strike against a reduction in wages, and some of the workmen wanted to look elsewhere for work. But they had their little homes there, so they could not leave, therefore they had to accept the reduction.

Ah! what a beautiful thing it is to help the poor to homes! It blesteth him that gives and him that takes—the mortgage.—Bolton Hall.

The Making of a Criminal.

There was no word of sympathy or commiseration for Jesse Knox in police court yesterday morning. Instead he was ordered to get out of town in two hours. It was a frank and open countenance that Judge Lueders looked upon. There was no dishonesty written upon it. He is a handsome lad, and his crime was to fall asleep upon the streets.

He did so simply because he had no bed to use. The young man is the son of a once wealthy family in Southern Kentucky. The family became embroiled in a mountain feud. It resulted in the death of all but Jesse, the loss of the family riches and everything else. It was not a particularly healthy place in that neighborhood, just then. Jesse did not feel disposed to have his anatomy used as a burial place for bullets, so he started out for new fields. It soon became apparent to him that he was engaged in a feud with the whole world. He was driven out of every town he went into. He could find no work, so in rather a hopeless and half-hearted way he stalked into this city. He was not here 10 minutes before he was arrested for loitering. He was ordered to get out of town, and he left the court-room with tears in his eyes.

Just an Incident.

E. S. Overlock an aged Kenwood resident swallowing carbolic acid in Washington park, swallowing carbolic acid in Washington park. Back of his attempt to take his life is a story of pathos.

Mr. Overlock is sixty-three years old and was for forty-three years employed by the Guarantee Title & Trust company. A short time ago this corporation was absorbed by the gigantic "abstract trust"—the Chicago Title & Trust company.

Owing to the privileges which this corporation enjoys in the county building, where desk room free of charge is furnished its clerks in making their abstracts, the service of 100 employes of the absorbed companies was dispersed with.

E. S. Overlock was one of the hundred. The old man, feeling sure of a position until the end of his days, had never given the future any thought and had never saved a farthing.

When informed that he was out of a position he was almost dazed. He knew no other business, and there was no other title company where he could secure employment. The abstract trust had absorbed them all, and he was too old to attempt to break into a new business.

It Worked All Right.

I am a member of a large family. We have been ailing for years. Our constitution was entirely run down. I concluded to consult Dr. Knowlton, editor of the "Daily Nonsense," who pronounced it "Democratic empty pocketbook" and prescribed his celebrated "Confidential Goldcure and Full Dinnerpail treatment." But our condition grew worse from day to day. We then tried a few bottles of Populism and some Single Tax pills but did not get any relief. I had given up all hope when I heard of your "Fluid Arguments for all Diseases of the Political Body." I did not have much faith in it at first, as it seemed too cheap to be any good, but concluded to try some on myself before talking to the rest of the family about it. After digesting a few of your arguments I felt like a new man and now firmly believe in a final recovery. Enclosed find \$3.00 for a new supply. EMIL STAEHEL.

WAIT FOR THE WAGON.

The good old party wagons, in which we used to ride, Republican and Democrat, must soon be thrown aside. They have too many trusts aboard, and soon there'll be a break. And anxiously we are asking, what wagon shall we take.

Then wait for the wagon! The Socialist wagon! Wait for the wagon, And we'll all take a ride.

The Socialist wagon is long and deep and wide. Not made for plutocrats alone, but all can get inside. We'll use Co-operation, throw competition out. We're done with robbery systems, we know what we're about.

If you don't get in our wagon, the trusts will get you sure. But if you do you're safe enough, for we have got the cure. The only thing we'll do to them, will be to take them And own the trusts, not live on crusts, and give the plutoc' our tin.

We'll find a job for Morgan and Rockefeller, too. For they must do some useful work, instead of skinning you. We'll change the social system, the old way we have tried. All get into the wagon, and then we'll take a ride. C. C. ALLEN.

Morgan, the Master of Men and Money

Los Angeles Daily Record. PIERPONT MORGAN, financial king, organizer of the great billion-dollar combine, consolidator of American railway systems, international bank, railway magnate, multi-millionaire, philanthropist, yachtsman, art patron and devout churchman, arrived in San Francisco as a simple lay delegate to the triennial convention of the Episcopal church. He crossed the continent in a palatial private train that swept over the burnished rails for 3,700 miles like a whirlwind, ever company lending its best locomotives and clearing its lines for the man whose finger touch upon the financial lever raises or depresses stocks that affects armies of people in all parts of the earth. The finest rubber-tired carriages conveyed him and his notable little party of guests through the streets and up to the top of Nob Hill, where this man of money had leased for his three weeks' stay the George Crocker mansion, at the corner of California and Taylor streets, the largest private residence in the Golden state. There Mr. Morgan spent the day and evening, quietly resting, preparatory to participating actively for nineteen days in the highest councils of the Episcopal sect in America.

Within the last year J. Pierpont Morgan has become a dominating world-power over capital and industry. Today he is the master mind that direct the management of approximately \$2,500,000,000 worth of steel, railway, coal, banking and other interests, all of which have been consolidated under his control. He is a man whose ambition has been to get power rather than great wealth, and he has succeeded. When he was just of age he inherited a fortune of \$10,000,000 from his millionaire banker father. Now, at the age of 64, he is supposed to be worth \$54,000,000. For a man of his opportunities his fortune is considered comparatively small, for he is in a position where he could turn ventures to a tremendous personal advantage were he coveting wealth instead of mastering directoral position.

Morgan has more power than any king. In addition to controlling the million-dollar combine, he directs the destinies of 19,000 miles of railroads, of 88,000 railroad employes, of more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of railroad properties, including 24,770,000 acres of land in this country. In his railroad combine are the New York Central system of seventeen lines, worth \$103,000,000; the Reading system of sixteen lines, worth \$77,000,000; the Lehigh Valley system of nine lines, worth \$66,000,000; the Erie system of twelve lines, worth \$179,000,000; the Southern system of eight lines, worth \$186,000,000; the Northern Pacific system of four lines, worth \$106,000,000; the Big Four system of seven lines, worth \$65,000,000; the Chesapeake and Ohio system of five lines, worth \$74,000,000; a total of nine great railway systems, embracing ninety-three railroad lines. The revenues from these railroads would annually pay all the expenses of the kingdom of Spain and leave a surplus of \$29,000,000.

He has a palatial residence in New York city, a magnificent country seat on the Hudson known as "Cragcroft," a fine London residence, a hunting domain of two and a half square miles in the Adirondacks, called "Uncas Camp," and a recently purchased country home tract on Long Island, famous for years as the Oriental Grove, where picnickers and excursionists went, and this latest purchase he intends to improve by the expenditure of \$1,000,000. He owns the palatial steam yacht Corsair. He owns rare books, the finest collection of books in America, one of which he recently imported for \$30,000. He owns fine horses. And he owns a magnificent collection of antiques and precious stones of historical as well as great intrinsic value. In the collection was a Babylonian jewel of 4000 years before Christ. All these things he recently gave to the American-Museum of Natural History.

Morgan's trip across the continent was a record-breaker from New York to Ogden. There he waited four hours while one of his guests, Bishop Porter of New York, went to Salt Lake City and delivered a Sunday afternoon address. Had it not been for that stop the train would have come through to the Oakland mole, 3,700 miles, in three days and a half. As it was, the journey was made in an hour less than four days, because Morgan gave orders to run more slowly this side of Ogden, as he could not reach San Francisco before midnight, as expected. It took fourteen different locomotives to whirl that palatial special across the United States. This meant fourteen different engineers and firemen. Ten different crews of three men each handled the train, and never for an instant was there the least friction or trouble nor even a hot box, although mile after mile was traversed at more than sixty miles an hour.

This party came in a train of six palace cars and a baggage car, all of the most improved modern appointments, with electric lights, bathtubs with hot and cold water, push buttons, broad stairways, observation rooms, and elegant woodwork and heavy leather upholstered chairs and easy divans. Morgan occupied the private car Genesta of the New York Central and Hudson River road, the personal property of Chauncey Dewey, president of the company, and the diner for the train was the car "Hollenden," which was used by President McKinley's special for its western tour, and was served by identically the same crew of conductors and chefs and waiters. With the train were eight dining room attendants, two electricians, one barber, two maids and two valets.

Another Peaceful Revolution.

The following Associated Press dispatch from Walla Walla, Wash., illustrates a phase of development which is revolutionizing the farming industry of the United States:

of effective organization. In thirty years the Socialist vote has grown from 125,000 to over 2,000,000 — about one-fourth of the total electorate; and from comparative obscurity the Democratic-Socialist party has grown to have the strongest following in the empire. This is due partly to the economic and industrial development of the country, partly to the concentration of capital, but chiefly to skill in party organization.

Appeal Army

10 scalps from Comrade Noble of Chilliwack, B. C. 6 yearlies from Comrade Strehlke of Detroit, Mich. Medford, Okla., comrades will circulate 150 copies of the October Monthly.

reading of this little pamphlet generally jars loose a thought that leads the reader directly into an investigation of Socialism. The Appeal will print in pamphlet form Prof. Mills Sedalia speech. It is a splendid argument for Socialism and can be used to excellent advantage in propaganda work.

Dr. Washington Gladden, in a recent discussion of the philosophy of anarchism at Columbus, O., drew this definition of anarchy. anarchism and Socialism as follows: Anarchy is an eruption of evil passions, but anarchism is a reasoned philosophy of society.

German Socialism.

Belgium Public Railroads.

Stop and Think It Over.

The Public Conscience.

The Railroad Question.

ELECTION NEWS.

The comrades should feel that the Appeal is supplied with the election returns without delay. The daily press will give but scant space to reporting the Socialist vote, hence we must depend upon the comrades. It is important to secure the vote at the earliest possible moment.

The Citizen's bank of Franklin, Tenn., has closed its doors. Such incidents are becoming common again.

The Kansas City Star and Times have been consolidated. It does not pay to run two papers when one can fill the place and save the employment of two sets of printers, linotype operators, reporters, editors, laborers, mailers, rents, heats, lights and other expenses. This leaves Kansas City without a democratic paper. The corporations own the press of that city, and have no politics but public plunder.

It has ever been true that the men who tried to teach the workers a better condition have been assailed, stigmatized, ostracized and crucified by those who preferred to control and rob the worker. The Christ was heard by the common people gladly—and the ruling, respectable people of his time killed him. Every effort to teach the common people their rights has been met with the club in the hands of the people who rule.

The people of Mineral Wells, Texas, voted three to one against selling their water plant. A few fellows, with felonious intent on the public, tried to get the city to sell. They got the council to order an election, but the people are wisest. It is always safe to trust all the people and abide by the majority. A few men elected can be bribed against the public interests but you can't bribe a majority of the voters, though you can fool them for a time.

O. C. Sands, former Missouri banker and later cashier of a bank at University Place, Neb., lost all his wealth and committed suicide by hanging himself. Which shows how the best banking system works. Under Socialism he could never have had more than he earned and could not have speculated and lost it. But such a system would be anarchy! This system which produces suicide, is law and order and harmony! And still the world moves on.

Judge Kohlsaat of Chicago has just discharged all the debts of 156 bankrupts by legal repudiation. One man settled \$559,600 of debts, "mostly to working people for wages," by going through his mill. The rich approve of repudiation when it comes to skinning working people out of their wages. But to repudiate the franchises of the rich which have been obtained by bribery of city councils and legislatures—holy horrors, no! It's different.

Whenever the employees of some corporation asks enough wages to exist on the corporations threaten to pull up and move out of the city unless the men submit! This is to force a public sentiment in their favor by the business interests that exist by reason of the employment. Just now Cincinnati is alarmed at the threat of all the carriage works to leave the city unless the men submit. The rich will adopt any tactics, stop at no crime to maintain their place on the neck of labor—and labor votes to have them choke them to death.

Men are at heart good—men would rather do a right than to do a wrong act. Touch the common chord of love in the breast of every being and you will find a response. It is to develop this latent force that we are advocating an economic condition which will make men brothers in interest. At the bottom of all differences which have ever existed between nations—between individuals—you will find the material things which are produced by men or the machinery or the land by which these articles are produced. Remove that and you have cleared away the stumbling block in the path of human progress.

F. D. Lyon, a linotype operator employed on the Beaumont, Tex., Daily Journal, was arrested Oct. 29th on the heinous charge of making a Socialist speech. He was placed in jail. That night he was taken from the jail by a number of prominent and law-abiding citizens and brutally beaten and left to die in the woods near that place. The action of these men has aroused the indignant protest of the people of that community and though the perpetrators will never be apprehended and punished, many people will be prompted to investigate Socialism. With the result that many hundreds will be added to the Socialist ranks.

"If the people will unite, money cannot rule New York," is the motto of the civic councillor. Unite on what? There must be a definite, full-rounded principle on which to unite else money will control. And that principle must be such that money cannot control in anything. That will be only when money has ceased to be possessed of power, which will be when it will not be sought because useless. Any other position is mere claptrap. So long as things are bought and sold for money, money will rule. The only way to prevent the king ruling is to abolish the king. For a king with no power ceases to be a king and can harm no one. The same is true of money.

I infer from the daily press that the wages of the steel workers that refused to go out on a strike with their brothers recently have had their wages cut by the trust. This is the pay they get for helping the trust to defeat fellow workers. Striking, as the Appeal has

always maintained, is not the remedy for existing evils, but if working men do strike they should all strike together and unless they do they cannot hope to win anything. At the ballot box they are strong, they can win all the offices, can control the laws, can make laws in their interest—but they cannot do this until they have formulated exactly just what laws they do want. Masses cannot be unified except upon a program.

The king of Greece has announced that he will suspend the present constitution and establish one less democratic as the people, according to his view, are not prepared for their present liberties, but need a stronger government. He takes the same view of the people as do the corporations of this country. Here it is claimed that the people are not fit to operate the industries, but that the men at the head of the trusts are! The king and the trusts both seem to feel fully competent to do the governing business! The Greeks, however, seem to be more opposed to such government than the Americans. Here the submission is perfect and with but little protest. In Greece the people are threatening revolution if the king attempts more rule.

It is proposed by the bankers who control legislation concerning the national finances that the greenbacks and national notes be retired and bank notes (which are printed and given free to the banks) replace them. It strikes me that there is too much trouble about this financial question. Why not turn over the printing presses, the dies and paper mills for money paper to the bankers and let them do as they like? Nobody but the bankers know what is good for the people. And turn over all the money in the national treasury to them and let them have a good time. The government is not safe to hold its money—only bankers are safe. Then turn over all the laws regarding employment to the employers and the laws regarding railroads to the railroads, and so on. Then we would have everything lovely. Who controls the money of the country controls the people.

Extension, British Columbia, was recently a town of 3,000 people. It was a mining town. The mines are still operated but no one lives in the cluster of dwellings and business houses that bear the name. The owner of the mines, Premier Dunsinuir, established a town several miles away and told his men that none could have labor who would not move to the new town! And the thing was done. The weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth of the property owners of Extension, as they saw their savings confiscated, was of no avail. But private property is such a blessing! Dunsinuir is one of these people who oppose Socialism because it is confiscation! But he would not confiscate the value of others, O, no! Neither would our capitalists! How the capitalists like to "divide up" the property of other people among themselves. Rockefeller is just now dividing up some of my property among himself and friends without my consent—by increasing price of gasoline. I must pay for it or quit business.

Yes, the Sedalia Socialist convention was a success in every particular. In point of numbers and interest it was several times larger than it would have been had not the Citizens' Alliance kindly taken the job of advertising the meeting. The effect of the action of the Alliance in coercing property owners to refuse to rent their buildings for the use of the convention was to bring down upon their heads a storm of protest even from the old party papers. This was considerable of a surprise to those self-appointed guardians of the welfare of Sedalia, and they undertook to get to cover by the tender of several buildings in which to hold the convention. The St. Louis Star, a republican paper, pointed out to the Sedalia Citizens' Alliance, that their action "was ill-advised and could only have grown out of a misunderstanding of the basic principle of Socialism." The Star "would throw every hall in the land open to the teachers of the vital principles of Socialism," because Socialism aims to adjust the laws of the land that conflict may be abolished. The Socialists scattered thousands of pieces of literature over Sedalia and the result of the meeting will have a wholesome and far-reaching effect. Socialists can stand a little opposition—a little inconvenience—when it is considered that it all tends to bring before the people the principles for which they stand.

All the capitalistic papers of the country are a unit on claiming a failure of the arbitration laws of New Zealand. They want the working people here to believe such a law is a failure. But it is not. The law in New Zealand recognizes a labor union as a legal entity as much as it does a corporation for banking or any other thing. The law has done more to raise wages and shorten hours than has been done by all the legislation in all the other countries on earth. It has hit the exploiting classes and of course they claim it has failed! I have reports in my office of all the cases of arbitration for the last year, and while I do not claim this as being Socialism, it has certainly been a success so far as the working classes are concerned. That is why such a campaign is being waged against it. "The employers" here do not want the laboring people to see the benefits of it. If they did, they know the workers would demand and have a similar law here and that would put a stop to the injunction, the police and militia brutality and the shutting of places of employment to the workers because the employers and workers could not agree.

It has been more of a success than the New Zealand authorities suspected. The workers have taken advantage of the law in their interest just as the capitalists here take advantage of the laws to crush labor. Some labor papers here are misled by the howl of

the capitalistic press. The reading of what the laborites in New Zealand have done has interested more American workmen in economic subjects than any other single thing in the last year. I know this from the letters from the workers who have placed "New Zealand in a Nutshell" in the hands of the working people and noted the results. New Zealand is an object lesson that pointed to and explained will do an immense work in getting the workers interested in using their ballots for their own benefit. Isn't that what is needed?

The people of this country have all the political liberty that is possible. It is industrial servitude that is causing all the trouble and strikes. A few men control the industries of the nation, dictating to men the wages and to the masses the prices. The trusts tax the people without representation. The people who own the trusts are not to blame—you and I would likely do the same thing. If they took less profits the principle would be the same—the workers nor the public would have any voice in the matter. If King George had levied only one cent a pound tax on tea the principle would be the same as if his levy of six cents. The people are taxed arbitrarily without representation. They can use their votes to elect men who believe in industrial liberty the same as political liberty. Industrial servitude is really the only servitude or tyranny that has ever existed. In fact, can you conceive of any other? Has not the effort in all ages been to get the labor or products of the people without an equivalent? When the Lord levied service on his serfs so many days in the year, was it not industry he wanted for nothing? If the king laid a tax, was it not for the same purpose? If soldiers were wanted was it not labor for nothing, for the pay of the soldiers was collected off the people. All oppression has been industrial, not political.

The lawless element in Tacoma, Wash., who occupy the city offices, have refused to allow Socialists to speak in their own hall. In thus denying the right of free speech they have proven themselves anarchists. But they have not injured Socialism one bit. The Socialists will in the next few years fill all the offices of that city by legally elected members of the party. The emperor of Germany tried for years to prevent the spread of Socialism in his empire by similar means and the result has been to greatly help the Socialistic movement, which has continued its steady growth. Don't lose your even temper about such acts. In Sedalia some "prominent citizens" held a meeting and resolved to refuse all the meeting places to the Socialist state meeting. Result, several halls were offered free, and the meeting was the greatest success of any ever held for state purposes, three rousing meetings were held to immense crowds, the state organization perfected amid the greatest enthusiasm, and a vote of thanks extended the citizens for their hospitality! Every act of lawlessness, every act of oppression, every word of unjust contumely on the part of the capitalists and their dupes, will hasten the day when capitalism shall sink into that obscurity that is waiting for it all over the world. Each such act creates in some mind or minds the injustice of a cause that requires such tactics to uphold. The world is waking from its hypnotic spell of capitalistic sleep to the glorious realization of the Socialist ideal.

The Common Bribery.

Senator Dewey, ex-president of the New York Central and now chairman of its board of directors, is probably as good an authority on free passes as there is in this country, and he doubts whether the evil can be broken up. Referring to the proposed action of the Trunk line officials to abolish passes, he is quoted as saying that the pass system is carried to greater lengths in this country than in any other, but it appears to be impossible to check the evil because of the difficulty in getting the railroads to keep an agreement not to issue any passes. It has been tried before, and always failed. The railroad companies well know the value of free passes in conditions where they are most needed to secure to the corporations municipal favors. The votes and influence of legislators and councilmen as well as city and state officials, are influenced by free passes, where they would not be affected by direct money payments. Since 1874 Pennsylvania has had on its constitution an anti-free pass provision, but it is a dead letter. The judges pay no more attention to it than members of the legislature. It is a greater power in controlling legislators and councilmen than money.

Getting Into the Pulpit.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 2, 1901. Editor Appeal to Reason. Last night I went to the Autumn vesper service of the Plymouth Congregational church and I was surprised to hear one of the most Socialistic sermons I ever listened to. This is what is called the wealthy church of all the city. I thanked the dude usher as I retired from the church for that "Socialistic sermon," when, much to my surprise, he replied, "You ought to have been here two weeks ago when he did preach a good one." The national convention of the Christian church in Minneapolis last week elected a man who declared himself to be a Socialist last fall in a series of sermons on the labor problem and its solution. I mean the Rev. H. O. Breeden of this place. "The world do move." E. H. HOLMAN.

Capital and Labor's Share of Wealth.

Table showing the division of wealth between capital and labor in various countries. Columns include Country, Capital, and Labor. Data points are provided for Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Russia, France, Germany, Britain, Belgium, and the United States.

Socialism Among the Steel Strikers.

Comrade Mally of New York, discusses the steel strike and its outcome in the October Socialist Spirit. He is no doubt qualified to express an opinion as he spent several months last summer among them during the trying time. Among other things he says: "In the past, it has been difficult to interest the steel and tin plate workers in Socialism, because their belief in a protective tariff made them strong partisan republicans. Whenever I went I found a prevalence of radical sentiment little short of a revelation to me. The strikers apparently understood the situation better than I gave them credit for.

At every point men's thoughts were turning toward a change in political action. It was common to hear expressions of disgust with the republican party; and the democratic party received no sympathy. Skeptics may put little reliance upon such expressions, attributing them to the strike; but the time is not long past when expressed dissatisfaction with the capitalist parties was unknown. Socialists told me that many of those now talking Socialist politics a short time ago ridiculed any suggestion of voting for Socialism as a means of improving their condition. This change in feeling I believe to be due not so much to the Socialist agitation conducted among the steel workers—though that has helped to turn their minds in the right direction; as to the revolution that has taken place in the steel industry. This has done, and is doing, what outside influences failed to do. Changes in the method of operating the mills, mostly through the introduction of improved machinery and appliances, have been proceeding continuously without interruption. These changes have been coped with in a measure through organization, imperfect as that has been. The workers were comparatively unconscious and seemingly indifferent to the transformation going on around them. The formation of the steel trust was the climax that shocked them into a true realization of their position and shook their faith in old political ideals. They found themselves controlled by one employer, instead of many, and that employer possessed of a power not to be calculated by the term "the Billion Dollar Trust" alone.

As a result, a revolution in thought is taking place among the steel workers. A real live sense of danger has quickened them into active thought and investigation. Indifference and incredulity are dying away. Truth and tendencies, formerly recognized by a few only, are now becoming apparent to all. The value of organization is appreciated as never before. The example set by their employers has carried home its own lesson.

Dorothy, N. J., is a little city composed of workmen and small tradesmen. It is built on a tract of land which was formerly a large estate. Its former owners mortgaged the land years ago. When it was divided up into small lots and sold to others, the mortgage on the land was not released. A few weeks ago all the residents of that town were notified by the lawyers having the matter in charge that they must pay again for the land or the mortgage would be foreclosed. Many of these now holding lands on which homes have been built, will be unable to again pay and the result will be that they will be closed out by due process of law. Oh, it's a great system—this which allows a few speculators to take advantage of an error and evict people from homes for which they have toiled and labored during the greater part of a life time. Some day we will learn better than to give to any man a title deed to land which was and is intended as the common heritage of mankind.

Men who would create better conditions for their fellows are treated alike in all countries. For instance a very good parallel to the arresting of a Socialist speaker for exercising the rights of free speech in Texas and then taken from jail and assaulted, is contained in the following cablegram from London:

"John O'Donnell, nationalist, attempted to address his constituents today in Kilmaine, County of Mayo, the scene of recent evictions. He was dragged off the platform five times by the police and finally after a fierce struggle was taken to the barracks. Over 150 police were present at the meeting. The crowd hurled stones and several persons were injured. John O'Donnell, who is a young tenant farmer, is a protegee of William O'Brien, M. P., and secretary of the United Irish League. He was first returned to the house of commons from South Mayo in February, 1900, succeeding Michael Davitt."

Leslie's Weekly quotes Senator Dewey as saying at the close of an eloquent speech at the Pan-American exposition, that "Among the million of railroad men who are voters there are no Socialists." This extract is sent to the Appeal by one of the employees of the Lake Superior line, who remarks that among his acquaintances, he knows a score of railroad men who are active Socialists. This is true all over the country. They are multiplying rapidly, and Mr. Dewey would be mightily surprised if he could note the number of Socialists on the Appeal's list of active workers who are railroad men.

The Socialists of Chicago will build a temple in that city for use as a meeting place. During the past year the Socialists have rented a building on Western avenue. Recently the owner of the building refused to re-lease to them—hence the decision to build one of their own. It is expected that the Socialists of the city, who are members of the building trades unions will contribute the labor free. Gradually is labor learning that the way to obtain freedom is to own the things they must use.

The manager of the Woods Investment Co., of Victor, Colo., has posted a notice to the effect that all employees of that company who live in Cripple Creek will be discharged unless they move from the latter place. The Woods company, it seems, has its back up at the action of the city of Cripple Creek and proposes to take out its spite on its employees who live in that town, compelling them to vacate their homes and begin life anew. And yet the great American employe is as free as any other slave.

AUTOMOBILE FUND.

Amount previously reported, \$788.63. M. H. Spangler, \$1; Wm. Jones, \$1; N. T. Lekve, 50c; Chas. Bramer, \$1; Jerry Driscoll, 50c; Alex. Contner, \$1; F. A. Carson, 50c; Joe Klein, 50c; W. A. Ellis, \$2; F. Shenker, \$1; Sam Lydianna, \$1; O. D. Teel, \$1; C. Nielson, \$1; Wm. Stolley, Sr., \$1; Al Roecker, \$1; Jno Voss, 25c; H. J. Ammann, 25c; Joe Ammann, 25c; Joe Renner, 25c; E. G. Lindner, 25c; C. H. Lindner, \$1; Mary K. O'Sullivan, 75c; J. A. Berg, \$1. Total, \$806.63.

All for One Dollar.

100 copies Water Tank.....25c. 10 " New Zealand in a Nutshell.....50c. 10 " Cartoons and Comments.....25c. 10 " What the Other Fellows are Saying.....25c. 10 " Economic Waste.....25c. Mention the "Hummer."

The Socialist Vote of World

Table showing the Socialist vote of the world across various countries including Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States. Columns include Country, Socialist Vote, and Total Population.

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 where the request comes. Patronize your home man to be sure, but work as cheaply as it can be done. Express paid on all orders.

BOOKS TO READ.

5c. Books.

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