

4,156 New Subscribers

Added to the list last week. The Army is just beginning to get its breath and take a new hold.

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Appeal to Reason

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Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., January 25, 1902.

It is true that the good that men do lives after them. It is also true that the good men do is seldom recognized, appreciated, or rewarded in their own time.

During the past two months Socialism has been brought to the attention of thousands, who hardly knew the meaning of the word.

To Mr. Edwin C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, is largely due this added interest in Socialism.

Sometimes the argument has been for some time past - but it mattered not, it ALL HELPED TO AROUSE THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.

As a Socialist worker, the Appeal Army must "take off its hat" to Mr. Madden. The Appeal believes that his untiring and indefatigable efforts on behalf of Socialism should be rewarded HERE and NOW.

And stating this belief the Appeal no doubt notes the sentiment of the Army of 15,000 comrades. As the "champion" Appeal Army worker Mr. Madden is entitled to one of those sovereign good wishes.

The comrade sending in the largest list during that week also gets a Souvenir watch, in the regular once-a-week watch presentation.

The comrade who secures this watch will have an added interest in it, because it will be a memento of an incident which will stand out prominently in after years.

Presented to EDWIN C. MADDEN, By the Appeal Army for his Meritorious Work for Socialism, 1902.

Every Appeal Army comrade will want his name attached to this letter to Madden, which will carry a message to Washington that will cause consternation in the ranks of capitalism.

In after years, when you are enjoying the benefits of the Co-operative Commonwealth, under the full bloom of Socialism, you can enjoy many a good hearty laugh over the way you helped carry a message to Madden.

See that your name is there when the "roll" is called.

Neodesha, Kansas, is in the heart of the great oil and natural gas fields of Kansas, that are more remarkable than those of Indiana or Pennsylvania or Ohio.

The Secretary of the Interior has just issued an order closing against settlement over a million acres of land in Montana. In this section there are few settlers, but the government had given to railroads as subsidies many thousands of odd sections which have been denuded of timber and the order gives the railroads the right to select as many sections in any other locality in the nation.

In the same column that it cites the failure of the Ruskin Co-operative colony, and tries to show that co-operation is a failure when attempted by Socialists, the Omaha World-Herald urges its people to form a co-operative oil drilling company and prospect for oil! Gee! what consistency!

How does the deficit in the postal service, which does something for the people, compare with the deficit in the army and navy, which does nothing for the people?

If drink is responsible for poverty, as our prohibition friends believe, why is it that millions of sober working people are poor, and thousands of rich people are drunken?

The Omaha World-Herald figures that coal which retails in that city at \$7.75 per ton, can be mined and shipped to that place and sold for \$1.50 per ton.

An employe of the American Express company, Chicago, got let out of his job for showing a Socialist paper among the employes.

The postal department has turned over the delivering of special delivery letters in Cincinnati to a private company, which can beat down the wages of the employes.

The National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, has purchased the bank at Colony, Kan. The former is owned by a New York banking institution, which is buying up other banks throughout the country.

Dr. von Stradowitz, rector of the Berlin, Germany University "warns the United States not to accept Carnegie's gift of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of founding a national university."

The republican governor of Nebraska has pardoned ex-State Treasurer Bartlett who embezzled \$500,000 of the public funds. He served only four years of a twenty year sentence.

The miners of Roseland, N. C. went out on strike to enforce the scale of wages. Canada has the same alien contract labor law that the United States has.

Shall I infer that the Worker, of New York, does not want the public ownership of the postal system? Would it prefer to have it in private hands as being better than public ownership, even if capitalists do run the country?

The postoffice department has denied the Appeal to Reason the cheap postage usually accorded newspapers. What they should do is to bar the dirty thing from the mails entirely.

The above from the postmaster-editor and chairman of the G. O. P. at first aroused an antagonistic reply. But on second thought I feel that he is not to blame.

The United States supreme court has decreed that the city of Chicago can make the price which the private gas trust furnishes light to consumers. As a result of this decision the price of gas goes down to seventy-five cents per 1,000 feet.

John Radke, Milwaukee, was thrown out of employment by the brick trust last spring and has been idle ever since. His wife was taken sick and the doctors told him she must be operated upon or die.

Last year, says a Chicago paper, the night schools of that city gave 7,000 young men and women, eager for an education, an opportunity to get in their evenings at study.

The Outlook, of New York, in discussing the future of the small manufacturer, says: "The man with small capital has been crushed in his efforts to compete with the gigantic masses of corporate wealth."

The opponents of Socialism, in discussing what Socialism will and will not do when it is inaugurated, should bear in mind that Socialism will not be an established fact until a MAJORITY of the people want it.

Marshal Field, the Chicago millionaire and merchant prince, was asked by a New York paper some questions on American prosperity.

Last year, says a Chicago paper, the night schools of that city gave 7,000 young men and women, eager for an education, an opportunity to get in their evenings at study.

Hancock, Mich., Jan. 9. [Special]-That Hancock is a rather thirsty town is shown by the annual report of the water board, just issued.

New Orleans does the same thing, and by it saves all the expense of book-keepers, inspectors, meters, clerks, and labor of treasurer and auditing committees and possible scandals.

Lamber, Cal., Jan. 5, 1902.

What would Socialism do for me and many of my neighbors? I have 100 acres of land; twenty in grapes from which I got eighty tons, realizing \$1,600; thirty acres of orchard from which I got 200 tons; twenty acres of wheat from which I got 400 bushels; thirty acres of pasture and hay land from which I got 120 tons of hay; I have 500 acres of hill land and keep 200 head of cattle and sell fifty head of fat cattle every year.

Socialism will give you much more than you now receive in all the good things of life. If four hours a day will provide all the good things all the people can consume (and it is admitted that if all helped to produce it would) you would have all you now have for four hours' work without mental worry and uncertainty.

You would have no anxiety for the future of your family for they would have the same opportunity. It matters little how profitable business is today it carries with it a great deal of worry and anxiety that is not good for the human family.

Marshal Field, the Chicago millionaire and merchant prince, was asked by a New York paper some questions on American prosperity.

A writer in the Baltimore Sun, in undertaking to point out the condition of the wife under Socialism, unconsciously presents a picture of the wife under the present regime.

The German Crisis.

The German industrial crisis appears to be increasing in intensity, causing more and more distress among the working classes with each week. The London Spectator reviews the situation in Germany. During the past three years, says that paper: "Every kind of undertaking appeared to prosper, loans were easily procurable from 'spirited' banks, foreign commerce was brisk, and new steam lines were continually projected. The court fed the prevailing excitement, the Emperor encouraging every new development with his approval; the government proposed new enterprises in the shape of canals, and new expenditures on the navy to protect our growing commerce; and every thing and person was prosperous till the reaction came. Then it was discovered that everything had been overdone, that there were too many factories, too many mercantile companies, and, above all, too many steamships. There was an overplus of articles with nobody to buy them. . . . The landlords could not meet their mortgages, the citizens were driven back on their small trades, and the employes were cut down or discharged by tens of thousands. It is admitted that fifty thousand men, most of them heads of households, are out of employ."

The capitalistic press is becoming hysterical over the outlook. Says a Berlin commercial journal plaintively of the effort to tax the bread of the nation: "And what is to be done in the face of the growing severity of war? The empire, the states, the cities, must henceforth concern themselves with this weighty question. The right to work may not be recognized, but the unemployed can not, nevertheless, be left to destitution and hunger. Even the poorest must eat to live. And must their bread, therefore, be made dearer?"

Tariff duties, free trade, a tax on dividends, frugality on the part of the workers, and a lot of other senseless political hash is suggested by the economists who have no understanding of the real situation. A prominent publication, representing the agrarian interests, says of the industrial interests:

"It lured the masses from the country into the cities. It caused them to forget the agricultural love of rural life, so that they know now only how to live from hand to mouth. Therefore it should not leave the toilers out in the street because they yield a profit of only ten or twenty per cent., and the manipulators of the stock exchange have reached the end of their windmill. It is irrational to let the well-being or the misery of thousands depend upon such circumstances as these."

The crisis which must come in the industrial world before the people will be brought to their senses has appeared in Germany, and from there it will extend to the entire commercial world. The same causes are at work in all other countries, and the results will be the same. England is on the verge of financial collapse, and the British statesmen are making heroic efforts to stem the tide by appealing to the patriotism (?) of the English people to come to the rescue. But hunger and destitution are hard task-masters. The United States will probably be the last to feel the effects of this dual crash. We are young and vigorous and are just feeling the first flush of victory in our efforts to capture the markets of the world. The struggle for industrial supremacy is becoming intensely earnest. Nations are pitted against nations and all the resources at the command of the capitalists are being used to turn the tide in favor of the country most highly developed industrially and which yields the greatest profits to capital. At the present stage of the game the United States happens to be the favored country. This will continue until the Atlantic horizon are educated in the production of the goods which they and the balance of the world consume. The workshops will then be transferred as they were from Europe to America, to Asia. Capital knows no country, its patriotism is the patriotism of the pirate, who owes allegiance to no flag except that which temporarily floats over its particular bark. Automatic machines, which produce almost everything now needed, can be operated by the little brown and yellow men of the east as successfully as they can by the women and children of this country. There will always be a place for the skilled mechanic, but the demand for his services will become less and less—as it is in Germany and other highly developed industrial countries.

The lesson? The lesson we must learn from this is the absolute necessity of establishing an industrial system which gives to each worker that which he produces, thus avoiding the "over-production"—(in reality the under-consumption) of the things made by human hands. Germany today is not suffering from a lack of willing hands to work, from a lack of raw material, from a lack of well equipped shops, from a lack of market, but from the fact that the laborers are unable to buy with the scanty wages given them the things which their hands produce.

The Law Upholds Injustice.

"That part of the law which relates to the relations of property-holders among themselves presents a deep impress of equity and thus gives countenance for the moment to the idea that the law is indeed the realization of justice. But as soon as we turn our attention to the legal provisions regulating the relations between proprietors and non-proprietors, we perceive at once that our former concept was but an infantile delusion."

"Modern law clearly betrays its emanation from capital. This fact appears very clearly from the law's unremitting care for the fortunes of the masters, and from its no less constant abandonment of the workmen's interests."

"The law is a monopoly of wealth, and in the temple of Thorns there is no place reserved for the laborer."

From Achille Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society," of which Prof. Kensby says: "What we desire above all, in introducing the work of this illustrious Italian scholar to the great English-speaking public, is to emphasize the significance of his general point of view, and insist upon the correctness of his economic analysis of society."

Thoroughly angered, the Railway Magnate stood glowering at the governor. "Oppose me and my traffic-combination, will you?" he thundered. "Why, I've got a good notion to lay your blamed little state for a freight yard!" Snarling which he strode from the state house so rapidly that the hounds were smothered in vain.—Baltimore American.



The Smiling Countenance

Of Capitalism will change to one of consternation, when the figures of the Appeal's circulation reach the 200,000 mark, as it will in a few weeks. Give the subscription clerks occasion to growl during Madden week.

Waste of Industrial Energy by Competition.

From "The Ideal Republic," by A. M. Dewey.

Mr. Dewey's book is now in press and will be ready for mailing the first week in February.

"How do you account for so great a possibility?" retorts the skeptic, who has devoted his life to hard work, and who has believed that an opportunity to work was all that any man had a right to ask in this world, and who is patiently waiting for his reward for well doing when he gets to heaven.

A careful analysis of existing industrial methods shows that more than 60% of industrial energy is now wasted—much of it necessarily employed under the competitive system of doing things, but wasted nevertheless. What good reason can be given for the construction and operation of eight thousand flouring mills in the United States, when five hundred of them can do all the work required? And what is true of flouring mills is true of every other line of manufacturing which can be mentioned. Every dollar expended for traveling men and advertising to sell the products of labor is that much money and energy worse than thrown away. No labor is valuable to society except that which returns to society an equivalent for the labor expended. Unproductive labor is wasted industrial energy. And at present, the dear people who consume the products are those who foot the bill. Do you know that it costs more to sell goods than it does to make them? Well, it does, in every line of trade. All this is wasted energy. There is no more need for traveling men to sell goods than for drummers to sell postage stamps. And this has been recognized by the trusts already, as thousands of traveling men can testify. Under private ownership, however, the people have not benefited by the change. Only the manufacturers and jobbers have thus far profited by the dismissal of travelers and the consequent saving of energy. Under public ownership the people would get this benefit themselves.

At the present time statistics show the wealth product of the United States, measured in dollars, to be about twelve hundred dollars per annum per capita of population, or about six thousand dollars per annum per family of five persons. At present labor does not average more than three-quarters time in any occupation, and less than that on an average for all occupations. With this labor constantly employed the amount of product would be increased fourfold. Then take into consideration the number of men and women now employed in useless labor, all of which would be eliminated under Socialism, and who would be employed productively, and it would double the wealth product per capita at least. Then consider the saving in cost to the consumer by the elimination of this wasted energy, and you can form some idea of the comforts which would be possible to every child of the state under the beneficent operation of the republic as a co-operative commonwealth. The comforts possible for every man, woman and child would be quite equal to that which might be enjoyed today did each man, woman and child enjoy an income of not less than five thousand dollars per annum. This is not a fairy story, or the exaggeration of a disordered brain, but the cold calculation of facts bearing on this phase of the situation.

Consider just one of the many items of waste under competition—that of advertising. That it is an important feature of the competitive scheme is admitted at the outset. George P. Rowell & Co., the great advertising agents of New York, are authority for the statement that there are employed in the business more than twenty thousand persons, and that there is expended by 400,000 firms in the United States annually something more than three thousand millions of dollars. As there are some million and a quarter of advertisers altogether, it is reasonable to assume that this sum, vast as it is, may be increased by five hundred millions more. Stop for a moment and think what this sum of money represents. In silver dollars, loaded upon trucks of one ton burden each, it would require about 110,000 teams to haul it, and would form a solid line of trucks of silver coin 518 miles in length. This vast sum of money is now worse than wasted, as it produces absolutely nothing of value to society whatever. The same amount of money, expended usefully, would add wonderfully to the comforts of the people. Used to build homes for the people, it would put every family now living in the rickety tenements of the larger cities into elegant homes every twelve months, and take them out of the disease and crime-breeding surroundings of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Boston, St. Louis, and fifty more of the great industrial centers of the United States. There are but fourteen million families in this country, according to the last census. This sum of money would, therefore,

put each one of them in a one thousand dollar home every three years. As houses will be built under Socialism in accordance with scientific principles, and without any profit to any of the many interests which now reap a harvest from the construction of every home, it is quite probable that as fine a home could be had in each instance as could now be built for three thousand dollars. Think of it! And all this possible without in any way interfering with industrial interests at all. All this from the waste now expended in advertising alone! Supposing the advertising business does employ twenty thousand persons. The same amount of money expended as we have indicated would employ twenty times the number of people, and with the additional certainty that the labor expended was to add something of real value to the welfare of the people.

Another enormous tax upon the people is the expense for publishing newspapers. Every city now has a large number of daily and weekly papers, each with an extensive plant of machinery, each occupying one or more buildings of greater or less value, and each employing large numbers of men and women to gather and compile news, some of it of doubtful character, and all of them looking to the public purse for the pennies and nickles to support them as business enterprises. Much of the money referred to as being wasted in advertising finds its way into the coffers of these same papers. Under competition one can never know what is true and what is false of what he reads. The incentive of commercialism to scoop each other, and to create sensations which will call attention to their own paper, and apparently for the moment give it unusual prominence, impels editors and managers to do things which are not honest, not professional from a journalistic standpoint, and decidedly discreditable from any view. When President McKinley was dying, but hours before his death, one or more newspapers in almost every city in the country issued extra editions announcing his death, going into the greatest details as to his last words, etc., just to prove the authenticity of their messages from Buffalo. The public were gulled for the time being, and the next morning when the facts became known, every one knew they had been imposed upon. And what was the incentive? The sales of a few hundred copies of extra papers! A few dollars, and nothing more! Under other circumstances, one would expect some explanation for the publication of such falsehoods. Was it forthcoming? Why, bless your heart, no! Not a word from any of them. Some of their competitors referred to it as a mean trick, but that was all, and the good people still support such journalistic ghoulies with subscriptions and advertising patronage. And these papers have not been shut out of the mails by the postoffice officials, either!

Under Socialism, one morning and one evening paper, publishing all the news of every character, and acting as a means of communication between the people and their chosen officials, would serve every good purpose now served by all the papers published in any city. There would then be no incentive to fake stories or willful misrepresentations of a sensational character of any kind, and what was published would have the stamp of accuracy and authenticity upon it. The army of men and women now uselessly employed could be utilized at some other labor of a productive character, and all to the benefit of the people as a whole. The tendency of the present age is to gross exaggeration in matters of news. If an accident occurs, some papers take delight in multiplying the number of casualties by three or four, knowing the public will excuse them for the misrepresentation, and it is so easy to say "it is reported," and thus shift the responsibility for the lie! The big headlines which herald the appearance of a juicy morsel of scandal would probably give way to the demand for decency in the manner of presenting the news, and while all the news would be printed, that which refers to the worst side of life, that which deplets the distress of the human family, would not, as now, be given preference over the news of a better character. The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's demand for clean journalism will be realized under Socialism, but while commercialism furnishes the incentive for the sort the reverend gentleman does not relish, it will be served up to the people just the same. Mr. Sheldon should join hands with the Socialists to effect the desired change.

What do you think now of wasting industrial energy? Would you not be willing to try the experiment of saving it, and using it for some good purpose?

When the Poor Count Their Loss.

By John Ruskin.

Usury is properly the taking of money for the loan or use of anything, (over and above what pays for wear and tear,) such use involving no care or labor on the part of the lender. It includes all investments of capital whatsoever, returning dividends, as distinguished from labor wages, or profits. Thus anybody who works on a railroad as plate-layer or stoker, has a right to wages for his work; and any inspector of wheels or rails has a right to payment for such inspection; but idle persons who have only paid a hundred pounds towards the road-making, have a right to the return of the hundred pounds—and no more. If they take a farthing more, they are usurers. They may take fifty pounds for two years, twenty-five for four, five for twenty, or one for a hundred. But the first farthing they take more than their hundred, be it sooner or later, is usury.

Again, when we build a house, and let it, we have a right to as much rent as will return us the wages of our labor, and the sum of our outlay. If, as in ordinary cases, not laboring with our hands or head, we have simply paid say—£1,000—to get the house built, we have a right to the £1,000 back again at once, if we sell it; or, if we let it, to £500 rent during two years, or £100 rent during ten years, or £10 rent during 100 years. But if, sooner or later, we take a pound more than the thousand, we are usurers.

And thus in all other possible or conceivable cases, the moment our capital is increased by having lent it, be it but in the estimation of a hair, that hair's-breadth of increase is usury, just as much as stealing a farthing is theft, no less than stealing a million.

But usury is worse than theft, in so far as it is obtained either by deceiving people, or distressing them; generally by both; and usually by deceiving the usurer himself, who comes to think that usury is a real increase, and that money can grow of money; whereas all usury is increase to one person only by decrease to another; and every grain of calculated increment to the Rich, is balanced by its mathematical equivalent of Decrement to the Poor. The Rich have hitherto only counted their gain; but the day is coming when the poor will also count their loss—with political results hitherto unparalleled.

For instance, my good old hairdresser at Camberwell came to me the other day, very uncomplacant about his rent. He wanted a pound or two to make it up; and none of his customers wanted their hair cut. I gave him the pound or two—with the result, I hope my readers have sagacity enough to observe, of distinct decrement to me, as increment to the landlord; and then inquired of him, how

much he had paid for rent, during his life. On rough calculation, the total sum proved to be between £1,500 and £1,700. And after paying this sum—earned shilling by shilling, with careful snippings, and studiously skilful manipulation of tongues—here is my poor old friend, now past 60, practically without a roof over his head—just as roofless in his old age as he was in the first days of life—and nervously wandering about Peckham Rye and East Norwood, in the east winter winds, to see if, perchance, any old customers will buy some balm for their thinning locks—and give him the blessed balm of an odd half-crown or two, to rent shelter for his own for three months more.

Now, supposing that £1,500 of his had been properly laid out, on the edification of lodgings for him, £500 should have built him a serviceable tenement and shop; another £500 have met the necessary repairing expenses for forty years; and at this moment he ought to have had his efficient freehold cottage, with tile and wall right weatherproof, and a nice little nest-egg of £500 in the bank, besides. But instead of this, the £1,000 has gone in payment to slovenly builders, each getting their own percentage, and doing as best work as possible, under the direction of landlords paying for as little as possible of any sort of work. And the odd £500 has gone into the landlord's pocket. Pure increment to him; pure decrement to my decoratively laborious friend. No gain begotten of money; but simple subtraction from the pocket of the laboring person, and simple addition to the pocket of the idle one.

I have no mind to waste the space of Fors in giving variety of instances. Any honest and sensible reader, if he chooses, can think out the truth in such matters for himself. If he be dishonest or foolish, no one can teach him. If he is resolved to find reason or excuse for things as they are, he may find refuge in one lie after another; and dislodged from each in turn, fly from the last back to the one he began with. But there will not long be need for debate—nor time for it. Not all the lying lips of commercial Europe can much longer deceive the people in their rapidly increasing distress, nor arrest their straight battle with the cause of it. Through what confused noise and garments rolled in blood—through what burning and fuel of fire, they will work out their victory—God only knows, nor what they will do to Barabbas, when they have found out that he is a Robber, and not a King. But that discovery of his character and capacity draws very near; and no less change in the world's ways than the former fall of Feudalism itself.

Trust Methods.

The United States Investor (Boston) says that the present depressed situation in copper "is, in our opinion, the result of a deep settled conspiracy on the part of a handful of morally irresponsible financial adventurers to levy blackmail on the whole financial and industrial world," and it declares its belief that "the two reductions in the Amalgamated dividend rate, and the several cuts in the price of metal, were all affected with malice prepense, as a part of a deliberate and diabolical plan to effect the ruin of a large number of persons in order to advance the interests of a few innovators in the copper industry." The "inner circle" in this case, according to the Investor, formed itself into a corporation known as "The United Metals Selling Company." The investor tells the story of the company as follows:

"It appears that the 'real thing' is not the Amalgamated Copper Company, but the United Metals Selling Company. As Lawson so pithily says, 'The beginning of the foundation of the present 'copper trust' is the United Metals Selling Company, a close corporation, controlled by the Amalgamated interests.' The long and short of the matter appears to be that the Amalgamated Copper Company was organized for the express purpose of being 'milked' by the United Metals Selling Company. We have Lawson's authority for the fact that the Standard Oil people own the United Metals Selling Company. The public were solicited to step up and subscribe to the shares of the Amalgamated Company, but no one has ever heard of the public being invited to buy the shares of the United Metals Selling Company. The last-mentioned concern is unquestionably the means by which the promoters of the copper deal get their 'rake-off.' You do not find anything said about the United Metals Selling Company in any of the stock market or corporation manuals, it would probably require considerable effort to find out the real nature of its business, no statement of its affairs ever appears in print, and the size of its profits is entirely conjectural. The concern, in the language of the street, is regarded as a 'clinch' for the Standard Oil millionaires. There is the best of reasons for believing that the United Metals Selling Company has been earning at an enormous rate. We have recently made some attempt to ascertain the salient features of this enterprise, and though we have not met with anything like the success that we could desire, we are nevertheless able to present a few points which may afford a pretty good inkling of the purpose and methods of the United Metals Selling Company. In the first place, the capitalization, we find by a recent list of New Jersey companies, is \$5,000,000, of a par value of \$100. This capitalization, we are told, was all paid in cash. There were only a select few invited to go in. Although the entire stock was, at last accounts, practically held by about a dozen men, these six were the most influential. We are also told on good authority that the stock sells for \$300 or \$400 a share, though there are very few dealings even at these figures. We know of an offer of \$200 a share which was refused. The Metals Selling Company, so far as its dealings with outside companies are concerned, pursues a very conservative course; we understand that it is careful not to advance too large a percentage on the copper offered, although current reports state that, so far as the Amalgamated Copper Company is concerned, it has been more lenient. In fact, as one well-informed man says, 'It is not at all reasonable to suppose that the Standard Oil coterie will hold the bag for the Amalgamated Copper Company, and that whichever way the game goes the Metals Selling Company is bound to win out.' And, finally, it may be added that we are informed that the United Metals Selling Company earned at least 40% last year; that is \$2,000,000 on a capitalization of \$5,000,000. From all that can be learned, it would appear that the Amalgamated Company is a mere detail in the plans of the Standard Oil people in connection with the copper situation. Amalgamated stock is a football, which they kick about the market in any way that suits their speculative purposes, much as sugar stock has always been a football for the insiders in the refining business. Today they may be out of the stock and tomorrow they may be in. But their interests in the United Metals Selling Company are entirely of another sort. This concern is their stand-by; in it they have a 'dead sure thing.' It provides them all the means they could desire for absorbing the entire profit of the Amalgamated Company in the future, provided they see fit. This is an old scheme, and we have known it to be worked with the most extraordinary success in the past."

Economic Equality.

The exercise of irresponsible power, by whatever means, is tyranny, and should not be tolerated. The power which men irresponsibly exercise for their private ends, over individuals and communities, through superior wealth, is essentially tyrannous, and as inconsistent with democratic principle and as offensive to self-respecting men as any form of political tyranny that was ever endured. As political equality is the remedy for political tyranny, so is economic equality the only way of putting an end to the economic tyranny exercised by the few over the many through superiority of wealth. The industrial system of a nation, like its political system, should be a government of the people, by the people, for the people. Until economic equality shall give a basis to political equality, the latter is but a sham.—Bellamy.

The Old Men Must Go.

Springfield, Mo., Daily Record.

The Frisco railroad company has adopted a rule whereby it will lay off all the old men in its employ and replace them with younger men. The rule is being gradually applied and a few of the old men have already received their final discharge. Some of the faithful old fellows who have given the best part of their lives to the service of the company are squirming, but the rule is inexorable, and they will have to suffer the consequences. [You have said many severe things against Socialism, and you have heard others say harsh things about it, but have you ever heard any one say that SOCIALISM would turn the old men and old women out to starve after they had devoted their lives to society?]

The Will of the Wisp.

Chicago Record Herald.

John Madson, who gave his name to the police as John Hudson, when he was taken from the Volunteers of America lodging house, 321 Clark street, sick unto death with pneumonia, expired at the county hospital yesterday. On two occasions he is said to have been worth \$100,000.

The local Trades Council of Christchurch, New Zealand, representing over 2,000 unionists, have endorsed the Socialist party and organized a branch. And thus the work of Socializing the trades unions goes on.

All news agents on the Northern Pacific trains have been discontinued. It is understood that the order is intended to be permanent.

The Two Sides.

As Seen by Leo Tolstoy.

On the day I wrote this, there was a ball in the cow. On the same night I left home at 10 o'clock. I left home after the factory...

threatened interests. Nor is it even an exaggeration to say that private capital is already between the hammer and the anvil of the two forms of Socialism mentioned—the municipal and the co-operative.

Then the writer proceeds to give the readers of the F. and B. some figures showing the advance of co-operation; figures with which doubtless many of our readers are familiar: the twenty-eight poor Rochdale weavers multiplied in about sixty years to nearly 1,700,000 members of co-operative societies...

The Barbarian Way.

Slabad, the sailor, tells of a country which he discovered, where it was the custom to inter with the dead husband the wife alive, giving her six small loaves of bread and a jug of water.

"The Kirner's exist in a single room at the southwest corner Alaquith and Lexington streets. They may be allowed to remain there during the week. They may not. They had not the price of a loaf of bread when a World man scrambled up the cold steps, as black as a caven, found his way to their abode yesterday."

Same Old Cry.

A newspaper friend of mine was complaining recently that "there are too many printing offices in this town," which is no doubt true.

And so life cry has continued every since. If business is bad it is attributed to over-crowding, followed by the cry of "over-production."

There are only two branches of public functions that do not suffer from either of the above named causes of depression—the post-office and the public schools.

The point that I wanted to make when I started out, was that there are not too many people, but that the cause of all this disturbance is the utter lack of system and foresight in the whole economic and social fabric.

If we grant, then, that the raw material is here, and that labor is here, and that labor is willing to perform its part, why should we want to walk throughout the length and breadth of the land, why should labor stand idle?

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

No better exposition of Socialism has ever been written. Grounded arguments are all sound and are accepted as conclusive by Socialists of all countries.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The San Francisco Training School will be a great success. There will be a large class and the work will be greatly enlarged in many ways.

The next fall term at Girard has thirty-two students already on the roll. The students of the last term have subscribed \$740 toward the cost of enlarging the work for the next term in Girard.

You ought to read the new catalogue of the Training School, and see what the students say of the work they have done.

The locals at Abilene, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City and Ponca will each send a student to the Training School next fall.

Washington is taking the lead in the new student, both in the correspondence work and for the San Francisco Training School.

REMEMBER THE MILLS DATES. Prof. Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., will speak as follows:

St. Louis, Jan. 24; Fredonia, Kan., Jan. 28; Winfield, Kan., Jan. 29; Arkansas City, Jan. 30; (afternoon); Anthony, Kan., Jan. 30, (evening); Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 31, (2 p. m.); Las Animas, Colo., Feb. 1; Denver, Colo., Feb. 2; (afternoon and evening); Littleton, Colo., Feb. 3; Laramie and Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 4 and 5; other Colorado points, Feb. 6 to 9; Provo City, Utah, Feb. 10; Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 11; Ogden, Utah, Feb. 12; Logan, Utah, Feb. 13; Idaho and Montana, Feb. 14 to 18; Washington, Feb. 19 to 24; Oregon, Feb. 25 to 28; California, March 1 to 14; San Francisco Training School, three months, beginning March 15.

These meetings by Mr. Mills are largely attended, and Socialists are made at every meeting. In Omaha one of the comrades brought with him five republican friends, and every one of them went away a Socialist.

The Socialist Floors the Professor.

"In the great division of labor," says the paradoxical professor, "it is a law of Nature that there shall be brain workers as well as those who work with their hands."

"Quite true," replies the Socialist, "There must be brain workers under any system of society. Under the present capitalist system, brain work for the most part consists of the exercise of mental facilities in devising ways and means to live in idleness; that is, the one class may subsist off the labor of another class. Under Socialism the genius of the gifted brains will be directed towards perfecting machinery, studying the laws of Nature, that the toil of the people may be lightened, that the leisure hours of ALL the people may be longer. The brain worker under Socialism will add to the total of production, deducting from the sum total of production."

E. N. RICHARDSON.

To Sell Ten Children.

Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 11.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the announcement of Captain McDiarmid of the Salvation Army, that tomorrow night he will sell at auction ten children on the stage of the Park theatre.

Nearly 8,000 persons were murdered in the United States last year. Cain seemed to have many followers.

"SOCIALISM IN A NUTSHELL."

A compilation of the most pointed paragraphs which have appeared in the Appeal to Reason.

What Dr. L. N. Kinnaman, Whittier, Kan., says of it: "Socialism in a Nut Shell, by J. A. Wayland, is the very best condensed presentation of Socialism I have yet seen. It carries with it the wisdom of Truth, and being in harmony with universal law and the eternal rights of humanity, it inspires with the faith that removes mountains, and predicts that the dispersion among the masses will remove mountains of ignorance and prejudice."

Illustrated cover page, showing the contrast between the City of the Present and the City of the Future. For Free-Trade Work you will find it is the best pamphlet ever issued by the Appeal to Reason. Per 100, \$1.00.

American Philanthropists.

Stephen S. Marchard, an American who lives in London, some time ago told his English friends what a prosperous country the United States is and what a generous people we are. A large number of our humble citizens have during the past years gathered together a little purse and lately presented it to Mr. Marchard.

Years ago Mr. Marchard's father settled on a tract of farm land. In time, other men came and settled near, and soon a settlement sprang up. In time a town, then a city, and Mr. Marchard's father found himself a rich man, and of those who came later he exacted a portion of their earnings for the privilege of living on his land.

The Making of Tramps.

If we are to believe Miss Jane Addams, of Hull house, current facts about the perpetual weariness of the tramp frequently hide a deeper meaning than most suspect, says the Boston Transcript. She finds that many persons slip into tramp life through physical and moral exhaustion, resulting from overwork in childhood.

Commercial Greed the Cause of War.

The Hague, Jan. 8.—The government is disturbed by the appearance in Het Volk, the Socialist organ of Amsterdam, of charges taken from a Dutch East Indian paper to the effect that the Jambai war, which cost so many lives on both sides, was precipitated by capitalists anxious to seize native petroleum and gold fields near Palembang, Sumatra.

Clubbing Rates.

The Socialist Party. A graphic picture of the Socialist Party is given in the following organization of the party. The Socialist Party is a government of the workers, by the workers, and for the workers. For information upon how to organize a local branch of the Socialist Party address Leo Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 227 East 10th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

An Easy Way to Make Money.

I have made \$500.00 in 60 days selling Dish-washers. I did my housework at the same time. I don't wash. People come or send for the Dish-washer. I handle the Mound City Dish-washer. It is the best of the market. It is lovely to sell. It washes and dries the dishes perfectly in two minutes. Every body who sees it wants one. I will devote all my future time to the business and expect to clear \$1000.00 this year. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. Write for particulars to the Mound City Dish-Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Do You Want to be Part of the New SOCIALIST TRAMP?

Do you want to be part of the new SOCIALIST TRAMP? Do you want to be part of the new SOCIALIST TRAMP? Do you want to be part of the new SOCIALIST TRAMP? Do you want to be part of the new SOCIALIST TRAMP? Do you want to be part of the new SOCIALIST TRAMP?

Looks for Conflict.

From the Baltimore Daily Sun, January 4. That men will not much longer submit to the inequalities in the distribution of wealth and wrongs that the poor have to submit to is the keynote of the sermon of Rev. Dr. B. Wilson yesterday at the First United Methodist Church, Madison avenue and Erie street.

A Capitalist View.

The Financier and Bullionist, a prominent financial journal published in London, is being alarmed at the broads co-operative banking upon the territory heretofore considered the exclusive property of the capitalist.

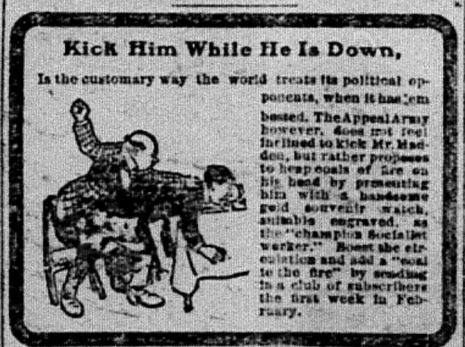
Organized Labor and Socialism.

The Miners Magazine.

Whether the average member of organized labor believes in the principles of Socialism or not, it is useless to condemn him because he does not readily accept its teachings as a means of improving his condition in life.

Another Mail Carrier Caught.

J. A. Wayland, Girard, Kan. Dear Sir: Having often noticed various signs how persons became interested in the Appeal, I will add my "experience." I am a letter carrier and among my other mail which I handle I have a few Appeals, (of course). One day, having a considerable stretch of ground to cover before making a delivery, I became interested in a heading of some article on the front page of an Appeal, which was my next delivery, so I began reading it. As I came to the house where the paper belonged I withheld the delivery until next trip. After I returned to the office I found an Appeal in the junk basket where refused papers are thrown, and I took it home. Because so interested in the paper that I watched the basket next week for a paper, and found one. I kept this up for awhile, and I was surprised to find that I was a Socialist, and had been for years, and did not know it. Had thought I was a republican. I began reading the Appeal the summer before last election, and voted a straight Socialist ticket last fall. I soon became so enthusiastic that I wanted to do something for the cause, so I secured a club of five for the Appeal and began talking Socialism to almost everybody I met. Since then I have sent you another bunch of subscribers and now here is another one. Have the gratification of knowing that I have been the direct cause of at least six joining the county association. The more I do for the cause the more I want to do. Now what I want is to fit myself to become a worker, so as to do more. Possibly you can show me what I can do to prepare myself to take an active part in next campaign. How about the correspondence school? Send me something descriptive of the work of it. I want to thoroughly understand Socialism. J. E. F.



Kick Him While He Is Down, Is the customary way the world treats its political opponents, when they are down.

FAMOUS ESSAYS—Seven Famous Essays by Seven Famous Authors. A new edition of 500 pages. Write cover. Per copy 50c. 100 copies for \$50.00.

