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New Subscribers last week a gratifying increase. At the present time the comrades will soon settle down to their old gait. Watch for the number in the box after "Madden Week".

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Appeal to Reason

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W. I. WELSH, Artistic Tailoring.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Jan. 25th, 1902. J. A. Wayland, Girard, Kas.

Enclosed find list of subscribers and money order for same. I must say Mr. Madden has made a Socialist of me. I was a trifle shaky, but friend Madden elbowed the business. Some good friend sent me the Appeal about seven months ago, and now I read every word in it, and could not do without it, and will send it to you and others take an interest in the matter. There are a great many Socialists here, but there will be more before the fall election. Fraternally, W. I. WELSH.

I could fill several Appeals with letters of this kind. It is truly remarkable the amount of interest aroused by the action of Mr. Madden in his misguided efforts at postal reform.

As the letters come to my desk the thought occurs to me that Madden is simply one of those instruments used by an overpowering directing force to shape the ends of human government and bring the people to realize the true function of society.

Socialism, as every student of economics well knows, is the ultimate goal of the human race. It would seem then that anything that helps the movement and directs attention to Socialism should be accorded its proper credit.

I note that a great many well meaning newspapers and individuals are "jumping on" Comrade Madden. This, I think, is a serious mistake. Socialists, as a rule, have nothing but kindly feelings for him.

The plan to present him with a handsome souvenir gold watch has its origin in such feelings. From the advance reports coming in from the "outposts," it is easy to predict that "Madden Week" will be a record breaker in the number of subscriptions received in one week.

Every day the letters from the comrades grow more enthusiastic and the fact grows more certain that nothing can stop the "Socialist cyclone" that will sweep over the country between the dates of February 1st and February 7th.

And nothing at this time will carry greater consternation to the camp of the capitalistic hosts than an object lesson of this kind. It will show them of what manner of men these Socialists are. It will give them a healthy respect for our propaganda and many persons will be led to investigate, purely out of curiosity.

Investigation of Socialism leads inevitably to the conviction that it alone holds the key to the economic Garden of Eden. That it alone will solve the problem which has vexed mankind--THE ABOLITION OF POVERTY in a land filled with the riches of the universe.

Let us STRIKE while the interest is at fever heat; let us strike while a MILLION MEN ARE IN THE SAME FRAME OF MIND AS COMRADE WELSH, whose letter appears at the head of this article. Go out and find ten of them before you retire to sleep TONIGHT.

Before the inter-state commerce commission at Chicago last month the railroad officials said they violated the law by giving rebates to western packers, saying the law was not good and that congress would have to make other kinds if they wanted them obeyed. The heads of these packs, and all roads for that matter, are anarchists. They want others to obey the law, but they feel themselves superior to the laws, and they do not obey them. They are enemies of the nation, and should be treated as such, but as they have provided judges and law makers with passes and other favors, they feel perfectly secure. And you never hear of them being arrested and punished--never. Commenting on this confession of violating the law, the Cleveland Daily Press says: "The man or party that meets this problem with a sound solution will merit greater reward than the hero of a dozen battlefields." Yes, they may merit it; but the Press, with its passes and favors, will jump onto that person or party and give them the reward of infamy if it can. The solution is simple--let the public own the railroads. Does any sane person suppose that congress would dare grant rebates to individuals if the roads were public? Does any one but a fool assume that any party would permit such a favoritism? The remedy is what the Press and other papers of its kind do not want. They like to talk about it, just to make their dupes of readers feel they are talking for them, but to apply the remedy--never. And the railroad managers are the real rulers today. They have more power than congress to tax the people, and they exercise it with a vengeance. They favor their friends and ruin every business man who tries to compete. Whoop-la! Beautiful is the private ownership of railroads!

The scion of the German royal family is visiting this country. The rich are in a flutter to see how much they can honor him! They are also pulling and hauling to see which can be sent to see England coronate a king, (at the expense of the American liberty-loving people!) It must be a dull thrill indeed who cannot see the trend toward monarchy in this country by the ruling classes. Think of Americans being taxed for money to send snobs to see the crowning of a king! It ought to make the blood of an American boil, but it looks like all the red blood that once flowed in the veins of Americans has been turned to milk. That the rich want a king, that they are in love with royalty, that they have little regard for the traditions of the nation, is shown by their every act of funkiness for royalty. Of course, they will deny it, but men who are ready to throw down a republic for a monarchy will not hesitate to deny their real intent. It's part of the game.

That was a pretty strong arraignment of the commercialism of the age, written by Rev. Smylie, D.-D., and printed in the Northwestern Christian Advocate. The reverend gentleman says some things which are liable to make his hearers and the Methodist readers uncomfortable--uncomfortable because what he says is true. The article will be printed in next week's Appeal--No. 323--and it occurs to me that it would be a good idea for each comrade to order enough to give one copy to each of your church-going neighbors. It will act as an opening wedge and prepare their minds for some of the Socialist arguments in the same issue.

Municipal ownership is the first spasm of the awakening of the social conscience. Direct legislation will be the second spasm.

The Boer war has cost Britain \$250,000,000 and thousands of lives. The men who are drawing an interest of the bonds don't care how much it has cost. If it were a loss to everybody, there would be no war.

At the recent election in Brockton, Mass., the vote stood like this for mayor: Battles, (rep.) 3,032; Coulter, (Soc.) 2,743; Gilmore, (dem.) 1,890. Another turn of the wheel, if the Socialists scatter the literature, and the city will be theirs for all time.

Anything that will benefit mankind is right--anything that prevents the many from benefits is wrong. Why will the majority support a system that makes a few rich in the things all produce and makes the majority in need of the things they produce in abundance?

Winfield, Kan., has just voted to own its own electric plant. Town is republican strong, but the light is slowly breaking through the political fog on their minds. They find if they want to control their own affairs they must own them. The same principle is just as applicable to every other industry.

A dispatch from Washington says that the government has been paying as much as \$1,000 a day for private transports that were lying idle for months. The war department has recommended that the government own its own ships! Horrors! Destroy all incentive of the ship owners to bribe army officers? These be awful times, don't they?

The great power of the Appeal has been the result of focussing the efforts of thousands at a single point. Five times the effort, divided among a score of papers, would never have been heard of. This rule holds good locally. Get the Socialists organized as far as possible, and move together. Divide and conquer, is the motto of the capitalists.

The earth is filled with teeming millions of workers, making everything that will happily mankind. They are poor and needy and yet they cannot see how it is that the things they make are possessed by others who are really producing nothing! Isn't it strange that men, endowed with the power of reason, with free schools and ability to read, can thus be so easily duped?

What funny things we see. I have several letters from people who are opposed to having a cheap parcel post, because it would afford the people a chance to buy of some other dealer! Which leads to the conclusion that the dealer the transportation the better! Then why not imprison those who invent better cars and engines and railroads? These people are like the ones who favor a tariff to keep goods out of a country and then reject when cheaper appliances are discovered for traversing the ocean.

Bonds infer bondage. No bonds, no bondage. When a nation is in bondage it is evidenced by bonds. How could a nation be in bondage if there were no bonds? How can a nation be free if its people are bonded? In olden times there were no bonds but by the nation executed by the king, but modern methods acquire personal ownership of things needed by the people and bond them, and make the people pay not only the running expenses but interest on the bonds forever and ever. Free? Why of course, we are free!

Rev. A. Brauchlaus, of Cincinnati, in a recent sermon, said that trusts were responsible for the decrease in marriages. No doubt about it. Under the growth of monopoly and the closing of opportunities, men more and more hesitate in taking upon them the care of a family. But for men to have the full results of their labor, for them to have an income for four or less hours' work per day sufficient to keep a family in luxury, would have a tendency to destroy the home! That is the argument some people put up against Socialism.

Of course everything has to be learned. One of those things is that much matter sent to the Appeal would be inserted if the writers would use as few words as possible instead of as many to express the idea. When you write something you feel would do good if printed, make it brief as possible, and then go over it and erase every sentence that will not destroy the meaning, then go over it and cross every word in what is left that it is possible to leave out. The Appeal receives ten times as much matter as it has space for; long letters seldom receive good attention; good ideas are killed by two many words. There are few ideas that cannot be put into ten lines. Clothed that way, they will nearly always get insertion, if worthy.

"On January 3," says a New York financial paper, "\$150,000,000 were paid in dividends to members of the great financial families." Do you, reader, realize that this means just the same as if the amount had been drawn out of the public treasury by the royal family? It was taken from the people by means of interest on money they had not borrowed, and the king would have received it by taxing the people on their labor. Do you know that this means \$10 per family in the United States every three months? How many of the families do not have so much to spend? And how many of them foolishly think they do not pay this? Does it come out of the people, just the same. No people, no dividends. Only ignorance submits to such a condition.

The Kansas City papers, reporting the implement men's convention, said "the members spent money by the barrel." And pray, tell me, why not? Do not the farmers pay their bills? Their money costs them nothing. The consumers pay the freight. When you see parasites fat, you must know that the victims are lean. It is impossible any other way. I am not blaming the implement men, mind you. I am poking fun at the hay-seeds who support them in luxury so they can "spend money by the barrel." In the Thirteenth Annual U. S. Labor Report, you will find that the labor involved in the production of a "farm wagon, body brake, double box, spring cast, 3 1/2 inch wheels, 3 feet 8 inches and 4 feet 5 inches, 1 1/2 inch tread," is only \$7.19! The farmers pay \$55 for this \$7.19 worth of labor. Do you wonder that implement men and manufacturers can "spend money by the barrel"? But the farmers read only their party papers and have their noses ground off. Thank goodness some of them are learning.

THE ROYAL TRUST.

C. M. Schwab, the president of the Steel Trust, is traveling in Yurup. And like a prince. He hit the gambling tables of Monte Carlo like a royal personage. He is an American workman, you know. He has been talking. He said the Steel Trust was more powerful than any king! He ought to know. He said sixteen millions of people were dependent on it for bread and butter. That it had three hundred ships, millions of acres of land with coal and iron and that no railroad dared to come in conflict with it. That it could do just as it pleased with prices or localities or the public. More powerful than a king, eh? He has been interviewing the royal snobs and finds how weak they are compared with his trust. Yet the American people, with all their traditional hatred of kings, permit a trust to exist that boasts it has more power than any king! The Americans have been tamed by the trust. They are afraid to cheap. They can go out on Independence Day and yell and boast of their freedom--freedom won for them by their fathers--but they are governed by trusts more powerful than kings. They are tied to the chariot wheels of trusts--trusts made and fostered by laws made by men they have elected to office. They are mere voting machines for the doing of the will of the trusts. The trusts have their hired men go out among the people and tell one part that the country will be ruined if a gold standard is not adopted and tell another part of the people that their votes come from not having a silver standard. Then congress is called in extra session and a tariff law is made! Then they divide the people on the tariff up or down--and call an extra session of congress and make a money law! But in no case do the people have their attention brought to think of the trust as a factor in their misery. There has never been a campaign for the trusts. The trusts stay in the background and do indirectly what they fear to do openly. It is easier to fool a nation than to fool an individual. The individual will study all the factors in any deal he is interested in--but the nation leaves that study to the men they vote for--and these men are willing servants of the trusts. They are in politics for the money there is in it. The trusts rob the people, having the machinery to do it, and they will give of this booty to the men in congress or legislature to have laws passed they can work best under. And trusts are more powerful than kings! And the people are therefore mere subjects. What donkeys they are, to have the president of the steel trust tell them to their teeth that his company is more powerful than any king, and yet fail to realize they are mere vassals. The people are "easy." The Schwabs know this. There is not a workman in the cabinet or the senate, and not a laborer in the house. Every man there is a representative of capital in some form. Wait a little longer and see what an aroused nation will do with the kings. Fanny that 75,000,000 people can be controlled by a few hundred, when they have the power any day to rule themselves, isn't it?

INCOME UNDER SOCIALISM.

Editor Appeal to Reason. Please tell me how you arrive at the statement that "Under Socialism each laborer would receive \$3.00 (or \$3.00, as you sometimes have it) per annum."--G. W. Van Pelt.

There are 2,400 hours in 300 days of eight hours each. That makes a work year. Take the Thirteenth Annual U. S. Labor Report and it gives the TIME it takes to produce articles. Accumulate 2,400 hours' products, and then apply the retail price you pay for these articles, and you will find that it is even greater than any sum I have ever claimed for it. To put the figure at what it would really be when all the people were producing under the best conditions, and when the fullest use of every general utility were possible, would be so large a sum that it would not be believed at all. Truth has to be given in small doses to people who have been wrongly educated or not educated at all. Take one item of transportation for instance--and that enters into every article of life today. It is possible by the same official authority that it costs only fifteen cents today to carry a passenger 100 miles--that this is the ACTUAL condition today. But while the government gathers and prints these statements and gives the facts to prove them, the mazes believe that the railroads cannot reduce their rates or that the government cannot run railroads! While the facts prove that the government is running railroads and has operated them (under receivership) producing these conditions! Again, it is proven by the highest railroad authority that it costs only \$2 to haul a car of freight 100 miles, including all expenses, directly and indirectly, of interest, maintenance and labor. The same comparative conditions exist in every avenue of production and distribution.

Americans traveling in Yurup outshine the kings and princelings of the earth. They have money to burn. They put on more "dog" than Yurup ever saw. America is rich, and they are America. Do you know what their profligacy and ostentation reminds me of? Well, they say to the Yuropeans by their actions, "You think you are sum pumpkins, don't ye? Look at us! We own America. We have 75,000,000 slaves over the water who make more wealth than any of your kingdoms. We can afford it. Don't you envy us our possessions? You ain't in it. Our subjects are completely hypnotized by our system. They glory in our wealth that we are spending over here. They never complain of taxes like your slaves. We do it differently, and they never know how we skin them. Your royalty ideas are no good. Back numbers. Our trusts are much better. You poor things, don't you want a loan?" AND THE READER OF THIS IS AN AMERICAN!

At a meeting of the railroad trainmen at Columbus, Ohio, the other day it was claimed that the railroads controlled that organization. Very likely. Laboring men often sell out their comrades for a little ready cash and promises and railroads are ready at all times to buy any traitor to their employes. Under public ownership of railroads there would be no corporation to buy employes. When will the railroad men wake up to the fact?

A bill to pay ex-presidents \$25,000 a year has been introduced into congress. These men are usually pretty well off and do not need it. But to pension the ordinary worker who has spent his life in creating wealth that others consumed would be rank paternalism, so it would! And the poor vote to have pensions to the rich and the poor house to themselves.

A physician who says he has a practice of \$6,000 a year, asks what he would receive and what would be the basis of computation under Socialism. He would receive of the good things of life that five times that sum would not bring him under the present system, for he would have all his wants supplied, would be neither envious nor envied by his fellow physicians, would have no anxiety for these dependent on him, and would be surrounded by only happy people, except for the physical pain his patients were suffering. How different and how pleasanter would be the lives of physicians under Socialism. Students in all vocations would draw their living from the public. When they were qualified they would be attached to the Public Department of Health and Sanitation and receive a full compensation, and would enjoy life in its fullest sense. They could get at least half the year from their duties without losing a practice, and would have an income that would enable them to travel, or enjoy themselves in any manner they might find most pleasure. When the vacation was over they would come back, and others of the members of the department would take their vacation. No patient would be treated for a fee. The committee of reception for patients would be physicians selected by their fellows, who would examine and assign patients to the physicians who best understood their particular disease. This would give every one the best treatment, for the physicians would have no interest in treating any malady when they knew another physician, specialized in the disease, could treat it better. Physicians would have entire control of the sanitation and health of a nation, for they best understand such matters. The public would provide the finest buildings, genius and labor could erect, equipped with every appliance for the successful operation of the science of medicine--appliances now available to but a very small part of the physicians and surgeons. It would be to the interest of the physicians to keep the public well. If they kept the public well now they would starve to death. Under Socialism, after a number of years of service they would be retired with pay--and so would every member of every profession or trade. There would be no envy, no bickering, no prejudice among physicians, for the success of one would benefit all. If physicians could realize how pleasant life would be to them they would all be Socialists. There are thousands of them who are beginning to see the picture of a higher social organism, and more physicians are reading up on and becoming Socialists than any other class. They will be leaders in the New Crusade.

The Kansas City Journal editorially in its issue of January 19, says "The average individual has scarcely the faintest conception of the vast extent to which unscrupulous manufacturers are said to have carried the business of substituting deleterious and not infrequently poisonous ingredients in food articles of the most common and necessary use." And then proceeds to show a long array of facts tested by analysis. But, Mr. Journal, what is the good of such a showing? Everybody knows it. What is wanted is a remedy. Laws will not prevent it, for we have laws and the crime side by side in harmony. You have no remedy because you either do not know the cause or refuse for business interests to give the cause. PRIVATE PROFIT is the cause, and you know it. And these men who poison their fellow citizens are not less guilty of murder than he who runs the dagger to the heart OR THOSE WHO HOLD THE PRESS OF THE COUNTRY AND REFUSE TO POINT OUT THE CAUSES. If the public made the food in its own work shops, eliminating all profit, will the Journal assert that the public would poison its own food? If no private profit followed the poisoning, would there be any adulterations? If no profit followed keeping the people in ignorance of the cause, would the Journal refuse to point out that cause? The Journal, in upholding the present murderous system, is just as guilty as the men who adulterate their goods. Take the beam from thy own eye, brother, and then you will be able to see the beam clearly in your brother's. The only remedy that will cure the adulterations of food, the poisoning of the people's bodies and MINDS, is to take out of private ownership the means of production and distribution. The remedy is radical, I'll admit, but the case is desperate. Is it better to have the people poisoned and deceived, or have them own the things by which they live? It has to be met some time, so why delay? If the people had fairly met the slave question it would have saved war.

The snatch-grab game for appointive offices proceeds with great eclat or some other French word. Congress, in its Divine superiority, assumes that the people have not sense enough to elect their own postmasters, but that the congressmen alone have! That is to have public places at the disposal of officials for the building of a political machine to further the interests of this or that party or person. The funny thing about it is, that the people seem to agree with congress about their own mental imbecility, and do not ask to elect their own servants. To elect the postmasters would be to get better men, more capable, and would DECENTRALIZE government and leave much less power in the hands of the executive and more in the hands of the people. But the people are afraid to trust themselves.

C. H. Thompson, of the Hammond Packing company, Chicago, was arrested on January 6 at Kalamazoo, Mich., just after he had handed a bribe of \$126 to State Food Commissioner Shaw. He promised Shaw that if he would not prosecute violations of the law he would give him half a cent a pound on all the bogus butter sold in the state, which would give him from \$125 to \$300 a month. These Hammond people and this man Thompson are not in favor of Socialism! Of course not. They are favorable to law and order! And they vote the way they bribe every time. All old party office holders are not corrupt, but once in a while one gets caught! But if the state owned and controlled the packing business, do you suppose any one would bribe the officials to permit the state to sell its own products? Are you deaf, dumb and blind to the causes of things? Stir up your think-pot, voters. My! What if Thompson had been a Socialist!

Lots of people have been killed on the railroads lately. Why? Because the owners prefer dividends to safety. Do the people prefer safety to death? Well, hardly. Then why don't they know enough to own and operate the highways themselves? Because they listen to the politicians and press that carry passes.

PAY OF THE NON-PRODUCER.

Editor Appeal to Reason. How would railroad conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen and non-producers be paid under Socialism? And how would the land be divided up? And how would it be taken from the present holders?--J. E. Mowers. Non-producers would NOT be paid under Socialism. That is just the most serious trouble with the present condition--non-producers absorb what the workers produce. But you must not mistake the producer for the non-producer. The railroad men, merchants, teachers and entertainers are producers. That is they are necessary under any people. It may be we have more in the store-business than a properly organized system would require, but they are as much producers as the farmer. But lawyers, speculators, interest, rent and profit takers, soldiers, and all engaged in making the implements of war, or adulterations, or duplicating machinery of which there may be enough--all such are non-producers.

Railroad men, like all other producers, will be paid by society (through its government) according to the TIME they have spent in the service of society. It takes a given amount of time to produce any good thing. That TIME will be the price of that thing. For instance, it is shown by the 13th U. S. Labor report (page 24) that wheat is produced, under given conditions, at the rate of one bushel for each ten minutes of time of one person employed. If the whole wheat crop could be produced in this manner, then the price of wheat would be ten minutes per bushel; any person who had been employed in any vocation for society could obtain a bushel of wheat for each ten minutes they had worked. If they wanted the wheat in flour, it would cost six minutes more; if they wanted it in bread, it would cost twenty-four minutes more. Then we have the price of bread under Socialism, approximately: forty minutes for forty loaves, or one minute per pound loaf. It would be much less than that, for I have made extra allowances all along above the average time given in the table, and better appliances than any now existing could be employed when the whole of industry were operated collectively by the nation. This rule would be applied to all industry and will explain how the railroad and other productive employments will pay their workers. The work of gathering the statistics is now going on, unconsciously, in every department of human industry. For instance, it is known just what per cent. of a second it costs to handle each piece of mail matter in this nation. Just what it costs to transport, regardless of distance, each pound of freight in the nation, etc.

Under such a system of payment, eliminating money and its deceptions, the reward for labor would be much in excess of what \$5,000 a year would now buy, and this would be for each man or woman, according as they employed themselves in the public service. And there would be employment just as long as any human wants were unfulfilled, as long as physical or mental man had any longings. Socialism does NOT propose to divide up the land. The land is divided now. And the people that are coming on the stage of life are disinherited because others have pre-empted their natural rights before they were born. The land should be held collectively, as the air or water, and should no more be divided than the materials that go to make up a railroad (such as ties, rails, spikes, switch-boards, cars, etc.) should be divided up among the owners of the railroad. You couldn't very well run a railroad that way and you cannot any better conduct agriculture by such divided ownership as we now have. It would be presumptuous for any man to say just how the possession of the earth and the fullness thereof will be acquired by the people. That will be a matter they will have to decide for themselves. But when they are convinced, as conditions are rapidly convincing them, that such collective ownership and operation will be a delightfully good thing for them and their children, they will find a way to possess themselves of their right to life and happiness.

J. F. Clark, aged 40, Pittsburg, Pa., starving, asked for a nickel and was sent to the work house for thirty days. He was fined for the awful crime! He was so broken by the disgrace of his arrest that he committed suicide in his cell. And this is the competitive system. Only the "fit" survive, you know! And bishops denounce Socialism that would give employment to every person and at the full results of their labor. But then under such a system the bishops might have to earn their living by doing something useful instead of false teaching to hold the masses in industrial servitude to them and others. Great system. The workers ought to love it very much. It treats them so kindly, and even lovingly! Down with Socialism that would free the workers!

The Catholic church has opened its batteries on Socialism. It did the same in Germany, France and Belgium--and Socialism grew rapidly and is sure to attain the majority, ever among Catholics. There are in this country a great many Catholics who can do their own thinking on matters temporal, and the clergy in the interests of the corporations, trusts and other enemies of freedom cannot control them in their politics. Of course there are many who can be controlled, but there are enough citizens in this country who are not controlled by the clergy in their politics to win out easily. The more the priests and bishops denounce Socialism the more it will grow. They stand very close to the powers that are sucking the life out of the working people.

Millionaire Hill, of railroad fame, told the cattle growers at Fargo, N. D., that the law of the survival of the fittest showed that only the fittest had the right to survive. Correct. Hill is not one of the fittest, and the seventy millions of people should establish a social system that no railroad magnate could survive under, and prove his words prophetic. Under public ownership of the railroads there could be no railroad millionaires and we could have plenty of railroads too. Under a bad system those most fitted for a bad system survive--under a good system those most fitted for a good system survive. Give him a dose of his own medicine.

Federal Judge Riner in Colorado has permanently injunctioned the assessors from levying taxes against the corporations! You see the judge does not owe his position to the votes of the people and can do this. The people of Colorado are free born citizens, though! What a farce government has become when it applies to corporations. Now vote for corporation men and rule some more.

The Socialists' Solution OF THE Liquor Problem

Prohibitionist—Say, Mr. Socialist, I picked up one of your papers the other day and commenced reading an article in it in regard to your remedy for social evils. Before I was aware of it I had read the paper through, but although the Socialists seem to claim that they have a remedy for the whole catalogue of social evils, and some of them I noticed were emphasized in particular, I saw no reason made of the drink habit. Do you claim that your proposed social system is a remedy for this? Or do you ignore it altogether, not believing it to be one of the greatest social evils, as we claim it to be?

Socialist—We do not claim that the Socialistic or fully organized system of production and distribution is in itself not only a solution, but the ONLY solution of the liquor problem; and it is for this very reason that we seemingly ignore it. It is simply one of the many evils which will be a thing of the past after the adoption of the Socialistic system.

Prohibitionist—I understand that, in a word, your system consists in the public or people's ownership of all the means of production and distribution. Will you please explain to me how this is going to solve the liquor problem?

Socialist—Certainly. Now you will agree with me that the first step in dealing with any evil consists in ascertaining the cause of its existence, or the motives men have in perpetuating it. We find that the most apparent motive in this case is the love of the liquor itself; but we rarely find a natural love of drink, it usually being an appetite originating in small beginnings and gradually acquired through repeated indulgence, so we see that in order to make drunkards, we must first have the drink. This makes it necessary that we go back a step and try to find what motive there is in placing liquor before men. You will agree with me again that there are few kinds of business that pay so large a profit as that of the manufacture and sale of liquor. It is just here that we find the deepest and strongest motive for carrying on this business. Indeed this motive is so strong that saloon keepers have been known to give away drinks to boys in order to create an appetite for liquor, and thus add to their number of customers. It is this, THE LOVE OF GAIN, which is the very root of this evil as it is of so many others, and it is by striking at the root that the Socialist proposes to solve this great question. He proposes to do this by changing the system of the manufacture and sale of liquor from a means of private profit to that of a public function, thereby destroying the incentive to wholesale drunkard-making.

Prohibitionist—Yes, but if the public manufactures and sells liquor we shall have it as much as if it was sold by private parties, therefore, we shall still have drunkards. For men will drink liquor as long as it is possible to procure it. I can see no way to solve the problem except by national legislation, which shall have for its object the total abolition of the entire liquor traffic.

Socialist—Would you have solved the problem then? You would simply be pruning the diseased branches while letting the root (the incentive to private gain) remain intact. So long as this remains, liquor will be made and sold in VIOLATION OF LAW as it now is in states having prohibitory laws. And also on account of this same incentive, officials can be bribed to let the law remain unenforced, thus adding another evil to those already existing. So you see, your party might elect its candidate for president and a majority in congress without solving the problem of intemperance; for so long as the root remains, the tree will constantly spring up anew.

On the other hand, by abolishing all private ownership in the traffic we destroy all incentive to private gain which is the foundation on which the whole traffic rests. The saloon, being no longer a source of profit, would disappear, and with it the temptation constantly before the young to take the first glass which we know is almost invariably the beginning of the downward career which ends in the drunkard's grave. Another advantage of public ownership would be that liquor would be made and sold by the people in quantities proportionate to the demand. And since the question of gain would be eliminated there would be no inducement to any adulteration, therefore, only the very purest liquors would be manufactured, which would of course greatly decrease the injury resulting from their use.

Prohibitionist—I can see how Socialism would practically abolish the saloon, the brewery, the distillery and adulteration of liquor, but the love of the stuff would still remain, and we should have many of the evil effects, although the quantity of liquor used and the number of people using it would be greatly diminished.

Socialist—True; and liquor would be manufactured and sold as long as there was any demand for it, but just as soon as the public sentiment favored discontinuing its manufacture and sale it would be discontinued; since under a Socialistic system the people through direct legislation would be the law-makers.

Prohibitionist—Then, as I understand it, your system would solve this problem by eliminating the profits of the business, and by placing the legislative power in the hands of the people so that they could enact measures to completely do away with liquor in any form when public sentiment or the will of the majority favored it?

Socialist—These are the two principal means by which we would deal with the question, but there are several indirect ways in which our system would tend to work the complete annihilation of this evil. In the first place, it would mean the abolition of poverty, the relation of which to this evil is aptly put by Miss Willard when she says that "Twenty-one years of experience have convinced me that poverty is the prime cause of intemperance." Also Ganton, who is not a Socialist, puts it even stronger when he says: "Drunkennes, like all other social diseases, has its tap-root in ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Consequently, any attempt to abolish drunkennes by summary legislation which does not operate upon and through the industrial and social conditions of the masses is necessarily unsound and impracticable." Then again, since poverty is the principal cause of ignorance, and this in turn is responsible for the lack of natural refinement among the masses, our system would raise the moral and intellectual tone of the people, thereby creating a feeling of repugnance toward such a brutish habit as that of drunkennes.

Prohibitionist—I think I can now see the true remedy for this evil, and I think also I can appreciate your statement that the Socialistic or fully organized system is the only remedy for it. Now what action would you ad-

that we prohibitionists should take in this matter? Socialist—You should first of all apply yourselves to an earnest and honest study of the principles and tenets of Socialism; for by so doing you would not only learn the true cause and remedy for this evil, but for many others that are vexing the greatest thinkers of today; then you should come out boldly as Socialists, placing yourselves in the forefront of the fight. And when the battle is finished and the victory won, you will have the supreme satisfaction of having faithfully done your part in the greatest revolutionary movement which the world has ever known, in its efforts to attain "Peace on earth and good will to men." H. G. R.

The Noble Industry of Killing Children.

Three small children, all boys, the smallest perhaps six, the biggest perhaps ten years old, were looking with flattened noses through a restaurant window.

They were studying the strange creatures who order whatever they want to eat, and eat as much of it as they can hold.

These three children belonged to the class known as street Arabs—a very foolish description, considering that the Arab has all the fresh air, all the sunshine, all the sleep, and all the health that he needs.

Everybody has seen such children looking through glass at things to eat.

Have you ever thought of the eating that is done by the children themselves when it comes their turn to keep life going by putting something in their stomachs?

Have you ever thought of the great American industry which is based on the wholesale destruction of such children?

It will interest you probably to watch in the streets the eating of these miserable Arabs. Sometimes they eat sausages soaked in the vilest ketchup and made of the most indigestible materials.

Sometimes they eat candy made of imitation sugar and real plaster, with poison for color.

Sometimes they drink lemonade made of citric acid, which easily eats away the lining of their stomachs and gives them a sensation worth a penny a glass.

Between times they smoke cigarettes, which sell for five cents a "pack," and are especially prepared and especially poisoned to make cigarette fiends of the children, and to make of them also early candidates for the potter's field.

Would it be "yellow" journalism and vile Socialism to suggest that laws should be passed to prevent the systematic poisoning of poor children?

If we can form laws and appoint inter-state commissions to regulate the dealings of railroads between states, might we not take a little trouble about the human beings who are killed off year after year for the sake of a very few dollars' profit on each corpse?

Adulterated foods of all kinds, adulterated milk, poisonous tobacco, death-dealing liquors—these things ANY man may sell to ANYBODY.

But it is forbidden to sell arsenic outright.

Since we forbid selling sudden death to a man when he is willing to take it, why do we not forbid selling him death in small doses without his knowledge?

Would it not be a good idea to begin by supplying children with decent food at a decent price, even at the risk of destroying that splendid American industry which lives on the destruction of children's health.—New York Journal.

A Recollection by J. W. Boyd.

Let me paint you a picture, not one born in the fevered imagination of a malcontent, nor the pessimistic creation of one who sees the world through a glass darkened by misfortune and adversity, but a picture from real life, with no fine exaggeration, and no shade darkened to an unnatural degree.

Imagine a man, tall, noble, strong in character, full of that sentiment that make men great, one who recognized in every man a brother, one who knew this well enough to not upon this knowledge; a man who had sacrificed on the altar of liberty not only four of the best years of his life, but the health and strength of his young manhood as well.

His little homestead was not large enough to produce a living for himself and family, his health would no longer permit the continuous strain necessary when one has sold his labor to another.

Near this home lay a field of several acres owned by a man perfectly willing to sell on easy terms, a small payment down, the rest secured by a mortgage on this field and on the home place.

Not long after the purchase was made, the white-winged messenger of peace came into that little home, and laying his cool hand gently on the fevered head of the father, lovingly lulled him to sleep, to rest.

The mother and her little children were left to fight the battle of life alone, so utterly alone that the poor, young mother sunk beneath the burden. For months, loving friends expected that she too would pass over the border into that unknown land.

Before she was well again, the mortgage not only became due, but the time of redemption had passed. The man holding it saw that the mother could not pay it, and that he could enrich himself by foreclosing at once. This he did.

One cold, raw day in early spring the mother and her babes, with their little household goods, were by the proper officials, set out upon the public highway.

Can you imagine the feelings of that young mother? She, with not yet strength to support herself, with two helpless babes depending on her alone for support; without a roof to shelter them; driven from a home that was by all moral right their own, can you wonder that in that moment she lost faith, not only in man, but in the great God himself?

Who is the most to blame—she who first made such things possible, or we, who quietly give our consent to the perpetuation of such injustice?

Clews on Trusts.

Henry Clews, the Wall street banker, has been thinking some of trusts, and in his circular of January 4 thinks this:

"In this connection it is important to watch the workings of the trust experiment. These organizations exert a powerful control over prices, which if used in the same fashion as in copper, will produce corresponding results. Those who control these trusts and have securities which they would like to sell may easily be tempted to hold prices at artificial levels, to dam up the natural forces of supply and demand, until such schemes collapse from inherent unsoundness. The trust system appears to have worked very smoothly under prosperity, and it will be interesting to watch its course when the markets begin to move in a downward direction, as they certainly will in due season. There is a vast mass of these securities in the market undigested, and they will be the first to feel the effects of reaction."

"Some Reflection on Anarchy."

The Kansas City Star in a recent editorial, makes some sensible remarks on this much discussed subject, as follows:

"You cannot extirpate ideas by legislation. Laws never made men and women virtuous." This declaration of Recorder Goff in an address on Anarchy, delivered the other day before the Nineteenth Century club, of New York, is significant of the rapidly growing conviction in the minds of many thoughtful people that law is powerless to cope with anarchy and the crime it incites.

Of the great mass of magazine articles and editorials which have been written recently proposing remedies for anarchy, the most authoritative agree that the only way to prevent anarchy is to quit producing it. The laws which congress will enact at this session will not suppress anarchy. If they have any effect at all they will more likely stimulate than check it. For it is precisely in those countries where the most rigid repressive measures prevail that anarchy is most violent.

Law begins at the wrong end. It deals with effects instead of causes. It lops off the branches instead of eradicating the root. An ancient writer of foreign travels tells of a weed which grows the faster the more it is trod upon. Evil is like this weed. The more it is stamped upon by penal codes and pruned by legislative enactments the ranker becomes its foliage.

The faculty of law was one of the strongest beliefs of Thomas Carlyle. "You cannot abolish slavery by act of parliament," he said, "but can only abolish the name of it, which is very little." And this assertion was made subsequent to the formal abolition of slavery by the British parliament.

The views of Tolstoy along this line are interesting in connection with the attempt of congress to suppress anarchy. He points to Christ's command, "Resist not evil," and interprets it as a declaration from Christ to the world which may be freely translated thus: "You believe that your laws reform criminals, as a matter of fact they only make more criminals. There is only one way, to suppress evil, and that is to return good for evil, without respect of persons. For thousands of years you have tried the other method; now try mine; try the reverse."

Statistics bear out the belief of these great men. Despite our fast swelling volumes of criminal statutes, our ever increasing jails and penitentiaries, our daily improved locks and safes, our army of police and prosecutors, crime continues. Last year an eminent New York student of crime astounded the country by the revelation that criminals cost the United States above \$600,000,000 annually. This is more than three times the cost of maintaining Germany's great standing army. It is a greater sum than the value of the wheat or cotton crop of the entire country.

The people are awakening to the fact that something must be wrong with a system of government which produces such results. In a country where a "submerged tenth" is an admitted element, is it any wonder that among the men, women and children forced downward into that dark region an occasional one strikes back, even though he strikes blindly, ignorantly, wickedly?

"If you examine into the history of rogues," said John Ruskin, "you will find they are as truly manufactured articles as anything else, and it is just because our present system of political economy gives so large a stimulus to that manufacture that you may know it to be a false one."

Murder is a heinous crime. So is that type of anarchy which contemplates death and destruction. It should be the desire of every one to rid his country of this and of every other form of evil. But his first duty is to ask whether he is in any way responsible, and having found where the responsibility lies, begin there with the remedy. If someone attacks a man's foot or hand or other extremity, he would be foolish to suppose it had no connection with the rest of his body, or to imagine he could cure it by applying lotions to the sore (a mere symptom) instead of seeking the cause within his system.

Anarchy is merely a symptom of a disease whose origin is in the body politic and the only cure for it is a remedy which goes to its source. The physician who would propose to leave contagion where every passerby could become infected with it, and deal only with its victims, would not be tolerated. Neither should the statesman who proposes anti-anarchist legislation which begins at the wrong end.

The social system which will guarantee employment to every man who is able and willing to work, and compensate him with the full product of his toil, will practically banish anarchy. Surely there is enough work to do to feed, clothe and shelter 75,000,000 people, and every man should be allowed to help. The conditions which impel men to write communications to newspapers about the impossibility of securing work are the conditions which breed anarchy, and every man who upholds such conditions must shoulder a part of the blame for the woeful results which follow.

Two Items from Current News.

Henry G. Davis, a former United States senator from Maryland, telegraphed a gift of \$100,000 to his grandson, who was born a few days ago, the son of John T. Davis, of Elkins, W. Va.

Mrs. H. H. Bedgood, 2866 Rochester avenue, Kansas City, took five little boys to the Humane society this morning and asked that something be done to care for them. The boys' ages range from 5 to 13 years. A girl of 14 years is trying to care for the sick father of all these children in a miserable home in the East bottoms. The boys say that they came to Kansas City two weeks ago with their father from Dewitt, Mo. The father, John T. Greenwood, has rheumatism, and is unable to leave his bed. The family has lived for the last week on the charity of neighbors. The Humane society wishes to find homes for the boys and girl.

The Socialists of Maine met at Skowhegan on January 15, and nominated Comrade Chas. L. Fox for governor. Candidates for congress were also nominated, and the boys expect to put up a strong fight.

YOU WILL BE PROUD... Of that gold sovereign watch which will be given to the comrade coming in "Madison Week"—Feb. 1 to 7—with the largest list of parties. It will become an historic relic of the strenuous time just preceding the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. List of subscribers received between these dates on Jan. 1 on the watch.

Some Duties of a Government.

BY JOHN RUSKIN.

The first duty of government is to see that the people have food, fuel and clothes. The second, that they have means of moral and intellectual education.

Food, fuel and clothes can only be got out of the ground, or sea, by muscular labor; and no man has any business to have any, unless he has done, if able, the muscular work necessary to produce his portion, or to render, (as the labor of a surgeon or physician renders) equivalent benefit to life. It indeed saves both toil and time that one man should dig, another bake, and another tan; but the digger, baker and tanner are alike bound to do their equal day's duty; and the business of the government is to see that they have done it, before it gives any one of them their dinner.

While the daily teaching of God's truth, doing of His justice, and heroic bearing of His sword, are to be required of every human soul according to its ability, the mercenary professions of preaching, law-giving and fighting must be entirely abolished.

Scholars, painters and musicians may be advantageously kept, on due pittance, to instruct or amuse the laborer after, or at his work; provided the duty be severely restricted to those who have high special gifts of voice, touch, and imagination; and that the possessors of these melodious lips, light-fingered hands, and lively brains, do resolutely undergo the normal discipline necessary to ensure their skill; the people whom they are to please, understanding, always, that they cannot employ these tricky artists without working double-times themselves, to provide them with beef and ale.

The duty of the government, as regards the distribution of its work, is to attend first to the wants of the most necessitous; therefore, to take particular charge of the back streets of every town; leaving the fine ones, more or less, according to their finery, to take care of themselves. And it is the duty of magistrates, and other persons in authority, but especially of all bishops, to know thoroughly the numbers, means of subsistence, and modes of life of the poorest persons in the community, and to be sure that they at least are virtuous and comfortable; for if poor persons be not virtuous, after all the wholesome discipline of poverty, what must be the state of the rich, under their perilous trials and temptations? But on the other hand, if the poor are made comfortable and good, the rich have a fair chance of entering the Kingdom of heaven also, if they choose to live honorably and decently.

Since all are to be made to labor for their living, and it is not possible to labor without materials and tools, these must be provided by the government, for all persons, in the necessary quantities. If bricks are to be made, clay and straw must be provided; if sheep are to be kept, grass; if coats are to be made, cloth; if oakum to be picked, oakum. All these raw materials, with the tools for working them, must be provided by the government, at first, free of cost to the laborer, the value of them being returned to them as the first fruits of his toil; and no pawnbrokers or usurers may be allowed to live by lending sea to fishermen, air to fowlers, land to farmers, crooks to shepherds or bellows to smiths.

When the lands and seas belonging to any nation are all properly divided, cultivated and fished, its population cannot be increased, except by importing food in exchange for useless articles—that is to say, by living as the toy manufacturers of some independent nation, which can both feed itself and afford to buy toys besides. But no nation can long exist in this servile state. It must either emigrate, and form colonies to assist in cultivating the land which feeds it, or become entirely slavish and debased. The moment any nation begins to import food, its political power and moral worth are ended.

All the food, clothing and fuel required by men can be produced by the labor of their own arms on the earth and sea; all food is appointed to be so produced, and must be so produced at their peril. If instead of taking the quantity of exercise made necessary to their bodies by God, in the work appointed by God, they take it in hunting or shooting, they become ignorant, irreligious, and finally insane, and seek to live by fighting as well as by hunting; whence the type of Nimrod in the circle of the Hell-towers, which I desired you to study in Dante. If they do not take exercise at all, they become sensual and insane in worse ways. And it is physically impossible that true religious knowledge, or pure morality, should exist among any classes of a nation who do not work with their hands for their bread.

The use of machinery in agriculture throws a certain number of persons out of wholesome employment, who must therefore either do nothing or mischief. The use of machinery in art destroys the national intellect; and, finally, renders all luxury impossible. All machinery needful in ordinary life to supplement human or animal labor may be moved by wind or water; while steam, or any mode of heat power, may only be employed justifiably under extreme or special conditions of need; as for speed on main lines of communication, and for raising water from great depths, or other such work beyond human strength.

No true luxury, wealth or religion is possible to dirty persons; nor is it decent or human to attempt to compass any temporal prosperity whatever by the sacrifice of cleanliness. The speedy abolition of all abolishable filth is the first process of education; the principles of which I state in the second group of aphorisms following.

All education must be moral first; intellectual secondarily. Intellectual before—(much more without)—moral education, is, in completeness, impossible; and in incompleteness a calamity.

Moral education begins in making the creature to be educated, clean and obedient. This must be done thoroughly, and at any cost, and with any kind of compulsion rendered necessary by the nature of the animal, be it dog, child, or man.

Moral education consists next in making the creature practically serviceable to other creatures, according to the nature and extent of its own capacities; taking care that these be healthily developed in such service. It may be a question how long, and to what extent, boys and girls of fine race may be allowed to run in the paddock before they are broken; but assuredly the sooner they are put to such work as they are able for the better. Moral education summed when the creature has been made to do its work with delight, and thoroughly; but this cannot be until some degree of intellectual education has been given also.

Intellectual education consists in giving the creature the faculties of admiration, hope, and love.

These are to be taught by the study of beautiful Nature; the sight and history of no-

ble persons and the setting forth of noble objects of action.

Since all noble persons hitherto existent in the world have trusted in the government of it by a supreme Spirit, and in that trust, or faith, have performed all their great actions, the history of these persons will finally mean the history of their faith; and the sum of intellectual education will be the separation of what is inhuman, in such faiths, and therefore perishing, from what is human, and, for human creatures, eternally true.

Destruction of Family Life.

The labor of woman today in industrial pursuits, means the total destruction of the family life of the workingman. The total number of women engaged in occupations in 1880 was 3,712,144, an increase of 2,066,956, or 125.5% since 1870. Of this number, 3,102,608 were wage workers. Women thus engaged are not free from household duties, it simply adds a new burden to her weary lot. She is torn from her family of little ones, who, perhaps, are entrusted to strange hands, or left to run in the streets, while she seeks the factory to aid the husband in securing the daily bread. In place of the family life thus destroyed, the apologists of the present order are pointing to the day nurseries as compensatory institutions, which, in reality, are only devised for the purpose of accelerating the separating of mothers from their babes. Do not be deceived by such miserable substitutes. The Socialists demand the abolition of the system that makes it necessary for the wife to aid the husband in eking out an existence. This condition of the family is begetten of capitalism. The introduction of machinery has eliminated the necessity of strength and skill, thus opening the way for the employment of women and children, and so making it possible for them to earn their own subsistence. This done, and the wages of the man could be safely reduced to the level of his own keeping (formerly he had to get wages sufficient to support the whole family, otherwise he could not propagate himself and raise up new labor power for capitalist use), and thus compel women and children to turn themselves into instruments of exploitation. This has given the capitalist an added advantage by the increase of labor power in a market already overstocked. Thus our present system destroys the home, the safeguard of purity and righteousness.—Chas. H. Vail.

What Are we Coming To?

This is the question the San Francisco Argus propounds, after recounting the following incident:

A stock broker left \$33 on his chair in the stock exchange, and when he went to seek it, it was gone. A lawyer who was fraudulently collecting money for a Christmas dinner, has been arrested and jailed.

What are our respectable criminal element going to do? How can they "turn a trick" and make a decent living if their domains are to be invaded in this way by the speculative and legal professions?

Is there not room enough in the mining share business for the operations of the brokers without such barefaced acts as the appropriation of actual money? Have customers become so scarce that these honorable gentlemen, forgetting the ethics of their profession, must pilfer from each other? And then, where are our probate courts? Are their doors closed against the rising stars of the legal fraternity? Are there no more Piper estates or Downing estates or Erickson estates or Sullivan estates, or a hundred more dead men's estates to be legally looted, or is all the booty confined to the favored attorney of the court, and are our young sprigs of the law cast upon the cold charity of the world?

The line must be drawn somewhere. Let the lawyers and stock brokers confine themselves to their own lines and give the professional thieves a half a chance. It is indecent and unjust to break into their field of operation when the opportunities in the other lines are so numerous and so varied.

Hastening the Inevitable.

The merrings of the interests of the various competing railway systems of the country inevitably must bring the question of government ownership directly before the people as a political issue has been evident ever since the "community of ownership" movement became of such importance as to invite public attention and discussion. The recent merger of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Burlington railways has served to emphasize the fact that the interests of the public demand that the government take over the railways—that private ownership and operation of a public service is incompatible with the best interests of the public.

In its report to congress two years ago, the inter-state commerce commission took occasion to warn the railway magnates that unconsciously they were making government ownership inevitable. The commission did not say so directly, but the inference was plain that it considered the consolidating of the railway systems of the country to be inimical to private ownership.

It is reported that it has dawned upon President Roosevelt that the railway magnates are forcing the question of government ownership to the front. He is said to have told J. Pierpont Morgan that unless he abandons his merger schemes they will result in making the control of railways one of the leading issues in national politics. And once the question is brought before the people and thoroughly discussed, it will be made plain that government ownership offers the only solution. Though they do not seem to realize it, Morgan and his associates are hastening the inevitable.

A Likely Story Indeed.

Omaha, Jan. 18.—One of the two men captured in an attempt to rob Cliff Cole's gambling house made a confession today to Chief Donohoe. He gave his name at first as "Jones." Later he told the chief that his real name was Robert Limeriek, and that he had a family living in Council Bluffs. Limeriek said the holdup of the gambling rooms was proposed to him by Williams, whom he met in Ames, Neb. He gave the details of their arrangement and said he consented to assist in the job because he was out of employment and his family was starving.

A man in high standing in Philadelphia, himself a man of wealth, when presiding at a public meeting recently, stated that a professor in a school of some note had lost his position on account of a monograph which he wrote in relation to the street railways of that city. This monograph was temperate in tone, and its scholarly character elicited commendation on all sides. We need not go into the merits of this particular case, but we cannot fail to notice disquieting rumors in regard to the attacks upon freedom of speech, which are an outcome of private ownership of public utilities.—North American Review.

A SOUVENIR

For Meritorious Work for Socialism. Every week until further notice the Appeal will give a GOLD WATCH to the club...

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

Please give me some concise and comprehensive figures to show that the wealth of the country is concentrated in fewer and fewer hands...

Here are two other authorities that bear on the same point, showing concentration of wealth in the hands of a few...

The Rev. Father Anthony Kubla, of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Kansas City, Kan., prepared a short sermon in his church yesterday morning...

FATHER KUHLS ON SOCIALISM.

The Rev. Father Anthony Kubla, of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Kansas City, Kan., prepared a short sermon in his church yesterday morning...

FATHER McGRADY REPLIES.

Bellevue, Ky., Jan. 23, 1922. Dear Comrade: A writer in a recent issue of your paper...

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

By Lawrence Gronlund, 364 pages. No better exposition of Socialism has ever been written...

The Japanese government is considering the purchase of nine of the principal railways for \$4,500,000.

A New York newspaper gives a big scare head to an item announcing that Millionaire Stevens works side by side with skilled and poor mechanics in a New York machine shop.

The Ohio board of health has issued an edict against paper money of all kinds. It has decided, after a thorough investigation...

The "white slave" trade of Europe is one of the leading industries of Germany and other continental countries, says a cablegram from Berlin last week.

Any one who has a grudge against a soldier in Austria may, apparently, bring about his imprisonment and disgrace by sending him a Socialist paper or pamphlet by post.

England is now telling the United States what a good friend it was to us in time of "need"—when the Spanish warships were cruising around in American waters.

In a recent magazine article Prof. Ely says: "I have seen one investigator after another start with prepossessions in favor of public control of private corporations...

The Appeal has received advance sheets of "Push," a new monthly, to be issued March 1 at California, Mo., fifty cents per year...

Miss Josephine Hardy, of Albany, N. Y., is heiress to a snug fortune, through the death of her grandfather. The young lady, so the fact was brought out during the court proceedings...

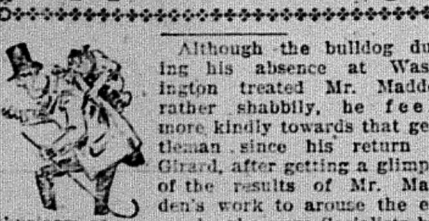
A San Francisco paper points out that salt is a necessity to the human animal. Without it people become weak and diseased.

Publicity as a remedy for the trusts, may do what license has done for the saloons, and government supervision for the banks.

FATHER McGRADY REPLIES.

Bellevue, Ky., Jan. 23, 1922. Dear Comrade: A writer in a recent issue of your paper...

Appeal Army



Although the bulldog during his absence at Washington treated Mr. Madden rather shabbily, he feels more kindly towards that gentleman since his return to Girard...

Twelve yearlies from Comrade Mattos of Ogden, Utah.

Twenty yearlies from Comrade McLeane of St. Louis.

Ten yearlies from Comrade Peterson of Sioux Falls, S. D.

Eighteen yearlies from Comrade Freeman of St. Paul, Minn.

Twenty-six yearlies from Comrade McCoy of McGregor, Iowa.

Twenty yearlies from Comrade Stover of Spring Forge, Pa.

Twenty-one yearlies from Comrade Mangnand of Laramie, Wyo.

Comrade Kennedy of Brockton, Mass., gets to bat with six yearlies.

Ten yearlies from Comrade Wegg of Chicago. The Chicago list is growing very fast.

Ten yearlies and an order for ten postals from Comrade Sison of Ainsworth, Neb.

Twenty-five scalps from Comrade Estby of Akeley, Minn. And the Fiji sang, "It's Coming."

Comrade Nichols of Skaguay, Alaska, sends five yearlies. "A frosty tribute to Madden" he calls it.

We are now ready to fill all orders for Warren's "Cartoons and Comments." 100 copies for \$1.50.

Comrade Emons of Greenfield, Ill., sends five yearlies. He says those little red stickers done the work.

Ten yearlies from Comrade Rickstrow of Guthrie, Okla. They never stop coming from Oklahoma.

Comrade A. C. Voak of Biloxi, Miss., sends in an order for a bundle of five for one year and twenty yearlies.

Don't fail to order a hundred copies of Warren's "Cartoons and Comments." It's a daisy. 100 copies for \$1.50.

Twenty-three scalps from Comrade Pathe of Fernwood, Chicago. He says "You only have Madden to thank for this."

The Albuquerque, N. M., Socialist club will take a bundle of 1,000 Appeals each week until after the spring election.

Comrade Cornelius of New Haven, Conn., adds a few more votes to the Socialist party by sending in ten yearlies.

Your propaganda outfit is not complete unless you have a few copies of "Cartoons and Comments" by Fred D. Warren.

"Look out for the bulldog until you get these names on the list," writes Comrade Curtis of South Omaha. He sends ten yearlies.

"It is dead easy to get game if you use the proper ammunition," says Comrade Jackson of Jonesboro, Ark. He sends five yearlies.

"A Socialist is sadly crippled without a cartridge belt well supplied," writes Comrade Roe of Omaha. He renews his bundle of five.

Comrade Wilson of Shelby, Mich., gets to bat with fourteen yearlies. This comrade can talk as well as fight.

"I have been a populist, but intend to work for Socialism hereafter," writes Comrade McFadden of Plainville, Ind. He sends six yearlies.

"This is my week's work for justice and right," writes Comrade Young of Floral City, Fla., on the bottom of his list of twenty-four yearlies.

"I have a few catching Socialists in this town and hope to get more," writes Comrade Binger of Waukegan, Ill. He sends five yearlies.

"We have just got out a new edition of Warren's 'Cartoons and Comments.' Its one of the best things out for propaganda. \$1.50 per 100 copies.

COMRADE A. M. DEWEY'S NEW BOOK.

"The Ideal Republic,"

Objections to Socialism Met and Answered.

Will Be Ready for Mailing the First Week in February.

You know Mr. Dewey's style, and know that he treats the subject of Socialism in a manner easily understood by the average man...

This book should have a circulation of a million copies. There are a large number of persons in your town into whose hands this book should be placed.

There is but One Way the Appeal has to Do It—Through You—Start a dozen copies and keep them circulating.

CONTENTS:

- Socialism Defined. Who are Socialists? Why the Writer is a Socialist. How can Socialism be introduced. Why Mechanics and Artisans should be Socialists. The American Farmer. Protection to Life and Limb. Ammunition and Inventive Genius. Waste of Industrial Energy by Competition. No Menial Labor Under Socialism. The Trust Problem. The Franchise Question. "Captains of Industry." Condition of Wage Workers. Higher Education. Expanding Each Other. The Question of Money. The Rights of Property. The Postoffice Deficit in 1901. "Weak Spots in Socialism." The Temperance Question. Fraternity Societies. Economic Equality. Model City of the Future. A Vision of Victory. PER DOZEN, \$1.50.

ers to your paper when we can get the individual to stop a moment and read a few of its remarks. This comrade sends eleven yearlies just to show how easy it is.

"Here are the names of ten men," writes Comrade Simpson of Indianapolis, "who are willing to have their reason appealed to on account of any doctrine which will teach, or enable them to better their condition."

A. J. H., Chicago: "It is easy to get subscribers if you work in a shop and read the Appeal to the men during the noon hour. Try it." This comrade is a woodworker and has demonstrated that his plan is a good one.

The bulldog, in order to square matters with his Washington friend, wants to act as the principal spokesman at the presentation scene, which will take place Monday, February 10th on the north porch of the National capitol.

Comrade Menard of New Orleans sends eight scalps. The movement is growing very fast in the Crescent City, if the number of subscriptions coming from that point is any indication and the Army editor believes that it is.

Oswald H. Beckman, M. D., Astoria, Ore.: "Someone, I know not who, has subscribed in the past year, for the Appeal to Reason for my benefit. Whoever he may be I thank him for it, and now subscribe for it on my own account."

W. J. Stewart of Arkansas City: "I have received my beautiful souvenir gold watch and am very proud of it. I am an old ex-freight and passenger conductor and have a very fine gold watch that I have carried for years, but I think most of my Socialist watch."

R. R. Rustine, Morning Mine, Mulien, Idaho, says: "Have received the souvenir gold watch and I cannot see how any comrade can afford to be without one. I would not take ten times the price for mine, as I could not get another one with the part that counts."

John Senter, Mohler, Idaho: "One year ago I was the only man here who would declare himself a Socialist, now there are several good workers in my neighborhood, and there are many more that are budding and will bloom in due season." He sends ten yearlies.

That irrepresible Minnesota telegrapher gets in again with a list of twenty yearlies. He writes: "I now have permission from Mr. Madden to 'come out and play' and will proceed to plant some seed, with a view to raising some Socialists. I enclose twenty kernels and indicate below the places to plant them."

Comrade Anderson of Ashwood, Ore., sends ten yearlies, orders ten postal subscription cards and writes: "I believe Ashwood has more Appeal subscribers according to population than any other town in the United States." The mailing list shows twenty-six subscribers at this postoffice. What is the population?

Comrade W. C. Benton, state organizer for Kansas, writes enthusiastically of the growth of Socialism all over the state. Last week he organized a local at Wichita of twenty-six members, and had a rousing meeting at Kingman. He says the Kingman "gang" are as wide-awake a lot of Socialists as he has struck.

Robert W. Rachel, of Muskegon Heights, Mich.: "Kindly send me a few more subscription blanks and as soon as I get over all the abuse and slander I was subjected to last week I will start out again. I know there are several thousand people in this city who don't read the Appeal."

The "Madden" incident has fired the Louisville, Ky., gang in good snape. Comrades Wells and Sincere both get in with clubs this week and are coming again "Madden Week." Louisville comrades should bear in mind that in case they run out of Appeal subscription cards they can always get a supply of Comrade Stevens, 311—6th Street.

Comrade Aumend of Warren, O., gets to bat with another club. The little city of Warren has as wide-awake lot of Socialist workers as can be found in the state of Ohio—they never get tired. Warren now has ninety-four subscribers to the Appeal. The Fiji says: "I'll bet dey'll hab a right smart start on the second hundred when dat 'Madden Week' is ober."

T. J. Shelley, Greer, Idaho: "Many old timers were grieved at the passing of populism for they had great respect for the old lady, but I looked upon her as a link in the chain of evolution. She done her work well and has left us her beautiful daughter—Socialism—just budding into womanhood—indeed, she looks quite womanly since Madden has put her in long clothes."

W. P. Metcalf, Albuquerque, N. M.: "We need lecturers. We have had three since starting our club. Can you put us 'next' anybody traveling to or from the coast. We can turn out an audience of three or four hundred at any time on the two or three days notice. We have got the thing started and want to keep it whooping. Can you suggest any way in which we can get in touch with speakers going to or from the coast over the Santa Fe Route."

H. L. Spradling, St. Louis: "I am willing to admit that the 'scum' has been removed from my eyes and I fully realize the need of improvement in our social and industrial system. I used to think the democratic party offered the only means of salvation, but the Appeal 'got in its work' and you can consider me 'one of the gang' from forever henceforward." And the bulldog smiled as the Fiji marked down another tally for the "stray copy."

A Massachusetts comrade writes that the boys may forget on Saturday night to go to the laundry after a clean shirt, but that they never forget to go to the post-office after the Appeal. Joe Ash, Des Moines, Ia.: "I didn't think about Socialism until Brother Wheeler gave me a copy of the Appeal. That was about the 10th of December, and it struck me hard. I thought it over and on the 1st day of January I swore off on 'the old party'."

You'll find that Comrade Dewey's new book, "The Ideal Republic," will touch a spot in your propaganda work. Per dozen, \$1.50.

8 copies one year to one address..... \$1.20
10 copies one year to one address..... \$1.50
25 copies one year to one address..... \$3.75
50 copies one year to one address..... \$7.50

SONG OF THE TRUST.

I like a stupid voter,
I need him in my biz;
He elects my men to office,
And I tax him as I please.

Up in Chicago there is quite a strong movement to head off the Socialists. Catholic labor unions are being organized for the purpose of keeping workingmen in line. T. Thiel, a leader in the new movement, in recent interview in the Chicago Tribune says: "The difficulty today is that labor disposed to listen to the high-sounding phrases of the Socialists without studying see the motive that prompts them."

A pray, Mr. Thiel, what motive have you covered back of the high-sounding phrases of the Socialists? Evidently, you have studied it out. Tell us. What motive have Socialists to tell the workers that Socialism will benefit them? Will it help the Socialists without helping the other fellow? If Socialism is a good thing, all will be benefited. If Socialism is the reverse, the Socialist will come in for his share of the evil the same as all others. The fact is, that Mr. Thiel as the class he represents, can understand the motive in the acts of men towards their fellows except that prompted by self-interest. It is this fact which makes him suspicious.

"We want to see men think for themselves, not go off after false gods," continues kindly Mr. Thiel. That is, he wants them to think and act as he thinks. The false god he would warn them against are the so-called false gods which our colonial ancestors warned against, the same false gods which in every age are pointed out by the upholders of the prevailing system to warn people against inaugurating any change. The effect this warning has had in the past has been to accelerate the movement against which it is directed. Socialists will see much to encourage them in this attempt on the part of the established Catholic church, assisted by the Episcopalians, to "head off" the movement towards Socialism. Keep up the work, comrades. Every one approached by these ecclesiastics and warned against Socialism desire to read and know more of that which is so "awful." See that they are supplied with the proper literature.

We hear a good deal about American capital being invested in European countries, and the fact is pointed to as an evidence of our growing greatness. The fact there is not an American dollar being invested in any foreign country. The surplus products—the two billions of unconsumed products—in this country are being used by capitalists who have possessed themselves of it without returning an equivalent—as a credit to establish or possess themselves of the machinery of production in other countries. As this surplus is largely owned by foreign capitalists, it means that they are simply transferring their factories to more favorable countries. England and Germany are contemplating the establishment of a protective tariff—this means that manufacturers can more profitably erect factories in those countries and manufacture for home consumption than they can to manufacture these goods in America and send them abroad in competition with the favored home product. The old capitalistic game is narrowing down to a pretty thin edge.

The Appeal next week will contain a strong argument for the introduction of the initiative and referendum—direct legislation—by Haynes, of Los Angeles, Cal. Direct legislation is an important phase of the work of Socialists, and it should be kept before the people at all times. When the people have opportunity to vote on the laws under which they live, then will they commence to be free men.

The Appeal has fitted up book and pamphlet printing facilities as good as any house in a nation, though not nearly as extensive. It has fitted it up for Socialists. It has linotype, stereotyping, book presses, book folder and every labor-saving appliance. Books, pamphlets and circulars are being gotten out by Socialists with increasing frequency. Let the Appeal offer its services to you.

Two handsome gold watches will be given away next week—one goes to Mr. Madden, accompanied by the names of all the comrades who come in with clubs between the dates of February 1 and February 7, and the other goes to the comrade getting in with the largest list.

The Ohio State Labor Commissioner in a report shows that female labor is so cheap that their living expenses are thirty-eight cent more per week than their wages! Yet they are expected to be chaste! And people who of themselves Christians vote to uphold such a system! Do they ever read the documents that their officials publish? Of course they will believe what Socialists tell them—even if Socialists should declare that 2 and 2 make they would not believe it.

Comrade E. Beckus, assistant in the International School of Social Economy, will spend next week or so in Arizona on his way to San Francisco, and will make an effort to have a convention called and a territorial organization formed. He is an energetic worker, and it is to be hoped that the comrades will ally second his efforts to start the ball to rolling. Comrade Beckus arranged to speak in the following cities on his way to the coast: Jan. 21—Galena, Kan.; Feb. 1—Joplin, Mo.; Feb. 2—Webb City, Mo.; Feb. 3—Haskell, Okla.; Feb. 4—Lawrence, Kan.; Feb. 5—Haskell, Okla.; Feb. 6—Lawrence, Kan.; Feb. 7—Lawrence, Kan.; Feb. 8—Lawrence, Kan.; Feb. 9—Lawrence, Kan.; Feb. 10—Lawrence, Kan.

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