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# Appeal to Reason.

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The Appeal Army consists of 15,000 comrades, and it is the grandest army in the world, fighting the grandest battle the world ever saw.

There are three things that every man must have before he can stand forth and truthfully proclaim himself a free man—religious liberty, political liberty, and industrial liberty. The birth of Martin Luther marked the dawn of religious liberty; political liberty was achieved in America when our forefathers gave to the world that immortal document—the Declaration of Independence—and then successfully defended its principles against the armies of King George.

The human race has now come to the last ditch—wage slavery. Industrial freedom lies just on the other side, and future history will show that the Appeal Army was the Moses that caused the waters to roll back and let the children of men pass over in safety.

It has been suggested that the Army comrades be given some token to identify them as Appeal Army comrades. Acting on this suggestion, the Appeal has placed an order for 15,000 buttons of special design. These buttons will be numbered consecutively, commencing with number one. Who wants number one? Don't all speak at once. There is only one button numbered ONE. Only one comrade can have the honor of wearing button number one. Who shall it be? To settle the vexed question it has been decided to inaugurate a friendly contest of the Army workers, and to further add to the interest, button number one will be made of SOLID GOLD.

This solid gold Appeal Army button number one will be awarded to the comrade sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions from March 1 to March 14, inclusive. Expect that your lists must reach this office on or between those dates.

The purchase of postal subscription cards will not count in this contest.

And don't forget that a souvenir GOLD WATCH will be given away each week as usual.

When the contest for button number one has ended, the work of distributing the rest of the buttons will be taken up. But that is another story, and will be told next week. Watch for it. Are you coming?

In fancy, I see you smile, as you lay down this paper, and picture to yourself how the "gang" will stare when they see you wearing that SOLID GOLD Appeal Army Button No. 1. The watch to be presented Mr. Madden will be sent to him this week, together with a letter to which will be attached the names of all the comrades who helped make "Madden Week" the biggest in the history of the paper. A copy of the letter will also be sent to all the comrades who came in that week. It can be preserved as a souvenir which will have an added interest as the years roll on.

There is nothing more pleasing or helpful to the capitalist than the spirit of those who class themselves Socialist but will have nothing of public ownership until the same day, the same hour, the same minute, the Socialist and have elected men to every office from constable to president. The capitalist knows that such Socialists prevent the coming of the time when the working people shall have their own. It prevents the attention of the public from the principles of public ownership—it disgusts those who are looking somewhere for relief. The adoption of public ownership will be a growth and development. It will not at first be democratic, but it must be first before it can be democratic. Such papers claiming to be Socialist is denounce any move toward public ownership until the Socialists have elected all the offices, are foolishly playing into the hands of the capitalist. I say this in charity, for if they know better then they are wickedly wrong. They must be simply fools, and the sustaining of such papers by Socialists only injures the growth of the movement. Think of the position of men saying they are in favor of public ownership of the means of production and distribution and then opposing the public ownership of them! The people as a whole, are opposed to private monopoly. Their party leaders will not tell them a remedy. Then the best point of attack by the Socialist is to show them how the public ownership of these monopolies will benefit them. This will get them interested in the principles of public ownership, which will show them that all industries can be owned beneficially by the whole people, and then the democratic management of the industries will follow. It is absurd to assume that democratic management of the industries can precede the public ownership. The Socialist cause is less in danger of defeat from the capitalists than from such rattle-brained advocates as oppose the public ownership of monopolies. Let public sentiment once force several monopolies into public ownership and the people will have more interest in politics, for it will touch them more closely than it now does. And when it touches their purse it will quicken their thoughts. The Appeal can afford to ignore such flies that attach themselves to its chariot wheels, and imagine that they are the whole thing.

The Kansas City Journal upholds the action of the president in threatening dismissal of any public employe who shall directly or indirectly attempt to get an increase in pay. It says such importunities are annoying to congressmen, and ought to be forbidden by law. Which raises several other questions. Most of the legislation, most of the work of congressmen, is in the interest of pensioners who are trying to get an increase in pay. I note that the congressman from this district was quoted in the Congressional Record fourteen times during December, and in each and every instance it was about a pension. Will the rule of the president apply to pensioners? Does such action "annoy congressmen"? And what about the bill to increase the pay of the president and congressmen and the cabinet—whose pay is now large enough to be most eagerly sought after? The constitution plainly says that the right of petition to government for a redress of grievances shall not be prohibited—but then what is a little thing like the constitution? The congressmen are beset on all hands, at all times, and by many means, by men and women lobbyists—but the rule does not apply to them. The rule is simply to give the congressmen more time to listen and work for the corporations that hire lobbyists. Washington City is a den of corrupt lobbyists hiring congress to steal away the rights of the people. Would that the president should apply his rule to them and the people will rise up and bless him.

This issue of the Appeal is delayed, owing to the non-arrival of paper ordered two months ago. The Appeal has had orders out for four cars of roll paper since December, but owing to the manipulation of the market by the trust, it is almost impossible to purchase paper at all. This edition is being printed on the presses of the local papers of Girard, using flat paper of which the Appeal, fortunately, has a carload in its warehouses. Although running night and day, it will be impossible to print but a small portion of the edition. Comrades who get a copy should explain the matter to those who do not get their paper. Have just received word from the mill that the first car has passed St. Louis en route, hence the Appeal will be all right next week.

An Associated Press dispatch from Nashville says that the laundry built by the University of the South was burned shortly after its erection; when the faculty made preparations for rebuilding they received a large number of letters telling them if they did the University itself would be burned. The people around the University live off the washings from the students, and do not propose to lose their means of living. Think of the ignorance, stupidity, that commits arson, to remain in the most degraded slavery, and yet votes to uphold the established order of things! The ignorant want to be slaves; they hate being free; and they are kept in that state of mind by their rulers—for the cunning rule the ignorant.

Socialism is not destructive—it is constructive. It would in a spirit and feeling of intense love for the happiness of all, construct a social system based on industry, that would beautifully house, clothe, feed, instruct, rightly, and entertain every son and daughter of God—and all are of God. It aspires to a realization of the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth, that the Christ prayed for—and that without creed or cult. Socialists believe that the millennium of the Christ was not the insane vagary of a disappointed man; but a thing to be realized here and now. That it is a working hypothesis for every-day life and action. Who does not get this inspiration falls short of the Socialist ideal.

"Please inform me why the clergy get half-fare railroad rates."—S. P. B.

For the same reason that lawyers, legislators, congressmen and prominent politicians do—to prevent their saying anything against the extortion of these monopolies. Besides, it gives color to the great piety of the wicked railroad managers. They use religion as they do the people—to make money out of it. You see, if the clergy were real shepherds of the people, they would not see their flocks extorted from by the monopolies. If they received no favors from the railroads they would have no interest in keeping silent while the wolves devoured their charges. Passes and half fares are given as bribes—there is no other motive for the giving. Thoughtless or servile people only put themselves under obligations in corporations that are public enemies.

A citizen, lawyer by profession, named W. S. Smith, was elected judge of a court in Cincinnati by the votes of workmen. The kind of timber the working people vote for is illustrated in the action of this citizen, by his enjoining, under penalty of prison, any union man from trying to persuade any other citizen from working for any employer! Enjoins them against free speech! Well, it's no wonder the rich are becoming millionaires, when the working people insist on electing men who serve the capitalists so faithfully. Old English law made it a felony for workmen to belong to a union at all, and the way things are going we will soon have that law re-enacted, if in fact, the judges elected by the workers who serve the masters, have not already made it a crime to belong to a union. Boys, keep out of politics! It might injure your union! Your union is so effective, while voting for the masters.

You are a republican or democrat or populist. You are citizens of a common country and wish the best possible conditions of life to exist in this country and the world. You want to see everybody happy and contented. I know you do. When you oppose the Socialist program it is not in a spirit of wanting things bad, but you do not see that what we advocate will make things better. If you did, you would be with us. In every person is the good, no matter how much bad is on the surface. You are not so bad as you see things "through a glass darkly." You are not lacking in patriotism, in love, or any of the good elements—you have them all covered up by false ideas of the nature of things. What has changed the minds of others will change yours if you will investigate. There is a fear in men at certain stages that they will be convinced that something they now believe right is wrong. They fear to investigate. Investigation leads to knowledge. Knowledge is the thing that life is for. Heaven could not be Heaven if it were composed of ignorance and conflict. "Read not to believe or criticize, but to weigh and consider."

The retail grocers' convention at San Francisco resolved to buy no goods of any wholesaler or jobber who sold to consumers! Think of that conspiracy, will you? The consumer is the meat of the retailer, and must not be allowed to escape. They assume that they have a property right in the consumer, much as the master had in slaves, and on no account must the consumer be permitted to have the same privileges as themselves. They ought to boycott the government for selling stamps to the consumer, instead of selling to the wholesaler to first make a profit. These retail grocers have organized to protest against the parcel post, which would prevent the railroads and express from extorting the people, because it would enable the people to save money by buying in the cheapest market—which is virtually a demand of not allowing the people to buy stamps as cheap as the retailers. If the people had a parcel post it would enable the producers who are a hundred to one more than the retailers, to better market their products. It would enable the fruit growers of California to get twice as much for their fruits and enable the people each to buy twice as many. So it seems to me that this action of the California retailers is nothing less than treason to the people of their own state. But the people are divided into parties, while the retailers have no politics, but money.

"What is the attitude of Socialism toward 'Chinese exclusion'?"—A Reader.

"Socialism is a universal law of harmony for the human race. If it were in China, there would be no Chinese question. They would prefer to live in the Flowery Kingdom, and would not leave home to get a living. They come here to work because this country has not yet arrived, because of the newness of it, to Chinese private ownership of opportunities. Under Socialism, the lands, machinery and exchange here would belong to the people. They would be governed by the workers democratically—that is, the workers in each industry would make the rules governing the operation of such industry. If such workers should not desire the Chinese to work with them, of course the Chinese could not find a place to apply their labor, and could not come here. Until the coming of Socialism, I think that the Socialist, while having sympathy for the Chinese, should throw their influence to keep them out until the workers here shall have secured control of their own means of employment—for the Chinese will be used by the capitalists to beat the Americans into submission. They prefer them because they have been degraded into submission and have no votes. The influx of millions of such ignorant workers will cause horrors on horrors in this country. While admitting the natural right of Chinese to live on the earth anywhere, such as we claim for ourselves, we sometimes must do things not to our liking that good may come of it. For instance, I do not like to patronize the sugar, oil, steel, transportation and other trusts; I do not believe in them so long as they are privately owned, but what am I to do? I must patronize them or perish. I do not believe in the private ownership of the earth of the machinery—but the only way I can live my being, as things are, is to own a home and own the machinery of the office. Otherwise, I could not carry on my life work. Just so, I would have the Chinese stay out of this country until the workers shall have been educated to own and operate this country. The Chinese would not injure us under Socialism, even if they came, for they would have only the results of their own labor and would have none of anybody else's. They would carry home with them, if they returned, the seeds of industrial liberty that would soon tear down their superstition and slavery. For the present, close the doors to the Chinese. This is only a personal view. Socialism itself is a principle that does not take into consideration the color of people. It has to do with industry and the giving of the workers the full products of industry.

"You say that soldiers are non-producers, but 'what would we do in case enemies would 'attack us? How can we depend on the great 'admirals and generals to use their brains 'when there is nothing in it for them?'"

F. C. MILLER, Chicago, Ill.

Let me repeat it that money never secured good service. Work that is done for money has always been bad work. For money, no man could be a great poet, artist, or scientific man. It must be natural for the man, else it could not be done well. This country did not have an army when it revolted successfully from the great British empire. The occasion produced the men of superior talent and interest than English money could hire. In the present struggle of the Boers they have produced greater generals than the English. It has required an overwhelming force to even remain in South Africa. The same is true in the Philippines. People when attacked, will defend themselves; there will be liberty "in it" for them. That is more than money. But if the world were Socialist there would be no wars. It is not the working people who want war—it is the capitalists who can make money out of it, either directly in furnishing supplies, or indirectly in prospective trade. But PROFIT is always at the bottom of every war on one side or the other. When profit is abolished, war will cease to be. Why did Spain want to hold her colonies? Because the Spanish people profited? No; but because some of the Spanish people—the rich and the royalty—profited. Again, the Swiss method of military could probably be adopted. Every Swiss citizen has his arms and equipment in his own home. They are a part of his citizenship. Every man is a trained soldier—that is, they are trained like our ancestors were trained, on "muster days." Then no enemy at home or abroad would dare to attempt to oppress. Cowards and the rich always attack an unarmed, helpless people. England would not have attacked the Boers had they been as numerous as Briton, even though less armed. Competition in industry develops the fighting spirit, and makes for war. Co-operation makes for brotherhood, mutual interest and peace.

"Should I find oil on my farm, would Socialism take it as public property?"

W. A. WESSLING, Nebo, Mo.

Under Socialism the land would belong to the public and the oil would be on the land of the public. If you were to discover oil, and more oil was needed, the public would develop it, and you would not be kicked out by the Standard Oil Co. and its railroad conspirators. Every citizen would be benefited by the discovery, just as they are now by every discovery in the science of medicine, which is never patented and is free for every physician to use. You would have every want supplied before you found the oil, and the private ownership of the oil would give you no added pleasure or development. You and yours would always be beyond the fear of want—if you were willing to serve society in some useful capacity in return for what society did for you. Oil would be found on the land of the public, and the public would have the benefit of its own.

Corporations are making 45 years the age limit for employment. As working people only receive enough pay to buy a little questionable food and shoddy clothing, this position of the trusts makes them assert that a man after 45 is not worth enough to keep him. Compare that with the worth of a black slave. Did you ever hear of a slave master who did not consider his slaves worth anything after they were 45? Under the "free" labor system, white men with skill are not counted worth as much as black men in their ignorance. Great system for the wage slaves to vote for and die for! The black men were mostly trying to get away from their master and get into Canada—the white slaves are scouring the country to find a master who will give them enough to eat for their labor. Funny, isn't it?

A joke is being printed in the papers about monkeys being taught to pick cotton. But there is no need of monkeys. There are white and black people who are cheaper than monkeys. They will pick cotton for less than any one can live decently on. Like workers in other vocations, they are the monkeys that gather millions of wealth for their masters, and satisfied with poorer service in return than the rich give their dogs.

If tariff is a good thing, why will this government allow cable communications with Europe? Why praise the Marconi wireless cable? Do not these things help to facilitate the communication and cheapen the costs of importing articles? Why not put the navy to destroying the merchant marine so that it will be more difficult to get goods into this country? That is just what tariff does.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The postoffice department today received word through the state department that the Peruvian republic had abolished the payment of postage on all kinds of newspapers, which hereafter, will be transmitted free in that country. [Until last year all papers passed free through the mails in Canada; now the rate is only half what it is in this country. The rate in other countries is less than here. This shows how much better this country is managed than some others, and how it favors intelligence.

"With bare feet and bleeding from contact 'with the crust of silt on the snow, or prodded only by rags in pieces of carpet, twenty 'poor children, thinly clad and shivering and 'crying in their misery, stood for nearly four 'hours Thursday morning in the street in front 'of the school board office, on Main street, between Ninth and Court.'"—Cincinnati Post, Jan. 30.

"As ye have done it unto the least of these so ye have done it unto me." There is a picture of your alleged civilization. Nice, isn't it? Proud of it, no doubt! Glorious free country! Prosperity rampant! The well-fed, well-livered stewards of the children feasting in fine offices, with their hands deep into the public treasury, and twenty millions of innocents standing barfoot in the cold sleet and snow waiting the pleasure of the monsters! And they claim to be Christians! They believe in private ownership that produces just such conditions. They believe public trust is a private snap. If there were only a real hell with fire and brimstone for such! But then they are the eminently respectable class! The conservative class! Working people, why will you vote the same principles as such men who see the babies, the tender little ones, treated worse than beasts—little ones of the working people only? Ye gods! have you minds that you see not the cheat the rich teach you?

"Two men in a shop both getting \$3 per day. 'One lives on \$1.50 per day, thereby saving '\$1.50, while the other spends his as fast as 'he makes it. When the one gets \$500 saved 'up the other one wants to borrow it of him. 'Is it your opinion that that money should be 'loaned without any interest, but simply as 'a loan, to the other man? Is that 'one of the tenets of Socialism? Why should 'we pay rent for a house? In the same article it speaks of the Duke of Plas Toro having 'a large rent roll, as though it was wrong in 'him to do so. Do you mean to advocate that 'he should furnish them a house, land, tools, 'etc., for nothing? Would you do it? If you 'had made or inherited lots of money would 'you give it all away to any one who asked 'it of you?'"

I. MORRIS, Denver, Colo.

Socialism does not contemplate the loaning of money or houses at all. That is the way we do now. It would hardly be sensible, even under the present system, for the frugal man to loan his money to the shiftless. He would not get it back. Socialism does not advocate men giving their property away. They are opposed to private capital. If they gave their capital away would it not still be private capital in the hands of others? We advocate a system that would provide public capital for all the people to work with—lands, tools and exchange. Then no one would be under the necessity of borrowing to make the opportunity of employing himself. You do not take into consideration that Socialism means an entirely NEW structure, having nothing in common with the present. The public should provide houses, shops and farm work for the whole people (themselves) just as it provides schools for the children. Then who would pay rent to an individual, when he could use his own property? You will find your questions satisfactorily answered in Gronlund's "Co-operative Commonwealth."

"Please explain how Socialism would arrange 'for those who would like to travel through 'other countries in different parts of the 'globe.'"

A. W. BENSON.

Chilliwack, B. C.

The government does not have any trouble in paying the expenses of its rulers in other countries today. Under Socialism the government would be the producer and distributor of all wealth. The exports would be exports of the nation, not of a few corporations, and the foreign people would give of their services for them just as they do today. Such service today is represented by the labor in producing articles that are imported to this country—including also the service rendered to Americans in traveling in Europe. To put it commercially, the exports would be represented by credits in other countries, which credits would call for exchange or its wealth equivalents. This would enable our nation to write bills of exchange in Europe just as the great banking houses do today. All citizens who desired it could travel in Europe—today only those who own the tools the people use, can travel. Under Socialism all people will be truly king and capitalist—today a few only are. Under Socialism every child would be traveled during its school years, as a part of its education. The nation would own the railroads, the ships, the hotels—everything would belong as much to these scholars as anybody. Travel in Europe should be a part of the education of every child, for each child would get impressions peculiar to its individuality and would benefit this nation—its nation—by having this knowledge. People from other countries would travel in this country in the same way—by their government or banking houses arranging with this government for a personal service check for the travelers for a given time, which would be paid in the same way as our travelers abroad. This PRINCIPLE is explained in Bellamy's works.

"Under Socialism would a man have to be 'contented with the vocation assigned to him, 'or could he choose for himself that which he 'liked best, and would he also have to be 'contented with the wages allotted him?'"

LOUIS A. KOON, Williamsport, N. D.

Unless society (the employer) puts its workers at that which they are best fitted, it will lose, and the worker himself will lose. Men and women do the best work at that which they like best. Under the present lack of arrangement men have to do what the capitalists will let them. They have little or no choice in the matter. Under Socialism the children will be given an industrial as well as an intellectual training. The schools will prepare them for the work they have to do as members of society. The teachers will not only make careful note of the child's disposition and its liking for some vocation, but will cultivate that trait in the child, which will have the advantage of working at many vocations until its liking will be certainly known to itself and the teacher. The child will be given its choice. In after life should this taste change, should the man or woman develop marked ability for some vocation, then it will not only be to the interest of the person but to society as well, to have it change its vocation, for it will be more worth to society to have the benefit of this new trend or development of character. There is no provision for this classification under the present industrial anarchy. To your second inquiry: Each worker will receive according as he has employed himself in the service of the whole people. If he is idle, he will receive nothing—if he is diligent, he will receive all he can use—that ought to satisfy him—and will. He will be bound by no rules he has not had a voice in making. Today he is bound by rules made by the few for the government and control of the many. All these matters have been carefully studied out by the greatest thinkers the world has produced. The reason you have to ask them is the reason I had to ask them when my attention was first brought to the subject—those who govern us have prevented the government discussion of the matter by controlling the public print. I often feel that school children leaving the school at 18 should know much more of the problem of life and government than I do at 48. That they do not, is because the schools are dominated by the capitalistic rulers and prevent the studying of those subjects that would develop thought in the children.

The firm of Miller & Lux own 14,500,000 acres of land in California, nearly all of it improved. To let the mind grasp what these figures mean, to show how the rulers and lawmakers have permitted the earth to become private property, requires comparisons. It is equal to Massachusetts, AND New Hampshire, AND Rhode Island, AND Connecticut, combined! It is three times the size of New Jersey! It is as large as Greece, and almost as large as Ireland! Talk about the king of Greece. He owns but a fraction of his realm—but here are two men in a republic permitted to own ALL the land as great as Greece! They can compel any person to leave their kingdom by compelling to sell or rent their land for 200 feet to rest on. Talk about English landlordism! Talk about royalty! Here are two men permitted by the votes of the people in their state to have the power to drive tens of thousands of people out into the world homeless and starving. Thousands can eat only by the permission of these kings or their agents. No king ever had that power over such a vast territory or people. Yet this is America! This is the land of the FREE! In New Zealand the people voted on this matter. They put an increasing tax on such holdings, and made it hot for those who would monopolize the earth. The earth was not made for a few people, but for all. It was not intended that a few should own the earth and the rest should be compelled to work for them. The title to these lands has never legally passed to Miller & Lux. They were grants of the King of Spain to corrupt and tyrant courtiers. To own the land is to own the people who must use that land. All kings know this from the earliest history. But the common herd have not been taught this truth. But I am not blaming Miller & Lux. As long as the land is to be private property, they might as well hold it as you. It matters not how few or many own the land, to the fellows who own none—to the children born today or tomorrow. The people have a right to make laws for their benefit. If the money influence of the great landlords—greater than Europe has—were not in evidence at the legislature in California at every session, this crime against the people, this outrage in an alleged republic, kingship in reality, had been wiped out. Is there not enough honesty and intelligence in some of the press of California to agitate and keep this matter before the people until it shall be wiped out of existence? Does the purse of this kingly corporation reach into all the sanctuaries that teach the people? It requires a great deal of repeating to get the people to realize this crime against them.

A dispatch from New York shows that the Standard Oil Co. has been paying twice as much dividends as the public has been aware, and that its capital stock is \$200,000,000, instead of half that sum. It has been paying \$40,000,000 in dividends a year instead of \$20,000,000. The people have to pay \$40,000,000 a year more for oil than it is worth. But they prefer to pay it to the Standard Oil Co., than to have it go into their own treasury, as it would under Socialism. The people have to pay 5% interest on \$800,000,000 before they are permitted to use oil—and yet they claim they are not bonded!

"Please tell me how I can draw my money, 'after one year, if I buy money orders at 'home postoffices or elsewhere?'"—Reader.

After a year you will present your order to the postoffice on which it is drawn. The postmaster will fill a blank and forward the same to Washington City, and the department will send you a check on the U. S. treasury for the amount. That check is as good as the postal order and is as safe a manner to keep your savings.

One of the effects of the postal ruling has resulted in the raise of the express rates on return publication to two cents a pound. It was formerly one. That is what the raise in rates is done for. Isn't it singular that the express companies can carry mail matter at less than Uncle Sam and make big dividends while Uncle Sam is losing? Can you see the cost? The express companies are virtually running the postoffice department.

A SERMON: Each Appeal Reader Will Make His Own Comments.

TEXT: "You clothe the walls of your houses and leave the poor unclothed; the naked walk at your gates, and your only thought is of the marble with which you overlay your floors; he begs for bread, and your horse has a golden bit. Costly apparel delights you, while others lack food. The very level in your ring would protect from hunger a mass of people."—Saint Ambrose, Bishop of Milan. A. D. 375.

A writer in a recent issue of the Woman's Home Companion describes as follows the beautiful residence of William C. Whitney, one of the patriots of the United States, who distinguished himself during the reign of Grover L. as secretary of the navy. Mr. Whitney is also a member of the Standard Oil company, one of the most successful philanthropic and charitable institutions in the United States, at whose head is the name of John D. the pious. The descriptive article of this beautiful palace should be an inspiration to all good, loyal citizens, for, as a writer in a recent number of an eastern metropolitan newspaper points out, "We should be proud of our millionaires—the real American aristocracy—and their immense holdings." Read it, anyway, follows:

"The word palace has ever been associated with royalty, but the money princes of this country have insisted on Americanizing it, and today they vie with one another in the creation of residences which shall surpass anything and everything that the old world has known.

Cincinnati Daily Post: With feet bare and bleeding from contact with the crust of snow, or protected only by rags or pieces of carpet, twenty poor children, thinly clad and shivering and crying in their misery, stood for nearly four hours Thursday morning in the street in front of the school house on Main street, between Ninth and Court. At that office shoes are distributed to children of needy parents in order that they may attend school. George Goodman, the clerk is in charge.

per Fifth avenue, for it is really only a remodeled building that has occupied its present site several years. It is upon the interior that the distinguished ex-secretary of the navy has lavished his inexhaustible supply of dollars, displayed his exquisite taste and gratified his ambitious ideas. His plan was to draw upon all the world and upon every century, and yet to blend those styles into an harmonious whole. He has succeeded.

"He has imported from Italy, that inexhaustible museum of antiquities, many of the designs and decorations for his Fifth avenue home. A section of carving in marble from one of the oldest of the Borgia palaces supplied the model from which the grand staircase is fashioned. There is a ceiling of carved oak which was brought intact from an old Florentine monastery; and there is another ceiling—the one in the grand entrance hall—that is copied from one place. etian bod- 36 of tap- tions Hon- ure, carvings, curio, and relics from every conceivable locality where art treasure could be discovered.

"The main entrance is on Sixty-eighth street, and has gates of iron and bronze that were imported from the Doria Palace, at Genoa. They are masterpieces of workmanship, and are beautiful beyond description, so that one stands appalled by the magnificence of the place, even before the threshold is passed, and you are confronted by an old stone gateway, which forms the frame for a beautiful door of glass and metal. This gateway was found in Florence, and is most striking.

"When you have passed the door of brass and crystal you are on the landing of the entrance stair-case, which takes you down a few steps into the reception hall, with its floors and walls of Italian marble. The quiet, short stairway you have just descended terminates with newels formed in Cupids of marble, and you are told that these self-same Cupids once decorated a palace in ancient Athens. They are so exquisitely carved that one at once feels that they are not of modern design, but were the product of the age when Cupid and Psyche, Venus and Adonis, Orpheus and Eurydice were real to the imagination of the Greek. These newel Cupids are there on something more than mere ornaments; they are gods, for they were carved by a sculptor who believed that he was reproducing images of existing deities.

"The marble used in this hallway was especially selected, and is from the quarries of Steia, Itria and Kanemora. The hall itself is low and spacious, and at its head stands a carved Italian mantle from a Florentine palace. Beneath it is a great fireplace, and even the arched architrave from ancient Rome stands at this side of the hall. It is used as a gigantic flower pot, and within it are growing palms. On the opposite side of the hall is another arched architrave of Egyptian origin. This is filled with exotics, also.

"Beyond it—that is to say, to the left, as you enter the house—are the offices of Mr. Whitney's private secretary, and also a reception room that is less pretentious than the great hall. This is done in rococo style, with grilles of white and gold. The decorator has somehow imbued it with an atmosphere of welcome that is indescribable.

"From the reception room you approach the grand stair-case of the mansion, of which mention has already been made. It ascends through the center of the house, and is most imposing. Its owner aimed to possess something unlike anything else in the world, and he succeeded. The accion which supplied the model, and which was found in the Palace of Caesar Borgia, in Rome, is the only 'old' thing about it; but so exact is the reproduction of the design that the whole immense fabric appears to have come from that ancient Roman house.

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"Through a wonderful corridor in burnt oak you pass to the ball room. The remarkable thing about this apartment is that it was brought from Europe practically intact. The walls came from the chateau of Phoebus d'Albret, near Bordeaux, which was built in the time of Louis XIV. These walls, which are exquisitely decorated, were taken from the chateau to Paris during the regency of Louis Philippe, for use in one of his favored rooms. The panels are surrounded by carved frames touched with designs in gold. The ceiling alone is modern, but it harmonizes perfectly with the other appointments. It is a mammoth fresco done in the Louis XIV. style. The musician's gallery—called by Mr. Whitney 'The Gallery of Monkeys,' because the design suggests the gambols of these little creatures in their native haunts—occupies the upper part of the room, and is wrought iron, and cost fifty thousand dollars. The hangings of the ball room are of red velvet. The wall panels are furnished with appropriate paintings; the windows are of beautifully colored stained glass. Returning again to the head of the grand stair-case; you turn to the left and are confronted by an elaborately carved door, which leads to one of the most beautiful, and certainly to the most charming, nooks in the house. This is the library. It is fitted entirely with carved wood-work that came from an old Italian chapel. It can hardly be called a nook, however, for it includes a space thirty-two feet long and twenty-six feet wide. The quaint figures of the carvings, taken from the chapel of a monastery, are still doing penance for their sins, as they were in those days so long ago when cowed monks kneeled upon stone floors before them. The figures are black and highly polished, and they growl at you as if protesting against the seeming incongruity of their surroundings. The book cases are made in the same design, and the work is splendidly done. You tread upon a priceless Persian rug, which covers the floor, and you may gaze until your eyes are weary upon rare and appropriate paintings, each one of which represents a fortune to the average person. The 'cozy' feeling which infects one upon entering the room is no doubt partly to be accounted for by the profusion of easy chairs and low sofas, though much of it is due to the presence of the books. Next to the library is another room of the same dimensions, hung with red brocade velvet. This room is the salon, in common parlance, the parlor or drawing room is the parlor or in of Italian marble and is very old. The ceiling is deeply paneled and beautifully decorated to harmonize with the rest of the room. There are rare paintings on the walls, among them being an exceptionally fine specimen of the work of Guido; but perhaps the most noticeable of the pictures is Hopper's 'Dancing Girl.' Here, also, is the one hundred thousand dollar Vanduyke lately purchased by Mr. Whitney. It is a portrait of William Villiers, Viscount Grandison.

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Pompeii, and the whole thing is indescribably beautiful. The ceiling, of crystal and gold, imparts a curious effect of subdued sunlight. "It is impossible to do justice to all the furnishings of this magnificent abode. The mind cannot grasp in one day or in one reading their extent and value. There are priceless treasures within those walls, and some of them were purchased many years ago. They represent journeys involving hundreds of thousands of miles and the researches of years. To obtain many of the art treasures regular detective work had to be resorted to; and when the desired article was discovered the purchase price was often a mere bagatelle, when compared to other expenses involved in its transportation to the city of New York. Italy is jealous of its antiquities, and much of Mr. Whitney's collection came from that country. It is not presumptuous, therefore, to wonder if many of the articles imported by him from that region did not greatly exceed in their final cost the price given to the original owner.

"The greatest treasure in the house is a genuine Raphael, which Mr. Whitney purchased in London after outbidding two governments—the English and the German—in the battle for its possession. It is the portrait of a young man who wears the dress and cap similar to those in the well known portrait that Raphael made of himself. The eyes are large and luminous, the hair is long and golden, the face is oval and tapers at the chin, although it loses nothing of its strength. It is said to be the lost portrait of Angelo Doni, which until recently had been described only by tradition, and was supposed to have been destroyed. Art lovers tried in vain for many years to trace it, and it was finally discovered in a private art gallery in Venice. Now many millions will not be sufficient to purchase it from its present owner.

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How the Farmers Busted the Trusts.

A writer in the February issue of the Review of Reviews gives the following interesting account of how the farmers of a Kansas county organized a co-operative elevator and busted the elevator octopus in that particular locality. It is reprinted in the Appeal simply to show the power of co-operation. What these farmers have done in the way of marketing their grain, can be done with every article used by all the workers in the country. It illustrates that the people can do for themselves what they have heretofore delegated to private corporations. These little incidents are but examples in the arithmetic of Socialism. After awhile we'll get up into the higher branches of the subject, and then we will wonder how we were so simple as to allow a few fellows to "do" the great American people. But we are learning, and there is a lesson contained in the following extracts from the article, which you should see that your farmer friend is made familiar with:

Within the past four years there has arisen in some of the grain growing states of the west what is known as the grain trust. This is not an incorporated combination of capital, but in several states is simply an association of several hundred grain dealers who are governed in their business by certain arbitrary rules, and this association has become sufficiently powerful in many localities to dictate to the farmer the price at which he shall sell his grain, and to prevent him from disposing of it to any one except a representative of the combine. This has brought the trust problem directly to the farmer's door. He is confronted with the dictation of trusts, not only in the purchase of their products, but also in the disposition of his own. He is compelled to pay whatever they choose to ask for what he buys of them, and he must accept whatever they choose to pay him for what he has to sell.

The so-called grain trust is the result of evolution. A few years ago, at all railroad stations in the grain producing regions of the west were from one to ten grain buyers. There might not be a village of fifty inhabitants; but if it were in a rich grain region there would be one or more grain elevators, each owned by an independent grain buyer. In addition to these, in good crop years, there would probably be a number of truck buyers—men who owned no elevators, but who purchased the wheat in the farmer's wagon and had it loaded directly into cars. The farmer was the autocrat, and made his choice of buyers, and the man who offered the most got the wheat. Competition was keen—and buyers often paid more than the market really warranted. The system was a good one for the farmer, but it frequently proved disastrous to the buyer.

And there were other things with which the grain buyers had to contend. In good crop years there was the almost inevitable car famine. To correct these evils the elevator owners of Kansas formed a state association in 1897, and similar associations have also been formed in other states. Soon after the organization was perfected, some of the active members conceived the idea that the operations of the truck buyers were a hardship on those buyers who had their money invested in elevators. The association passed resolutions asking commission men on the boards of trade in the large grain centers to refuse to handle the business of shippers who did not own elevators, and it further adopted rules instructing members to refuse to ship grain to any commission firms which shut the truck buyers off from a market in Kansas City and some other grain centers, but it still left them free to ship to mills and distant points which could not be controlled by the association. To still further stop the business of truck buying, the association asked the railroad companies to formulate a rule refusing cars to shippers unless the grain to be shipped was on the right-of-way of the railroad ready for loading when the cars were ordered, a request to which the railroad companies acceded. As it was impossible for the truck shippers to comply with this rule, it effectually stopped their business.

HOW COMPETITION WAS STIFLED. Another matter which the association sought to regulate was competition between two or more members in the same territory. The farmer must sell his grain, it was argued, and with the truck buyers shut out, the elevators were bound to get the grain anyway. At the meeting of the association in January, 1899, competing members at the same price each day that

The People at Work:

Some Things They Are Doing for Themselves.

The Chicago water system is owned and operated by the municipality. It cost \$33,000,000 to build, and last year paid net, over \$1,500,000, with water rates lower than any other city in the world where private ownership prevails.

"I thoroughly enjoyed my visit to Glasgow," says a returned commercial traveler. "The municipal conditions there, I believe, are more nearly perfect than in any other city in the world, with the possible exception of one or two cities of New Zealand."

All past experience goes to show the wisdom of keeping the highways under public control. At first blush the idea of a country establishing an electric railway may seem startling.

Those who have been watching the fight for free school books in Illinois and other states, where the idea is opposed by the same element that fifty years ago opposed the public schools on the same grounds as now advanced against the free text books, will be gratified to learn that the movement is growing rapidly and that in a few years every state in the union will furnish free books to all its pupils.

Glasgow is the second city of Great Britain. Its population is 750,000, or 900,000 with suburban towns. In respect to municipalization of industry it is probably the leading city of the world.

The results of these extensive experiments in public ownership have been the development of an active local patriotism, the purification of improved conditions of labor, better health, cheaper and better service, remarkable increase of business, diffusion of power and benefit, and a new impulse to noble ideals—the tendency being to the ideal of public service for the personal aggrandizement.

In the public baths the charge for a swim, as you like, is four cents, twelve tickets for thirty-six cents—boys and girls under thirteen, two cents and twelve tickets for sixteen cents. Special reduced rates for school classes and associations of young people. Clubs can get the exclusive use of the bath for one night weekly between 9 and 10 for \$1.00 (which admits forty members), and a charge of two cents for each person beyond that.

Hardly less useful, as Dr. Shaw says, in the use of cleanliness, are the public laundries. Four cents an hour a woman may have "the use of a stall containing an improved steaming arrangement and fixed tubs with hot

and cold water faucets. The washing being quickly done, the clothes are deposited for two or three minutes in one of a row of centrifugal machine driers, after which they are hung on one of a series of sliding frames which retreat into a hot air apartment. If she wishes, the housewife may then use a large roller-mangle, operated like all the rest of the machinery, by steam power; and she may at the end of the hour go home with her basket of clothes washed, dried and ironed.

Most important of all her undertakings perhaps are Glasgow's public tramways. The general manager, Mr. John Young, has recently revised and brought down to date a condensed statement of the facts drawn up by me two years ago for the use of the Citizens' Committee of Boston. He also sends the report for 1897-98. These documents, with the writings of Dr. Albert Shaw and Sir James Bell, and the "Report of the Massachusetts Rapid Transit Commission," supply the data on which the following summary is based:

1. The hours of labor were reduced from twelve and fourteen to ten hours per day, and from eighty-four and ninety-eight to sixty per week; wages were raised two shillings per week, and two uniforms a year were supplied to each man free—a voluntary improvement of the conditions of labor showing a policy exactly contrary to that of the private companies.

2. Fares were reduced at once about 33%—the average fare is below two cents, and over 35% of the fares are one cent each—a voluntary movement in the direction of cheap transportation, disclosing once more a policy precisely contrary to that of the private companies.

3. The service was improved—an editorial in the Progressive Review, London, November, 1894, says: "The tramways of Glasgow have been made the finest undertaking of the kind in the country—judged both by their capacity to serve the public and as a purely commercial enterprise."

4. The traffic is greatly enlarged, doubled in about two years, by low fares, good service and the increase of interest naturally felt by the people in a business of their own.

5. Larger traffic and the economies of public ownership have reduced the operating cost per passenger to 1.32 cents, and the total cost, including interest, taxes and depreciation, is 1.55 cents per passenger. When the private company was collecting 2.84 cents per passenger it declared that only 0.24 of a cent was profit. Now the city collects 1.78 cents and still there is about a quarter of a cent clear profit, and this is with the horse power, which makes the cost per mile at least 20% more than the electric system.

6. The profits of the business go to the public treasury, not into the pockets of a few stockholders. For the year ending May 31, 1898, in spite of the extremely low fares, there was a clear profit of \$189,070 above operating cost and all fixed charges, interest, taxes, depreciation and payments to the sinking fund. In round numbers the profits above operating expenses and ordinary fixed charges were \$240,000 and the profits above operating expenses alone were \$500,000.

We are told that the conditions are different in America, and inferences must not be drawn from Glasgow. Let us see. It is true, of course, that it would not do to say that as Glasgow has a one and three-fourths-cent fare, therefore our roads can be operated on a one and three-fourths-cent rate.

1. In public business here, as elsewhere, the workers are freer, get more pay and fewer hours than the employees of the great private monopolies. The public service is good; the charges are very low, and the profit, if any, belongs to the people.

2. The change from private to public ownership of a great monopoly means a change of purpose from dividends for a few to service for all. This change of purpose is the source of the improvement under public ownership in respect to cheaper transportation, a better paid and more contented citizenship, a fairer diffusion of wealth and power, etc. This change of purpose will accompany the change to public ownership here as well as in Europe or Australia, and therefore public ownership of the railways here will cause a movement in the same general direction as in Glasgow. Fares will be lower than they are now. Wages higher; hours shorter. Service better; traffic larger.

Sunday Reflections

For Your Church-going Friend.

"Title deeds cannot pass muster in the supreme court of morality."—St. Augustine.

"Nature gave all things in common for the use of all; usurpation created private right."—St. Ambrose, A. D., 375.

"The sinners are with us," said Lord Shaftsbury, the English social reformer. "It is the saints who fight against us."

"Opulence is always the result of theft, if not committed by the actual possessor, then by his predecessors."—St. Jerome.

"A thousand souls are probably destroyed through perjury to the tax assessor, where one is destroyed through drunkenness."—Prof. Macy.

"The ways of trade have grown selfish to the borders of theft, and supple to the borders (if not beyond the borders) of fraud."—Emerson.

"A tender and intelligent conscience is a disqualification for success. The young man on entering life, finds the way to lucrative employment blocked with abuses."—Emerson.

"Half the crimes committed by human beings come from frightful poverty or an overabundance of wealth—or from efforts to escape the one or acquire the other."—John Brisbane Walker.

"From possessions which have come private property, and which now, strangely enough, are regarded as the very foundation of good order, spring all the crimes, both of myth and of history."—Richard Wagner.

"Labor is not alone for itself, nor for what it accomplishes of the tasks of the world, nor for its equivalent in silver and gold, nor even for the end of human happiness and love, but for the growth in character of the laborer."—Mary E. Wilkins.

"The commercial element in this country shall have its rightful due, and that due is nothing more or less than a preponderating influence in national and state legislation."—Chicago Times-Herald's report of Mr. Root's address, rep. Merchants' Association of New York.

"The evil base of our society eats right through; that our wealthy homes are founded on spoliation of the poor vitiates all the life that goes with them. Somehow or other it searches through and degrades the art, manners, dress, good taste of the inmates."—Edward Carpenter.

"No despotic government on the face of the earth today possesses so much power over the economic welfare of the people as has been held and exercised by one hundred men, at the head of the great railway systems of the United States. It is not true that this is a free country. It is a rich country, a prosperous country, but it is not a free country."—Dr. Gladden.

"Mighty of heart, mighty of mind—magnanimous—to be this is indeed to be great in life; to become this increasingly is indeed to 'advance in life'—in life itself, not in the trappings of it. He only is advancing in life whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose pulse quicker, whose spirit is entering into living peace."—Ruskin.

"Child murder in factories, chattel slavery, prison flogging—which of these has not had on its side the majority of the good?" asks an English writer. "Leaseholds of tyranny, ignorance and squalor would not be worth twelve months' purchase, but for the unselfish devoted men and women willing to die in the support of any lie or injustice."

"We must admit that Christianity was a vast economic revolution, more than anything else. The early fathers of the church, faithful to the teachings of Christ, professed thoroughly communistic theories. They lived among communistic surroundings, and could not well have maintained theories contrary to those held by Christ and the apostles."—Prof. Nitti.

Said Dr. Macgregor, moderator of the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, in 1891: "Ought we not to keep prominently before ourselves and so before our people that Christianity is the highest and purest Socialism; that the Bible is the great text book of Socialism; that Jesus was the greatest Socialist who ever trod this lower world—himself a poor, hard-working man, and that what he was his church ought to be—the implacable foe of injustice, oppression and wrong, come from what quarter they may?"

"Man lives; and what does he live for? Is it for happiness? Yes, and does he receive this happiness for which he exists and strives? No, man does not receive that sublime, that supreme happiness, which is the natural birth-right of every human being. 'Tis true, he does receive a portion of the universal happiness, but under the present system of economics, he does not and he cannot receive that full, that glorious measure of infinite bliss that his Creator designed that he should enjoy."—Rupert E. Lee Wixom.

The first man who having fenced off a piece of ground, could think of saying "This is mine," and found people simple enough to believe him, was the real founder of civil society. How many crimes, wars, murders, miseries and horrors would not have been spared to the human race by one who, plucking up the stakes or filling in the trench, should have called out to his fellows: "Beware of listening to this impostor; you are undone if you forget that the earth belongs to no one, and that its fruits are for all."—Rosseau.

When Richard Wagner, the great German musician and composer, declared his faith that the people would be the artists of the future, and that from the most absolute democracy the true music would come, his critics pointed to the multitudes as a conclusive answer. "This mob," he replied, is in no wise a normal product of real human nature, but is, instead, the artificial product of your unnatural culture; all the crimes and horrors which you find so repulsive in the mob, are only desperate incidents of the war which real human nature is waging against its cruel oppressor—modern civilization."

"It is no great thing not to rob others of their belongings, and in vain do they think themselves innocent who appropriate to their own use alone those goods which God gave in common; by not giving to others that which they themselves receive, they become homicides and murderers, inasmuch as in keeping for themselves those things which would have alleviated the sufferings of the poor, we may say that they every day cause the death of as

many persons as they might have fed and did not. When, therefore, we offer the means of living to the indigent, we do not give them anything of ours, but that which of right belongs to them. It is less a work of mercy that we perform than the payment of a debt."—Gregory the Great.

"You are told that education, that enlightenment, that leisure, that high station, that political experience are arrayed in the opposing camp, and I am sorry to say that I cannot deny it. I painfully reflect that in almost every one, if not in every one, of the greatest political controversies of the last fifty years, whether they affected the franchise, whether they affected commerce, whether they affected religion; whether they affected the bad and abominable institution of slavery, or what subject they touched, these titled classes have been in the wrong."—Gladstone at Edinburgh, June 30, 1852.

"I prophesy the coming of the social man to build the social kingdom. He will be a practical Christian—the only one who really does the will of the Father. He will move in the power of the social passion. He will reject all self-interest, self-distinction, self-dominion, in his pursuit of the common good. He will recognize the people as the extension of his own body. He will recognize God, and so will recognize the All. There will be no favoritism. This practical Christian is coming—he is coming to do the Father's will; to build the social kingdom. And we are told that of that kingdom there shall be no end. It will stand because built upon the rock of affectionate justice."—Edwin Markham.

IN ROOZELAND: Some Things as They Are in America.

Probably never before in the history of Philadelphia has there been such a Socialist boom as at present.—Philadelphia North American.

The rod mill workers of the United States steel corporation in Cleveland have been notified of a reduction in wages ranging from 15% to 25%.

If it is true that Kankakee ministers have organized and will charge \$5 for a marriage fee some local justice of the peace will probably monopolize the business at cut rates.—Chicago News.

The city savings bank at Detroit, closed its doors the other day, and the depositors are out something like a million dollars. And still we have the most successful banking system on the face of the earth!

New York millionaires will soon get the business of tax dodging down so fine that they will be asking the different states to submit bids as to which one will tax them the least if they establish a legal residence there.—Chicago Daily News.

Some people have said harsh things about "Prof." Dan Levey, who will now probably regret it. "Prof." Levey, when arrested, had \$41,000 in his inside pocket, which proves conclusively that he is not a thief, but a financier.—Baltimore World.

The importation of American meats to Germany fell off \$5,000,000 last year. As everybody in America has plenty to eat it will be necessary to secure some new markets. It would be too bad to have this amount of good American meat go to waste.

Comrade Debs has entered the street car fight at Indianapolis. He has issued an appeal to the working men and women of Indiana to stand by the workers. A big demonstration is being arranged for. The street car men are out because the company refuses to grant their reasonable demands or to arbitrate their differences.

Commissioner of Labor McMackin, of New York, has issued his report, and points out that there are thousands of idle men in that state. The reason, he says, is "LACK OF WORK ON THE PART OF WORKINGMEN ABLE AND WILLING TO WORK!" And they tell us any able bodied man who is WILLING can have work!

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill into the senate which defies conspiracies in labor strikes. It will take from court judges their power to issue injunctions against union men on strike. The fact that the New York Sun is violently opposed to the measure, is evidence enough that it is a pretty good thing for the laborer. The measure will not become a law, however.

Was it by accident or design that a Cleveland daily paper printed side by side an account of the magnificent reception given by Senator Hanna at Washington, and the report of a special correspondent who had been investigating the child labor conditions of the south? And yet it is doubtful if but few people saw the awful incongruity of the two affairs. Little children eight and ten years of age working twelve hours per day for ten cents, that men like Hanna can have funds to squander on receptions—the like of which has seldom been witnessed, even in Europe.

The United States steel corporation has just made public its report to stockholders. The trust announces that during the first nine months of its existence its net earnings were \$25,000,000. It will be noted in this connection, that the publicity given the affairs of this concern has had no deleterious effect upon the trust—in fact, the reverse has been true, and the publication of its enormous dividends makes its stock more valuable to speculators and easier to dispose of the gullible public. Big dividends means confidence on the part of the public, and publicity to trust methods is invited by the big concerns—it helps them to crush the weak competitor who is struggling for recognition.

Willie Vanderbilt, whose father left him some land in New York, which became valuable as people began to arrive and demand a place on which to sleep and exist, was riding to Buffalo the other day in his special car behind the Lake Shore's fast limited passenger train, whose passengers pay \$4 per trip extra in order to be guaranteed against lost time. The train was not going fast enough, and Mr. Vanderbilt ordered the engineer to cut the engine from the train, hook onto his special car and take him to Buffalo. The balance of the train was left on a siding for two hours, while the passengers howled with rage. And they are the treet people on earth! We don't have to take a back seat for any one!

Bundle Rates. 5 copies one year to one address.....\$ 1.00 10 copies one year to one address..... 2.00 25 copies one year to one address..... 5.00 100 copies one year to one address..... 16.00

In Foreign Climes:

What Comrades Across the Water Are Doing.

In municipal elections in Wismar and Zeltz, Germany, the Socialists scored victories.

In Hanau and Gustrow, Germany, the Socialists won their first victory, securing four offices in the former place and three in the latter. All the old parties combined against the workmen.

The wife of a millionaire over in London has given it out cold that no lady of respectability can live on less than \$20,000 per year. She also says her mother is mad because she allows Socialists to meet in her cellar. Outside appearances are sometimes deceiving.

Chicago Record-Herald's correspondent in Rome, William E. Curtis, says the Socialist party is growing more rapidly in Italy than any other party. The Socialist vote increased from 76,237 in 1895 to over 216,000 in 1900, and the party controls sixty votes in parliament.

In Germany, there were on January 1, fifty-two daily Socialist papers, eight appearing three times a week, three twice a week, eight once a week, one once a fortnight and two once a month. In addition, there is a weekly review and two humorous newspapers appearing once a fortnight.

The increase in the Socialist vote in Germany is well shown by an election which has taken place at Buckelburg, in Schaumburg Lippe. There in 1898 the Socialist received only 591 votes, but at this election he received 1,645 votes, an increase of 1,054 votes. This is the more remarkable because this constituency, the smallest in Germany, with only 8,947 electors, is nearly entirely an agricultural district, having only one small town in it. This shows that at the next election the Socialists will increase the number of their members.

Another seat in the parliament of Germany has been won by the Socialists. A special election was held in the tenth parliamentary district in Saxony to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the national liberal member. Though all the old parties combined against the Socialists, as usual, the latter turned an adverse majority of 1,250 in a total vote of 22,600, into a favorable majority of 322. The announced result is anything but pleasing to the capitalistic politicians and their organs. Probably Emperor William will now make another speech.

The Swedish government and the international steel trust are at loggerheads over the iron mines of Lapland, the most valuable in the eastern hemisphere. The government has been for some time negotiating for their purchase in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the syndicate. The owners of the mines, however, quietly disposed of the entire product of them to the syndicate for ten years. A royal legal battle will be fought in the courts to determine which is the bigger—the Swedish government or the steel trust. The odds are with the latter.

A "Campaign Combination." Municipal campaigns are warlike up, and every Appeal Army comrade should have plenty of literature on hand to help him clinch his arguments. Here's a campaign program that will help you in your work of reminding up the fellows who are beginning to balk: 20 "Municipal Ownership—Facts and Figures." 25 "Communism—The Appeal to Reason." 25 "Why Railroad Men Should be Socialists." 25 "Baltimore's Water Tanks." The copy "The Ideal Republic."

What's to Become of the Middleman? With much concern, someone asked John Ruskin, after listening to one of his discourses on political economy, in which he proposed to eliminate the middleman, "But what's to become of the middleman?" To which Mr. Ruskin replied: "If you really saw the middleman at his work, you would not ask that twice. Here's my publisher, Mr. Allen, gets tenpence per dozen for his cabbages; the consumer pays threepence each. That is to say, you pay for three cabbages and a half, and the middleman keeps two and a half for himself and gives you one. Suppose you saw this financial gentleman, in bodily presence, toll-taking at your door—that you bought three loaves, and saw him pocket two, and pick the best crust off the third as he handed it in, would you ask what was to become of him?"

How it is Done Under Private Ownership. Two men were killed and several others were so severely injured that they will die in an accident at the Illinois steel mills early today. The company's officials refused to give out any details of the accident, and would not give the names of those who were killed and injured.—Chicago Daily News.

Notwithstanding the fact that water rates at Great Falls, Mont., are 20% lower since the plant became a municipal one, the city, says the Daily Tribune, is \$5,000 ahead on the deal for the past year.

Riches are attended with luxury, and luxury ends in despotism.—Erasmus.

Clubbing Rates. "Whistle's Magazine" and the Appeal.....\$1.00 "The Appeal" and the Appeal..... 1.00 "The Comrade" and the Appeal..... 1.00 ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted under this head at 50c per line, each insertion one week with first insertion free. No discount for time or space. Only papers are credited. Hypnotism.—A neat booklet, tells how to become a hypnotist, sent for 6c in stamps.—J. T. Alexander, Albany, Ore. S. A. AUTHORS do not have to go to the larger cities nor pay exorbitant printing prices, for good book printing. This office is equipped to handle with 750,000 all classes of work. Printing is what we have all this machinery for. Write for particulars if you have something to print. APPEAL TO REASON, Girard, Kans. WE PAY \$22 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigid to authors. For information upon how to organize a local branch of the Socialist Party address Leo Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 47 Euclid Building, St. Louis, Mo.

THE AMERICAN FARMER by A. M. Simons, is the book of the decade. It is the only book that will bring the farmer of the United States to socialism. It is a complete, full of information and argument that will convince all who read. Every part of the country is examined in turn and its peculiar problems discussed in the light of the history and present condition. Then the whole question of the relation of the American farmer to the trusts, railroads, elevators and industry in general is explained in a simple, convincing and yet as exhaustive manner. The relation of socialism to the farmer is thoroughly set forth, and it is shown that only through socialism can the farmer be better and only through the farmer can socialism be secured. This is the book for which the farmer and the Socialist of America have both been looking. Send your order to today. Sent cloth binding. A. L. Davis, Charles H. Kerr & Company, Publishers, 28 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Solar Plexus No. 2. 20 Questions and Comments, Warren..... 20 "The Appeal to Reason"..... 20 "Why I Am a Socialist," Herron..... 20 "The Christ, Property and Man,"..... 20 "What is Socialism,"..... 20 "The Appeal to Reason,"..... 20 "The Appeal to Reason,"..... 20 \$1.00 Takes the Bunch.

A SOUVENIR

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

His Last Effort. The comrades will regret to learn of the death of Dr. J. G. Malcolm, at Hutchinson, Kan. He was a faithful and tireless worker...

European rulers have been doing their utmost for years to prevent the spread of ideas favoring a people's, or Socialistic government. There is nothing that rulers in all ages and all lands have dreaded so much as a people's government...

This rapid growth of Socialistic sentiment has caused alarm among all rulers, and, as was to be expected, the rulers of this country have joined their comrades of the old world in efforts to suppress Socialistic literature...

The chief editorial writer on the Kansas City Journal felt pretty well satisfied with himself, as he settled back in his easy chair and turned the ends of a moustache which was struggling for recognition on this cold, frosty morning of February 5. He had just completed the leader for the following morning's paper, and it was a stunner, too, outlining as it did the prosperous condition of the country and the ease with which men now secured employment...

The Editor vs. Reporter. The chief editorial writer on the Kansas City Journal felt pretty well satisfied with himself, as he settled back in his easy chair and turned the ends of a moustache which was struggling for recognition on this cold, frosty morning of February 5. He had just completed the leader for the following morning's paper, and it was a stunner, too, outlining as it did the prosperous condition of the country and the ease with which men now secured employment...

There is no means of telling how long the demand for employment will continue to exceed the supply. Probably it will be so until the principal cause of it—that is, the inclement weather—ceases.

The chief editorial writer read the item reflectively, crumpled the editorial in his hand, threw it regretfully into the waste basket, and with a sigh commenced another article on the outlook in the Philippines.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH. By Lawrence Goodland; 304 pages. No better exposition of Socialism has ever been written. It contains a complete and up-to-date account of the co-operative movement in all countries...

Direct Legislation.

The American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor, recently issued an extra number of that magazine devoted to the subject of direct legislation, and majority rule in city, state and nation.

Some years ago, in Winnetka, Ill., sixteen miles north of Chicago, the village trustees were about to grant a 40-year gas franchise. At that time the citizens were holding each month a "town meeting" for the discussion of public questions. While the forty-year gas franchise was being considered by the elected trustees (the few men who composed the board of trustees), the time came for the town meeting, and the proposed franchise came up for discussion. It clearly appeared that the voters did not legally possess the power to veto the contracts negotiated by their agents (the village trustees). The unbusinesslike character of the situation appealed so forcibly to the citizens that a resolution was framed, asking the trustees of the village to submit the proposed contract to their principals—the voters. When the evening came round on which the village board were to pass the ordinance, the leading citizens turned out en masse; and one of them, Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, secured the floor and urged that the question be referred to the voters. Finally the board voted to do so, and a referendum election was held. The result was four votes only for the franchise and 180 against it. This settled the proposed franchise.

And it did much more. The experience taught the voters their power. At the next primary election for the nomination of trustees, the voters agreed that only those men should be nominated who would stand up and pledge that, if elected, they would refer to the voters all important measures, and abide by the decision of the people.

The nominees thus pledged were elected, and they fulfilled their agreement. Each year the same procedure has been observed, and each year the trustees have lived up to their agreement. This is majority rule.

In Philadelphia, also, a few years ago, a gas franchise was in question, and the council refused to submit the matter to the voters, though such reference was vehemently demanded by the press and the people. This is minority rule.

The Possibilities of the Postoffice. Postmaster General Smith said in his last report that within four years the free rural delivery service would carry the mails to 21,000,000 people living in the country, and at a cost to the government of less than \$20,000,000.

Ten cents a day per family, he says, is a very low estimate of the cost to the people doing this work for themselves, but at that rate the cost to the 4,000,000 families under the old regime would be \$400,000 a day, \$125,200,000 for the 313 days of the working year. Now note the value of this associated service. The government does for less \$20,000,000 what costs the people, each family going to and from the postoffice for its mail, \$125,200,000 a year, a net saving to the people from even this meagre postal service of over \$100,000,000 annually.

Now if this be the case from the mere collection and delivery of intelligence—letters, newspapers and magazines between the post-office and the homes of the people, what would not be the saving from a postal service handling parcels from a pint to a barrel and from a pound to a hundred pounds at rates from one cent on a pound parcel down to one-fourth of a cent on a hundred pound parcel? You cannot even dream of the magical benefits that would come from such a splendid service. It would certainly be worth to the people of the United States at least A THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR. And we can have it if we will, and just as soon as we command our servants at Washington to put the service into action. We have the machinery already at hand. It is only necessary to use it. And this bill provides the way for its use. THE POSTOFFICE IS THE CITADEL OF AMERICAN LIBERTY, THE HOPE OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.—James L. Cowles, Author of "A General Freight and Passenger Post."

Capt. O'Neil, of the Chicago police force, in a newspaper article says: "I have been astonished at the multitude of those who have unfortunately engaged in occupations which practically force them to become loafers for at least a third of a year. And it is from this class that the tramps are largely recruited. I recall a certain winter when it seemed to me that a large portion of the inhabitants of Chicago belonged to this army of unfortunates. I was stationed at a police station not far from where an ice harvest was ready for the cutters. The ice company advertised for helpers, and the very night this call appeared in the newspapers our station was packed with homeless men who asked shelter in order to be at hand for the morning's work. Every foot of floor space was given over to these lodgers and scores were still unaccommodated."

Under the heading, "An Odd Sheep in the Flock," the Detroit Daily News prints a telegram from Dryden, Mich., which says: "Lapeer county has a banker who is a hot Socialist. He tries to keep the fact from being generally known, but it crops out in moments of enthusiasm in spite of himself. Socialists who are in the secret are counting upon some effective work for their cause in due time by this late accession."

If you do not desire God's kingdom, do not pray for it; but if you do, you must do more than pray for it.—Ruskin.

The Socialist Vote of the World.

Table with columns for Country, Year, and Vote. Includes Austria, Germany, Denmark, France, Italy, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, and United States.

There are instances of social development in harmony with the communism of nature. The public road serves the good and the evil alike without question, so long as one traveler does not interfere with another. The public school system, great art galleries, the free street railways of Australian cities, free water and municipal street lighting are other instances. We are just beginning to wonder if the true way of liberating and completing each man's life is not to make the bread and art as sure as his sunlight and air—if the final way of CURING MEN OF THE DESIRE FOR MORE THAN THEY NEED is not to make ALL THAT THEY NEED CERTAIN AND PRICELESS. It may not be so long hence when the cities will distribute bread and milk as freely as they distribute their public school education; or as the sun distributes its rays; AND THIS AS A PRACTICAL, ECONOMIC MEASURE, growing out of the experience which Socialism will furnish. Every citizen will then have bread according to his need, as he has a fire engine or a street according to his need. Men will labor freely in order to partake freely, and partake freely in order to produce freely and produce the best, when production and distribution are organized in the communistic harmony of the kingdom of heaven, which is NONE OTHER THAN THE KINGDOM OF NATURE.—Rev. Geo. D. Herron.

I have been out among the people for three or four weeks and I find more houses without money than those with twenty-five cents—more empty houses than I ever saw before. Those left are struggling to live and get fed for their stock.—J. M. Putnam, Tancypville, Mo. The above reminds me of a story of two street gamblers. One of them had an apple. "Gib me a bite," said the other. "Naw," answered the fortunate one. "Gib me the core." "There ain't going to be any core," was the reply, between bites. About all labor ever gets is the "core," but it seems that the Tancyp county farmers didn't even get the "core."

The announcement that the United States Steel corporation, in the first nine months of its existence, has earned more than \$300,000 a day, such earnings providing for fixed charges, handsome dividends on private and common stock and for a surplus of \$5,000,000, dazzles any business man and takes away the breath of those whom a thousand dollars a year represents wealth. When it is remembered that the capitalization of the steel trust is fixed at \$1,100,000,000 the fact that seven per cent on preferred and four per cent on common would be easily met from the earnings of six months piles wonder upon wonder.—Milwaukee Daily Times.

There is a musty old document on file in the state house of the great state of New York—No. 93 of the assembly of 1873—that gives some interesting testimony of Jay Gould before a committee appointed by that assembly. This railroad king said: "In a republican district I was a strong republican. In a democratic district I was a democrat; and in a doubtful district I was doubtful. I politics I was an Erie railroad man all the time." There is not a railroad magnate in the country today but stands in exactly the same position as Gould in 1873.

"The Best Yet!" This writes Comrade Smith of Commerce, Texas: "I have bought thousands of your propaganda pamphlets, but Dewey's 'Ideal Republic' is the finest thing for propaganda work I have ever seen in print." This seems to be the universal opinion of all the workers who are using this book for propaganda purposes. It is a winner, and you cannot give to your party-blind neighbor anything which is so sure of jarring loose the prejudice which he harbors. Try it. A dozen copies kept constantly doing service in your town will work a political miracle. The book is bound in good, strong paper covers, handsomely printed, and will do a lot of good service if you will give it the opportunity. Per Dozen Copies, \$1.

The European metallurgical crisis, which is so acute in Germany, is beginning seriously to affect the industry in Russia, especially in Poland, where nearly all the factories are stopped. The Caucasus manganese mines, which ordinarily produce 400,000 tons annually and supply half the consumption throughout the world, are nearly all closed. Thousands of workers are in great distress.

The steamship trust is now an assured fact, the Appeal is glad to announce. Freight rates have been increased as follows: On grain from one and one-half cents per bushel to three cents; flour, in bags, from \$1.56 per ton to \$1.87; provisions, from \$1.87 a ton to \$2.42. These new prices will afford the shipping magnates a snug little income over what they had formerly been making.

It looks like the approaching municipal campaign was to be a three cornered fight. The Socialists are first in the field with nominees for the city offices, and will nominate city councilmen a little later on. The democrats and republicans will soon be along with their nominations and there will then be three full city tickets before the people.—Daily Times, Columbus, Ind.

Inasmuch as great wealth is an instrument which is uniformly used to extort from others their property, it ought to be taken away from its possessor, on the same principle that a sword or a pistol may be wrested from a robber who shall undertake to accomplish the same effect in a different manner.—Thos. Skidmore.

A news note from Indianapolis, Ind.: The authorities sent Jesse Johnson, a wife of Clark county, to the state reform school to get rid of him, although his character was good and he had never been accused of committing any bad actions.

Socialism is a certain theory of government and industry. Mistaken, impracticable, visionary and reactionary it may be, but it is not immoral to hold it and advocate it by argument and appeal to reason and sentiment.—Chicago Daily Post.

Whitelaw Reid has been appointed to represent the United States at the coronation of King Edward VII. This is the man who said: "Strikers should be fed on a diet of bayonets and bullets."

"Of equality—as if it harmed me, giving others the same chances and rights as myself—as if it were not indispensable to my own rights that others possess the same."—Walt Whitman.

No man could ever have a just claim over the life of another by right of property in land.—John Locke.

The great cause of evolution is this, that while nations move onward, constitutions stand still.—Macaulay.

Appeal Army

Nine stragglers from Comrade Moore, of Elizabeth, Ind.

Comrade Norman, of Arden, Mo., hits us with a club of forty yearlies.

"The New Slavery," by Hallam, twenty-five cents a copy; good book; read it.

High Private Hirst, of Newberry, Pa., gets to the bat with twenty yearlies.

Only six copies of Larrabee's "The Railroad Question," left. Cloth bound; thirty-five cents a copy.

Seventeen scalps from Comrade Peard, of Galt, Canada. "And still there's more to follow," he says.

"Dogs and Fleas," by One of the Dogs. Just five copies left. Do you want one of them? Fifty cents a copy.

The labor unions of Dallas, Texas, are contemplating the erection of a labor temple. Success to their efforts.

Comrade Burke, of the "Must Hatch" Incubator Co., of Petaluma, Cal., orders fifty-two dozen each for fifteen patients.

Socialism seems to have captured Tampa, Fla. The comrades there have organized a Socialist club and everything is on the boom.

Our 15-year-old comrade, Belle Kellar, of West Virginia, drops in with six victims, and says she will send a few more next week.

"This is my first active work for Socialism, but will not be my last," writes Comrade Hart, of Washougal, Wash. He sends six yearlies.

Just out—a new edition of James B. Smiley's "To What Are Trusts Leading?" Sixty-four pages; ten cents a copy, or twelve copies for \$1.00.

Comrade Carey has introduced a bill in the Massachusetts legislature to legalize picketing and the carrying of banners by striking workmen.

Comrades Kulp and Conklin, of Oberlin, Kan., both send clubs composed of those who want the paper and have paid their own money for it.

Chicago comrades desiring a supply of Appeal postal subscription cards can secure them by calling on Comrade Herman Mack, 149 Fulton street.

Another bundle of twelve from Comrade Clark, of Flint, Mich. The old party politicians had better be looking after their "fences" around Flint.

"I worked up this list one evening in my barber shop," writes Comrade Rittle, of Plainville, Ill. "Send them the red-hot Appeal." He sends six subscribers.

"We keep the question of Socialism agitated here in Gillett, and can see some gain," writes Comrade Ethel McKeown Walsh, of Gillett, Ark. She sends five yearlies.

Rev. George E. Bigelow started a sort of Socialist revival in Jasper county, Missouri, last week. He is working under the direction of the Missouri state organization.

Comrade Batdorf, of Sunamahoning, Pa., fires his first shot. There was only fifteen Appeals in the shell, but it brought down seven stragglers and crippled the other eight.

G. H. Lockwood, state organizer for Minnesota: "Just in from a trip. Organized five locals, and it is the Appeal that broke the ice. Keep saving wood—we're with you."

Our stock of cloth bound copies of Brice's "Financial Catechism" has been exhausted. We have about twenty-five paper covered copies of this book that will be sold for twenty-five cents a copy.

Fourteen scalps from Comrade Nelson, of Bridgewater, Me. From the way the subscribers come piling in from Maine the fight must be growing warm up in that neck of Uncle Sam's domain.

Thirty-one scalps from Comrade Hansgren, of Sasinaw, Mich. He writes that he will shortly have a few idle days, when he will send in a big club. "Seems to think thirty-one is a small list," said the Fiji.

Comrade Kate Richards O'Hare has been nominated for school director by the Kansas City comrades. Her first official act will probably be to have the Appeal introduced in the schools as supplementary reading.

Socialist party platform slips, ten cents per 100 copies. Handy to slip in a letter. Every comrade should have a supply on hand. When you get a man interested, the first thing he wants to see is the party platform.

Organizer Benton says that the gang is so active in the Fifth congressional district of Kansas that the old party politicians are completely bewildered. The issue in Kansas hereafter is simply "Capitalism vs. Socialism."

Comrade Johnson, of the Muscatine, Iowa, Co-operative Button Co., went out and buttoned five palefaces the other day and convinced them that a year's subscription to the Appeal "was good for what ailed them."

J. C. Helm, Greenwood, B. C.: "We have a Socialist club here and have been granted the use of the city hall one night each week free, by the generosity of the city council, who, by the way, are about one-half Socialists."

Socialism is in the air up around Green Bay, Wis. Comrade Daly got a few extra whiffs the other day and then went on the warpath. There were thirty-five notches on the handle of his tomahawk when he got back.

Don't forget that the Army Editor's pamphlet, "Why Railroad Men Should Be Socialists," is now ready to mail out. If you want to stay on the right side of the bulldog, better get in your order for 100 copies. They will cost you fifty cents.

Orders for Comrade Dewey's "Ideal Republic" are increasing with every mail. This is the result of the 2,000 copies mailed out last week. The comrades know a good thing when they see it—there is nothing slow about the Appeal Army.

Comrade J. T. A. Bowman, 514 Main avenue, San Antonio, Texas, asks how he can get in touch with an officer or member of the Paper Hangers' Protective and Benevolent Association. Will some comrade please furnish this information?

The following named comrades alight in with blocks of five: Comrade Carlin, Salisbury, N. C.; Comrade Swift, Punta Gorda, Fla.; Comrade Burkett, Concord, N. H.; Comrade Mullen, Clinton, Mass.; Comrade Dane, New Dorchester, Mass.

Comrade Her Richter, of Milwaukee, Wis., sends fifteen more applications for "first citizenship papers" in the Co-operative Commonwealth, and by the same mail came seven from Comrade Guthrie, of Sheboygan Falls, and nine from Comrade Siegel, of Milwaukee. Many letters are being received from Minnesota comrades telling in enthusiastic terms of the good work being done by Comrade Lockwood, with his ever-growing, popular "Chalk Talks." This is a fore-runner of what may be expected of the Lockwoods when they get on

the road with their automobile. The chairman of the Local at Angus, Minn., writes: "Comrade Lockwood is a power in the cause, and will leave an ever-growing desire among the people he comes in contact with to overthrow the present iniquitous system. Though radical—as the Socialist must be—the entire absence of abusiveness proclaims him the champion of principles and not a defender of any individual."

The comrades at Galena, Kan., are planning to establish a free library, reading room and lecture hall on the main street of their town and on the main floor of a large business building. Comrade H. S. Scovill will be in charge, which is a guarantee of its success.

"Who says Socialism is not attracting people of all vocations and walks of life?" very pertinently asks Comrade Patton, of Lenox, Iowa. His list contained the name of an editor, a blacksmith, a shoemaker, two carpenters, a grocery clerk, a shoe dealer, a doctor and two farmers.

The railroad comrades are doing some good work these days pasting those red stickers onto box cars. Keep it up, boys. Don't let a single guilty box car escape. They don't cost much—only ten cents a hundred or fifty cents a thousand. You can decorate 500 cars on both sides for fifty cents.

Nine yearlies from Comrade Wallace, of Cedarvale, Kan.; Ten from Comrade Trumbs, of Shepards, O.; Nine from Comrade Weller, Mesa, Ariz., and ten from Comrade Huck, of Victor, Colo., was the contents of the first four letters opened of one mail. The other seventy-five were much the same.

Comrade Silvey, of San Francisco, sends a club of seven "for the cause that needs assistance;" Comrade Jones, of Oregon City, Ore., gets in with a club of twelve as a protest "against the wrongs that need resistance;" while Comrade Wiener, of Portersville, Cal., submits five "for the good we can do" them.

And it came to pass that the people who lived in the land of Nephil, (Utah) became very restless and were filled with fear. And they cried aloud, "What shall we do to be saved?" And as usual Comrade Paul Wood was on hand and promptly took their subscription for the Appeal. And all is now well in the land of Nephil.

"It is natural to be a Socialist," writes Comrade Peffley, of Alva, Okla. Yes, that is so; but it's hard for a good many people to just be natural. He further adds: "Something must soon turn up to release the people from the burden they are now carrying." It will never turn up, comrade, unless we, the people, MAKE it turn up.

Rockwall, Texas, is a small town, but it has the most wide-awake little group of Socialists there of any town of its caliber in the Lone Star state. Comrade Backus addressed a meeting in the court house there on Feb. 7 that caused most of his audience to immediately take the pledge—never to vote the democratic ticket again.

"What are the wild waves saying," softly hummed the red-headed office girl. "Well, I'll tell you," said the astrological editor. "Upon the shores of Lake Michigan the waves have for some time been whispering to Comrade Peter Denne, of Pullman: 'Go carry a message to the office bulldog away down in Girard.'" "And here it is," interrupted the subscription editor; "one hundred scalps, all fresh and green."

Fifteen yearlies and a bundle of five subscription from Comrades Mitchell, Wells and Copenbarger, of Geuda Springs, Kan., caused the office bulldog to make another trip to the butcher shop, from whence he returned a sadder if not a wiser dog. The pliebian pup that hangs around the meat shop emporium had evidently secured the co-operation of every full-blooded cur of the village.

A Michigan comrade sends five yearlies, and remarks: "I am a promoter by trade, a lawyer by profession, a Socialist in belief, but in this system of capitalism I am a skinner because the dear laboring men have forced me to take my choice between being a skinner or one of the skinned, and as I love my family I have been forced to choose the skinning end of the deal."

The office bulldog was asleep; the Fiji smiled. "Every dog has his day," he said, as he gently tied the tin can to the pup's tail. "Hello," exclaimed the subscription editor, "something must have broke loose in Natick, Mass. Here is Comrade Fox, with twelve yearlies, Comrade Mosher, with five and Comrade Clough, with twenty-one—all in one mail." 'Twas then the bulldog awoke and commenced to have a good time. The Fiji now stands up when he sits down.

Comrade Geo. J. Motter, of Mendon, Okla., sends twenty-two yearlies—all farmers. This comrade is another victim of the "stray copy." This is his third list, and he is still crying for more subscription blanks. He writes: "When I sent in my last club, I said 'there, now, I'm done.' I stood it for about a month. Then I began to get pale and nervous, lost flesh, troubled with wakefulness and bad dreams at night. I could stand the retribution of conscience no longer, so put on my hat and walked over the hills. Organized a club of fourteen members, distributed 163 papers and tracts, talked with 145 people, took twenty-two scalps, returned home and rested easy a few nights, but am beginning to have them spells again. Send me some 'prescription' blanks."

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AUTOMOBILE FUND.

Amount previously reported, \$1,116.93. W. B. Slusser, 10c; David Ulrey, 50c; J. F. Fox, \$2; W. B. Slusser, 10c; Wm. Wemmer, 30c; J. LaVigne, 25c; Annie Zander, 75c; Mrs. Annie C. Swenson, 50c; W. B. Slusser, 20c; A. Weigle, 50c; K. B. Arnold, 40c; G. F. Peterson, 80c; L. C. Frick, 25c; Chas. A. Pianté, \$2. Total, \$1,125.68.

The Approaching Spring Campaign.

Offers an excellent opportunity to do effective work for municipal ownership. The question is up for discussion in almost every city and hamlet in the United States.

FACTS ARE WANTED

By the advocates of public ownership of municipal monopolies. This demand you will find supplied by the Appeal's new pamphlet.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

FACTS AND FIGURES.

It contains much valuable data, which you can use to refute and confound the advocates of private monopolies at the expense of the people. A thorough distribution of copies of this booklet will have a surprising effect on the campaign in your city. You should get in your order at once, that you may be supplied in time to meet the requirements of the approaching city campaign.

Per 100, \$1; per 500, \$4