

5,677

New Subscribers last week. That's a two hundred thousand gain. Keep pounding away!

If No. 327 is on your label your subscription expires with the next number.

APPEAL ARMY

Brigade Number One.

Commencing Saturday, March 1, and ending 6 p. m. March 14, a record will be kept of all subscriptions sent in by each comrade, and the one sending the largest number between those dates will be awarded a SOLID GOLD button.

As stated in the last issue, the work of distributing numbered buttons to the rest of the Army will be commenced as soon as the contest for the SOLID GOLD button is ended.

It will be done in this way: Commencing March 15, every comrade sending in a club of five or more yearly subscribers or purchasing five or more yearly postal subscription cards, will be awarded one of these buttons.

This will be continued until every member of the Appeal Army has been supplied with a button.

As fast as the buttons are awarded the comrade's names will be entered in the "Appeal Army Register," and opposite each name will be written the number of the button worn by that comrade.

It will be understood, of course, that a comrade is entitled to only one button.

Do you realize that the time is not far distant when the Appeal Army will be recognized as one of the greatest educational factors in the world? I believe you do. And you want one of these buttons, and you want it NOW. Every comrade of the Army should be wearing one of these buttons on the lapel of his coat by April 1.

It is the intention to divide the Army into brigades of 1,000.

Who wants to enlist in Brigade No. 1?

Editor Appeal to Reason. In your opinion what is the most effective pamphlet to first give to the average man to arouse his interest in Socialism? Kindly map out a progressive literature course for the average man.

There is no such pamphlet or course of literature. One pamphlet will interest one person and another man will find nothing in it. The Appeal Army has found that nothing so catches the attention of a labor union member as "New Zealand in a Nutshell," when the mind is interested in money, there are pamphlets on that; and land; and transportation; etc. As you cannot interest every person in the same conversation, neither can you interest them by the same pamphlets—which, after all, are nothing but talks. You can interest nearly all teachers by "Fabian essays;" nearly every minister by "Socialism From Genesis to Revelation," by Rev. F. M. Sprague; nearly every farmer by some book explaining railroad extortion; every lawyer by Lloyd's great work, "Wealth Against Commonweath."

Perhaps I can best illustrate this by a little incident from history. Madame de Staël was the most successful entertainer that the world has ever produced, according to competent critics. It is said that she never had a refusal to accept an invitation. The secret of her success was this. In her company might be fifty people of different lines of life-work. She studied them and their work. When she invited an artist she made herself acquainted with his best work, read comments and criticisms on it, and studied art enough to talk intelligently on it. When she talked to him she talked of art, and showed she knew his works and what the general estimate of it was. She delighted him because he was at home on the subject and she showed herself intelligent. She talked to the general about his campaigns and successes and of war—he was delighted. Here was a woman who could understand a soldier! The general seldom met such. And so on with the merchant, the inventor, the literary fellow, and so on. She interested them because she talked to them on subjects in which they were familiar. It was this thought that Paul had when he said "Be all things to all men." So Socialists should study to interest every man by showing how Socialism would effect him and his business, and at once you have his attention. Once interested, he will proceed to read wider and wider, and can be depended on to develop into a more or less active agitator for a better condition. I never give a man literature, if possible, until I draw him out and find some of the ideas he holds and then build on those ideas. This is the effective way to get your pamphlet.

In the last six years the Standard Oil company has paid \$243,000,000 in dividends. In other words, the American people have been extorted on the little item of oil in six years enough to build and equip a four-track railroad from New York to San Francisco, and fit it with the finest depots. Would it be better for the people of the United States to have such a railroad and own it, or to have that sum go into the pockets of the oil trusts? That is a question for you, as an American citizen, to answer to yourself, for yourself, and for your country—if you have any country. Some people can't see how the government could get money enough to build railroads. The capitalists know how to get enough money. They get it from the people by overcharging them for service. If the government did the same, the people would still own the overcharge. Now the capitalists own it. Is your prejudice too strong to think without your party leader telling you what to think?

Up at Topeka, the state has filled its ice houses with ice—which will knock out the profits of the ice company next summer. Such discouragements to private enterprise should not be tolerated in liberty-loving Kansas.

This is Number 326.

Fifty Cents a Year.

Appeal to Reason.

Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., March 1, 1902.

J. A. Wayland, Fred D. Warren, Ass't

Published Every Saturday

For Public Ownership of MONOPOLIES

Single Subscriptions, one year - 50 cents. Clubs of Five, one year - 2.50. No subscriptions received for less than one year. Entered at Girard, Kan., P. O. as second-class matter. The Appeal is NEVER sent on credit; if you receive it it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscriptions.

The Appeal has become so accustomed to big things that it lost track of how it had grown. Last week it got a reminder of the trials of greatness. Wires had informed us that the roll-paper for the web press ordered in December, would be in on time. We had used every pound of paper the week before and were several thousand short. The paper goes to press on Monday morning, Monday came, and no paper. Wire after wire went out, and no trace of the car could be had. Tuesday morning, and no word. Then the bulldog began to get mad. Demands on the house went in every hour, and finally telephone communication was gotten at the rate of sixty cents per minute. The car had reached St. Louis that morning. Instructions went out to attach the car to a passenger train, at any cost, but it would not be permitted. The car was ordered shipped by express, expecting the balance to arrive on time. This was expensive, but the Army had to be fed, at any cost. The express train was three hours late at Pittsburg and the regular connection was lost. A special train was sent, and the paper came in Wednesday afternoon, when the whole of the mail should have been speeding on its way to the readers. The foreman of the mailing room became sick, and another mailer was absent on account of death in his family; three of the front office force were also sick. The office had a car of flat paper but it had no flat bed press large enough to handle it; local help was tendered but it was futile to handle such a list. Some papers were printed, but it was given up as hopeless. The "One Hoss" was in for it; he got down to hard work and long hours; he did anything and everything—until the arrival of the express. I never realized before what it meant to have 175,000 papers to print and mail—especially when one had no paper. I have a fast flat-bed press on the road and a fast folding machine that could have handled the edition in a week by running twenty-four hours a day, but they had not arrived, though they were promised February 1. But it taught a good lesson. Hereafter, I will have paper in stock for a six month's run, and not get caught that way again. What a breath of relief came when the hum of the web press poured its whirring music through the shop! It was like a besieged party when they see the distant column of help coming. Say, you can't imagine the fun it is to run a Socialist paper. But I don't want another week like the last.

Why should United States senators be elected by the people?—R. Simon.

Why should any officer be elected? To do otherwise would be to have them appointed by one (a king) or a few, who would certainly serve their interests instead of the whole people. Officers must be elective or appointive. Even kings in the beginning were appointed or chosen by the ruling element—the few who possessed the property of a nation. Unless we believe in kingship we must believe in the election of the officers. It is little difference whether the senators are appointed by a few who are chosen, or by one man who is chosen. Besides, we see the most disgraceful proceedings in every legislature where a senator is to be chosen. We do not see the same where congressmen are elected. The closer the government is to the people the more power the people have and the less a few have. It would be much better for the people to vote directly on the laws, and then the government would be as close to the people as it could get. Then no corporation could bribe your legislatures and congress, for such bodies could not make the laws and bribery would be no good. The majority of the people would have to be bribed to get a law, and that would be impossible. You might deceive a majority of the people for awhile, but you could not bribe a majority. Officials today are rulers, not servants. They make the laws which the people must obey, while under direct voting for laws the people would make the laws they had to obey. The officers would simply see that the laws the people had elected were enforced. They would have no interest in seeing them violated, as they do now, with men and corporations that have money. Election of the senators by the people would remedy conditions little, if any, for no law can be enacted without the approval of the lower house of congress which is elected—so you see that if direct legislation by the people would prevent corruption, that body would prevent it—which it does not. But the PRINCIPLE of the people electing their officers is better than the other, which leads to kingship.

There are many good men who think that they are Socialists, but when it comes to the test they find out that they are not. That was the case with Mr. Wayland, the editor of the Appeal to Reason. He organized the Ruskin colony which has since become extinct, which seems to be the ultimate fate of all societies that have ever been formed on the basis of Socialism. When it came to making his great printing press the common property of Ruskin colony he would have none of it. So he drew out and went to Girard, Kan., where he started his present paper.—Nebraska Independent.

On the contrary, I gave the Ruskin colony my great printing plant without one dollar in return. If you had but given it one thought you had not made that assertion. I owned the plant, and built up the Coming Nation until it made a profit of a thousand dollars a month. I moved it to Tennessee and left it there with the colony, and came out without a stick of type. None of the colonists had any money, and could not have bought it. How, then, did it remain in their possession? Colonization is not Socialism. It is no more Socialism than the co-operation of the stockholders of the Standard Oil or steel trust. Socialism is public—must have the industries organized by the nation, instead of by the skinners. That would be very much simpler than the present industrial anarchy. The PRINCIPLE underlying the public ownership of water works, gas, electric light, street railways and railroads, which the Independent favors, is the same that underlies the production and distribution of the food and clothes and instruction and entertainment of the people. Either the Independent is wrong in advocating public railroads or it is wrong in opposing public food, etc. Food, clothing and shelter are of more public importance than transportation. People cannot alone supply themselves with these things any more than they can supply themselves with transportation facilities. It would be a funny multiplication-table that could not be used in solving every problem in numbers—but not more absurd than a theory that would operate to free the people from transportation masters and not from food and clothing masters. The Independent is not logical—has not given Socialism any real understanding.

WATCH 'EM COME!

At the election Tuesday of last week at Erie, Pa., the Socialists cast 3,164 votes; the republicans 4,291 and the democrats 1,438. The Socialists elected election boards or members in almost every precinct. The old parties combined all over the city, and the Socialists are jubilant over the outcome. They are preparing to go into the fall campaign with vim and vigor. At New Castle the Socialists increased their vote over 80%. The daily newspapers said nothing about these Socialist gains, and the returns are coming in slowly. The Appeal expects to give a complete report next week. This shows the result of concentrated effort on the part of a few earnest comrades. It illustrates as nothing else can, that the people are ready for Socialism, and THAT WHERE SOCIALISM AND ITS PRINCIPLES ARE EXPLAINED, there we find Socialist ballots. What has been done at Erie, Pa., Northport, Wash., Haverhill, Mass., and a score of other places, can BE DONE IN EVERY VOTING PRECINCT IN THE UNITED STATES. It requires work, and sacrifice of time and money, but is not the result worth all and a thousands times more than it costs? Every comrade who reads these lines should resolve NOW to commence the fall campaign, and never rest until the votes are counted and the world given another long boost toward the Co-operative Commonwealth.

New Castle, Pa., Daily News.

There were surprises in the election, as the figures finally showed. The phenomenal run of Slayton, the Socialist candidate, surprised everybody, as few had been willing to concede that the Socialists were a factor in the fight. Slayton coming out ahead of Dr. Pollock, however, changed the complexion of things considerably, and it is generally admitted that the Socialist vote will hereafter have to be considered as a factor in all municipal elections. Slayton carried the Fifth ward by a small plurality over Jackson, the next highest candidate. This was another surprise for the political leaders. They had expected the Socialists to poll a big vote in that ward, but had no idea that they would capture it. The Socialists are feeling exceedingly elated over the victory, and are pluming themselves greatly on their increased vote. Comrade Slayton polled 555 votes, against his opponent's 1,340.

What does it mean by a woman being economically free? Some say it means that she need not depend on her husband for support, if so, where does she render her services under Socialism?—Alice Douglas, Pinon, Colo.

A woman is economically free when she need depend upon no one except herself for the necessities or luxuries of life. Few women can be said to be economically free under present conditions—it is only too true, as has been stated, that the woman of today is the "slave of a slave"—that is, she is dependent upon a man who is dependent on some one else for the privilege to labor. Under Socialism every one—whether man or woman—will receive a compensation from society sufficient to supply every reasonable desire. Every one will do the work they are most fitted to do. If a woman can contribute more to the good of society by taking care of a home for her husband, and that is what she likes to do, that is quite likely what she will do. Under Socialism there will be no drudgery in the home, as is now the case. Every home will be equipped with all the devices for comfort that man's genius can invent. A public laundry will do the laundry work, a public bakery will do the cooking, a public lighting plant will furnish the light, a public fuel plant will furnish the heat, and society as the one most interested will take care of the amusement and education of the little ones. However, keep it in mind, gentle reader, that even under Socialism no one will be compelled to use these co-operative methods, and if you desire to wear out your lives over a red-hot cook stove or the wash-board, you will be privileged to do so—just as one can journey overland to deliver their letters, rather than pay two cents for their safe and rapid transmission by post.

The republican party is rapidly drifting from its high protection moorings. Disguised under the thin veneer of reciprocity, it will soon embrace the free trade faith. On the other hand, the democratic party has practically abandoned its free silver ideas and the leading men of that now badly demoralized organization are flirting with the gold standard republicans. These changes of base are due to industrial conditions. The South, long the stronghold and hope of the democracy, is becoming a manufacturing and commercial center, and together with the larger industries of the North, are reaching out for the world's markets. The world's markets are more readily accessible by the gold standard, free trade route than either of the partisan policies of the old parties. Capital knows no party—hence it is amalgamating the most industrial forces in the republican and democratic ranks to strengthen its position. Opposed to this amalgamation will be the party of the people—the Socialist.

Prof. Mills' absence in San Francisco does not stop the work of the correspondence division of the International School of Social Economy. Students desiring to take the mail course can address Mr. Mills at San Francisco, general delivery, and their wants will be promptly attended to. In a letter from Comrade Mills I am glad to note that the school work is increasing in interest, and the number of students now enrolled in both divisions is nearly 10% of the entire membership of the Socialist party. You will find these lessons very valuable in your work, and if you are so situated that you cannot attend any of the sessions of the Training School, you should enroll yourself promptly in the correspondence division.

It seems to me that the gods have sent all their insane angels into earth and here and there one in their maddings breaks out and speaks of the things he saw in heaven.—Emerson.

Pity prevailed in heaven. Volunteers were asked to go to hades and try to do something to relieve the victims of their misery. There were many volunteers, though the task was one of almost hopeless effort. The band of faithful descended into the gloomy regions. They found the imprisoned writhing with distorted ideas, with no knowledge of any better condition. They were quarreling over the possession of this and that; they were all trying to cheat each other, giving little and trying to get much; every one was trying to get a monopoly on what the others needed that he might compel them to make him profit; they had little children in workshops and factories; they were adulterating their food and cheating each other; the most of them were living in miserable places—those who did the useful work; they were buying and selling each other by the hour, day, week and month; they were bribing those selected for chief places; they were teaching superstition to the masses that they might more easily cheat them out of their labor; they were trying disputes in corrupt courts before corrupt judges; in fact, everything was in conflict—nowhere was harmony like it is in heaven. When the angels talked to the victims about bettering conditions, they laughed at them. They admitted things were bad, but that nothing could be done except to elect honest men to office, and that such a thing as an honest man was not known in hades. They all had their price. To the idea that harmony in heaven was the result of harmonizing surroundings, they said they believed in heaven, but that heavenly conditions were not fit for hades. When the angels pointed out that if the mansions in heaven and all its beauties were private property, that if the new spirits that came had to pay rent to those who had got there before them, and if the food had all been monopolized and the tenants had to work for the owners, that heaven would be at once turned into hades, the victims admitted such to be the case, but would not admit that putting in heavenly conditions in hades would turn it into a heaven. The citizens of hades who were employed to teach the people about heaven at once denounced the angels, set the people against them, and vilified and drove them out of hades.

There is nothing in hades but individual conflict.

There is nothing in heaven but individual harmony.

But for the conflicting personal interests, earth would be a heaven instead of a hell, which it is.

The infant who was born yesterday will live, grow and die under the same social system that his parents have lived and matured under, and any mother who expends time in trying to change this system in order that her offspring may be assured of success and happiness is wasting time that should be employed in domestic and parental duties of a practical and useful character.—Kansas City Journal.

Which is saying that a parent who is trying to make a better system for its children is doing something not useful and not practical? Suppose Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Paine, Franklin, had been acting under such advice? The editor of the Journal would today be singing the praises of the King and his coronation. But then the statement is a lie. The social system we live under is not the same as it was even yesterday. It is changing all the time. If it is not, then how comes it that we are not plowing with a forked stick today? Is the social system the same as it was two thousand years ago? Or one thousand? Or five hundred? Or a generation ago? What makes the change but the discontent of people with the present? If people busied themselves only with parental and domestic duties, wouldn't the kings and the trusts have a nice time? Wouldn't the world sink into a depth of ignorance and depravity that has never been known? The rich are busy with changing the social system to fit their uses. No body else should do the same! It is so impractical for the parents to want a system under which their children "may be assured of success and happiness!" What do you think of that fellow, anyhow? A republican paper drummer was in the office, and I read that paragraph to him. He said, "The fellow who wrote that is a fool." I suggested that he simply call him a republican. He smiled, and said—well, what he said hardly ought to be printed, as it would offend the donkey who did write it.

Dispatches tell of a revolution in Spain in the first battles of which hundreds have been killed. For centuries the masses in Spain have been ruled by a set of brutal robbers, murderers and human butchers. The working people have at last revolted. Of course the butchers, who have control of the government, have sent out dispatches that it is the work of anarchists, to create a prejudice in the minds of the working people of the world against the struggle for liberty. General Weyer, the butcher of the Cubans, is at the head of the government forces. That of itself, is enough to arouse the sympathy of every liberty-loving American for the success of the working people of Spain. Revolution is also growing in Austria, Hungary, Italy and other European countries. The dispatches say the property class are fleeing from Spain to France. They always run away, and poor ignorant working people do their fighting. When the fight is over they come back and claim and hold the country, and proceed to skin the people in the same old way. If it were not treason, we might wish the Spanish working people success in their efforts to destroy monarchy. But we love titles and royalty—that is, the rich and respectable element of this country do, and we must desist lest we incur the displeasure of our capitalist kings. Our rich families are married into the royal families, and this government will not do anything to injure the reign of royalty. It's different from the times of 1776. Kings were wrong then—but now the working people should submit to them.

Big manufacturers in the East are complaining that the New York Central railroad is confiscating coal consigned to its lines for private parties. The railroads of this country have for years made a practice of this method of obtaining fuel during an exigency. The public considers it all right—simply because it can't help itself. Some day the occasion may arise when the public will turn the tables, and confiscate the railroads, and consider the question of remuneration after the transaction, as do the railroads.

Will you kindly explain how the government or people are to get possession of the railroads, trusts and monopolies, in case Socialism comes into power? Can the government force the railroad companies to sell? Is the government rich enough to buy out all of these or will it buy only the principal ones? How will it get possession of the stores and different businesses if the owners do not choose to sell? Will those who now have wealth be deprived of it?—R. Dimondale, Gaylord, Mich.

Well, you have asked a lot of questions, but really only one. In this issue I show you how the Standard Oil had extorted enough in six years to build and equip a four-track railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific. For the government to own the oil industry and use the profits to CREATE competing lines of railroads or trusts, would soon give the government possession of all the wealth. Every telegraph line in the nation has in its charter the provision that the government can take it at any time, without suit, at the value of it. But you see that the people elected do not want the people to own anything. So far as the government being rich enough to buy, it is as rich as all the citizens combined. It can take any property and does take any property for its needs. It not only takes property, but it takes men, whether they will or not—as in case of a draft for the army. Is property more sacred than life? If the corporations have become more powerful than the government, then it's about time the government were reorganized on a different basis. There will be no trouble in getting peaceable possession of the property, when the people have learned that it will be best for them to have it in the possession of the whole people. The trusts get possession of property easily enough, whether the little factories want to sell or not, don't they? And can the whole people do the same? Is it worse for the whole people to benefit than for a few? The question at issue is not how to get possession, but to get the people to understand that possession is desirable and good. I once would have hooted the idea of public ownership of my business or any other—but I had not studied the question then. After I came to understand that I favor the public ownership of the whole industrial machinery—mine included. I favor it thus, because I am convinced that it would be better for me and my children and my neighbors and their children. If I felt it would be worse for me do you think I would favor a theory that is so much opposed and unpopular? It is the duty of every citizen to favor what will be best for the nation. Any other course is treason to the people. I am not saying that those who oppose Socialism are dishonest. I don't believe they are. They are like I was twelve years ago—they do not comprehend. I am no more honest now than I was when I was a republican. If you would know the reasons for our beliefs, get some books on Socialism and read them. If we are wrong and have misled, you can point out our errors to us and none of us but will change our minds if we are convinced we are in error. It would be much pleasanter for us to advocate the present system, for then we would not have to run counter to public prejudice.

When the Roman rulers were building their palaces and surrounding themselves with hundreds of servants and costly furnishings, living in such splendor as the world never witnessed before, we are taught to look back on them as the worst of tyrants and robbers. But will you tell me the difference between them and the same conditions today? If they squandered the substance of the people and reduced them to poverty and dependence, what means the great fortunes of today? What means the greater palaces of today? What means the hundreds of personal servants of today? What means the paying of millions for worthless bric-a-brac? Why was such things tyranny in Rome and prosperity in the United States? The people of Rome did not see the tyranny as such. Are you as stupid as they were?

The announcement that the president had instructed the attorney general to investigate the combining of railroads had the effect of a panic on Wall street last week. Thieves always have a panic when the law looks after them. It is not anticipated that Attorney General Knox, who is a corporation lawyer, will do much in the matter. But if he does, you will see that the rich will assassinate the president. The rich are unscrupulous, hesitate at no crime that thwarts their purpose to rob the public. When they cannot bribe they will put out of the way.

Next Week's Appeal, No. 327.

It contains two notable and startling articles—considering the sources from which they come. Socialists are no longer allowed to tell the public what the results will be from a continuance of the present system, but are they allowed to point out its defects and dangers arising from a continuance of the private ownership idea.

Up in Republican Minneapolis.

Before a small republican club, a prominent republican politician delivered an address which started the sick, well-to-do members of his audience. Here is an extract which will give you the drift of his remarks (which will be reprinted in No. 327).

"The 20th century dawns at the flood tide of a commercial era. The great struggle now of the age are engaged in commerce, not in politics. The despotism which threatens the present and the future is commercial, not political; but if it should ever become firmly established, it will be more difficult to overthrow than any political despotism that ever bedrooled the necks of man."

M. A. Knapp, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

In a thoughtful article in an eastern magazine, discussing the effect and advantages of public ownership of the railroads. The arguments favorable, preliminary largely. While he has presented nothing new, his official position and opportunities to investigate, give his utterances weight with those of our political opponents who champion the idea that public ownership ideas are only held by Socialists and other fools. The article will be carefully reviewed in No. 327.

It always strengthens the Socialist in his argument with his political opponents, to be able to support his position by the statements of the opponents' party leaders. Order a bundle of No. 327, your next installment, and these articles and lay for your Socialist friends.

"A Suppressed Document."

will be a feature of No. 327. It will be a surprise to your patriotic neighbor when he learns what kind of literature the American republic is suppressing in the Philippines.

APPEAL TO REASON, Girard, Kan. 250 Copies, \$1.

# What the Working Man Thinks of the Christ and the Church.

Rev. Charles M. Steltz recently sent to 200 workmen in the United States letters asking them a number of questions relative to the attitude of the workers toward the churches, the Christian religion and its founder. The following is a composite letter, using expressions from all the replies received, which was published in the New York Outlook. There is much food for thought in the following lines:

1. What is the chief fault that workmen find with the church?

If you say that there is a wide gulf between the workingman and the church of Jesus Christ, I deny the assertion. The gulf is between the workingman and the church of today. The church of today does not teach the principles of Christ. It has lost or else it ignores them. The church does not teach the doctrines of the meek and lowly Jesus, but the doctrines of the high and mighty ones of this earth.

There is no freedom of thought in the church, and you expect us to pay pew rent in order to be told we are going straight to hell. You would us for neglecting our spiritual and eternal welfare for such a thing as bodily wants, but you do not give us the things we need for our earthly lives. You do not compete with other places of entertainment, although the church has come to be a bargain counter, and you have raffles and ice cream festivals and all sorts of schemes to get money. The clergy from first to last are guilty of the total violation of the Ten Commandments. The church has not taken its place in our lives as our friend and defender. It upholds and endorses the present industrial system, which is responsible for the most of our misery. It has been antagonistic to the rights of labor, and therefore we keep out of bad company.

We are not attracted by your denominational strife and different interpretations of the Bible. Men who see things as they are, are aware of the fact that there is a wide gulf between ministers of the same denomination; between those who have rich and those who have poor congregations.

2. What, in your opinion, takes the place of the church in the life of the average workingman?

I believe that the word of God tells us that the seventh day is a day of rest; and I get more rest by remaining at home than I would than if I attended church to listen to a sermon which, nine times out of ten, is uninteresting and soon becomes monotonous. Anyway, the hard pull we have to make our daily bread prevents us from having clothes suitable for church. Then after a long day in the factory, a night at the church or prayer meeting offers little inducement to the weary, worn workingman. The meetings are too dull and too insipid. After toiling all day in the vile and unsanitary conditions of the workshops, where are we to spend our evenings? In our homes—bare, bleak and desolate? No! It requires the theatre or the saloon, with its glittering lights, its fitful music, the whirl of the dance, and alas! the tempting drink, to make us forget the incessant drudgery of the day and of the morrow. There is no other way to get away from the maddening, intolerable effects of our hard struggle for bread. While the workers are doomed to this heart-breaking struggle, their pleasures will be unnatural.

The lodge takes the place of the church in many workmen's lives, because here every member is equal to the other and all are made welcome.

We also find a substitute in the labor union. We go to the union because it upholds our wages against the persons who generally control the churches, and because it is the only thing that gives us protection so that we can earn a living. The pursuit of the almighty dollar has become the supreme substitute of most workmen, because on it alone can we exist.

The club room claims many more, because it gives the general news and questions of interest to those who are similarly situated with us in the city. The church, in many instances, is being replaced by the accursed daily newspaper.

The place of the church is being taken actually by the saloon, for it is mostly here that the workingman finds occasion to become enthusiastic. The conversation usually turns upon his manifold grievances against his general lot, his political status, his many enemies; and there he plans remedies and gains fresh hope. The saloon offers many attractions in the way of billiards, pool, reading rooms, gymnasium, etc. It is here we go to show our appreciation of another's friendship. We want to show him that we think well of him; he returns the compliment, and the result—

But the more intelligent find comfort in the teachings of Socialism, and in the meetings held for the purpose of discussing its principles. Socialism is yet in its infancy. Two-thirds of the workingmen do not understand it, but it is growing very rapidly. We believe in it because we know that Jesus Christ was a Socialist and taught its doctrines.

3. How do they regard Jesus Christ?

There is a difference of opinion among workmen with regard to Jesus Christ. Indeed, some do not regard Him at all. They do not know Him. What they know of Him and why they respect Him, is that Jesus was the son of a laborer, a reformer, a communist, who was crucified by the church; that he preached against capitalism and hierarchy. Many regard Jesus as a good man—one who knew what it was to earn money by hard work, and who, were he on earth today, would be a good and true friend, not expecting too much from the man with little education, but giving him his just dues, making allowance for some of his shortcomings.

We believe that Jesus Christ advocated the doctrine of co-operation, the brotherhood of man, and Socialism, and if there had been labor organizations during His time on earth, He would have been one of the very first carpenters to join.

The preachers today are not presenting Christ in his simplicity. Instead of showing the sinner in a kind and heart-felt manner how he is going wrong, they threaten and picture hell and damnation in a Papal tone and manner. Workingmen increasingly recognize that Jesus, the carpenter, belongs to them. Most of them are not experimental Christians, but they are less skeptical than formerly with regard to the life and mission of Christ. There are in fact, fewer infidels among the workingmen than among the upper classes.

His teachings, as found in the Bible, are the sweetest things on God's green earth, but as practiced by so-called Christians in every day life, a fraud and an imposition on humanity.

4. What, in your opinion, should engage the attention and the activities of the church?

For the church as now constituted, to undertake to do anything for us would be un-

and money thrown away. First, let the church purge itself. The church needs to enlighten the yet untaught Christian conscience. So long as the present system stands, no great portion of the working class will become interested in the church. It cannot be denied, that most churches, by their teachings, uphold and endorse the present system. But if they will break away from their old moorings and boldly champion the cause of the lowly, declare that the toiler is being wronged, urge him to action, and fearlessly denounce his oppressors, then they will attract many more of the working class than they do now. The church should uplift workmen, not by charity alone, but by a recognition of their equality, and by making an effort to get for them a fair division of the profits of our labor. Indeed, we earn all the profits but get the smallest part.

I am of the opinion that if some minister will take the initiative, cause the ministers of all denominations to meet, and agree to cooperate with us in our efforts to bring about improved conditions, he would cause the industrial toilers of the city to feel that he is interested in their material welfare, and I believe, that his church would, in the near future, be filled on Sunday with industrial workers.

The church should preach the gospel of Socialism, which is nothing else than the gospel of Jesus Christ.

I think that the church could assist us if it would make public some of the places where garments worn by the people are manufactured. We have children who ought to be in school, working in over-crowded sweat shops, hardly fit for a human being. Here they are crowded each day for an unreasonable number of hours, and from which a great many diseases are carried throughout the country. We don't want to send our children there, but we must do it in order to make a living.

The church should interest itself in the tenement house problem. How can we live decent lives when we are crowded, sometimes two hundred in a single house?

### Finnegan's Cigar Store.

"I see a good deal in the papers these days about a never-ending conflict between labor and capital," said the grocery clerk, as he moved over to make room for the dentist, who had just come in. "What is it all about?" he continued. "Blame it if I just catch the drift!"

The station agent smiled wearily. The grocery clerk had the reputation of being very economical, even in the matter of the exercise of his brains.

"It is simply a fight," said the station agent, "between the workmen and their employers, the capitalists, over the division of what the workmen produce. Labor creates the wealth while capital absorbs it. The working people occasionally grow tired of this arrangement and insist on doing a little more of the absorbing themselves. That's what the newspapers call a conflict between capital and labor. A better name would be, a conflict between the workers and robbers."

"It seems to me," said the insurance agent, "that labor in this country has been getting a pretty fair division."

"Well, that's according to what you call a fair division," retorted the station agent, "I haven't heard any of you fellows say anything about taking your families to Europe this summer. You all know Tom Smith," he continued, "who farmed old Skinner's 160 this year and paid him \$5 an acre cash rent. Well, Tom was into see me today and wanted me to try and get him a job in the round house shoveling cinders at \$1.10 a day. Said he barely raised enough to pay his rent and didn't know how in the world he was ever going to get through the winter unless he got a job. He don't seem to have got a fair division, eh?"

"Well, anyway," said the dentist, "you will have to admit that some of these trade unions carry things too far."

"If they don't want to work, all right, but they have no business trying to keep others from working. If I bet if we had a few men in congress like old Abe Lincoln, there would soon be a law that would put a stop to such foolishness."

The station agent smiled. "Yes, I believe there would," he said. "Did you ever read what Lincoln said in his annual message to congress in 1861? Well, I'll tell you what he said. It was this: 'Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the highest consideration.'"

"Come on Doc, let's have a game of checkers," said the insurance agent to the dentist. And Finnegan winked at the station agent, as he handed him a cheroot. E. N. R.

### The Difference.

The lands on both sides of the Niagara river for some distance above the falls to a point below the whirlpool were the property of private individuals years ago. One day in 1878 I visited the falls. I was charmed for every peep I obtained of the wonders of Nature, as the owners had erected a high board fence around "their" property. One day recently I visited the same place. The land around the falls is now publicly owned and the sights are free to everybody. It just cost me a ten-cent car fare to see the wonders which in '78 cost me \$15. The change from private ownership to public ownership did not stop the falls or whirlpool. They are still running. Neither was there a social upheaval nor was society demoralized. I expect to live to write in a similar strain regarding others of the bounties of nature.—Jas. Bell, Plainfield, N. J.

### The Doctors Waking Up.

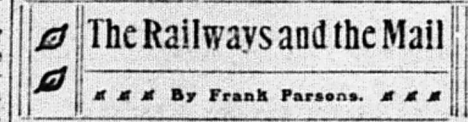
It comes as a gratifying surprise to those of us who have labored long in the harness, to note the increasing interest taken by all classes of men in the question of a better social order. In a recent issue of the American Medical Compend, one of the leading medical journals of the United States, a writer, Dr. H. A. Wright, says:

"Do we misapprehend or misuse our mental faculties? Of course we do, both consciously and unconsciously. We speak of living a busy, active, strenuous life, as necessary, if we would keep pace with the time in which we live.

"The times are not as they are of necessity, but because man has made them to be so. We believe that every man regardless of his ability, should in a well organized social state, enjoy equal opportunity to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and also enjoy the full fruits of his own labor. Some men have work to do, and don't do it, and others want to work and it is denied them. Every time the intellectually stronger individuals conspire, whether legally or illegally (if it is done in both ways) to take advantage of their intellectually weaker fellow man, they are not only misapplying their own faculties, but are also adding to the mental burden resting upon their less fortunate fellow man. Every time the man

who has acquired by inheritance, or by the sweat of other men's brows, not his own, more of material things than is necessary for his own and his family's needs, and then plans, schemes or devises methods by which to add thereto, at the expense of his fellow man, he is misusing his faculties. All this is going on every day, all around us, and we heed it not, because it is by such means that fortunes are made, and wealth is accumulated, so it must not be criticized or called in question! Is this the real purpose for which we live? Was it to acquire riches that men were called into being? If so, alas, how few succeed, and how many fail! No, there are higher and nobler aims in life, if we would but seek for them, and diligently strive to succeed in their attainment; but unfortunately the custom is for those, who are regarded as the more intellectual men and women, to set the example of seeking wealth as the principal aim in life, to those of less intellectual caliber, with the result that the term civilization is almost synonymous with mammon-worship. There are, as yet, only about enough individual exceptions to prove the rule laid down."

One would hardly look for an advocate of public ownership of railroads in the person of the chairman of the inter-state commerce commission. Read No. 327 and see for yourself. 250 copies \$1.



In France the railways carry the mails free, with the single exception that where the government runs a postal car of its own the railways receive two centimes per kilometre, or about one cent per car mile, which is so near nothing that the railway officials, when questioned about the mails, usually makes the broad statement that the government pays nothing for the railway carriage of the mails, and it takes a cross examination to bring out the fact of the two centime special charge in case of government postal cars. The free carriage of the mails is a part consideration of their franchises.

In Switzerland the minister of railways in answer to my question said: "On the great railways the government pays nothing for the mails; their concessions require them to carry the mails free. On the small lines, if the dividends fall below 3 1/2%, the government pays the fair cost of carrying the mails; when the road attains 3 1/2% it must carry the mails free." This is the law relating to private railways. All the railways of Switzerland are private as yet. The transfer to government management, under the provisions of the referendum vote of 1898, has not yet taken place.

In Germany the mails go free on the railways up to one car per train. If a second postal car is needed on any train, the government pays five pfennig per axle per kilometre, or ten pfennig if the car belongs to the railway. There are usually two axles per car, sometimes three, so that the outside charge is eight to twelve cents per car mile, and this only for extra mail cars. The great bulk of the mail goes free, and the excess beyond one car per train pays merely the actual cost of haulage. This law applies to both public and private roads, and was in force long before the government took over the leading railways.

In Austria it is provided in the railway concessions that the letter post shall be carried free, and that all mail shall be free up to one car per train. Beyond this the railway receives eighteen heller per axle, or ten to fifteen cents per car mile, which is intended to cover the cost of transportation of the excess beyond one car per train. This is the law in respect to the Nordwest, one of the principal private systems of Austria, and is a fair sample of the policy of the company in respect to railway carriage of the mail; the theory being that the roads should carry the mail as part return for the franchises given them by the state.

In Italy again the minister of the railways told me that the government pays nothing for the railway carriage of the mails. It is so provided in the railway contracts. In Belgium a similar policy prevails, and even in England, where the house of commons is crowded with railway directors and others more or less under railway influence—even in England with the postoffice carrying a large part of the parcels that go by express in this country—even in England the postal payment to the railways is only about one-ninth of the total expenditure, instead of one-third, as in the United States.

[In the United States the government (which is ruled by railroad stockholders) pays \$43,000,000 a year for carrying the mails, and pays every six months for the use of all the mail cars. Congressmen all carry passes (bribes) from the railroads—and that is the meat in the cocanut. See it, you great American Voting King!]

It is impossible to express in words the importance of patting a copy of No. 327, containing "A SUPPRESSED DOCUMENT," into the hands of every patriotic citizen.

### Legislation as She Is.

Speaking of the passage of a recent measure by the house of representatives, the Chicago Daily News remarks:

As an illustration of the complete subservency of the house to the rule of the speaker and the committee leaders the passage of this measure is noteworthy. This is a case of legislation by the ways and means committee and the speaker—or, to be exact, by Chairman Payne and Mr. Henderson. The mass of the representatives were merely passive onlookers.

### And What do You Think Now?

In 1890 there were 4,251,613 wage workers in the manufacturing industries. Their aggregate wages were \$1,891,228,321. Their average yearly earnings, therefore, were \$444.83.

In 1900 there were 5,310,598 wage workers. Their aggregate wages were \$2,323,467,257. Their average yearly earnings therefore, were \$437.54.

The average earnings per man were less in 1900 than 1890. The figures are furnished by the census bureau. If you want to know.

A "Campaign Combination." Municipal campaigns are warming up, and every Appeal Arrangements should have plenty of literature on hand to help him check his statistics. Here's a complete combination that will help you in your work of rounding up the fellows who are beginning to think: 20 "Municipal Facts and Figures." 20 "Cartoons and Comments." 20 "Why Railroad Men Should be Socialists." 20 "Business Water Tanks." One copy—The Ideal Republic. The entire set \$1.00.

# "A PUBLIC PALACE."

Last week the Appeal gave its readers a description of one of the most gorgeous palaces owned by a private individual in the United States. Now I want you to read the following description of a well-arranged, elegant building built by Uncle Sam. After reading it carefully you will be no doubt surprised at the disclosure of the purpose for which the building is intended, found in the last paragraphs:

The finest building of the kind in the world is situated just outside of Atlanta, says the Daily Constitution. There are larger federal buildings than the one just opened here, but nothing as handsome and complete has ever been built before for the purpose for which it is intended. It is a palace, in fact. The government has put in it the very best that money could buy, and the result is a building that will be a revelation to any one who may have the pleasure of inspecting it. Every new invention and convenience known to the science of construction has been put in use. So many things have been done to keep the inmates in a comfortable and healthy manner that it is almost impossible to believe that many of them would care to go elsewhere.

The building as it now stands cost the government about \$700,000, and, while what there is of it is complete in the fullest sense, the original plans call for other buildings that will make the entire plant as large again as it is now.

The exterior, from the very nature of the institution, is nothing remarkable for its beauty. Built of dark brick and stone, with two long wings extending from either side, it rather resembles from a distance a substantial factory of some kind. Inside the building, one at once begins to realize how handsome the structure is. On entering, you go first into a large hall, the floor of marble and the wood work all of the finest oak. You scarcely expect to find hard-wood finish, but from top to bottom there is nothing in this building but the finest grade of highly polished oak.

One of the striking features of the structure is the simplicity of architectural construction, and, notwithstanding that, its completeness.

On entering the spacious hall from the main entrance, the reception room is on the right. In this room visitors are required to register. Across from the reception room is the office. It is furnished in handsome substantial oak and dark leather, just as any of the best offices in the country would be furnished. Back of the main office are offices of the various attaches, all completely and handsomely furnished.

Going back into the large main hall and passing through handsome oak doors you come into the building proper, where the smaller halls from the rooms lead into the main hall. The dining room comes first. It is a large room with a rostrum in one end, and the tables are arranged so that every one faces that rostrum. The tables are arranged in long rows, something on the order of benches in a school room, the seats being attached to the table behind, and folding up on the order of opera chairs. Even these seats are made of quarter sawed oak. At present the room is arranged to seat 500, but there is ample space for twice that number.

Back of the dining room is the kitchen, and it is one of the most interesting features of the entire building. As one of the officers said, "This room is our pride," and well it may be. It resembles somewhat the kitchen of the Ponce de Leon or Tappa Bay hotels, only it is much handsomer and neater than any hotel kitchen ever could be. The walls of this room are of snow white enameled brick and the floor of clear white marble. In the center of the room is the larger oven or stove, and presiding over it is a colored cook who left one of Atlanta's best hotels to take his present place. Across the front of this room is a row of large vessels made of the brightest copper and trimmed with pure white porcelain. In these vessels the meats, vegetables and soups are cooked, and it is all done with steam. The coffee is made in large coffee machines, just like those in the best restaurants. Off from the main kitchen is the baking room and the bread oven is one of the features of the building's equipment. It is said to be the finest bread oven ever built, and was constructed here under the personal supervision of the patentee, himself, Alvin T. Simpkins, of St. Louis. It is the newest and most perfect thing of its kind ever invented.

Near the kitchen on the same floor another surprise awaits the visitor. This is the refrigerating and cold storage department. The ice plant has a capacity of a ton of ice a day in addition to keeping the cold storage rooms at the proper temperature. These cold storage rooms are the most modern of their kind and are six in number. Meats will be kept in one, vegetables in another, and there is a very large room for potatoes. There is a separate room for almost everything to be kept cold. This cooling plant also furnishes the water for the entire building, and ice water may be drawn from the faucets in various apartments. On the ground floor the laundry is located. This department is equipped with the very best and newest machinery known to the laundry business, and all of the washing will be done here.

In the mechanical department it is that the building is so perfectly equipped. One of the features of this department, new at least to this section, is what is known as the Johnson electric system of heating. By the use of this system the temperature of a room is always kept between 70 and 68 degrees. A little thermometer on the wall with a small piece of mechanism back of it does the work. When the mercury reaches 70 the fans forcing the hot air into the room are automatically stopped, and when the mercury drops down two degrees to 68 they are again set in motion. In this way, no matter what the temperature may be outside, it always remains the same in the building. The building is also equipped with the newest and most improved steam heating.

Another unique feature of the building is the chapel, or assembly room. This room is in reality a large lecture hall fitted with the most improved opera chairs and a large stage or platform. It will seat comfortably about 2,000 people.

On the top floor of the building is the hospital. There is a large room for the general ward, then there is a large operating room on the plan of those in modern hospitals, and an isolated ward for contagious diseases. The medical department is one of the most complete in the entire building. It is large, and there is everything in it for the convenience of the patients and physicians and surgeons.

There is a large tailor shop where eventually all the clothes worn by those who will occupy the building will be made, and the men will be given employment at mending and learning to be tailors.

One of the small details that goes to show how completely everything has been thought out is the system of electric lights and switches. There is, of course, nothing but electric lighting in the building, and the system

is just about perfect. The switches that turn the lights off and on are all operated with a key. For instance, the switch that turns the hall lights is operated with a key, and once on there is no way to turn them out except with the key in the hands of the man in charge of the lights. The keyboards that control the lights in the other parts of the building are under lock and key. The various switches are numbered so that the man in charge of them may tell at a glance just what every light in the building is doing.

There are so many interesting little details about the great building that one almost overlooks the fact that it is a prison!

A prison? That's what it is! You will now begin to understand why men commit crimes in order to be sent to prison that they may be housed and warmed. Do you not think that it is rather a funny sort of civilization which provides palaces for its criminals, while the "worthy poor"—the men whose labor built the palace—are living in hocus little better than hovels. Does it not occur to you that if Uncle Sam can erect buildings which are in their equipment finer than a \$100 a day hotel, for his bad boys, that he could erect buildings likewise for his good boys and girls—when the good boys are willing and anxious to do the work? Is it possible that men must have the brand of Cain across their brows before they are provided with a place to sleep and plenty to eat? Do we provide for our poor and indigent in any such lavish manner? Do our workmen live as do these prisoners? Say, you must be a contented donkey to calmly allow the fruit of your labors to be appropriated not only by the wealthy law-breakers, as illustrated in last week's Appeal, but by the poor criminal class besides!

### "The Lords of the Air."

Says a cablegram from Paris: "The United States will shortly be asked to co-operate with the European government to determine the question of state sovereignty of the air, which the development of aerostatics has made a 'dangerous medium of international espionage.' M. Paul Fauchille, a well known scientist, at yesterday's meeting of the Institute of International Law outlined a proposed document providing for state proprietorship of the air to a height of 1,500 yards, within which photography is possible, forbidding balloon voyaging without an official permit, and not allowing on any terms balloons above fortresses. M. Fauchille developed a learned argument for the purpose of proving that a state has equal right to an aerial as to a maritime domain and concluded with a lurid forecast of danger unless the nations co-operate. The adherence of both the United States and Great Britain is considered a foregone conclusion."

If one will read the history of the development of modern civilization, he will discover that nations first claimed a right to the land, as against the right of other nations. Nations afterwards granted rights to private individuals in the lands as against other individuals. Are we to have a repetition of this with the air as a basis? Will title deeds to the atmosphere be a feature of the future? Will men first be compelled to secure from the airlord the privilege of breathing? Stranger things than this are happening every day. The right to use the land is no more essential than that of the air to human existence. If man is compelled to pay another for the use of the land, logically he can by the same process be compelled to pay for the use of the air. To deny man the use of air would be to cut off his mortal career in a little shorter space of time than to deny him the use of the land—as is done today.]

### Our Royalty.

Sagely remarks the Denver News: "It would really be too bad if anything should prevent the mingling of prince and people. We are getting very close to the nobility, we Americans, and the time is not far distant even if not now is, when we shall as 'dearly love a lord' as do our English cousins. An indication of the tendency for higher society, blue blood and magnificent display was illustrated day before yesterday in the drawing room given by the king of England, in which some of us shone resplendent. While a large number of Americans were permitted to cool their heels in the ante-chamber, several were allowed within the inner circles and kissed the hand of his majesty the king with proper pride and decorum."

"These selected Americans wore the loveliest of knee breeches, we are told, with 'little swords at their sides,' and, of course, looked perfectly lovely. They are now real notables, and will come home very haughty. Their families will doubtless be proud of them, and we may all gather a certain reflex glory from knowing their names, if we do not know them personally.

"America is altogether too democratic. We want the divine touch of nobility to make us the real thing, and the coming of Prince Henry will give us a lesson in deportment, teach us doubtless how to 'behave' and supply in many other ways a long felt want."

### An Interesting Item.

The following Associated Press telegram indicates the trend of economic affairs more clearly than columns of editorial matter. Keep these FACTS before your neighbor—especially if he is a small merchant or tradesman. If he doesn't see the point now, he will feel it after awhile:

"At least ten large wholesale dry goods houses on the Missouri river have entered into a combination as a result of which their entire traffic from New York and New England will be controlled by one man—G. L. Thomas, at one time contracting freight agent of the Burlington, in Kansas City, and for the past several years agent of that road in New York. The combine is thought to include five Kansas City houses, three in St. Joseph and two in Omaha. The traffic of these ten firms and of such others as are in the combine will be absolutely controlled by Mr. Thomas from his headquarters in New York. This means that he will route practically all of the dry goods shipped from New York and New England to the Missouri River, and the railroad lines which may fall under the ban of his displeasure will be effectually stopped from participating in this business."

### Getting Into Politics.

Dever Daily News. A genuine political party was formed yesterday by representatives of organized labor to secure the adoption of the constitutional amendments favored by them in this state. The hall of the trades assembly was well filled with representatives of unions, a constitution was adopted, and a chairman of each district appointed to organize every voting district and precinct in Arapahoe county. Meetings will be held, agitation will be active, literature distributed and voters lined up for the night-hour law, the Bucklin bill and the Bush home rule bill.

IN ROOZELAND: Some Things as They Appear to a Socialist

The laboring men of Omaha have a new labor temple. Mrs. Conry Vanderbilt will entertain Prince Hinery when he arrives in Noo York.

Philadelphia's co-operative laundry company, composed entirely of union workers, began business recently. The New York Rapid Transit Co. has decided that all fat conductors must go—they take up too much room. Eh? Free?

The Diamond Match Co., an international trust, headed by the Goulds, is about to establish a factory in Manila. Cheap labor is the inducement. Sweldom in New York will have a dog show shortly. In order to guard against contagious diseases, the pugs of the "409" will be vaccinated against smallpox, distemper, etc. Eh?

In a mad rush for seats at the Brooklyn end of the big bridge one morning recently a man was trampled and crushed by the "mob bent on getting to their places of business on time."

A New York preacher last Sunday devoted his sermon to "the wickedest block in the world." It is on Stanton street, in that city, and consists of seven houses, containing a thousand families. Do you wonder at it?

J. P. Morgan & Co. distributed a dividend of \$10,000,000 today to the members of the syndicate formed to underwrite the United States steel corporation. The dividend represents 5% of the \$200,000,000 for which the syndicate was liable.

The Central Coal and Coke company has absorbed the Kansas and Texas company. The new concern will have a capital stock of \$7,000,000, will employ 10,000 men, own 2,500 company houses and operate twenty-three company stores.

A woman at Kansas City some time ago was arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. She claimed to make investments for women in grain futures. The deal did not pan out. She was not a member of the stock exchange, hence was not entitled to the protection of the law in skinning the people out of their money.

You are striving, with but one chance in a thousand of success, for the very things which Socialism proposes to give to you. You want a pleasant home, a good education, leisure sufficient to make life agreeable and pleasant, and in addition, you ask for an OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE THE LABOR OF YOUR HANDS AND BRAIN FOR THEM.

"A Voice From England," by Father McGrady, is a reply to the attack on Socialism by an English Jesuit. Father McGrady successfully refutes every statement made by the attacking party. It should be circulated in Catholic communities. It is published by the Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind., but can be ordered through the Appeal. Per copy, ten cents.

There has been a steady decrease in postal deficits during the last ten years. In round figures they were: \$11,500,000 in 1897; \$9,000,000 in 1898; \$6,500,000 in 1899; \$5,500,000 in 1900, and \$4,000,000 in 1901. If this percentage of decrease in the deficit should continue, it would be entirely wiped out within three years.—Official Auditor U. S. Postoffice.

In the making of steel and its various products it is no longer necessary to first make the iron ore into pig iron. This process has been eliminated and the cost greatly cheapened. The saving goes to swell the profits of the steel trust. The public pays more for its iron than it did under the old process. This is the way of capitalism. Under Socialism, every new process introduced would cheapen the cost to the public, or reduce the hours of labor of the department making the article.

Several months ago the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee voted to support the Socialist ticket at the coming election. This news was carried to Mr. Gompers at Washington who sent a special representative—Secretary Morrison—to Milwaukee to inform the Federation boys that they must not drag the union into politics. The Milwaukee union comrades know a thing or two, and will support the Socialists almost to a man. Crumbs no longer satisfy the American voting sovereign—he now demands a seat at the first table.

The people up in Wisconsin elected a legislature, a governor and other executive officers. At a recent session of the representatives of that state, an income tax bill was made a law. The "law" was taken to the supreme court and that august body knocked the law which the people, through their representatives, had enacted. The supreme court, as now constituted, is more powerful than the 80,000,000 people in the United States. This usurpation of power can only be overcome when the people become the supreme court by the inauguration of direct legislation.

The amended revenue law provides for a tax on call loans. This has caused consternation among the Wall street contingent of patriots. "Why," exclaimed one, "if this law is enforced, it will cost us fellows a billion and a half." "If" it is enforced! These fellows do not expect it to be enforced, and if it is attempted they propose to beat it. They have consulted with Attorney General Knox, who advises them that the only way to beat the law is TO REPEAL IT. The attorney general did not say to have congress repeal it. He told the brokers and money sharks of Wall street to repeal it. This they will proceed to do by instructing their congressional hirelings to knock out the law. These fellows will do it, too. It is a crime for a workingman to suggest the repeal or evasion of a law.

It is real amusing to watch the puppet show now being enacted by the royalty of this and other countries. Capital pulls the strings, and the people bow. It used to be customary during the twelfth century in England, and later, for the nobility to inaugurate great fetes in different parts of the empire in order to distract the attention of the people from the plots and intrigues of the rulers. The same game is being enacted now—thinly disguised. But the people are as dumb now as they were then. Hear 'em holler?

A bill has been introduced in congress raising the salaries of senators to \$15,000 and congressmen to \$7,500 per year. Bills have also been introduced to raise the salaries of most of the heads of departments at Washington. Will these audacious fellows fall under the ban of President Roosevelt, who last week issued an order that any employe of the government who undertook to directly or indirectly influence legislation in his favor to raise his salary, would do so under pain of dismissal? But I presume congressmen and senators do not come under the head of employes—they are the owners.

Closely following the news that Andrew Carnegie had donated ten millions of dollars to the establishment of a national museum, comes the announcement that the men at Anderson, Ind., employed by the steel trust, have had their wages reduced one and one-third cents per hour. You see this is such a small amount from the workman's wages that he will never miss it, and just see what a lot of glory Mr. Carnegie will get out of the transaction. There is of course, no connection between the two items.

An enterprising young farmer in a near-by state discovered that his hogs had a touch of cholera. His next door neighbor had lost about fifty head the week before, and he concluded it was time to unload. He journeyed to town the next day and sold the bunch at the market price, and the hogs were shipped to Chicago and are no doubt doing business in various parts of the country as prize medal hams and bacon. The young man congratulated himself on his shrewdness and the undertakers smiled at the profits they made. Yes, it was a good deal for the farmer and the undertakers, but the public?

The millionaires of the country are turning their attention to the South as a fruitful field for extending the work of education. Carnegie and Rockefeller are both preparing to unload some of their surplus cash. This reminds me of the heading in a daily newspaper the other day, which read: "Negro Children in School; White Children at Work in Factories." These white children, the paper announces, are the offspring of American parents, who have been in this country for generations. At one time they belonged to the best families. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine.

President James J. Hill asserted in his Fargo paper to farmers that he—or his modesty may have moved him to say his railroad—has added \$10 to the value of each one of 16,000,000 acres of land in North Dakota. He could doubtless be made to admit upon cross-examination that farmers have played quite as important a part, at least, in increasing land values, as he has. And when the size of his private fortune—estimated at all the way from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000—is considered, it makes good circumstantial evidence that he not only gobbled a rattling big commission for his part of the work, but must have raked in a big share of his partner's commission also!—Stock and Home, Milwaukee.

The Hill merger of railroads in the Northwest seems to be sailing along smoothly, notwithstanding the attempts of Col. Van Sant and a few other misguided governors and politicians, who are playing to the galleries. The efforts of these gentlemen are about as effective as that of the fly that undertook to make life miserable for the circus elephant. The merger plans will be completed along the lines originally blocked out by the promoters months ago. The Wall street panic last year, occasioned by the manipulations of these railroad giants, was simply an incident of the deal. It was the preliminary skirmish for position, and Hill and his friends won. A truce was patched up between the opposing forces and the consolidation of the railroads will continue, as they should. Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, is authority for the statement that ten men now control all the transportation facilities in the United States.

A combination of all the millers in the United States was formed in Chicago last week with a capital stock of \$700,000,000. The purpose of the new organization is purely a philanthropic one—the stockholders being the beneficiaries. It will proceed to secure legislation giving reciprocity to countries which use American flour. It is not known whether President Roosevelt will issue an order prohibiting the millers from soliciting aid from congressmen and bothering them while at work or not. Still, no congressman has ever been heard complaining of the attentions of a million dollar lobby. It's the attention of the \$600 per year government employes whose attention becomes a bore to the average servant of the people.

Representative Babcock is authority for the statement, made in a speech in the house of representatives the other day, that the steel trust charges home customers more for its product than foreign customers. He says, after a careful investigation, he finds that the trust made \$14 per ton profit on 15,000,000 tons of steel manufactured—a net profit of over \$200,000,000. This amount corresponds to that given in Census Bulletin No. 122, of the earnings and transactions of that concern. This profit, for which no equivalent was returned to the people, is equal to twice the expenses of the postal system. Uncle Sam could run the steel industries of the country, run the postal department free of cost, and still have a hundred million left. But you would rather pay this vast sum of money to a few iron barons, wouldn't you?

The employes of the National Cash Register Co., at Detroit, are being furnished with an example of corporate paternalism. The firm advertises itself as the model concern in the world—and it is as "model" a concern as it is possible to run under private ownership of the tools with which the worker must earn his living. The flowers in the factories, the lunch rooms, the library, the gardens, are all things which the men must pay indirectly, and yet they have no voice in the management of the concern, while their positions are at the mercy of a manager who cares for naught but profits—for on the profits he makes out of the men depend his salary. The man who objects to paternalism will have to take his choice between the paternalism of a private corporation, which uses its charitable enterprise to advertise their wares, and the paternalism of public enterprises under Socialism, by which the employe will be able to regulate not only their employment but all the other features of their work.

UNCLE IKE ON WASHINGTON.

Yes, I liked your sermon, parson, on the life of Washington. An' the magnifyin' picters that you drawed o' what he done? But I couldn't help a-thinkin' what he'd think if he was here. 'Bout the way we're goin' back on principles that he held dear. Parson, if he'd heered your sermon on our duty to the State, He'd a-wondered how he ever twisted through the Valley Forge, For when you denounced the treason practiced by our men in brown, He'd a-thought of his shortcomin's when he fought agin' the crown. An' if he'd a-heered that Anglo-Saxon eulogy of yours, Glorifyin' Tommy Atkins for his pluck in fightin' Fovors; He'd a-thought about repentin' of his prayer at Valley Forge, An' of humbly beggin' pardon of the ghost of Old King George. An' if he could only listen to the fun our statesmen poke, At the grand old Declaration as a patriotic joke, He'd begin to wonder whether Yorktown wa'n't a piece of fun; An' to think that Lord Cornwallis was the chap who really won. Parson, if we want to honor Washington for what he done, We will have to quit a-trampin' under foot what he begun; An' must give our lives like heroes for to finish up the work, An' give up our glorifyin' them that fight the right, or shirk. —GEORGE McA. MILLER, Ruskin College, Trenton, Mo.

In Royalty Ridden Countries

Items Picked Up from Over the Sea.

An immense plow factory will be established at Chattanooga, Tenn., for the purpose of supplying the foreign market with disc plows. Twenty-five thousand men are idle in Vienna and great suffering is reported among the laboring people. The troops recently fired upon a mob of hungry men and women.

A revolution is predicted in Belgium by the daily papers unless the government grants universal suffrage. The Socialists are taking a prominent part in the agitation.

Strikers and troops at Barcelona, Spain, engaged in street fights last week. The men are asking a living wage. Another illustration of the identity of interest of capital and labor.

The Socialist party of Ireland entered the municipal election at Dublin. The candidate for councillor polled 371 votes as against 539 for the opposition. The clergy took the stump against the Socialist candidates.

A German scientist has discovered and perfected a process by which water can be made to burn, producing a powerful heat. It's a ten-to-one shot that Rockefeller hasn't heard of the new process or he would have had it pigeon-holed ere this, as he did in the case of the oil burner invented by a Utah man, which, if introduced generally, would have lessened the demand for oil by one-half. Inventions which are of practical value to the public by lessening the expense or consumption are promptly purchased for a pittance by interested syndicates and suppressed. And they tell us that it is only under the present system that the inventions are fostered!

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: "A telegram to the Novoe Vremya from Vladivostek says that 200 pupils and three assistant masters of the local German school have been arrested and have been committed for trial, after preliminary examination. It appears that they organized a society, of which the ostensible object was the discussion of the means of improving education in Korea. At their meetings, however, they criticised the acts of the government, and it is alleged that the society they founded was merely a revival of the anti-government organization known as the Club of Independence."

The following cablegram from Rome explains in a measure the activity of the government to inaugurate Socialistic half-measures. The monarchy in order to preserve itself would make concessions to the workmen. It may be too late: "Extraordinary military precautions are being taken to preserve order, because thousands of workmen have begun to meet to decide whether there shall be a general strike in all the important towns in Italy. In Rome the entire garrison is under arms with artillery ready, and similar precautions are being taken elsewhere. A meeting attended by 6,000 unemployed persons, was held today. The men were surrounded by troops. The anarchists are preaching an immediate strike, while the Socialists wish to go slowly."

A cablegram from Rome to the Chicago Daily News says: "The Government has introduced a bill to facilitate the municipalization of public utilities on the principle already adopted largely and successfully in Milan. The Socialists have done much to popularize the idea. The schedule of services that may be municipalized embraces water, lighting, tramways, buses, baths, warehouses, abattoirs, markets, bakeries, electric power derived from rivers, billsticking, the conveyances of coffins to cemeteries, and the establishment of night refuges for the destitute. According to the bill, no service may be municipalized without a referendum. If the proposal is rejected it cannot be brought forward again for three years. Compulsory powers are given to buy any private company's works after the expiration of five years from the time of the original concession. Employes may be given a share of the profits municipalized industries."

Mr. H. W. Wolff, who by the way, is not a Socialist, writes a very interesting article in the Westminster Review under this heading. He maintains that the Socialists of Italy are doing an admirable work. They are accused of being at the bottom of all mischief that occurs in the Peninsula, whereas he maintains that it is being done in the country at the present time. He says that all Italy is now astir with life which their action has infused into the nation. It is by dint of their activity, their organizing skill, and their close touch with the humbler classes that the so-called Socialists have become practically the masters of the Italian co-operative movement, leaving the older fathers of the movement behind in the race. They organize free shelters most effectively, they have sent a stimulus into the remotest crannies of the working man's life, and whatever their ultimate object may be, they do undoubtedly social good. They have in Ravenna a surprising degree improved by peacable means the conditions of life and put a stop to the inhuman employment of child labor for the exceptionally long hours, at a miserable wage, in pestiferous rice swamps. Not only have the Socialists done useful work themselves, but they have stimulated the Church of Rome to exert itself in the same field.

The People at Work: They Are Finding Out How Easy It Is to Do Things

Seattle, Wash., is considering the proposition of establishing a municipal lighting plant. Lincoln, Neb., has a municipal water works system and supplies its citizens with water for \$6 per annum. The same service costs the citizens of Topeka \$30—the \$24 extra going to pay dividends on stock owned by New Yorkers.

Make a note of the consistency of the American congress and people: Public ownership of railroads is a chimerical scheme, but the construction of an Isthmian canal is universally indorsed. A matter of \$200,000,000 for a public ship-out abroad is a bagatelle; but a few hundred millions expended in the interest of the people at home is not to be thought of!—South Dakota Herald.

Baker City, Wash., purchased the water plant a few years ago. Among the assets turned over was the water supply—Elk Creek. Valuable gold mines have been discovered on the city property and the income, says a recent newspaper account, from this source pays the running expenses of the municipality and will provide for some valuable improvements besides. What a discouragement to private enterprise!

A writer in an eastern paper is opposed to the public operating the postoffice, because he says he is unable to buy stamps any cheaper than Jones, who buys but one a month, while he, the writer, uses several thousand. You see, he argues, that if a private concern operated the postal system, as Congressman Loud desires, large users could get rebates, as they do now when they buy any manufactured article in large quantities. The large dealer can make a very handsome profit on the difference in the price he pays for his goods and that paid by the small dealer. By all means, let's turn all public functions over to private individuals.

The Los Angeles Times printed the following statement made by J. W. Keegan of Santa Rosa, Cal., made at a convention of delegates representing the various municipalities: "We serve water free in Santa Rosa. We don't believe the utilization of a public utility ought to be made a money-making proposition—it's a privilege. For six years we have operated our water system without a rate. We would no more think of charging for water than for the service of our fire department. Charging a rate is simply running it by the infliction of a poll tax, and I don't think that kind of municipal ownership will win the support of the American people. The plant was paid for by a direct tax on property, and our levy has always been kept below \$1 per \$100. We assess just enough to pay the interest on our bonds, and supply the sinking fund. The cost of maintenance comes from the general fund. We serve about one million gallons a day. The plant was maintained and 7,000 persons served the past year at a cost of but \$7,276. You are welcome to come to Santa Rosa and settle, we will pipe pure water into your house and guarantee no collector of water rate will ever come near you."

Mayor Tom Johnson in a recent number of an eastern magazine, advocates the taking over of the street car lines of Cleveland by the city and running them free of fares—the expense to be maintained as is the public schools. He says: "The ideal system of municipal ownership of street railways would give free transportation to everybody. At first blush this may seem an extreme step, but that is because we have not been used to looking at the matter in the right light. In every great office building a system that is in many respects the counterpart of the one I suggest is maintained in the elevator service. All comers are carried in the elevators free of charge. No one dreams of collecting a toll or of insisting that, in the absence of such a toll, the person wishing to be sent to the upper floors use the stairs. Our five streets and roads form another instinctive precedent for free street-car service. There was a time when every road leading into and out of our cities had a toll-gate. Experience showed the restrictive influence of such institutions, and today it is only the backward and unprogressive community that maintains toll roads. How recent has been the change in this direction is made manifest by the fact that it is only a few years since the big bridge from New York to Brooklyn was made free to foot passengers."

STOLEN THOUGHTS.

There is harmony in heaven and discord is hell! Where do you live? Whenever a man gets a dollar without earning it, some other man must earn a dollar without getting it.

The grandest and strongest natures are ever the calmest. Restlessness is a symbol of weakness not yet outgrown. If persons received nothing but what they earned there would be no immense fortunes; and if everyone received what he earned there would be no poverty.

No billions of dollars, no millions of soldiers, no institutions, nor wars, nor revolutions can achieve what can be achieved by the simple expression by a free man of what he considers right.—Count Leo Tolstol.

Dewey's Book Did It.

A Texas comrade tells the following: "About a week ago I received twelve copies of Dewey's book, 'The Ideal Republic.' I read a copy of it that night and immediately recognized that it was the best thing I had ever read on the subject—there are no meaningless phrases, just plain talk for plain people. It was just the book I had long been looking for to carry out a plan of propaganda I had in mind. I never was much of a talker and what I wanted was a small book to hand those persons who almost every day tried to get me cornered by asking questions that I was not able to answer and make exactly clear. I had found that book. The first man I met was a bookkeeper that I happened to know had been in tough luck the last few months. While I was talking to him a tramp came up and asked me for a quarter to buy something to eat. I gave him a dime. As the tramp shuffled away my friend said, 'It's a wonder those fellows don't go to work and earn their living as the rest of us have to do.' Here was my chance. I pulled out a copy of Dewey's book and turning to page 34, asked him to read the story of the bookkeeper and the tramp. And so it went all day. Not a question came up but an opening showed up where I could spring the book. I could have used fifty copies instead of twelve. The comrades that don't get hold of a few copies of this book is overlooking a good thing."

Montana has completed its state organization with headquarters at Helena. Jno. N. Held, secretary, room No. 5, Thompson Block.

Don't fail to read "A SUPPRESSED DOCUMENT" in No. 327. It will make you rub your eyes to see if you are awake when you read it.

The question has been asked whether a man can be a Christian on \$5.00 per week. In these days a man who would try to live on \$5.00 per week would probably be an angel in a very short time.—The St. Louis Mirror.

There is no freedom of contract between a fasting man and a full man. The full man can wait; the fasting man cannot.—Justin McCarthy.

BOOKS TO READ.

5c Books.

- Socialism in a Nutshell .....Wayland
What is Socialism .....Mills
The Trial .....Mills
Socialism vs. Anarchy .....Simons
The Trust Question .....Vall
Interference and Poverty .....Twining
Industrial Democracy .....Kiley
Socialism and Trade Unions .....Harriman
The Evolution of Religion to Social Ethics.
Municipal Ownership—Facts and Figures.
The Ideal Criminal .....A. M. Dewey
Socialism; Reply to Pope .....Blatcnford
Class War in 1840 .....H. C. Brown
Unaccepted Challenges .....McGrady
Things As I See Them .....J. A. Wayland
God is Love and man's Life Endless .....
The Concentration of Wealth .....Irving
What the Other Fellows Are Saying .....
Idea of Socialism .....A. Wayland
A Study in Government .....H. E. Allen
Christ, Property and Man .....Rev. Breese
Socialist Caricatures and Comments .....Warren
Bad Boy, Illustrated .....L. A. Stockwell
Municipal Socialism .....H. C. Brown
Socialism and Farmers .....Simons
Property .....Pyburn
Liberty .....Debs
Prison Labor .....Debs
Government Ownership of Railroads .....Gordon
The Evolution of the Class Struggle .....
Imprudent Marriages .....Blatcnford
Packtown .....A. M. Simons
Wage Labor and Capital .....Karl Marx
Poems for the People .....Gordon
Municipal Socialism .....H. C. Brown
Evolution of Industry .....Watkins
Socialism and Slavery .....Hyndman
Land, Machinery and Inheritance .....Pyburn
The American Farmer .....Gordon
Municipal Causes and Cures .....Gordon
The Water Tank .....Bellamy
The Social Conscience .....Bellamy
Why Working Men Should Be Socialists.
Why Railroad Men Should Be Socialists.
Socialism's Needs to Land .....Spencer
Socialism .....Simons
Wanted—A New Conscience .....
New Zealand in a Nutshell .....
A Political Quack Doctor .....W. A. Corey
A Possible Twentieth Century Trust .....Grey

10c. Books.

- A Voice From England .....Father McGrady
A Tramp in Society .....
The Ideal Republic .....A. M. Dewey
Municipal Socialism .....H. C. Brown
Socialism in a Nutshell .....Wayland
Our Republican Monarchy .....Volvo
Socialism and the Labor Problem .....McGrady
Coming Civilisation .....Hedrick
The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand .....
To What Are the Trusts Leading .....Smiley
Merric Capitalism .....
The Labor Question .....Kusmann
Pondragon Powers .....Engels
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific .....Engels
No Compromise .....Liebknecht
The Drift of Our Time .....Parsons
Scientific Socialism .....Bersford
Seven Financial Comedies .....Emery
In Hell and the Way Out .....Allen
A Philosophy of Happiness .....
The Outlook for the Artisan and His Art .....
Socialism .....Liebknecht
Was It Garcia's Fault .....
The Right to Be Lazy .....Paul Lafargue

15c. Books.

- Social Democracy Red Book .....
Medical Ownership of Railroads .....Vall
Guernsey Market House Plan of Payments. ....

25c. Books.

- New Century Song Book .....
The New Slavery .....Hallam
Science of the Millennium .....Mayhew
Municipal Socialism .....H. C. Brown
A Story From Fallmouth .....
Man or Dollar, Which .....
Horace Greeley, Farmer, Editor, Socialist.
President John Smith .....
Perplexed Philosophers .....George
Protection or Free Trade .....
The Land Question, Property in Land and the
Condition of Labor, (1 vol.) .....George
Progress and Poverty .....George
Woman—Past, Present and Future .....
Modern Socialism .....
National Money .....
Government Ownership of Railroads and Tele-
graph .....Louck
Evolutionary Politics .....Mills
The Co-Operative Commonwealth .....
National Party Program .....Frederick
Fabian Essays in Socialism .....
News From Nowhere .....
Six Centuries of Work and Wages .....
The Banker's Today—Ely .....
History of the Paris Commune .....Bellamy
Socialism .....John Stewart Mill
The Future Commonwealth .....
The Concentration of Wealth .....
Is Brighter Times .....

50c. Books.

- A General Freight and Passenger Post .....
Christ, the Socialist .....Cowles
A Financial Catechism .....Brice and Vincent
Volney's Reign of Reason .....
Looking Backward .....Edward Bellamy
Equality .....Edward Bellamy
Whither Are We Drifting .....A. O. Willey
The Legal Revolution of 1902 .....
The American Situation .....E. Lynd
If Christ Came to Congress .....M. W. Howard
The New Zealand Labor Laws .....
The Millennium Kingdom .....W. A. Redding
The Co-Operative Commonwealth. L. Gronlund
The City for the People .....E. Lynd
Social's Issues of the Future .....T. J. Chazy
Negra .....Adams
Politics of the Nazarene .....Jones

Cloth Bound Books.

- Newest England—Lloyd ..... 2.50
A Country Without Strikes—Lloyd ..... 1.00
Contemporary Socialism—John Rae ..... 2.50
Peoples Marx—Deville ..... 1.50
The Silver Cross—Burgess ..... 30
The Story of France—Thos. B. Waite .....
Two Vols., \$2.50 per Vol. Both ..... 5.00
The Labor Movement in America—Ely ..... 1.50
Problems of Today—Ely ..... 1.50
Taxation in America ..... 1.75
Social's Aspects of Christianity—Ely ..... 80
Social Reform and the Church—Commons ..... 75
Proportional Representation—Commons ..... 1.75
Municipal Monopolies—Bemis ..... 2.00
Socialism and Social Reform—Ely ..... 1.25
Equality—Bellamy ..... 1.25
Looking Backward—Bellamy ..... 1.00
Christ, the Socialist ..... 1.25
Wealth Against Commonwealth ..... 1.50
A Traveler From Airmos ..... 1.50
Labor Co-Partnership—Lloyd ..... 1.50
Socialism from Genesis to Revelations .....
Sprague ..... 1.50
The New Economy—Gronlund ..... 1.25
Things as They Are—Hall ..... 1.25
Keene Adams ..... 1.50

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

- Civilization Civilized—Mayhew ..... 30
The Conspiracy of Capital—Bancroft ..... 30
The Co-operative Commonwealth ..... 35

A SOUVENIR

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

Table with 2 columns: Name and No. Subscribers. Lists names like John McLaughlin, Quincy, Mass., and others.

"Colored Children at School, White Ones Work in Mills."

Under this heading a Cleveland Daily paper prints the following special correspondence from its reporter, who is traveling through the South...

No. 327 is going to be a scorcher. A bundle of this issue should go to every post-office in the United States. 250 copies \$1.

And Here's Another.

The correspondent of the Cleveland Daily Press is visiting the southern cotton mills. He visited the Exposition Mills near Atlanta...

Love is stronger than hate; kindness and forbearance accomplishes more than unkindness and irritation.

Although there are 174 ides steel plants in the United States (see Census Bulletin No. 122), mountains of iron ore and thousands of men willing to work...

His Way.

A local philosopher meandered into the printing palace the other day and gave us an extemporaneous oration on the evils of trusts of all kinds...

Somebody Please Answer.

If it is true, as stated by our capitalist friends, that labor is powerless to produce, unassisted by capital...

Municipal Ownership, Facts and Figures.

has been compiled to meet the demand for just that kind of material. For 100 copies, \$1; for 500 copies, \$5.

as the subject of municipal All the candidates for mayor, aratic, people's party, prohibi- at, favor the public plant; all es for aldermen also favor it. imes, (evidently with electric says:

Which is absolutely not true. Both private and government reports show that public ownership has been more favorable to the people than private ownership.

Some Trade Statistics.

The treasury department summary of imports and exports for the calendar year 1901 shows that international trade, so far as the United States is concerned...

In proportion as our international export traffic has fallen off—copper from \$55,000,000 to \$31,000,000, iron and steel from \$129,000,000 to \$102,000,000—the evidences of wealth and luxury drawn from foreign countries become more salient and surprising.

Love is stronger than hate; kindness and forbearance accomplishes more than unkindness and irritation. Therefore, let us appeal to our fellows in kindness of spirit...

Although there are 174 ides steel plants in the United States (see Census Bulletin No. 122), mountains of iron ore and thousands of men willing to work...

The Filipinos have been caught obtaining incendiary literature. On reading one of the captured documents, one of the most conservative officers in the army characterized it as "A damned incendiary document."

They tell us that Socialism would destroy the incentive to do things. The incentive to do things which now prompts men to action is the hope of reward.

Owing to the non-arrival of paper, the largest portion of the last week's edition was not mailed until late Saturday night—hence the delay in receiving the paper.

Appeal Army

SEE THAT EVERY REPUBLICAN IN YOUR TOWN GETS A MARKED COPY OF NO. 327. "Socialism in a Nut Shell," by J. A. Wayland. 100 copies for \$1.00.

Eleven renewals and eight new ones from Comrade Palmer of Noble, Ill.

The United Mine Workers Union of Wilkeson, Wash., order three sets of the "Solar Plexus."

Comrade Freeman, of Del Rio, Texas, says the next mayor of that little city will be a Socialist.

Sixteen scalps from Comrade Reid of Advance, Texas. This town is well named—it is advancing right along.

"The Conspiracy of Capital," by Bancroft is now ready to mail out. Twenty cents a copy or six copies for \$1.00.

The comrades of Hartford, N. Y., have started a farmers co-operative industry. Many names have been enrolled.

The trades assembly of Alexandria, Ind., have signified their intention of taking a hand in the politics of that city.

The Elhart, Ind., gang will put a full ticket in the field in the spring. They have a lively local of eighty-three members.

A majority of the members of the trade unions of Astoria, Ore., are Socialists. That is the way it will be everywhere soon.

If you are not in a position to distribute a bundle of 327, have a bundle sent to some friend who can do the work. 250 copies for \$1.

Leavenworth, Kan., comrades have organized a Socialist club, and Comrade Groves writes, "The hedges are full of 'em here. Watch us."

N. W. Lormond, Thomaston, Me.:—"The watch arrived O. K. It is a beauty. But pretty as it is I think more of the inscription than I do of the watch."

Comrade VanBrook has ordered a bundle of five for a year and will proceed to inject a little common sense philosophy into the good people of Edgerly, Ia.

C. Cornell, Neosho Rapids, Kan.: "Do you notice the press of Kansas hardly ever mention the Appeal. This is significant. They can't meet the arguments."

Comrade-McConnell of Pittsburg, Pa., sends nine yearlies, one of them his own renewal. It's the only paper I read from top to top and from side to side," he writes.

"Eight new subscribers and my own renewal," writes Comrade Savage, of Salineville, Ohio. It was wonderful how easy they were obtained. Got them all down in a coal mine during the dinner hour."

Comrade Mrs. Hendrick, of Tucson, Ariz., sends the names of forty of the boys and girls that "wish to get a glimpse of what Socialism means." After they get a glimpse they will want to see the whole show.

The red-headed girl wishes to thank the Boston young man who sent her that pretty valentine. At the present writing it's hard to say who has the best of it—the Canoe Creek, B. C., comrade or the Boston, Mass., comrade.

Judge Tuley of Chicago has refused an injunction restraining the chief of police and the mayor from discharging policemen on account of their being members of the Police-men's Protective Association. Now will you be good.

Comrade Gay of Des Moines sets the pace. He renews his own subscription and sends a club of five. He suggests that all the comrades do likewise or take a bundle of five. His suggestion has been "O. K'd" by the subscription editor.

A man who is said to be the wealthiest stock raiser in all western Texas attended the "Cure for Poverty" lecture at Del Rio on February 15, and sagely remarked, as he dropped a dollar into the hat, "It's coming all right, and a good thing too."

If you are holding down a job where you have to "lay low" and can't very well distribute a bundle of 327, just send us a list of the republicans of your town who should have a marked copy of 327. They will be mailed out at a half cent a copy.

"Send them as soon as possible as the boys are interested," writes Comrade Burke of Franklin Falls, N. H. He refers to a list of five yearlies. This comrade was converted to Socialism by a single copy of the Appeal handed him by a friend about a year ago.

Comrade Irish, of Wichita, Kan., sends seventeen yearlies. "The result," he says, "of four days dodging in and out among the boys. 'I could have got as many more, but the great prosperity wave has washed some of them up high and dry on the rocks of bankruptcy.'"

Just a word to comrades who intend to enter the contest for the GOLD APPEAL Army button No. 1. Don't hold your lists until the last minute but send them in as fast as you get five or ten. You will be credited with all you send in between March 1 and March 14.

A Newspaper Man: "If you see articles in the capitalistic paper that have been taken from the Appeal and published without giving credit do not howl, it is done for the cause. We have about 50% of the newspaper men in sympathy with us, but who would have to find another master if it was known in the office."

Comrade A. M. Slocum of Westington, S. D., is very anxious to hear from his son, Loren E. Slocum. He is a phenologist and travels over the country. Has not been heard from in two months. Last letter was from Ft. Scott, Kan. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received.

"He's bound to get there, if he can't wade he swims," chuckled the subscription editor. "What is it now?" asked the Army editor. "Why, you said the other day you guessed Comrade Wade had got lost in the shuffle. Well, he shows up all right at Georgetown, Texas, and here are twenty scalps from him."

The above was written by the auburn haired office girl.

delivered by them on "Woman and Socialism" to the biggest Sunday meeting ever held at Turner hall. Not only do the O'Hares make the right kind of speeches, but they also succeed in getting them before the "breakfast table audience" through the capitalist press.

On the occasion of Comrade Backus' speech in San Antonio, Texas, on St. Valentine's Day the local politicians got up a rival meeting "whose motto was 'Progress not Protest.'"

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills spoke seven times in Colorado at different points and always to large and enthusiastic crowds. Comrade Southworth of Denver reports three new locals. One at Aspen with A. E. McCausland as secretary. One at Carbondale, thirty-one members. J. C. Childs of Satauk, secretary. At Lower Cattle Creek school house out of nineteen who came to hear Mills, thirteen signed an application for charter.

One of the officials of the Southern Pacific railroad recently advised discharging every Socialist in the employ of the road. It's too late for that. On the West Texas division at least, that order would throw nine-tenths of the employes out. The very section foremen would go and take with them the Mexican shovel and sledge artists. An up-to-date set those Texans—just notice the red stickers on every freight car if you doubt it.

Comrade Happ of Rockford, Ill., looked at the number on his paper a few days ago and discovered that it was about time to renew. Being of a rather timid nature he did not care to disregard the rule of the army that all renewals must be accompanied by a club of five, so he started out and when he got back he had three of those ten-line blanks pasted together, and every line was full.

"Where is Canoe Creek, B. C.?" asked the red-headed office girl of the subscription editor. "Why, it's up on what is called Salmon Arm. Why?" Oh, nothing, only I've got a friend up there, that's all." The next letter the Army editor opened contained 11 scalps from Comrade Malcolm of Canoe Creek, B. C. The last record the Appeal had of this comrade he was at Knalt, B. C. How did Miss Red-head know he was at Canoe Creek?

A comrade writes: "I asked an editor, who was also a preacher, how he liked the Appeal to Reason?" "I know nothing about what is in it," he replied. "I hunt it out of my mail the first thing and burn it." The above makes me more fully appreciate the query of Comrade Morgan of Oakland, Minn.: "Some years ago the Chinese talked of sending missionaries here to civilize us. Why, oh why, don't they come?"

Ten yearlies from Comrade Hruza of Cincinnati. This is the second club from this comrade this month. He writes: "I have been a Socialist since 1886. I had about given up all hopes of ever seeing the sunrise of Socialism, but I now see that I must stick to my post. I see that the Socialists are now coming forward everywhere to help build up the Co-operative Commonwealth, and I must give the Appeal credit for doing a great deal towards waking these people from their long slumber."

Thirteen yearlies from Comrade Madden of Kenosha, Wis. This comrade is an old news paper man and a convert to Socialism. He writes us a good letter which I would like to print in full would space permit. He says in part: "Some of our factory owners in this city—Kenosha, Wis.—have been giving elaborate 'spreads' to their salesmen and foremen of late. Well, I suppose these 'straw-busses and drummers have to have a swell, cut-glass feed once or twice a year to keep them up to pitch. As to the rank and file of the factory employes, why, they're all right you know, anyhow. They complain a bit now and then, of course, but we expect that, and it really seems to make our turkey and cranberry sauce go down with an extra relish to know that some other chap is compelled to make his dinner of crackers and dried herring. They say—these rank and file fellows—that living is very high; butter thirty cents per pound, eggs twenty-eight cents a dozen and potatoes ninety cents per bushel, etc. But what on earth do THEY want of eggs, butter and potatoes, when rice is so cheap and so 'filling,' and swells so?"

"Dangers of an Industrial Depotism," by a prominent republican. Read it in No. 327 and then see that everyone of your friends get a copy. 250 copies for \$1.00.

SCHOOL NOTES.

One-tenth of all the members of the Socialist party are taking the correspondence lessons, and the other nine-tenths are in a fair way to do so.

Judge Grosbeck, former chief justice of the supreme court of Wyoming, will join the comrades in the San Francisco school. He presided at the Mills meeting at Laramie, which was declared by everybody in the city to have been the greatest political meeting ever held in the state.

Denver, Colo., will have six students in the next fall term at Girard; Hutchinson, Kan., two; St. Louis four; Kansas City three, and so the number grows.

There are fifty-four students pledged for San Francisco, coming from seven states.

Remember the correspondence work goes on just the same. Address Walter Thomas Mills, General Delivery, San Francisco. You can commence the course any time, do the work as fast as you wish to and as slowly as you may need to.

Comrades James A. Smith and Mrs. Mitchell, both in the Training School at Girard, were married at San Francisco last week. They and Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell are already in the coast city waiting for the beginning of the next term of the Training School.

David Coates, an old co-worker with the "One Hoop," and now lieutenant governor of Colorado, presided for the trades unions at Denver at the Mills meeting in that city. He said in introducing Mr. Mills: "The time is past to be frightened at the word Socialism. The people of this country must study this question and face the issues which it presents."

In Provo, Salt Lake City and Logan, in Utah, the Mormon church furnished their great assembly halls for the Mills meetings. At Ogden the Congregational church was furnished, and crowded by the active assistance of its pastor. In all these towns the correspondence students are pushing things. Everywhere crowded houses greet his coming and boundless enthusiasm for Socialism marks his "moving on."

The Ideal Combination.

25 copies "The Ideal Republic," A. M. Dewey. 25 copies "What the Other Parties are Saying." 25 copies "Socialism in a Nut Shell," J. A. Wayland. 25 copies "What is Socialism," Mills. The above 100 copies of the very best propaganda pamphlets in print. ALL FOR \$5.00.

Wants to Shake Hands With Everyone.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 13, 1902. Editor Appeal to Reason: The news that greeted me on my arrival home this evening after my day's labor was so good that I dared not believe it, although told me by my wife in a manner which, on any other occasion, would have swept away all doubt. I had to look for myself, and there at the bottom of the 'Hall of Fame' column I saw my name as the winner of that famous watch. My simple words fail to portray my feelings. I feel like shaking hands with all the world, but especially with all the Appeal workers in that little town out there on the western prairie. Accept my sincere thanks to you all, and especially to the Fiji who must have already received my thanks per telegraph. C. F. GRIEBSMARK.

"Why the Public Should Own the Railroads," by M. A. Knapp, chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It will be printed in No. 327. 250 copies for \$1.

He Knew the People.

The Leavenworth Times prints a story of how William E. Winner, the well known promoter, worked a village in Vermont. He went back there with \$300,000 of bonds and mortgages which he wanted to sell. The village was rich but stingy. On the day of his arrival Winner attended church, and when the preacher stated that an \$800 mortgage hung over the building and asked for contributions, not a cent was given. Winner arose and offered to pay off the debt. After the meeting he met the people who wondered and admired his generosity. Before leaving town he disposed of every cent of his \$300,000 securities.

What is Socialism.

By WALTER THOMAS MILLS of the International School of Social Economy. What an Idaho Comrade says about this pamphlet: "Some weeks ago a copy of 'What is Socialism' accidentally fell into my hands. It is certainly crisp and to the point. After reading it I loaned it to the boys in my class. It has been so well read that 29 out of 32 of them are converts to Socialism." 100 copies, \$1.00.

APPEAL TO REASON, Girard, Kansas.

Clubs Rates.

"Wishaire's Magazine" and the Appeal..... \$1.00 "The International Review" and the Appeal..... 1.00 "The Comrade" and the Appeal..... 1.00

ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted under this head at 75c per line, each insertion, net cash with order. Ten words make a line. No discount for time or space. Only one column will be sold.

I can cure your dropsy. A sure remedy. Address me, Albert Marston, 429 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ills.

THE MULTITUDE MAGAZINE. The exponent of Imperial Socialism, edited by Walter D. Williams. Edited by Walter D. Williams. Edited by Walter D. Williams.

A WATCH CHAIN and Charm FREE for selling 6 packages per fune at 10c each. The G. M. O. Co., Grandin, Mo., Box 124.

RUSKIN COLLEGE—1500 acre farm; 45,000 factories; other facilities. Located in the heart of the West. The harvest time has arrived. Now is the hour to organize the Socialist Party and institute a government of the workers, by the workers and for the workers. For information upon how to organize a local branch of the Socialist Party address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 425 Euclid Building, St. Louis, Mo.

I HAVE A POSITIVE CURE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS. It contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs. I will send a trial treatment FREE to any reader troubled with insomnia. Write me, JEAN BAPTISTE, 623 So. State Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM.

San Francisco gets the next term of the Training School for Social workers. Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., Principal. Board of Examiners: George D. Herron, Charles H. Vail, A. M. Simons, J. A. Wayland, James B. Smiley, Peter Stasman.

The first term of this Training School closed at Girard, Kansas, December 31st, and the Appeal to Reason has been so well received that the expectations of its friends. A large number of the students will go to once into the field as party workers.

The course of study at San Francisco will include lessons in Social Economy, history, parliamentary practice in speaking, the preparation of addresses, parliamentary practice, methods of study, campaign tactics, how to canvass and to organize, correction of common errors in speech and writing, etc.

The tuition will be \$10. Mr. Mills will have three assistants in the school work. There are now almost a thousand comrades taking the course of the Training School in Social Economy by correspondence.

If you wish to go into the field as a professional worker for Socialism, you should come to the Training School or, if you should like the correspondence work at once, send stamp for circulars.

Walter Thomas Mills, Girard, Kan.

List of State Secretaries of Socialist Party. Calif.—Thomas Berner, 623 Stevenson St., San Francisco. Iowa—W. Jacobs, 216 E. 6th St., Des Moines. Ind.—James O'Neal, 621 E. 1st St., Terre Haute. Ill.—Chas. H. Kerr, 548 A. Ave., Chicago. Kans.—W. L. Nixon, 421 E. 10th St., Topeka. Ky.—F. L. Robinson, 621 West Chestnut St., Louisville. N. H.—L. D. Abbott, 94 E. 4th St., New York City. N. J.—Louis Armatist, 18 Watson St., Dover. N. Y.—J. M. Goebel, 718 N. 5th St., New York. Neb.—Geo. E. Baird, 1804 N. 16th St., Omaha. N. D.—M. H. Edinger, Towson. Ohio—Dr. H. B. Deane, 614 Adams City. Ohio—W. J. Critchfield, 1445 W. 3rd St., Dayton. Ore.—W. B. Richards, Albany. Okla.—Thomas Berner, 623 Stevenson St., San Francisco. Pa.—J. E. Weston, 518 W. 12th St., Philadelphia. Tex.—J. H. Hampton, Bonham. W. Va.—Mrs. E. H. Thomas, 614 Reno St., Elkinsburg, Wash.—Jos. Gilbert, Box 67, Seattle.

Appeal to Reason Subscription Postal Cards

can be secured at club rates at addresses given below: You Bennett, 125 Colonial Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio. Herman Mack, 103 Fulton St., Chicago Ill. Geo. E. Baird, 1804 N. 16th St., Omaha, Neb. F. A. Webster, 222 E. 2nd St., New York. J. E. Porter, 543 Morrison St., Portland, Ore. J. T. Hinchliffe, 2507 Benton St., St. Louis, Mo. J. E. Palmer, 107 E. 12th St., New York. E. A. Southworth, 600 Charles St., Denver Colo. Paul A. Roe, 1223 N. 5th St., Omaha, Neb. E. J. Ostrom, 629 E. 23rd, Los Angeles, Cal.

Solar Plexus No. 2.

20 Carbons and Composites, Warren. 20 copies "The Ideal Republic," A. M. Dewey. 20 copies "What the Other Parties are Saying." 20 copies "Socialism in a Nut Shell," J. A. Wayland. 20 copies "What is Socialism," Mills. The above 100 copies of the very best propaganda pamphlets in print. ALL FOR \$5.00.

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