

A Valuable 100x200 Foot Improved Corner in Girard, One Block from Public Square, Will Be Given to the Person Sending in the Most Subscribers Between March 15 and September 1.

If 329 is on your label your subscription expires with the next number.

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J. A. Wayland.

Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., March 15, 1902.

FOR THE APPEAL ARMY

Girard is the county seat of Crawford county, Kansas, being on the Missouri line, and the southernmost county but one. A town of 3,000, beautifully laid out, with shade trees fringing every block that in their foliage season make a bower overhead—one of the prettiest towns in the country. Its beauty is what attracted me to move here. It is surrounded by the richest lands, rich in soil, rich in coal, rich in lead, rich in zinc. In prairie country, the eye can take in the landscape for miles in every direction—a panorama that is not surpassed by any section.

And what has this to do with the Appeal Army?

Well, by one of those regrettable incidents logical to the private property theory, I have come into unwilling possession of a valuable property one block off the public square. It was necessary to take it.

The Appeal office, the First National Bank, and the finest drug and department store in the town, occupy the three northwest corners of the public square—the most valuable corners in the town. In the same block with the most valuable of these corners, occupying the corner west, is what is known as the Dr. Blair property—a residence of eight rooms, occupying a corner 100x200 feet, facing north and west. The property is in fine repair, supplied with city water and all other conveniences.

And what of all that?

Well, I propose to give this to the Army, or some member of it. Nothing is too good for the Army. The interest they take in the contest will help develop and prepare them for the great work they have to do.

Never was such a property offered to workers for a paper before.

The rules of the contest will be simple. You can start in at any time from this date—March 15. I will make a deed to this property to the comrade who sends in the largest number of subscribers before September 1, 1902. EVERY SUBSCRIBER MUST SIGN THE SUBSCRIPTION BLANK WITH HIS OWN HAND. This will show that he pays his own money for the paper. Buying postal cards will not be counted; nor will you be allowed to pay the subscription for a lot of friends, and thus send in a big list, because you may be able to spare the money, while some comrade with no means to spare, cannot do it, and cannot contest with you. It will be a WORKER who gets this property. A poor man can go out and get subscribers as well as one well fixed. I have put it this way to enable the poorest comrade to compete with the richest, and also to conform with the postal regulations applied to the Appeal, that only those who pay for it with their own money may have it sent through the mails. We will show the department that half a million will do that—that no regulation under which any paper can be printed will stop the Appeal.

You need not mention that you are contesting for the place. Just send in the lists. The last week in August each of you who have sent in enough to feel that you stand somewhere at the top, can write me then that you are "in it," and tell me how many you claim to have sent. The lists will then be looked up in the files, and the property deeded to the one who has sent in the most subscribers, where the names have been signed by the subscribers. The rate will be twenty-five cents a year in clubs of five or more sent in at one time.

Remember that buying subscription cards does not count on this contest, but only where the subscriber signs his name to the subscription blank. The gold souvenir watch will be given out weekly to the person sending in the largest weekly list as usual.

Twenty-five weeks. A little club each week will be all any one can get under the rules. Contestants on the Tennessee property can count all the names where they get their subscribers to sign the lists.

Millions of people have worked a lifetime for far less valuable a home.

"The government can't run everything," is the way it looks to the great majority. When people have been taught from childhood that the government is not for their service, it is no wonder this objection presents itself. These people associate the government with the few people who are sent to Washington on big salaries, and who serve the corporations. If the people could once be shown that they can be a part of the government, that they can do their share of work and governing, the thing would present an entirely different appearance. Under Socialism, the government will NOT be in Washington. It will be in the shop, the mine, the factory, the farm. MEN AND WOMEN WILL VOTE ON THE RULES, AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH THEY ARE EMPLOYED. That will constitute the government of the people. If those engaged in farming make the rules there, and those in mining make the rules there, and those in shops make the rules there, electing the officers to carry out such rules, and the officers getting their compensation out of the production of such industry, what more officers or government could you need? What duties could any other kind of officers perform? Congress would be composed of members elected from and by the various occupations. It would thus have as many persons from the railroad department as the relation of the department bore to all the members. That is, if one-tenth of the people were engaged in transportation, that department would elect one-tenth of the members. Congress would become a statistical body, gathering information concerning the industries and sending it out in the channels where it could be used to advance the general interest. Government of all industries on this principle would be simplicity itself. A child could understand it, once they could SEE it. Political government is only a blind to enable a few to hold the INDUSTRIAL GOVERNMENT. Aside from industry, there is no government or power. How I received the full results of my labor, and how could any oppress me? Where would there be in oppression? I could not be oppressed; no profit could be made off me, and I would be taking from me part of the product of my labor. All the machinery of government is merely a means of getting control of the industry of the people. You will find this more clearly presented at length in Cleveland's "Co-operative Commonwealth."

There is a little of public property today that the average citizen does not take any interest in, because of its relation to industry. While politics controls industry, it is done in such an indirect manner that the majority of people do not make the mental connection between the two. If a man's employment depended on politics or public policy directly, every one would take a new kind of interest in politics, and the politicians could not pull the wool over their eyes so easily as they now do. One of the most absurd sights on earth is a man yelling himself hoarse for some man to get an office and the salary, when the yeller has no possible interest in the outcome of the choice. He gets no office, no salary and no honor. So it is, that the majority have no interest in politics, and the politicians who are milking the public cow for themselves and the corporations, can afford to be in politics. That is one reason why the politicians do not want any added public industry—they know it will make the people take more interest in public affairs. Do you catch on?

It is all rot about the fear of the public ownership of railroads or any other industry keeping the party in power. If that were true, do you not know that the republican party would have long ago adopted it? Don't that party want to keep in power? Don't it spend millions at every election doing unlawful things to keep them in power? The leaders of that party know that the closer the government comes to the people in the daily walks of life the more sensitive will the public become. They do not want the government to do anything for the people as that will cause the people to look into the public affairs closer. Now government does nothing for the people and the people pay little attention to it. If the 150,000 postal employees were elected by the people, as they could as well be as a city officer, it would decentralize government and take away the incentive to corruption very much. If too many appointive offices exist now, why does not the administration pass a law to make them elective? The objection is dust.

Our democratic friends tell us they favor the people more than the republicans. Well, they do—with their mouths. You may think this unkind. Lend me your sunburned ear, my festive and good-intentioned democrat, for a moment. Your national platform said: "We favor direct legislation wherever practical." Now didn't it? Well, is direct legislation practical in a state? Has any democratic state passed such a law? Nary law. But Oregon, a red-hot republican state, with overwhelming majority in legislature, has twice passed such a law, and it will be submitted to the people next June. That is the most important piece of legislation that has been proposed since the foundation of the government. Don't talk to me about the democrats favoring a rule by the people. They will not do what they promise. In this instance the republicans did not promise, and have done. I am willing to give the devil his due.

The total number of working people reported as killed in Great Britain by accidents during August, 1901, was 316—seven more than in July, 1901, and seven less than in August, 1900. In the groups of industries including railways, mines, quarries, shipping and factories, employing 5,697,310 persons, 298 were reported killed and 7,510 injured by accidents, as compared with 395 reported killed and 7,274 injured in August, 1900. These figures give one death in August, 1901, for every 18,816 persons employed in those industries. During the eight completed months of 1901, 2,774 persons were reported killed and 61,122 injured, as against 3,044 reported killed and 59,167 injured in the corresponding period of 1900.

The republican leaders in the house, says the Chicago Record-Herald, have prepared a petition to shut off all amendments to bills reported by committees! Better elect Prince Henry emperor and have done with representative government. The thing at Washington is little less than a club house where the millionaires plan their little game to skin the people, and do it because they know the people have a reverence for law. But the people are having less reverence all the time. After awhile they might produce some Patrick Henrys, Ben Franklins, John Adams and some Washingtons—and then what would become of their laws?

Congress is not re-enacting the Chinese exclusion act with great eagerness. The servants of the trusts who compose congress are not breaking any records to exclude the slave labor of the yellow man. The trusts want no exclusion—they want cheap labor. And workmen here have voted! Think of men having votes, being in a majority, and cannot have what laws they want! Great and glorious system!

The son of his father, by accident Prince of Germany, is riding about in America in a palatial car placed at his disposal by the Pullman corporation. The American workmen ride in a common car, a box car, or tramp. Great is the prince, in the eyes of the corporations. Workmen are only as so many cattle for the creating of wealth for the masters.

The Elgin and Waltham people have joined interest and put up the "time" on the dead American jack-rabbits. Some time the people will call "time" on the trusts at the ballot box, and will refuse to longer pay tribute to their extortion. But until that time, ta! ta!

The time is coming when the crazy scramble for useless wealth will be considered in the same light that we now look back on the crusades of insane tens of thousands who gave up their lives in horrors in an attempt to dispossess the Moslem from Palestine. Both are insane.

The great steel trust is threatening an iron famine. Thousands of iron workers are idle, wanting employment, but the trust holds the employment and can make more money by stopping production and raising prices. We are a great and wise people!

Gold still flies to Europe, though exports of merchandise are greatly in excess of imports. What is paid for the excess? And the crowd of gaping dolls believe big exports is a great thing for them.

Socialism is so simple that a child can understand it; competition is so complex that even those trained under it a lifetime fail in trying to operate it.

THE INCENTIVE.

I am often asked what incentive to invent, discover or investigate, there would be under Socialism. Men who will admit that under Socialism there would be no want or poverty, stick on this point. They are afraid the world would go backward instead of forward. Men who have nothing but poverty seem willing to suffer the ills of today, rather than have plenty which Socialism offers, because they have struck this snag purposely put in their path by those who do not want a change of system. I have often quoted the great minds on this subject, particularly John Ruskin. But here is a case directly in point which some one sends me in a copy of the Boston Daily Post. It is a lengthy article about Mr. O. S. Barrows, who invented the refrigerator system of transportation, and who has taken out a larger number of patents than any man in New England, so the article states. Here is the incentive that pushes him, and will push every other man—that does not give every mortal—in every action of life. I give the sentence in his own words:

I am never so happy, said he, as when I am in my workshop pursuing over some new idea, and working it out. Why, I am so happy sometimes, he said, smiling softly to himself, that I just have to stop and hug to myself. If I can't make money or success I am looking for, but getting all the happiness there is in life, and the only way to get that is to keep at work all the time and to try and make those around me happy.

We are all seeking happiness at the point of least resistance—as we see it. Under Socialism, every man with an idea would want to express it. He could not be happy if he did not. See how hard it is today for men to keep to themselves some great discovery until they can get it patented or protected. Often they let fall some suggestion that is taken up and the thing stolen from them. There is nothing reasonable in the supposition that if there were no patents or personal profit flowing from a better device, that once that device dawned on a human brain it would be utilized. The mind could not be happy until it had found expression. Men write very bad verse, very poor books, paint very poor dabs that they never offer for sale, just because the mind cannot help expressing what is in it. There is every reason to believe, taking human nature as it is, that there would be a hundred-fold improvement in a year that there is, when every person were put into that industrial channel that best suited him. Inventions or discoveries are merely the suggestions of environments. Under the stress of today, under the fear of what haunts so many millions, the minds have no chance to evolve, and the world loses more than it receives. The great incentive is happiness—the seeking of it. The approbation of mankind—honor, we sometimes call it—makes us happy. It will be magnified under Socialism, for every one will know that no sordid gain, but public good, is the spur to the effort. Had Washington been imbued with love of gain, he had not served the Colonies, but the King, who would have paid him more. And we would not today hold him in such esteem. But he got more happiness in his action, even at Valley Forge, than he would have gotten by going over to King George. And that kept him at his post. And it will keep you and I, and the rest of mankind, as near the front as we have ability, when we get Socialism.

Representatives Carey and McCartney, of the Massachusetts legislature, made speeches against the legislative reception of "Prince Henry." The republicans and democrats alike laughed at them, and voted to receive the prince unanimously. The two Socialists were the only votes against fawning at the feet of royalty. Ye gods! How the old parties love to honor kings, while their own brother citizens are in degraded wage slavery to trusts, combines and politicians. And in Massachusetts, too! Think of Lexington and Bunker Hill! Think of the traitors today who bow to royalty coming from such ancestors!

Bishop Quigley, of Buffalo, informs the Catholics that they MUST renounce Socialism and forswear the teachings of its party, under pain of ex-communication. Now will the Catholics be good and let the fathers do their political thinking, so that they can be delivered, bound hand and foot, to the capitalists? The father has found "the doctrine has obtained some hold on the Catholic laboring men of Buffalo." Hence this order. This is a good advertisement for Socialism.

Congress has just passed a law increasing the salaries of all the judges. It don't seem hardly fair that the people should be taxed to pay judges whose services are for the benefit of the trusts. Why not have the trusts put them on their own pay roll?

The February number of the Railway Conductor has a nice pliocentric article on the "marriage of capital and labor"—a recent meeting of capitalists "representing a thousand millions," and some officers of labor unions. It sees great things in this attempt of the capitalists to hoodwink the masses who produce their wealth. How the laborers are honored by the mere handshake of the millionaire! How it must elevate the slave when his master speaks to him! Evidently this article did not set well on the minds (if not the organs of digestion) of many conductors, for I have received a hundred copies of it marked, with comments of disgust attached. It reminds me of a meeting of slave masters and slaves in revolt to consider some plan by which the slaves are to return to service to the masters. But return to service is the only thought that will be considered. A few years ago this article would have met with more favor from the employes than it does now. They have learned by bitter experience that the masters propose to be masters, and do not hesitate at any deception or means to maintain their supremacy. The article is from the Catholic World. And coming from that source it means much, and that it was approvingly quoted by the official organ of the conductors, means much more. So long as private capital exists every man and corporation must fight under its rules to get at the top. I am not blaming them so much for that, but for the wanting to maintain a system that makes necessary a continual warfare. There can never be peace between capitalists and labor until they are both merged into one. When the laborers own and control the capital they could only strike against themselves. And none are so foolish as to do that. There have been centuries of this conflict, and it will continue so long as man employs man for profit. There is and can be no "common interest" between the slave and the master. They are economic enemies. From expressions quoted it is evident that the capitalists made allies of some labor leaders. But the men behind the machine—under the machine, in fact—will have something to say by and by.

Editor Appeal to Reason.

Greenacres, Mo. I had been reading quite a good deal in regard to Socialism through your paper, and you present some very good theories but we would like to ask you a couple of questions.—(1) Under Socialism what would be the fate of our venerable preachers and clergymen, whose labor or brain work produces no actual wealth or anything toward the support of the animal structure, either wealth or anything else? (2) Is the press of the Appeal to Reason run under the Co-operative plan or under your socialist theory, and does the headboard office girl share equally with the editor and the manager for the same number of hours of service performed? As capital pays no part in your theory we presume are ought to at least—please answer through the columns of the Appeal. Yours Very Truly, C. F. Watson.

Under Socialism the teachers of the people would be served just as every other useful person—for they are producers of the highest type. They, like every other useful worker, would be retired at about fifty years with a life salary, as are our judges and army officers. The Appeal to Reason is not co-operative. Private co-operation is not Socialism. Public co-operation is. Doing business under a competitive system, one has to apply its rules or perish. The Appeal is robbed by the paper trust, ink trust, machinery trust, express and transportation trust, taxes, and a host of other leeches. It has to fight with the same weapons for existence. Private co-operation is pre-eminence in the Standard Oil company or any other monopoly. But you would hardly ascribe them as Socialism. I would like to present the Appeal plant to the government if it will operate it under the Socialist principle, and will be pleased to take share and share alike with all its employes. It would be much better for all of us. But if we all owned the paper equally and shared alike, it would still be private property just as much as if I owned it. Living under the system that recognizes one's right to property only by having a legal title, the title might just as well rest in me as in you. And I think I am better qualified to own it, because I know all about the business. If we are forced by law to be either master or slave, I prefer to be master. But I would like to have the system changed so that we would all be men, serving each other mutually, and time for time. I think it would pay you somewhat to read the little book "Merrie England," as surely you have not the faintest conception of what the Socialists are striving for. Else you had not asked the questions in earnest or ridicule.

Railroad Commissioner Osborne, republican, of Michigan, has been converted to public ownership of railroads. He has been lecturing to the farmers of that state, and I quote him to show how the thing works:

I have all my life been opposed to government ownership but during the past two years I have become converted to the idea of government ownership of railroads. My change of opinion is largely due to the merging of the railroad department and the operation of railroads in favor of certain communities. Some one called my attention tonight to the mail service. It is a question that we are paying very large amounts for carrying the mail and the government would be the carrier. Some one has said that under government ownership the management of railroads would not be as good as now. To meet this I refer to the management of the engineering department and the motive force, wherever it is practically perfect. It seems to me that it is peculiar that no effort has been made to regulate the freight rates by water. It would seem that if so much is spent by government on these waterways, the rates should be regulated. The railroads argue that if the government should spend so much for these waterways they should do something for them. In many cases the railroads own the steamships as well and are interested in keeping up these rates.

There may be some who believe that such men are not sincere. I am not one of those who believe that all of the virtue and integrity are concentrated in Socialists, and that men of prominence in other parties are all rascals, and supporting every measure for the purpose of deception. Some one objects that the government could not run the railroads. But the government is running many railroads today. There are a number of railroads in the hands of receivers—they are being run under the direction and authority of the U. S. courts—public officers. And they run them better than the stock speculators. The roads can never be run democratically until they are first owned publicly.

Since the Socialist party advocates "woman suffrage" I would like to know an important reason why women should vote.—Sidney Zook, Goshen, Ind.

The same reasons that men should have a right to vote. There is nothing in nature that says men should vote and women not. Voting is a peaceful means of having the majority rule. Are not women part of the human family? Have they not as much interest in everything as the men? Does not the law punish them as it does men? Do they not pay taxes and furnish the sinews of government and war? I can see no reason why men should vote that does not apply as well to women. Some men say women have no right to vote. But remember it is men who say it. The king does not want the common man to vote, either. Isn't one position as logical as another? Some women do not want to vote—also some men. But that no reason why women should be prohibited any more than men should be denied a voice in public affairs—and women are as much a part of the public as men.

Can you tell what laborers are paid in New Zealand? What are the rates in Switzerland? Give statistics each week, and what is the number of traveling men in the U. S. at the present time?—Crosby & Now, Fairgrove, Mich.

Laborers receive from \$1.50 to \$3 a day in New Zealand. The passenger rates in Switzerland are less than a cent a mile, but if you will pay \$16.50 you can ride for four months on any train, any time and all the time. This is the lowest rates on record—except the free passes in this country which the railroads grant to public officials and judges. The rates have been reduced to one-fourth the private ownership rates since Switzerland took the railroads from the corporations. I have no reliable data at hand as to the number of traveling men in this country. I have seen the statement that there are 300,000. The average pay and expense of traveling men is \$200 per month. You can get information about New Zealand in the pamphlet "New Zealand in a Nutshell," for ten cents. Write the U. S. consul at Berne, Switzerland, for official railroad data.

Senator Mason has introduced a bill for the creation of a cabinet position for the department of physical culture. While this is evidently a little fun at the expense of Senators Tillman and McLauren, it strikes me that a better joke would be to introduce a bill for the creation of a department for mental culture—to train the voting machines so they will upset the monstrosity of millionaires, called congress. If the people ever get to using their brains when they vote there will be greater excitement in congress than a fight between two senators.

A king is a ruler of the people. What is Morgan or Rockefeller? What is the difference, pray? Do they not levy taxes and squander the money on royalty, just as kings? Say, Bill, where are you at?

THE CHRIST DOCTRINE.

I had that the warm Socialists do not believe in the divinity of Christ, but believe that He was a great reformer and that is all that He was not the Holy Child sent from God. This is one reason why true Christians do not accept Socialism so readily, though they are in favor of its principles.—A leader.

I do not know what you mean by "warm" Socialists; but whatever they are and whatever they believe about theology has no more to do with economics than Bob Ingersoll's atheistic beliefs had to do with republican party doctrines. There are hundreds of thousands of infidel (so-called) republicans and democrats. The "true" Christians do not seem to refuse to accept and vote for those parties on that account, do they? Did you ever hear church people denounce the republican party because Ingersoll was a republican? If the church people are in favor of the principles of Socialism, yet refuse to accept what they are in favor of because some Socialists are materialists, they are then worse than hypocrites. They cease to be Christians. All Socialists believe in the methods of life taught by Christ—the common ownership of property. How many church people believe in such "doctrine and fellowship"? A majority of republicans and democrats do not believe in the Christ. Their lives, their language, their acts, their property, show they do not. How can Christians then vote with them? My friend, it is not the infidel trend of some Socialists that the creeds oppose—it is the "doctrine and fellowship" of Christ that they refuse to live by. They preach for the rich. They will leave a poor congregation any time to accept a "call from God" to preach to a richer congregation where the salary is larger. The rich people have the same control over the churches today they had when the same kind of people murdered the Christ. Was he not murdered? Legally executed as a rebel and a disturber? Was it not done by the church people of his time? Were they not Mammon worshippers (lovers of money) then, as they are today? Would not Christ be instantly arrested today if he were to go into the temples of wealth and use a whip on the rich thieves who lay their plans to rob the poor? Would he not be put out of the pews of the "best churches" today if he were to enter, clothed as he was, talking as he did? Yet these creeds, these dividers of men, these servants of the rich—they make pretense of being Christian! There is not a larger percentage of Socialists who deny the divinity of Christ than there are republicans and democrats. The world is money mad. The churches are used as cloaks behind which the rich plan to rob the poor. Think of the Christ living as some church people live! Think of Him charging pay for the preaching of the truth! Don't be deceived by the cloak of virtue with which these people cover the sores on their social bodies.

"Are Socialists to infer from No. 325 that you favor their supporting such movements as the 'St. Louis Public Ownership Party'? Why can't people favoring public ownership work for it 'in the party existing longest for that purpose'? What would Socialism do for the druggists, 'who are perhaps as much enslaved by their 'profession as anybody'?"—Drug Clerk. No. Socialists should support the Socialist party. The Socialists not only favor public ownership, but they have the further object of having the employes of such public ownership manage the industry. Some people are afraid of the name Socialist. It takes time and conditions to develop them into affiliation. All who believe in public ownership will sooner or later come into the Socialist movement. It is idle to quarrel or antagonize them. Just keep feeding them with public ownership argument from the Socialist point of view, and we will get them for associates in time. Socialism will treat the druggists just as it treats every other profession. They will be a part of the Department of Sanitation, and related in a way to the Department of Chemistry. They will be public employes, receiving as much reward as they can use, the same as other citizens. More than they can use would be a burden. They will not be tied to their places longer hours than any other citizen. Like the rest, they would receive more than they would now if put on a life salary of \$5,000 a year for an eight hour day.

I have no criticism of religion of the Christ. I am a firm believer in the spirit and doctrine of Jesus and the disciples. But I have only abhorrence for those who put themselves up as teachers of Christ, who teach the things Christ condemned and live the lives that Christ refused to live. The professors of Christ today are like the religious teachers of His time—they have not the spirit, and crucify all who have. When I criticize the ministers or priests it is because they are serving Mammon instead of the people. They will, in order to defeat themselves, denounce as infidels all who criticize them, but the religious teachers of Christ's time did the same. I should feel I had no said a thing that should be said if it did not bring some outcry. The church is built upon the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man—of equality, in other words, but the leaders in the church are teaching special privileges and powers, in the interest of the rich who oppress the poor. As Christ came out of the churches of His time, so the true religion the real religion of Jesus, is still coming out side the creeds. The creeds have always upheld every tyrant, every despot, no matter what the form or character. The common people are aliens to the church because the church is for the controlling classes. And you know it.

A few weeks ago we received an order to insert a \$10 advertisement, as follows:

Secure a box, erected in Norris Dakota before it is too late. Full information, direct of the Homestead Law, etc., mail \$1.00 to the Great Northern Lumber Co., Dept. B., Devils Lake, N. D. Price of the Devils Lake Indian Reservation which is about to be opened up \$1.00. Write today.

The Appeal tries to give currency to only legitimate advertising, protecting its readers from fakes as far as it is able. Instead of inserting this ad the Appeal wrote one of the Appeal Army at that place, and sent him the matter for his decision. He writes that there is no such firm there. There is no government land for location. That the land men are booming it, and that many are coming with just enough of money to get there, causing great loss and suffering. Anything to get money legally! No matter the loss and suffering it may cause to others, so the cunning make their profits. The Appeal refuses thousands of dollars in advertising because it will not be a party to such methods of commercialism.

Thirteen hundred members of the Appeal Army take five copies or more a week for distribution. If the others will do as well the circulation will climb rapidly into the hundreds of thousands. Order now.





Appeal's "Hall of Fame."

Table listing names and subscription amounts for the Appeal's Hall of Fame, including names like J. A. Cornwell, W. E. Clark, and others.

No Compromise.

The social agitators of today are looked upon with the same feeling by the masters of this time that the anti-slave agitators of fifty years ago were regarded.

"What do these workmen want? What are these wage-slaves asserting as their rights? Why, for the most part they are not asserting any rights at all. They are not asking for any rights. They are demanding concessions. They are pleading for favors. And every time a workman or a body of workmen in any way, shape or manner ask for more pay or shorter hours of labor or any other thing, they simply acknowledge the justice of their condition as slaves. They proclaim themselves slaves. They declare themselves contented to remain slaves. And they are doing all in their power to perpetuate a condition of slavery. A man will demand the rights of man. A slave has no rights, and he will not demand any."

"I have said tonight that the system of wage-slavery is intolerable iniquity. And that is exactly what I mean. I mean to say that no words are strong enough to express the hideous and horrible iniquity of this system. I believe it to be far more degrading and demoralizing, both to owner and owned, than negro slavery was. And it is more dangerous than that because it is far more subtle. It seems difficult for you and me I suppose to understand how the men and women who owned slaves down south managed to justify the thing; how they could escape seeing the evil of it. One would suppose that the wide spread immorality which it created and fostered would have made an impression, especially upon the women and upon the religious leaders of that time in the south. They knew perfectly well what was going on. And yet every sort of crime and vice was winked at and ignored. It was, therefore, no sin to do what one liked with his own property."

"The fact is the maintenance of negro slavery simply undermined religion and morality and produced a nation of hypocrites. And that is precisely what industrial slavery is doing now."

"The horrors of the civil war in this country could have been averted if there had been sufficient moral stamina to precipitate the slavery question earlier and force its consideration and the abolition of the system. Garrison uttered his message in behalf of emancipation into the ears of the American people for thirty years. And the longer they delayed listening to him, the more bloody was the day of reckoning to be. But he did his part. He and his associates were the real patriots. And the men today who are demanding the abolition of industrial slavery in a perfectly peaceful and orderly way are also doing their part. Compromise with slavery is out of the question. To propose it or favor it is only to postpone a little longer the day of reckoning and make a peaceful solution of the problem less likely. It is an irrepressible conflict that is on. Let every man frankly recognize the fact and do his duty."—Rev. W. T. Brown.

Weakening Influences of Poverty.

In the American Medicine for February 15th, the editor, commenting on the investigations of Mr. Rowntree as to the effects of poverty, says: "That of 7,000 persons in York living in primary poverty, in 1,130 it was due to death of the chief wage earner; in 370 to his illness or old age; in 167 to being out of work; in 205 to irregularity of work; in 1,602 to largeness of family; in 3,756 to low wages. Dividing the workingmen's districts into three classes according to income, Mr. Rowntree finds that the death rate of the lowest is more than twice as high as that of the highest. As to the school children, the average height of boys of 13 is less by 3/4 inches in the poorer section than in that of the highest elementary schools, and the difference in weight is more than eleven pounds, with the difference in general physical condition still more marked. The truth of all this is emphasized by the fact that the immense proportion of men offering themselves as army recruits do not come up even to the moderate military standards demanded. The demonstration seems complete—a steady physical degeneration due to the dwarfing and weakening influence of poverty. Now all of this, be it noted, is taking place in the richest nation of the world, and in times of unexampled prosperity. Such things are doubtless not quite so bad with us, and with still younger and newer countries the evil is less manifest. The older the country and civilization, apparently, the greater the number of those in "the abyss," or below the "poverty line." The fact cannot be blinked at that the new countries are making great haste nowadays to become old, and to forget their evils illustrated in the old nations of the world. As in Mr. Rowntree's example, the end of the matter is medical. The physical deterioration and the death rate is the measure and indicator of all other evils. "No civilization can be stable that has for its base this mass of stunted human life." "Stunted human life" is another name for a disease, not only social disease, but disease of the individuals composing the social mass. As to the cure, the standards and ideals of the physician and physiologist are guiding and directive. Preventive medicine demands adequate nutrition as a prerequisite of freedom from disease and "physical efficiency." The most certain truth of all as to method is that charity (almsgiving, hospitals, etc.) will never avail either to cure or prevent the awful disease, so clearly diagnosed by Mr. Rowntree.

Socialism Defined.

Socialism, briefly defined, means the production of commodities for USE instead of for profit. Socialists propose to bring this about by placing all materials used in the production, distribution and exchange of commodities under the control of the whole people, to be used by the people and for the people. Socialists do not advocate confiscation. On the contrary, they are anti-confiscators, and desire so to organize industry and the conditions under which industry is carried on as to prevent a few from concentrating the wealth produced by the many.—Social Democratic Herald.

From Our Nation's Need.

By J. A. Cornwell.

Nearly 1,000,000 sons go out as young men into the world every year from the firebrands of our nation. Only a few of these are provided for in the true sense. Most of them start with nothing. Their opportunities are meagre, and too often a myth. Many of them see nothing ahead but vicissitude and struggle. As they mingle with the world they meet thousands of men whose brightest possibilities have been blighted. Men who have grown prematurely old in the struggle for bread are seen upon every side. The young men are forced to join the ever-increasing army of wage-earners, the majority of whom are unwilling and discontented slaves to corporate greed, and subject to the whims and caprice of arbitrary and dogmatic authority. They soon realize that they are a subordinate part of creation. They associate with men whose moral and spiritual natures have been corrupted by vicious habits, whose intellects have been dwarfed by slavish servitude and privation, and whose natural and many ambitions are crushed and dead.

Under our present system improved machinery is becoming a formidable rival of wage earning labor. While labor saving machinery favors civilization, it is a source of constant anxiety to those whose handicraft it threatens to supplant. It is claimed that enough labor saving machinery is invented each year to supplant about 200,000 workmen, if put into use. "Labor saving machinery versus the laboring man," has already become one of the very great questions to be solved. Franklin, himself, a great inventor, prophesied that in time there would not be over five hours' work daily for men, or account of labor saving devices. To settle this question right, new power must be given the laboring man. He must have a voice where he is now dumb. Inventions should bless all, not a few; and above all they should benefit those whose muscle they supplant and whose toil they make more productive and easy. But such is not now the result. Too often they mean more wealth to capital and enforced idleness and poverty to the laborer.

There are at present 500,000 marriages annually in the United States, while over 800,000 young couples arrive at a marriageable age. There are over 3,000,000 young men in the nation who would like to get married. The chief reason why they do not is because they cannot afford it. They cannot support wives. Their prospects will not justify the venture. It is as natural for a young man to fall in love and marry as it is for a woman, and to be defeated by circumstances is a direct blow to the highest, noblest and best in manhood.

To pray for an ideal earthly kingdom, for good laws, just conditions, prosperity and peace, implies that we shall vote and work, and live for these things as much as we do for bread and shelter. The parable of the rich man and Lazarus gives divine authority to the thought that if the rich fare sumptuously while poverty and suffering are neglected, they deserve not only temporal death, but the eternal fate of the damned.

Some Socialist Aims.

W. E. Clark, Socialist candidate for mayor of Kansas City, addressed a large audience at Turner hall Sunday, March 2. He was enthusiastically applauded.

"The increase of wages will be the first work of the Socialist government," he said, "and for this reason: When the workers get good wages they live well, are happy, healthful and make good citizens; but when they get poor wages they do not live well, are not happy, privation makes them ill and they do not make good citizens—at least they are not mentioned in the society columns of the Sunday papers and they are not missed when the sexton has decked the potter's field with another wooden slab."

"We are absolutely and unalterably opposed to child labor. But so long as carefully contrived state laws enable the capitalist class to exploit the children of the poor, stunting mind and body, a municipality can do little toward saving the children from the grip of shop and factory. But the Socialists will do this. They will establish a fund to send every child to school that can be torn from the stores and mills, and we will add to that fund until every child in our city shall be given an education equal to the best that progress has provided for the children of the favored few. Some American cities have begun to supply books. All schools are provided with water and in winter time with heat. The Socialists believe that food and clothes are as necessary to school children as water and heat and since the children of today are the citizens of tomorrow, society owes it to itself to have those children well prepared to enter upon the duties of citizenship. The Socialists will, therefore, provide clothing and food to the children of the working class wherever needed."

Speaking of the establishment of a city ice plant, he said: "No self-respecting workman wants a penny ice wagon to stop in front of his door. He may be poor but he does not like to be stigmatized as a pauper. But no one objects to the mail carrier stopping to leave a letter at the door, although it only costs a penny to have the letter sent. The penny postman distributes to the poor. The penny postman, if you please, distributes mail to everybody."—Kansas City Times.

Carnegie's Philosophy.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who knows all about it, has assured us that it is a great advantage for a man to be born poor, and a disgrace to die rich.

Dr. Felix Adler gives a new and saner turn to the thought by observing that it is a "misfortune to live poor." Among the evils of poverty Dr. Adler mentions these:

- 1. "Inefficient nutrition," leaving the body a prey to disease and causing "dreadful mortality" among the children of the tenements.
2. "Care"—anxiety for the future, the uncertainty of existence. "It is this care that comes to the poor man and sits at his table—that comes at night and places hot coals under his pillow and prevents him from sleeping."
3. The crushing of mental activity and growth in young men and women of talent and even of genius, from lack of means of education and development.

If these are the evils of poverty, then it is no advantage to be born poor. Children bred in an atmosphere of want, fear, squalor and death are at a distinct disadvantage, notwithstanding Mr. Carnegie's confident assertion to the contrary.—Post Dispatch.

Every Socialist should take at least five copies of the Appeal for distribution. How often you want something to hand to some one you have talked to, and have nothing, and lose the golden opportunity. You can afford \$1 a year for it. Don't say you can't. In such manner only can we reach the people who are thinking.

Get in your work now before the excitement and prejudice of the campaign begins. Order a bundle of five for a year for \$1.

FABIAN ESSAYS—Seven Famous Essays by Seven Fabian Writers. A new edition of 500 copies now ready. 250 pages. Steel cover. 50c per copy. 5 copies for \$2.50.

GRANDMOTHER'S OPINION.

Over-production: well, well, dear me dear. I never heard an idea so queer. But it's what I hear the wise men say. That causes the whole trouble of today.

Too much food—and out in the street Thousands are crying for something to eat. Thousands too are already dead. For the lack of meat and the lack of bread.

Too many mines are worked for their coal. Too much wood from lowland and knoll. Yet, still, all over this broad land Many are freezing, with none to command.

Too much cotton and wool are grown, And too much flax and hemp are sown; Too much clothing, the mills are closed down Leaving in tatters, the poor of the town.

Over-production, abundance for all. Then why, I ask, do thousands call And beg for food, and clothing too, If there's plenty for me, and plenty for you?

It's all a mistake—my opinion is It's an over-production of companies And trusts, combines and such affairs, And of American millionaires. —Hattie N. Legg, Colby, Wash.

Government Ownership from East to West

EAST. Boston Post.

The decision of the supreme court on the decision of the governor of Minnesota has given encouragement to the railroad trust. Its managers hope to prevail against the contention of the attorney general and even to win in the courts of Minnesota, where Governor Van Sant will carry the case. But if all this comes out as they expect, what will be the gain? It will be only another step towards government ownership of the properties which they have undertaken to consolidate in a trust for private profit.

Such is the direct and inevitable tendency. Every successful attempt to evade the laws which the people have enacted for their protection against the domination of large aggregates of capital adds to the weight of the argument for public control of public services. If the people cannot protect themselves by law, they will take the whole business into their own hands. This is the natural result.

We may not be ready for government ownership of railroads and telegraphs and telephones just yet, but we are rapidly approaching that point through the impulse given by the arrogant pretensions of corporate combinations.

WEST. San Francisco Examiner.

In Glasgow the city government owns the street railways.

Ownership by the government has bettered conditions in every direction—the wages, the hours, and all the other features of labor.

This improvement under government ownership is steady.

In Glasgow, for instance, one year ago a week's work was sixty hours—ten hours for each of six days. This year it is reduced to fifty-four hours—one hour per day having been taken off. This will be further reduced in the future.

In the year passed the maximum of wages has been increased one-seventh, or more than 14%.

Short hours and good pay are important. Other things are even more important. Most important of all is security—freedom from the dread of dismissal and of old age unprovided for. No man working for those government street railways can be dismissed because of old age. After fifteen years, if a man is unable to work, he has a right to retire, and he gets one-quarter of his weekly wages as long as he lives.

After twenty-five years of service every employe is retired on a pension, which amounts to about three-quarters of his best wages.

This does not seem very much, perhaps, but every workman will tell you that such a guarantee would free him from many blue hours and make the future seem brighter, when gray hairs and rheumatism and the other signs of discharge begin to worry him.

It is to be hoped that the young and active men today will think about the future, the gray hairs waiting for them and the old age unprovided for, and that they will, for the sake of others, if not for themselves, work, talk and vote for government ownership.

"AN EMPLOYEE'S REPLY TO MR. BAER.

President of the Reading Railroad. There have been several attempts to answer Mr. Baer's address to the students of Reading college in which he made an effort to incite a false view of the relationship of the capitalist and the laborer but none of them have so completely met every one of his arguments as this employee's reply. You want to read it; you want your railroad friend to read it—it's the best thing of the kind ever written.

One Hundred Copies for One Dollar.

Commit These to Memory.

Did you ever read these words? They ought to be familiar to every one who loves his country: "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly; 'tis dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price on its goods, and it would be strange, indeed, if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated."

In these days of economic serfdom these words should be on the lips of every one who loves his country; for so long as any one is held in abject slavery by having to depend on some one else for his daily food and clothes, the country is in, as much danger as it was when Paine wrote those immortal words. The Rights of Man will never be acknowledged, and can never be acquired until men become brave enough to establish what the old patriots offered them in 1776.

Comrades, every member of the Appeal Army should take not less than five copies a week for his own use. No one is so poor or isolated that they cannot afford that. These papers are the feeders for the Appeal. They make hundreds of converts by directing attention to the subject. I receive hundreds of letters where the writer has become interested by some one handing him a copy of the paper. Later, he joins the Appeal Army and goes to doing the same thing. These bundles of five and ten will count as so many subscribers on the Girard residence that will be given September 1 for the greatest number of subscribers. If you can't distribute them for any reason, get some comrade who can sign the subscription blank, and you pay for them while he does the other part. This is the most effective part of the subscription list. Send in your order for a bundle of five or ten. Five one year for \$1.

The Socialists of Galesburg, Ill. are going to put a ticket in the field in the spring election.

Appeal Army

Address no letters intended for the Appeal to any employe in the office. Address all such letters to Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan.

The Appeal Army bears the same relation to the Appeal that the farmers do to the country; without the farmers the country would perish; and without the Appeal Army the Appeal could not carry on its work of spreading the gospel of Socialism. It is your work, comrades, and to you belongs the credit, and every time you send an order to this office for literature just remember that by so doing you are helping to usher in the time when the workers shall be free. "The era of real Christianity and that of economic justice will be ushered in together. What is now needed is for men and women with courage to speak out for the truth."

Indiana is at the top of the column this week. Socialism has certainly permeated the air in the Hoosier state, and the Appeal workers, ever on the alert, have given the cause a mighty impetus. More Appeals for Indiana than any other state means more recruits for the Co-operative Commonwealth. All an Army worker needs is a hint.

I know the Army will be delighted when they read this week that the gold souvenir watch is won by Louis L. Raymer, Minneapolis, Minn., with a list of 142 subscribers, each of whom paid their own money, and that Comrade Raymer is only 16 years old! Now will some of you old wheel horses in the movement go way back and sit down? If we could get enough boys like him to enlist, some of the burdens could be taken from your weary shoulders. We old fellows ought to feel encouraged when we find boys taking up the work. Young Raymer writes in for more subscription blanks, and says he has just started in the work. That boy will not leave the world without leaving an impress on its history that he LIVED.

A club of twenty-five from Comrade Rasmussen, of Galesburg, Ill.

We have to record thirty-seven yearlies from Comrade Adler, of Lancaster, Pa.

Two hundred and fifty votes for Socialism is the result of the election at Skowhegan, Me., March 3.

Comrade C. A. Weden is weedin' out the Mossbacks at Marvel, N. D., with the little Appeal stump puller.

With a few more workers like Comrade Bankston, of Harrisburg, Ga., and the child labor will be wiped out of the Sunny South.

Murray, of Terry, sounds musical, but you ought to hear the music of Comrade Murray's list when the fairy of the auburn tresses plays it on the typewriter.

Comrade Geisler, of Erie, Pa., encloses an order for fourteen yearlies, and says: "We gave them (old parties) a scare last week; next year we'll wipe them out."

The cause of Socialism has lost a good worker in the death of Dr. A. H. Julian, of Janesville, Cal. He was a member of the Appeal Army and will be missed from the ranks.

Comrade W. H. Neuer looks forward to the time when all the soldiers of the Appeal Army can meet in a grand reunion and love feast. Wouldn't that make a camp meetin'?

The comrades at Albuquerque, N. M., know how to prepare the soil for the planting of the Co-operative Commonwealth. They ordered 1,000 copies of No. 326 and 2,000 of No. 327.

Comrade C. H. Schell, of Ponca, Neb., has a new shell game that is all right. He is going at it right to get all the Poncas under the shell, and every one is a winner in the game.

Ketchikan is the suggestive name of a town up in the frigid regions of Alaska, and W. F. Zimmerman, who spreads the gospel of Socialism in those parts, proves that he "ketch'em" ten at a time.

John Doe and Richard Roe are no longer it. Comrade Paul A. Roe, of Omaha, Neb., puts up the dough for five subscription cards that will move more think wheels at this time than whole libraries of Blackstone.

The enemies of the people will have to put in some good, that is bad, licks, in order to get ahead of the Appeal workers in Buffalo. Comrade Laughlin comes in with 110 subscribers, paid for with their own money.

The Appeal has just finished sending out extra editions for the municipal campaigns at St. Paul, Minn., and Houston, Texas. It is a good plan, and wherever possible it ought to be followed by all cities engaged in a municipal election.

Comrade Vedel, of Wellington, Mo., like all other Socialists, says that if any one does not believe that Socialism is practicable, if they will come around his way he can explain it to them. He always has in reaching distance an Appeal.

Comrade Perrett says he knows no better way of educating the people of Mill City, Ore., than by distributing the Appeal pamphlets and books. He sends an order for \$3 worth of Socialist education, including 100 "Municipal Ownership—Facts and Figures."

Dr. B. M. Lawrence, 1323 Wall street, Los Angeles, Cal., has certainly given the cause of Socialism an instrument for lasting good in the "Century Song Book." It was a happy thought to set such good words to such good, old patriotic music.

The comrades of Houston, Texas, have put a ticket in the field for the municipal election. Comrade W. F. Morrison, a blacksmith in the S. P. shops, is the candidate for mayor. He is a member of the Blacksmiths' Union and Houston Labor Council.

Away back in Maine, where times are so hard, that a goat can't find anything to eat, Socialism is like a rock in a weary land. Comrade Richards, of Searsmont, Me., is hopeful of a speedy and emphatic victory for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Victory has crowned the efforts at Leominster, Mass. E. R. Stewart, Socialist, was chosen selectman over the republican, by 103 votes. The Socialists have elected the tree warden and one member of the board of health. Socialism is coming. Watch it grow.

Have you heard the news from Maine? How the boys are on the gain? How our Wm. E. MacCue Took his cue and did his do? Sends 'em in in blocks of five? It's a-comin', sure's you're alive.

A paper that can convert a man who has been a democrat all his life is worth handing around. Every worker should have a bundle to use on the unwary. Some one has called the Appeal "The Little Schoolmaster in Socialism," and says he never likes to be without his teacher.

It was officially announced by the Army editor last week that Socialism had been found in the moon. No explanations being made, a

few curious ones pried the lid off the strong box and found that Comrade I. A. Moon, of Grand Junction, Colo., was responsible for the report.

Ole Olsen, at one time prominent in the United States, seems to have forsaken America, but the Olsens are well represented in the new world by Comrades Sverby Olsen, of Ferguson, B. C., and G. J. Olsen, who is log-rolling for the Co-operative Commonwealth up in the great woods of Minnesota.

Comrade Burlington, of St. Joseph, Mo., has ordered a bundle of 100 for six months, with the promise that he will hand one to a different reader each week. It will be hard work, but it is that kind of work that tells. With such work the Appeal will soon pave the way to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

W. E. Chibrow, of Morgansville, Kan., wants to inform the Socialist who sent him the Appeal that he does not want it. And since the Appeal is published for only those who think, we are always glad when the thinkless notify us that they do not want the paper so that we will not waste any more good material.

Comrade Johnson, of Batavia, Ill., started something the other day that ought to be followed by some comrade in every city where there is a college. He ordered the Appeal sent to the college library for one year. Let every college library in the nation keep the Appeal on file and watch the result. "Who'll be the next?"

C. W. Adams, Laurens, Iowa, inclosed a club of five, and wrote: "I voted for Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, since which time I have seen nothing worth supporting in either of the old parties. Both lead to the same port—wage slavery. And while we still have the franchise we should use it in the cause of Socialism, which is humanity."

"Handed a man an Appeal last night. First he'd ever seen. Saw him next morning. Thought it was the finest thing he ever saw. Wanted more." You see the point? There is one comrade in Kansas City who gets forty papers each week and hands them to people he meets during the day while at work. Result: Socialism is spreading like a Green Bay tree.

Comrade Rives, of Rochester, N. Y., makes a good suggestion for the Tennessee contestants. He is using his postals to send the Appeal to some business man at one of the California postoffices to which the Appeal does not go. He began with the letter Y, and secured the names of business men from Dun's Reference Book. Let the suggestion mean the conversion of California to Socialism.

An Omaha comrade writes that one of the boys was discharged in that city for being a labor agitator and Socialist, and when he went to find employment again, he gave the reason for seeking employment. The case was investigated, and when it was found that the man's moral character was good, he was a good workman, etc., and that the only objection to him was that he was a Socialist, he was given employment because his new employer said that he had found the Socialists to be the very best of workmen. So cheer up, comrades, and quietly, but continually show your colors. "Have the courage of progress."

Equality Bobs up Again.

"Will Socialism make all men equal; that is will the learned philosopher be arbitrarily put on an equal footing with the porter, he who blacks the philosopher's boots; and will they be compelled to associate with each other as equals?"

Socialism does not propose anything in opposition to natural laws. In fact it is a scientific principle, an organic part of the law of evolution; the purpose of which is to arrange the discordant elements of society into one harmonious whole. As society exists today the philosopher and the porter are discordant elements. "But the difference," says Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," of natural talents in different men is, in reality, much less than we are aware of; and the very different genius which appears to distinguish men of different professions, when grown up to maturity, is not upon many occasions so much the cause, as the effect of the division of labor. The difference between a philosopher and a common street porter seems to arise not so much from nature, as from habit, custom, and education. When they came into the world, and for the first six or eight years of their existence, they were perhaps very much alike, and neither their parents nor playfellows could perceive any remarkable difference. About that age they come to be employed in very different occupations. The difference of talents comes then to be taken notice of and widens by degrees till at last the vanity of the philosopher is willing to acknowledge scarce any resemblance. But without the disposition to truck, barter and exchange, every man must have procured to himself every necessary and convenience of life.

Those truths have been known more than a century. It is environment that creates such wide differences between human beings; and that environment, whatever it may be is the result of profit. It is the result of a people allowing one man or a family to own and control the land and its people. Under a society founded on justice all children will be educated and trained at the expense of society. Even then natural differences will exist. With such differences Socialism has nothing to do; but there will be no unnatural or artificial differences, such as rearing one child in refinement and another in ignorance. So far as individual development is concerned there will be an equal opportunity for all. That this will abolish the slums, the hovels, the filth; and give everyone a decent home in which to live, and in that way tend toward equality is a fact. Under Socialism people will be allowed to have blue eyes, and wear whatsoever kind of clothes they please; but no one will be compelled to wear rags, because some one else came to the world before he did and took possession of everything in sight.

If you have intelligent farmer neighbors, get a copy of the "American Farmer," by A. M. Simons, and loan it to them if they will not buy. Over 200 pages in cloth; fifty cents. It will make clear some very cloudy questions that will arise in the minds of farmers when they are touched with the Socialist argument.

The Appeal Army now numbers 15,000 men and women, who help to spread its teachings among the people, and the number increases week by week. It is astonishing the number of new names that are added to the list of workers.

Keep it in mind, comrades, that the Appeal is now prepared to do all kinds of job printing and pamphlet work. A postal card will bring prices and samples.

FACTS AND FIGURES—The most of us are just average men. And the average man is a poor man. A theory that is all right and backed by the best of logic, but that doesn't stand much show in the heat of an election campaign—what is wanted is facts and the figures to prove them. It's the best kind of campaign material. "Municipal Ownership, Facts and Figures," has been compiled to meet the demand for just this kind of material. Per 100 copies, \$1; per 500 copies, \$4.