

We want the Earth made a Park, and all the dwellers therein Comrades.

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Published Every Saturday

For Public Ownership of MONOPOLIES

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THE MAN WITH THE CORNER LOT

That was the song long ago. From the earliest development of commerce the advantage of the corner lot was...

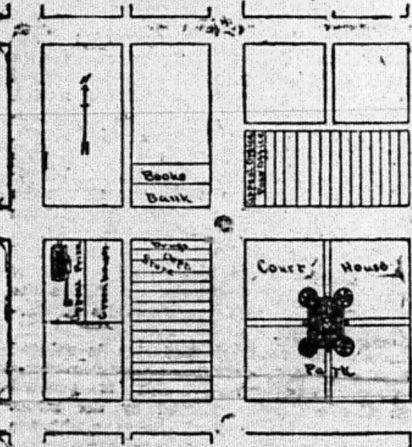
Girard is the county seat of Crawford county, Kansas, being on the Missouri line, and the southeast county but one.

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.

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.

If there is ever any development to this section of the nation it would be right here, and the 100x200 foot improved corner near the public square I am giving to the most active worker in the Appeal Army, the one who sends in the most subscriptions before the 1st of next Sept. 1.

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.



Above diagram shows the property.

But mark well the conditions. Every subscriber must sign his own name to the subscription blank or paper. There will be no paying for names and sending them in by the hundred.

A club each for every week will be all any one can do. That will exhaust the working territory of any worker before the contest closes.

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.

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.

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

Concentration of capital and effort is the Socialist ideal. It is most productive of results. Division and weakness follow each other. The Appeal has attracted national attention to Socialism because of the concentration upon it of the work of so many Socialists.

Is there anything different in the principle of furnishing free school buildings, free teachers, free heat and free supplies for children and the furnishing of free factories, free machinery and free exchange for the children when they grow up?

The state game warden of Michigan was in jail at Kalamazoo several hours for drunkenness. The kind of man appointed for upholding the law! As soon as his identity was discovered he was released! The more reason he should have been held and fined and put out of office.

Don't you favor a tariff to protect our "infant industries" from competition with the labor of Europe? Poor things, please them!

Four hundred immigrants from Italy came over on one ship the other day. "Please protect our infant industries from the pauper labor of Europe!"

It's awful tyranny when the workers want more pay for their labor, but it is "business" when the employers raise the price of goods and compel the people to pay or starve!

The trusts starve the workmen if they refuse to work for pay offered, and starve the public if it refuses to pay the price charged for goods.

Why is it that the "patriotic" in this country uphold the rule of the trusts, and the "patriotic" in Europe uphold the rule of royalty? A good deal alike, eh? But then nothing better could be expected of the pauper labor of Europe!

By the way, why is it that the politicians don't haul out the pauper labor of "Europe" argument now like they did some time ago? Have the paupers become rich? Or has the gag been worked out? It worked the voters a good many years, didn't it?

The railroads overcharge the government for carrying the mails. The postal department knows it; congress knows it; the senators know it; the cabinet knows it; the president knows it. Then why is it not stopped? Echo answers in capital letters—WHY? Go ask the lobby in the hire of the corporations.

If no one sends in a subscription blank with more than five names where the subscribers have signed their own names, then the sender of that list of five will get the 100x200 corner, with eight-room residence, only 300 feet from the court house square, Girard. The one who sends in the most names so signed will be presented with the property.

Socialism is not practical under a competitive system of industry. Nor would competition be practical under a common ownership of industry. But Socialism is practical (that which can be practiced), just as competition is practical (that which can be practiced). If the results of the two systems are compared, then competition is impractical in the sense of producing desired effects.

Again I ask the impertinent question, why is it that the American people sympathize wholly with the Boers in their struggle for liberty, a struggle exactly like our American revolutionary fathers made against Britain, and the government of the country favors England in every way possible? Why is the government against what the people desire? You may answer this for yourself.

The Sioux City Journal of March 9, has a long article about the flight of Father Kelley with a Miss Smyth, after the girl has been living with him passed off as his niece. When questioned about it, Bishop O'Gorman (whom the president has just appointed to go to the Philippines) said the priest had gone to California and buy the friars' holdings in the Philippines for his health. Father Kelley has been very active in opposing Socialism at Elk Point, S. D. But he had better clean his own doorstep.

That the Socialist is ill-spoken of is to be expected. There would be no promise in him if he were not. Spartacus, the slave, was ill-spoken of; the Chartists of England were ill-spoken of; Martin Luther was ill-spoken of; John Bunyan was ill-spoken of; Garibaldi was ill-spoken of; our revolutionary patriots were ill-spoken of; the abolitionists were ill-spoken of; all efforts to curtail the license of the few to exploit the masses have been ill-spoken of. It takes time to vindicate the character and purpose of "the disturbers of the established order."

Under Socialism we would not have five to ten daily papers in a place, each duplicating the work of others, each striving to tear down each other, each having an axe to grind, misrepresenting the people and things that they might profit by it. One paper would contain all the news. No advertising would be needed, and the space and money would be used to better advantage. No one would have any interest in misrepresenting any condition or statement. The people would get the paper at the labor cost, the employees would receive shorter hours, and some would be employed in other productive industries. Just think of the waste of the present system.

J. E. Haschke, a Chicago electrician, went to Milwaukee the other day to cut up a big boiler foundation that was put in a large building before its enclosure and which was wanted removed. It was too heavy for any known method of cutting up. Haschke applied a carbon point attached to an electric battery, and cut up the great iron mass like a carpenter would a piece of soft wood. And now the bankers are alarmed. In this they see that any burglar with a simple appliance can go into any safe with the ease of a carpenter into a box house. Uneasy lies the head that holds wealth locked up. Under Socialism there would be no need of iron safes. There would be no locked up capital, used as a lever on the superstition and prejudice of a people, to skin them. Even science is fighting a system that depends on locks and bars—locking one's brother from wealth that we may compel him to serve us.

There is a little article that everybody uses, and yet I never see advertised. I look over the daily and weekly press in vain to find where it can be purchased. On this they are as silent as the tomb. In vain I look at the signs on the street, or in the shop window for it. It is sold in every village and hamlet in the land, and yet no drummer ever carries samples of it and never takes an order for it. Its price never raises, and yet it pays handsomely all who deal in it. And strange to say there is usually, but one place in a town that keeps it. There is always a supply of it—never too much nor too little. It is never taxed, no matter how many thousand dollars' worth are in stock. There has never been any corner or speculation in it, and its price at wholesale or retail is always just the same. It has never made a millionaire or a pauper. That little thing is a postage stamp, and if all articles were produced and handled in the same way there would be neither poverty, crime or insanity in the United States. Try it.

J. A. Wayland.— If it is true that the average wage-earner gets only one-fifth of his product, who gets the four-fifths and how is it done?—C. E. Reeves.

There are not five-fifths created. It is this way: In a certain business there are three men employed in producing an article; in another there are three more men employed in doing the same thing. In each of these places is one man whose time is taken up by superintendence, another man is on the road trying to dispose of what the men make, there are expenses for advertising, heat, light, fuel, taxes, rent, insurance, and profit to the employer. All of these expenses are paid out of the products of the men who are actually making goods. In the great majority of employments the men are working with implements more or less crude with which they are not able to produce more than half what they could with best machinery and the most efficient subdivision of labor.

At first combines were secret, and denied. Now they are open and bold and make no pretensions of obeying the laws. And the people submit and vote the same old way, hoping something will happen to bring them relief.

Under Socialism every person will have employment under some department of the Industrial Government, and their position will be for life and their children will have one during their life, and the pay will be the most the wealth produced can pay them.

Editor Appeal to Reason. I am a thick headed old farmer, nearly sixty-four years old. Over forty years ago when I started out to fight the battle of life together and to earn a home in which to spend our declining years. We have been blessed with excellent health and by working early and late, denying ourselves all luxuries and many necessities we finally accomplished our object. We are home loving people and very nook and corner of our farm is dear to us.

Had Socialism been in operation, you would not have had to work forty years to get a place to die. Your accumulations above the land which nature furnished free as air, do not amount to probably over five thousand dollars. You have therefore given forty years work of yourself and good wife for that sum—about \$60 a year each for all your hard work and self-denial above your absolute necessities. This sum does not give into your possession more than one year's work would have given if both of you had been employed under Socialism.

Socialism would retire every worker at not over fifty years of age with enough income to supply every comfort of life without further work, except such as would be done for the love of the doing. I think all people over that age would not be contented to sit down and hold their hands—they would busy themselves in various things that would make those around them happy, and in the doing of this they would be under no compulsion, from want or the fear of want to further actively engage in productive industry. This retirement with income would not be charity—it would be the giving back to you of that part of your life work that was not consumed—the national labor that went into railroads, houses and machinery that had not been consumed. And during your working years you would not have to practice self-denial and thus stunt your life, prevent its fullest expression and development.

Under Socialism you could live on the farm if you desired. If the public furnished other places that you would prefer, you could have those other places. You would be free to choose. Everyone would be protected in the possession of a home, not have officers for the purpose of putting people out of their homes, as we read day by day in the papers is now done. For if you were forced to leave the place (and many thousands now are forced away from their homes which they also love), others would be forced to leave theirs and that would be no improvement over the present conditions. And who would do the forcing? The people would rule under Socialism and the people will never be unjust. The few who rule today are unjust to the many because the many are trained to believe things not true—just as are Mohammedans. And again, if you would be obliged to leave your home, why would another be given it? On what rules of justice could such things be done? And if Socialism will not be just, then I want none of it, nor do you. I am not so optimistic that I believe that at your age, unless wondrously vigorous, you will live to see the perfection of Socialism, but you and I will live to see it well on its way. And by intelligence and love we will be able to help its coming.

Under Socialism every child will know that when it grows up there will be a place made for it in some industry of its own choosing, if it had prepared itself to fill the place. If it refuses to prepare itself it will know that it will have to take some less desirable place. The fittest for the position will get it. It will be determined by the life and grade of the children in the industrial schools. There will be then every incentive to develop the best qualities in them.

Under Socialism there will be no officers paid out of the common wealth to evict families into the street. Officers will be for directing the people where they can be best employed.

The trusts are busy in Washington City. The trusts seem to have things coming their way, all right.

The postage account of the Appeal is nearly \$10,000 a year.

There is more Socialist sentiment in this country than the politicians dream of. Something will drop one of these days.

You can't benefit by taxation unless the taxes are used to buy or build industries in which the people can work and have the full products of their labor. Such taxes so spent would be a great boon.

Come on, let us plead with our neighbors to establish a better industrial system. Many hands make light work. Don't hang back and wait for others, but by your example stimulate others to assist.

Nobody is opposed to Socialism. They oppose what they conceive it to be. If it were the hateful thing which these people oppose, no one would advocate it. In other words, there would be no Socialists at all.

At first combines were secret, and denied. Now they are open and bold and make no pretensions of obeying the laws. And the people submit and vote the same old way, hoping something will happen to bring them relief.

If the public will sell you sugar at say two cents a pound, the actual cost of production, you need no laws to protect you from the extortion of five or six cents a pound from the trust. You can buy of the public. The same will be true, under Socialism, of any article.

Evidently the Appeal is being watched by the trusts. They have recently prodded DeLeon, and he comes after the Appeal with a page. If the Appeal keeps growing DeLeon will likely lose his pay from the capitalists as not being very influential. "Shoo fly, don't bother me."

Under Socialism every child will understand the price and quality of goods much better than any man does today. For the price will be the same to all, and the public will make no second-class goods. Only first-class goods will be produced. There will be no poor who have to use shoddy.

If men have to compete with others as the only means of getting a living, they cannot be brothers, for competition does not produce brother feeling. Under Socialism all men will be mutual owners and workers and all will benefit or lose alike, by the success or failure of any industry.

If the democratic party would or could produce laws that would check the oppression of the masses, surely it would commence in states that it completely dominates, and the republican party would commence wherein it dominates. Is that an unreasonable supposition? Well, are they doing anything?

Under Socialism there will be no adulteration of any goods whatever. There would be no profit in such adulteration to any person. Then why would people adulterate their own goods? Now nearly everything you buy is adulterated, because some one can profit by the doing of it. Is that plain or not?

Under Socialism the idea of children working to support their parents in enforced idleness would be considered insane, as it really is. Children will be in school. The father can produce and receive for his few hours enough wealth for the family to live in luxury. It will not go to support a lot of capitalists in extravagance, as it does now.

Under Socialism there will not be thousands of tons of trashy and vile literature printed and circulated among the people, for no one will profit by it. The public will see that wholesome literature is printed, and the time and labor wasted in producing bad stuff will be directed to the production of right stuff. That will cheapen the cost of good literature and throw no one out of employment.

The Chicago News of the 17th tells a pitiful story of a car load of soldiers from the Philippines, made insane by the heat and hardships of the war to kill independence, passing through Chicago on the way to asylums. This is so much better than having an army at home doing useful things! This is modern political economy. This is the kind of work done to furnish trusts a market for their slave-made goods. And you are just as guilty as anybody if you vote to support the system that causes such things.

Under Socialism no one will be under the necessity of borrowing money or machinery to produce with. Consequently no one will have to give up part of what they produce to keep others in idleness. If one will not help produce, that one will have nothing of the nation's products. If one works more than another and saves, he will have more time later to travel or otherwise enjoy it, but it will not be possible for him to loan it out and retire permanently from useful employment.

Under Socialism one child would not have to wear poor clothes while others dressed in fine linen, thus making the burden of life felt in childhood. All children would be equally well-dressed, well-fed, well-housed, well-instructed and well-entertained. We would have no classes. How many little heart-burnings have been caused by the difference in appearance of children. I myself have felt it keenly, when a ragged boy, because others despoiled my rightful inheritance of an opportunity to the needs of my childhood.

Socialism is today the most discussed of any subject that men talk about. Five years ago you could hardly hear of it except between a few Socialists, few and far between. That has been brought about by such men as compose the Appeal Army. They have been sowing the country down with literature. If they will keep it up for the next three years, there will be a complete overturning of conditions. For as soon as men begin to look into the matter they join the mental crusade and help pull. Boys, keep it up with all the power in you. We have the things moving.

For the benefit of the women readers of the Appeal could you publish something about the economic condition of women in New Zealand and what socialism would do for women?—Miss Sue Parkhurst, Wichita, Kansas.

The women of New Zealand have the political privileges of the men. In preference is denied them from the lower, the highest office. They do not as a rule, according to interest in public matters that the New England but there are many who do. They yet this is the same about the same as the farmers that the United States. Industrially they are called an advanced country. The Bulletin of Feb. wages men, but this is not the case. Their industrial condition is better than the population between 1890 and 1900. The women wage earners have increased 79% a better start for it has been made. If all the capital of the country were managed in the interest of the people, the world's prosperity is stalling—that is, would receive a new impetus. It is here that time when employment is confined to a few public ownership of those who go in business all the wealth that all produce. So you see a wastes of capital for many years. The workers of New Zealand north of the Ohio year. Under such conditions naturally not one has gone up from as the husband wages per dozen, and the public wealth is some more money family would need, while the necessity for his wife to pay for his home, so far as he is able to pay for his home. Single women's responsibility of employed industrial, then God's suited their sex and the people will not force some women to work. That others—and if women were allism, necessity they would never work. drudges.

As a subscriber I am prompted to send you the clipping from the Daily Post, giving an account of Miss Jane Adams of the Hull, Chicago, Ballington Booth, for funds to aid them in their charity. What a horrible condition she presents! Families ruined by the crimes of little children; infants bound to the cradle in the slums of the great city under an ed barbarous economic system, that steals their life by forcing them to steal junk wherewith to procure for their parents. The good inborn everlastingly crushed out of a child, because Miss Adams, as you will note says they are not criminal "because of anything they inherit." This indictment of our false civilization is even more striking than that of infant labor in the factories of the South.—Channing Sweet, Denver, Colo.

My dear Mr. Sweet:—I have carefully read the clipping. I have the highest respect for the ladies, both of whom show they are much better than the system they live under and their self-sacrificing lives attest their protest against the system, by trying to alleviate the effects of it. All honor to such women—they are so few and far between. But a few thoughts come to me as I read. Mrs. Booth says 3,000 men from prison and idleness have been given employment by their efforts. I wonder if it ever dawned on her that just that many men were thrown out of employment directly or indirectly by means of these men getting employment, and that crime would result from those out of employment? These men were not employed at doing nothing by any one, and if they did work that some wanted done, it prevented others from getting that work. Men do not employ others just to give employment. All men are not employed, as they state, hence it is that what employment is given one person is denied to others who would like to do it. Nor does the remedy for child labor lay in preventing them from selling junk, or making an age limit for school or giving recreation. Parents, if they could support their families would not want their children out of school. Free schools without free food and clothes is a delusion to many thousands in the great cities. The children cannot advantage by it because they have to hustle for bread. The remedy lies in establishing a system by which the rich cannot despoil the poor. Then the workers will get the results of their labor and will be able in a few hours a day to provide all the good things of life for their families. The children will not steal old junk to support their parents, they will not be employed in factories to grind out profits for the rich and their school life will give them all the fresh air and recreation that will be required to develop "deep-chested, full-faced, bright-minded men and women." Which are the greatest wealth any nation can possess.

I am opposed to the idea of charity. It degrades those who accept it. It makes them beggars and self-abased creatures, instead of self-reliant, self-respecting citizens. It cures nothing. As soon as they are "strapped" they are in the same condition and must be helped again. Let us quit putting a plaster over the constitutional sores and treat disease from the constitutional standpoint. Let us wipe out the system that breeds need for charity, and make a system that will guarantee every person employment in the public service at the full results of their labor, and there will be no need for charity. So-called charity exists wholly in stealing by means of interest, rent and profit and giving back a few pennies to the starving victims. Out with it! If that were a remedy for the ills we have with us, the disease would long ago have been cured instead of getting worse day by day as it does.—Ed. Appeal.

My festive vice-holding friend, you want the public to retire your generals, your judges, your presidents and their wives, and others on enough to keep up their appearance in life when you have worked them for so many years. Now what better right have they to a pension than the man or woman who has given all of life producing wealth for society? Are they of so little account that they may be left to starve or work on until they drop in their tracks? I am one who believes they are of infinitely more worth to a nation than all the generals and judges that ever lived. We could have the earth peopled without generals and judges, but the race would become extinct without the working people. A nation that makes no provision for its aged workers, except a poor-house, is barbarian. We who live off what progress and surplus they have produced should care for them, and if we do not we will have no care for ourselves and deserve none in our old age and incapacity.

Every workman espouses Socialism as soon as he learns what it will do for him and his class. That is the reason that the controlling classes want to keep them from understanding Socialism.

Trusts Likened to Birds of Prey.

EX-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois was the principal speaker at the banquet of the Independent Club, held here tonight. His topic was: "Shall the People Own the Monopolies?" He said:

The inventions, the discoveries, the progress of the sciences during the last century tended to shorten distances, to bring the distant parts of the earth together, and made it possible for people not only to go quickly from one point to another, but they made it possible for his will simultaneously to enlarge the field of personal activity. Out of this condition of things are giving way to great changes. Little ships to great ships, little railroads to great railroads, small governments to great governments. The result of this is that the cost of production, and the cost of the railway world if it is to be convenient to the public.

IT IS A FACT THESE CONDITIONS are also obvious that we could, with the big ships, to go back to the little steamships, and go back to the little railroads, and go back to the little governments, and that were consolidated.

These things are beneficial to mankind, if they are controlled in certain fields, and from the very monopolies will be possible to have the inhabitants of the world for electric light, or for other things that in respect to the railroads there is no longer any far as the business affects the people, and a number of industries have passed into control of monopolies so that they are monopolies, in many cases, PAY SIMPLY WHAT THEY CHOOSE for raw material and labor on the one side, AND COMPEL THE PAYMENT BY THE PUBLIC of any price they choose to fix for their product on the other hand.

The speaker showed how the industries of the whole nation are interwoven until every city and community is dependent upon others for some of the necessities of life, and continued: In the evolution of society, water, light and local transportation in cities are absolutely vital, not only to the comfort and convenience of the people, but to their happiness and even their lives. We have, then, this anomalous condition: That the things absolutely necessary to the COMFORT, PROSPERITY, HEALTH AND EVEN THE LIFE of the American people are OWNED and CONTROLLED not by themselves, but by monopolies; that is, they are owned and controlled by a few private individuals. The people are in the power of these few private individuals.

I say this is an anomalous condition, and there are no people who would deliberately create such a condition if they were planning for the future. It has grown up by imperceptible changes. Looking at these monopolies, we find that the principle upon which they are run is to GIVE AS LITTLE TO THE PUBLIC and GET AS MUCH FROM THE PUBLIC as possible. That is the basic, underlying law upon which they are managed. In the very nature of things, this must produce unsatisfactory results to the people. While it may and does build up gigantic fortunes in the hands of a few individuals, it is unjust and a constant and daily injustice to the people at large.

Corporations and monopolies have mostly grown up during the last fifty years, and as the abuses from corporate management began to be felt, efforts were made to correct them. When the subject first came up for consideration, the natural suggestion was the creation of boards or commissions, a species of courts that were to stand between the people and the corporation, protecting the interests of all parties, and most of us have written and said something in favor of that method of dealing with the situation, and during the last twenty years almost every state in the Union has passed laws against trusts and monopolies and has created board and tribunal to regulate them. And after more than twenty years of experience we find that the WHOLE SYSTEM IS A FAILURE; that instead of the boards regulating the corporations, the corporations CONTROL the boards.

Some years ago the legislature of Illinois passed some acts which practically turned the city of Chicago over to the street railway companies and the gas companies for half a century, without giving any protection to the people. As executive of the state I felt it my duty to veto those acts of legislation. A few days thereafter I was in Chicago, and the president of two of the great street railway systems controlling three-fourths of the street railways of that city, and also interested in the gas companies, asked for an interview. I gave him an evening. He said these companies needed certain legislation to protect their property rights. I said to him that if that was so they ought to have it, that I would help them get it and that it should not cost them a cent, but that some provision must be made to protect the rights of the public at the same time; that I was unwilling to turn that great city over to the street railways for half a century without in some way protecting the people.

Then the question of protecting the public was discussed at some length, and I said to him that we had in that state then a board known as the railway commission, which had power to control steam railroads and to fix freight rates and passenger rates and compel the companies to furnish adequate accommodation, etc., and I asked him what he thought of the idea of having the law amended so as to make the street railway companies also subject to the control of this board.

"Well, now, Governor," said he, "that simply means that we must OWN ANOTHER BOARD, and we already have too many boards."

This was a candid statement from as able a man as I ever saw, and it stated the whole case in a sentence. The corporations control the boards, and when a board is found once in a while which they cannot control then they succeed in getting some federal court to PARALYZE THE BOARD WITH ITS INJUNCTION.

Speaking of the efforts of congress to deal

with unjust discrimination in freights, Mr. Altgeld said: In short, the act of the congress of the United States, like the acts of the legislatures of the different states attempting to regulate these monopolies, has been a dismal failure. Not only is the discrimination in freight rates ruining many men and driving them out of business, while it makes fortunes for others; but the American people are subject to extortion in regard to every matter that is controlled by monopolies, whether it be street railway service, water service, gas service, electric light, transportation, or the products of manufacturing establishments controlled by monopolies.

Conservative and competent experts have shown that the COST OF LIVING TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAS BEEN INCREASED FROM 25 TO 60%, not by any natural rise in prices, but by the arbitrary marking up of prices by monopolies, while on the side of labor there has been scarcely any advance in wages. Monopolies have shown themselves able to crush out strikes and to defeat almost every move in favor of an increase of wages. In fact, in some industries there has been a reduction in wages. This is an era of exploitation in which the FEW are enabled to gather the substance of the MANY. Naturally, thoughtful people are casting about for a remedy for these conditions. All attempts at control have failed, and it is not being either desirable or possible to entirely wipe out the monopolies, there seems no other remedy left except that of PUBLIC OWNERSHIP, and this is being quite generally discussed.

We therefore say that, so far as the principle or theory is concerned, the PEOPLE THEMSELVES SHOULD OWN THESE MONOPOLIES. Then the question arises, is it feasible for the public to own and operate these utilities. This is no longer open for discussion, for while the question may be new in our country, it is old in other countries. We are from twenty-five to fifty years behind in our country in dealing with these problems. While we may be great in doing crooked and underbrush politics, we are behind in matters of practical statesmanship; while we may be able to perform the feat of having 200 voters with one vote each cast 750 votes, they are a whole quarter of a century ahead of us the other side of the Atlantic in dealing with the social, industrial and economic problems that the evolution of society has brought forth.

Outside of the United States two-thirds of the railway mileage of the world is owned by the governments. Ours is almost the only great country in the world that does not own and operate the telegraph lines, and nearly every city, big and little, in Europe either owns and operates, or is taking steps to own and operate the water plants, gas plants, street railroads, electric light plants and other municipal utilities, so that the question of feasibility is no longer open for discussion; it can be done.

In Europe, as in this country, the different utilities were first furnished to cities by private corporations. These were bought out and in a few cases condemned; the cities then executed bonds or assumed an indebtedness for the amount of the purchase, and as a rule, both the case of water, gas, electric light and street railway companies, the experience is something like this: They first greatly extended and improved the service. Then they reduced the hours of labor for the operators from twelve or sixteen down to nine and ten; then they slightly raised the wages of the operators; then they reduced the cost of service to the public in some cases down to a little more than half what it formerly was, in other cases down to about two-thirds of what it formerly was, and under these conditions the plants generally earned enough to first pay all operating expenses; second, pay the interest on the debt created in the purchase, and third, left a considerable sum to be set apart as a sinking fund, which, in the course of from fifteen to twenty years, will be sufficient to pay the entire cost of the purchase, so that the community will then have the utility without having paid one dollar for it.

In these cases the question is not how the service compares with the service in America, but the question is how the service after public ownership compares with the service that was given by the private corporation, and in every case it was very much better and was furnished at a very great reduction, so that the people not only got their service cheaper as they went along, but they are moving toward a point where they will get it still cheaper, and they have the consciousness of knowing that they themselves are the owners and ex-ploited. It costs the people of Europe about two-thirds as much and in some cases even less than that for freight and passenger service on the railroad as it costs the people of America, for the same service.

But says one: "The government of our cities is now so corrupt that it would not do to turn these industries over to them." It is certainly true that the governments of our cities are corrupt, but the question arises, who made them corrupt, and how long will this corruption endure under existing conditions? THE CORPORATIONS ARE THE MOTHER OF CORRUPTION in public affairs, and this corruption is going to exist just as long as we have PRIVATE monopolies. Private monopolies furnish the hand that bribes by day and bribes by night, that pollutes everything it touches, and the existence of corruption in our cities and in our state and national governments furnishes the strongest argument in favor of wiping out all private monopolies, for it will GIVE THE PEOPLE BACK THEIR GOVERNMENT. The great question in America today is how to restore republican government, which has been destroyed by the corporations. They control not only the local city governments, but they control the state governments, and the national government. They decide what the legislature may and may not do; what congress may and may not do; they determine the policies of political parties, and they have destroyed the vitality of both political parties.

A mere change of party administration signifies nothing so long as the same slimy hands control the policy of government. We had two such changes, and their history was written with the dirty fingers of the exploiters. WE NEED A CHANGE OF POLICY, INSTEAD OF BEING OWNED BY THE PEOPLE, MUST BE THE OWNERS, instead of being lambs to be shorn they must be masters of the fold.

THESE MEN, (BANKERS, BROKERS AND SPECULATORS) DO NOT BUILD RAILROADS, THEY DO NOT BUILD FACTORIES; THEY DO NOT BUILD CITIES; THEY DO NOT CREATE ANYTHING; THEY SIMPLY GRAB WHAT OTHER PEOPLE HAVE CREATED. As a rule, they are mere birds of prey, tearing the flesh of the men and women who work with their hands, eating the vitals of the men and women who do the work of the land and who make civilization possible on this earth. No republic can endure that remains

in the clutches of these birds of prey; they use government as a convenience in the process of exploitation, extortion and robbery. It is among the newly made and corrupt rich that we find the spirit of snobbery and funkyness that apologizes for republican institutions. It is the monopolists who demand the restriction of free speech and of a free press. They not only plunder the people, but they would rob them of their liberties. Wipe out private monopoly and you will wipe out the corrupt lobbies at the seats of government; you will restore the people to power, the government will again become an engine of justice and a shield for the protection of the weak.

I hear men talk about following in the footsteps of Jefferson. Why, my friends, Jefferson was the great radical of his day. HE REFERRED EVERYTHING BACK TO THE PEOPLE; he wanted everything left in the hands of the people. When he secured the overthrow of primogeniture in the colony of Virginia, he was denounced in unmeasured terms as a demagogue and an enemy of society; when he overthrew the power of the church, and established freedom of religion, he was denounced as an emissary of Satan, a low, vulgar fellow, and when he advocated and secured the establishment of free public schools, in which the children of the poor were to be educated at the expense of the rich, the whole vocabulary of denunciation was exhausted. He was called a demagogue, a Socialist, an agitator and the enemy of all that was good in society. Were Jefferson alive today, his voice would be heard from ocean to ocean demanding that the PEOPLE THEMSELVES MUST OWN THE MONOPOLIES.

In 1863 Abraham Lincoln stood on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and with tears in his eyes, prayed that the government of the people, for the people and by the people might not wither from the face of the earth, and in less than forty years the substance of republican government has vanished from America, and we cannot restore it until the forces which destroyed it are wiped out. If there were no other reason why the people should own the monopolies that that it will give them back their government, that reason is in itself sufficient. Wipe out the private monopolies and it will again be possible for the popular will to make itself felt in city councils, in state legislatures, in the national government and in party conventions. It will restore American character and American manhood. It will restore the great principles of TRUTH, of LIBERTY and of JUSTICE, and man will again look to the stars and labor for the elevation of the race.

Send us your town election returns where Socialists had a ticket up. All these reports will be printed in No. 333. State the gain or loss over last election.

A Coming Issue.

The conviction that the only solution of the transportation problem lies in government ownership and operation is rapidly growing, having received a strong impetus from the recent merging of vast railway interests. From sources least expected recruits to the government ownership movement are coming forward. The latest public man, in position to speak advisedly, to announce himself in favor of the government taking over the railways and operating them for the benefit of the public, is the Hon. Chase Osborne, railway commissioner of Michigan. He is quoted as saying, in a recent address to an assemblage of farmers:

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 systems, to secret rebates and discriminations of railroads in favor of certain communities. Some one called my attention tonight to the mail service. It is no question that we are paying very large amounts for carrying the mail and the government would be the gainer. Someone 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 postoffice, where everything is practically perfect.—Milwaukee Daily News.

A Grave Danger.

The first contributor to a notable symposium in the May North American Review on Industrial and Railroad Consolidations is Russell Sage. Mr. Sage illustrates one feature of industrial combination by taking an imaginary factory worth, say, \$50,000. This factory falls into the hands of consolidators, who issue \$150,000 of stock against it, and ask banks to loan \$50,000 or \$70,000 on the property that would not in the hands of the original owner be considered good security for more than \$10,000. "Under these circumstances, a 'squeeze' seems to me inevitable. The clearing house is reporting, from week to week, an expansion of loans far beyond anything that was dreamed of heretofore. THIS CAN NOT GO ON FOREVER; yet, from all appearances, the era of consolidation has only set in. A REACTION MUST COME as soon as the banks realize the situation. A property is not worth \$50,000 one day and \$150,000 the next simply because a company of men, no matter how big and important they are, say so."—Public Opinion.

If a Socialist had used those words he would have been denounced as a disturber of financial peace, called a demagogue, possibly a knave, and an enemy to society. But Mr. Sage is right, and nothing but Socialism can avert national and international disaster.

While Poodles Wear Gold Bracelets.

New York, March 8.—A man dropped dead from starvation in the streets of New York. Of apparent respectability but shabby, he rang the basement bell of 25 West Tenth street and asked the servant for something to eat. "I'm starving," he said; "give me something." The servant went to the larder to provide for him. As she came back to the door with a plate well filled, he tottered, clutched at the iron grating and fell.

He was too weak to rise or even reach for the food. In a moment he was unconscious. He was hurried to St. Vincent's hospital, but died on the way. House Surgeon Kennedy of St. Vincent's said:

"IT WAS A CASE OF STARVATION."

"Private Property in Pants"

and other personal property is thoroughly discussed by Walter Thomsen Mills in a little pamphlet on "What is Socialism." The idea that Socialism will interfere with the private property of the home is exposed, and the real fundamental principle of Socialism is set forth in clear and convincing language. After Colorado Mills' speech in Kansas City a man remarked that he would go to the mill to buy him again. How many will order a hundred copies of the speech and had them to friends who have been criticizing Socialism?

One Hundred Copies, \$1.00
 APPEAL TO REASON, Girard, Kansas

Jewish Works of Russia.

"If the Russian nation is the most enslaved on earth, the Russian proletarians have a worse life than any other proletarians. There are no other proletarians kept in such systematic ignorance; there are no other proletarians deprived to such a degree of all the means of organization—of those means which help them to resist more or less the power and force of capitalism. There are no proletarians upon whom unemployment falls so heavily, because nowhere do peasants so quickly swell the number of proletarians. But if the Russian people suffers more than other peoples, if the Russian proletarians are more exploited than others, there exists a group of proletarians, who are still more oppressed, exploited and persecuted than others: these pariahs among pariahs are the Jewish proletarians in Russia.

"It is difficult to be a Russian; it is difficult to be a proletarian, especially a Russian proletarian. It is difficult to be a Jew, to belong to a persecuted and disgraced race; but to be simultaneously a Russian proletarian and a Jew—that means suffering beyond endurance, that means exposure to every insult, to every torture that can be inflicted by a stupid omnipotence, by a greedy baseness, by a wicked idiotism. The greater and the higher have we to appreciate the fact, that the Jewish proletarians in Russia, for whom fight is more difficult than for anyone else, have risen from their position and developed a movement, which has already become a mighty factor in the international Social-Democracy as in the inner politics of Russia.

"Some members of the international Social-Democracy feel at the present time a kind of vacillation and faintness, because the triumphal march of Socialism does not go on as quickly as they expected, because it meets upon its way greater obstacles than they were prepared for. For us all these facts are but symptoms that inspire us with greater cheerfulness and energy. Yes, the way to victory is long and difficult, immense obstacles arise before us. However, we go quickly forward; for, mightier than the obstacles are the forces developed by the militant proletarians. If such an oppressed class as the Jewish proletarians in Russia is able to rise and overcome stupendous obstacles with a superhuman energy, then we may boldly, and sure of our victory, look at the future.

"Socialism—that's the idea that gives to the feeble David of the Jewish proletarian class the strength to fight the foul Goliath of the Russian despotism and capitalism. This idea—the final aim of Socialism—is the sun that enlivens, warms and arouses us. This idea makes us lift our heads when we are bent, it raises us when we fall down; it will lead us to victory, to which we go in closed ranks, without any difference of sex, nation, or race."—Karl Kautsky.

Men With Families Work for Boy's Wages

"Men with families," says the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, "are employed as bottle blowers at boys' wages in the George Jonas Glass company at the little hamlet of Minotola, N. J. They live in houses owned by the company, to whom they pay rent; and they are compelled to trade at the company store on the cash book system; they are compelled to contribute toward the support of the preacher; they are prohibited under pain of discharge from meeting together to plan means for throwing off the shackles that bind them in the bitterest kind of slavery. Children much below the legal age of 12 years are employed; and unless a man has two boys whom he will place at work in the factory he cannot secure employment; and if he is fortunate enough to have two little children whom he is willing to turn over to his employer he will be permitted to go to work at apprentice wages.

Slavery is a mild word to use in describing the condition of the workers in Minotola. The entire town belongs to the company and the employees are not allowed to walk on the company's grounds after being discharged. One man had to walk down the railroad track in order to get to his home, where his wife was so ill that she could not be moved from the company house in compliance with the order to get out. And all of this is going on in a few hours' ride from the nation's capital; where lackeys cringe and crawl before the very men who have caused all this suffering of the poor. And when anyone suggests the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution they are straightway denounced as enemies of the government. Even the workers are suspicious of public ownership because they have been fooled so often by capitalistic reformers that they are afraid to trust themselves. But such treatment as they are getting in New Jersey may arouse them from their lethargic sleep; it may cause them to rebel against private ownership of the necessities of life; it may cause them to go to the polls and put themselves into office from the village council to Washington; it may cause them to declare that they the people are the government and that they are going to run the industries of the government for themselves. If such treatment is necessary to bring about this result, and it seems to be, then it devolves upon you comrade to spread the news far and wide. Hand this paper to a friend and keep it up until every one in your locality knows the indignities laborers are subjected to, and the benefits they would derive from Socialism.

Liberty or Death.

At last the Russian people are in sight of freedom if they will only rally to the standard of the students who have hurled their "Bill of Rights" in the face of Russian despotism. The following is a list of their demands:

"As the present abnormal situation of the higher educational institution is merely a consequence of the general absence of civil and political rights in Russia, we desire to do away with the illusion that ours is a purely academic struggle and to inscribe on our banner 'general political demands.' We are convinced that a normal academic life requires a total reform of the whole political system on the basis of the recognition of individual liberty. Without such a reform we are convinced that Russia will not make a single step forward, as her best men are periodically torn from society. We demand:

"First—Personal, corporal liberty (habes corpus and similar guarantees are meant).
 "Second—Freedom of the press.
 "Third—Freedom of conscience.
 "Fourth—Unrestrained privilege of assembly.
 "Fifth—Responsibility of administrative officials to the courts on the same terms as other citizens.
 "Sixth—Universal education.
 "Seventh—Equality of nationalities.
 "We appeal to all thinking Russians on the ground that it is necessary to call a constituent assembly, since it is evident the present regime is not adapted to the carrying out of this programme."

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INK LINGS.

By INKY IKE.

The cheap jesters who make funny stuff by the yard for plutocratic papers are working extra hours to make fun of Socialism. They remind one of the colored gentleman who strolled along while Noah was building his ship. He didn't believe Noah's prediction, and did not even go to the christening when Noah's yacht was launched; but when the creek rose and the ark drifted across his back yard Sambo cried lustily from the roof of his orchard for Noah to set ner hard a'port and come that way.

"No, Sambo," shouted Noah through the megaphone, "You've been a bad nigger and I can do nothing for you."

"All right, Mistah Noah, you and yo boat can go straight up de ribbah. I don't tink dey'll be much of a shower nohow."

A cheerful idiot is always amusing to the thoughtful.

The agitator is the man who jars the grey matter in a human skull and sets it in vibration. He is seldom welcomed at sight, for the propensity to mental laziness is popular. Moreover, agitators necessarily interfere with somebody's business and incur the displeasure of those to whom the business is profitable.

Many years ago a missionary tramped into the city of Ephesus and began the agitation of a new religious idea. He told the Ephesians of a God not made by hands and the doctrine aroused the interest of many whose business was not jeopardized by the new god.

In that city dwelt one Demetrius who had made a fortune as a silver-smith in the wholesale and retail manufacture of idols. When Demetrius heard what Paul was doing he was very indignant. He summoned all the ward healers of Ephesus, a half holiday was given the moulders, puddlers and polishers of his shops, and all the Ephesians who profited by the manufacture of silver, copper and pewter defied went down to Paul's street meeting and raised a mighty disturbance.

The henchmen of Demetrius appealed effectively to the loyal sentiment of his fellow-townsmen for the support of home industry; and they all rose up and shouted—"Great is Diana of the Ephesians, for it is by her we get our wealth!"

Like most agitators Paul was short of wealth and discreetly subsided for the time.

Many years have passed since Paul stomped the plains of Asia Minor, but the agitator continues the unequal contention against the ignorance of the rabble and the craft of the wealthy silver-smiths.

When Heinrich Schmidt emigrates from Germany to the United States he comes with the intention of going to work on his arrival and doing something useful.

Two Henrys When Heinrich Hohenzollern, Prince of Prussia, Admiral of the German navy and Knight of the International Order of Aristocratic loafers, deigns to visit our shores he comes with the intention of drinking all the vintage and eating all the edibles in sight.

Schmidt rides across in the steerage and dines on cheese and rye bread paid for out of his scanty earnings. Hohenzollern enjoys the best a liner affords and the Schmidts of Germany foot the bill.

When they arrive Hoch Heinrich is saluted and greeted by all the official and unofficial craft in the harbor. Schmidt is scooped through Castle Garden, hooted by the street arabs, and looted by the yankee sharps who are protected by the same police power that presents arms when the other Heinrich passes.

Schmidt buys a cheap emigrant ticket for the west while the admiral mounts the gilded car of some nabob and without expense glides across the fields of Yankedom on downy cushions.

Schmidt's journey ends at a dug-out in the far west where he begins operations on the virgin soil. The knight of leisure whirrs from one center to another where un-Americanized natives fawn and follow him about like the town dog follows the country canine.

The royal Prussian has returned to his native soil to fatten on the substance of the patriotic Schmidt's; but his American types, the captains of industry, so-called, remain in luxurious pauperism to be fed by the Smiths of America.

Mr. Smith, how do you like it?

Andrew Carnegie is so busy giving away the accumulations of his business career that the public has forgotten that Andy the giver of today has been through years of commercial strife Andy the Taker.

It is sad to contemplate the hard work thrust upon Andrew in his old age in his effort to get rid of the same stuff he has struggled all his life to get; but such is the white man's burden.

The grimy creatures who for years stoked the furnaces at Homestead could have relieved Andy of this burden and might have used it to good advantage, but unfortunately Mr. Carnegie did not think of that and must now shift his self-imposed load as best he can.

If Andy had distributed more of his coin and fewer Pinkerton pellets amongst his workmen his strong box would not be so crowded and he could have avoided the disagreeable necessity of killing some of them.

Strange to say, Mr. Carnegie's successors, the Schwabs and Morgans, do not profit by his experience, but are heaping up the lucre in higher piles than Andy. They may be less conscientious and dump it on some degenerate heir; but if they do the heir will have to cart it away as the problem yet remains.

Even the Socialists are unable to meet the emergency, but future generations will escape the burden when every man has to take all he makes, use it himself, and not pile it on the back of some poor old man to live through prosperity in misery because there are not enough libraries and colleges to absorb it.

Socialism Wide Field for Study.

Socialism exists in this country to a much greater extent, and is more universally approved than most people who have never given the matter any thought, are willing to concede. If Socialism will abolish trusts and equalize the distribution of wealth in just channels, its advocates should embrace all mankind. Socialism offers a wide field for thoughtful investigation and study by our wisest scholars and most philanthropic men that humanity may be made happier and holier here, and better prepared for the great hereafter.—Editorial in Piqua (Ohio) News.

What Will The Harvest Be?

The United States supreme court not only decided in favor of the Hill-Morgan railroad trust, but barred Minnesota from bringing any further cases against the merger in any court. The trusts are sowing the seed and the courts are reaping it in. What will the harvest be? J. A. E. in Denver News.

Stop Train Robberies.

Under that caption the Birmingham, Alabama News of March 14th, advocates a bill for the suppression of train robberies. The editor thinks that the bill is not drastic enough because it provides for the death penalty, only in case of the death of a passenger of the train that was robbed. He thinks that such a desperate character should be killed whether his plan succeeds or not; and then this editor of a paper in that state which has a reputation for murdering more children in its cotton factories than any other state in the Union gives vent to his feelings in this paragraph which we apply to each stockholder in every factory in Alabama that employs child labor, or pays a man boys wages:

"He is a dangerous man, a menace to society, a wholesale assassin with no respect for law or order. The crime of train robbery is one of the most heinous known to modern times. For a man who will deliberately endanger the lives of a hundred people and all for the purpose of securing a few thousand dollars there is no place in society. The fact that his wicked work does not always result fatally is no fault of his. He deliberately plans his deed with no regard for human life, and cares not if every man, woman and child on the train is crushed to death. The United States authorities should have broad powers over this class of criminals. Local authorities are frequently careless of their duty in running down the guilty parties, and the size of the rewards and the promptness with which they are offered frequently influence the efforts of the local officers. The federal authorities with better and more efficient means for capturing such a class of criminals can more effectively stamp out of existence the great evil. And congress could hardly be too severe in fixing the penalty for such deeds. We frequently read of the work of brigands and highway robbers in the eastern parts of Europe. And yet this class of criminals are no more numerous and bolder in the execution of their crimes than the desperate class of train robbers who are infesting the west, and, alas! a large part of the south."

A Socialist in Spite of the Bishop.

The following speech was delivered in Milwaukee by a Catholic priest: "Wherever I am called to deliver an address I hear the question asked, 'Why does this man, a Catholic priest, espouse the cause of Socialism?' and I answer them, 'Why does any man support the cause which has for its object the betterment of social conditions and his fellow men?' When I took up the question in 1895 I was a democrat by inheritance. However, be it as it may, I attended the meetings of all parties, just to hear the other side of the question. There are always two sides to a question and the man who will not study both sides is not an honest man. Whenever a man finds it necessary to warn the people not to hear another man, it shows that the other man has an argument that cannot be answered. As knowledge came through text book and through lectures, I discovered that Socialism was purely a scientific question, and was being treated scientifically. By Socialism we mean the common ownership of capital, and Socialism will surely come in the nature of the laws of evolution.

"Socialism can be defined in the few following words, namely: 'To produce for use and not for profit.' It is on free labor that all the fortunes of the present day—yes, and for centuries past—have been made. How long would a manufacturer, spending thousands of dollars annually for advertising and pocketing a handsome profit, be able to continue selling shoes at \$3 a pair if the same shoe should be made for sixty cents and sold without profit at that price? He would have to close up his shop in a month's time. Capitalists are banding together, and in the space of ten, or even five years, will see the wealth of the country at the command of one man, who, by touching the button can stop all the wheels in the country from turning. Labor will be helpless, as capital can dictate what wages shall be paid. Then will come the crisis. With suffering, anarchy will break forth and the United States will be held in the throes of this demon until reason breaks forth again. There is a way to manage this. Wake up, go to the polls and vote for a government of humanity, on which the sun of co-operative wealth will rise and flood the world with peace and joy."—Social Democratic Herald.

Stealing from the Mails.

Editor Appeal to Reason. Yesterday a railway mail clerk called on me and said: "In one of my trips I had two sacks of wheat (bushel sacks) that were weighed in an United States mail to swell the weight. I know of eleven sacks coming from one town into Denver for the same reason. This makes 1,550 pounds of wheat that goes to swell the DAILY AVERAGE of mail on 200 miles of route in this state, on which the railroad will draw pay 265 times for the next year, at about eight cents per pound per day.—R. A. Southworth, Denver, Colo.

Wages Have Decreased.

The census figures for manufacturing have been completed for thirty three states and territories. They show that the average wages for all laborers in the manufacturing industries were 8% lower in 1900 than in 1890. In those thirty-three states and territories, 1,904,590 wage earners received an average of \$118.48 each a year, or \$1.39 a day in 1890. In the same states and territories in 1900, 1,463,265 wage earners received an average of \$107.53 each a year, or \$1.29 a day. In some of the greatest manufacturing states where the trusts are most powerful the decline in wages has been greater. New Jersey's industries only an average of \$2.24 a day in 1900 and only \$1.52 a day in 1900, the decline being 32%.

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Union Labor Notes.

The Slinger Sewing Machine company workers are on strike.

The street car strike in Terre Haute, Ind., is still on, and the Socialists are the only politicians in the city that support the strikers.

Telegraph operators get an average of \$40 to \$45 per month and sometimes they are on duty thirty-six to forty hours without rest.

After a ten-months' struggle the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, has capitulated to the strikers and agreed to unionize its factory.

Deputy sheriffs employed by the Victor Fuel company of Victor, Colorado, have threatened to kill John Gahr, district organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, if he attempts to organize the miners of that section. Two thousand men are idle, waiting to be given half decent concessions.

The census reports show that the average wage of adults in Georgia is seventy-nine cents a day, and of children under eighteen, thirty-seven cents a day. But you will always find the man who will point out where some poor boy has been raised to \$5 a day as an evidence of the increase of wages.

President Boyce of the Western Miners says that the capitalists have spies in all the unions and advises the miners to go bodily into the Socialist party and fight the capitalists at the ballot box. The matter of doing so will come up at the convention in May. That would scare the capitalists more than a hundred strikes. If generally taken up, as such things are when started, it would mean good-bye Mr. Monopolist.

The workers at Northport, Washington, having put Socialists in charge of the municipal government are teaching the capitalist smelter owners that with workmen in power United States marshals cannot be used to shoot union men. The capitalists have tried to prevent legally elected Socialists from taking their offices; having failed in that they have also failed to get official support in their efforts to displace union men with cheap laborers. The Socialist officers protect their fellow workers.

The United Mine Workers and the United Mine Operators held a convention in Des Moines the other day. The operators had decoy delegates who took the miners to saloons and tried to make them so drunk that they would sign a low scale of wages. These captains of industry are such honorable men; they are God's stewards of wealth. But the miners will relieve them of their stewardship some of these days. The mines will be run for all the people instead of the self chosen stewards.

The Church and its People.

The United States census report shows that in the state of Ohio, in the year 1900, the average wage of those employed in the factories of the state was \$1.40 a day. This is less than \$9.00 per week. Those who think \$9.00 per week a satisfactory wage should be compelled to keep a family of children in clothes and in school on that sum, and pay rent that one must if he lives near his work, or the carfare if he lives out of the city. This wage means comparative poverty. Yet Mr. Carnegie said the other day in New York:

"Every sober and capable and willing man finds employment at wages which, with thrift and a good wife to manage, will enable him to go far toward laying up a competence for old age." That sentence shows class ignorance of the real condition of life among hundreds of thousands of sober, capable, willing and thrifty men, whose wives need no lesson in good management. The church which close its eyes to these palpable facts, while it lauds the charities of the rich man who preaches that it is the laborer's paradise to work for \$9.00 a week, may expect the patronage of the men whose vanity it flatters, but it cannot expect to retain the respect of thoughtful and earnest men. If it leaves to others the cross of the new crusade, it must not complain if others wear the crown. The church may praise men for being generous with other people's money. For this it will have its reward. But its reward will not be the gratitude of the weary and heavy laden.—Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow in the Pilgrim for March.

Heritage Bartered Away.

British Columbia has just given a cash subsidy of \$1,800,000 and 8,000,000 acres of land to the Mackenzie and Mann railroad syndicate. In Manitoba, a week ago a huge transaction resulted in a Minneapolis and St. Paul syndicate obtaining possession of 150,000 acres north and northwest of Yorkton, in Assiniboia. There are many large estates in the Canadian Northwest, such as the Sanford estate, 25,000 acres, the Lord Elphinstone estate, 8,000, and a 50,000 acre estate near Leganburg. Day by day our heritage is slipping from our grasp, the larger portion of the agricultural lands in British Columbia being already locked up in the hands of speculators.

Some day Canadians will become as wise as New Zealanders, and proceed to divide up these large estates, and refuse to allow Canadian soil to be owned by other holders. SOME DAY CANADIANS WILL BE WISER STILL, AND WILL REALIZE THAT PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND IS A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY. But wisdom in our day, as in former ages, is earned through bitter experience.—Citizen and Country, Toronto.

After Two Thousand Years.

A news item from the Milwaukee Free Press. But it paints the competitive system in as lurid colors as the agitator is capable of. Read it and then decide whether you will vote for Socialism or the system that sends honorable men and women to the brothel.

The case of Allen Wells, who was fined \$20 and costs or sixty days in the house of correction Monday, was reopened in the district court yesterday. Sentence was suspended without costs. Wells is a piano player and was arrested Sunday night in a raid made on a disorderly resort. After he had been fined Monday his wife asked Judge Neelen for a private interview. It was granted. She told a pitiable story of a college youth marrying on good prospects and later having a family to support while out of a job. She said she could not see her children starve and had asked her husband to earn money in a questionable resort. The court asked the police to investigate the woman's story, and Wells' discharge followed. A collection was taken up among the police officials and court attaches and a quantity of provisions was sent to the Wells' home.

Send us your town election returns where Socialists had a ticket up. All these reports will be printed in No. 333. State the gain or loss over last election.

HIPPOTAMUS.

[A poem dedicated to many, too many of the editors of the old party organs. By one who knows.]

I'm the editor of the Bugle I'm a boss and I'm a lord; And many faces, political, are abashed on my word. You ask me for my secret and how I've come to be; At the head of the procession, well, I'll tell you in the street— In my editorial labors, I always have seen at; To be just as spiteful of the truth as my subject would permit. I'm an old state partisan, don't matter so who his place; Then I string 'em all together with the logic of a hip.

In my professional writing, I have never seen the use of argu'ment with an opponent, I just answer with abuse. In fact their dangerous partner, their argu'ments and such. Get what the other fellow may have you in the dust— He may sling a bunch of statistics that can't be made to tell; And follow up with knockout blows that'll land you in the sky. Oh, not that's not my fort, I say, I give him lots of cos; And then I judge at his expense with the cunning of an— Hip

There's all my special "leaders," I've somehow had the tact To make 'em awfully "bossy" on "fish" and very "short" on "tract." Them facts are dangerous weapons, for 'em as like as not The other fellow's got some tools that'll knock you all out. That's been the situation, I many times have said; "I'll never print them facts, you bet, when a 'yarn' 'll go 'em." By 'em sick twists and turns 'em a headlin' of the class Of all them fellows what has got the wisdom of an— Hip

Bishop Potter on Labor.

"I have stood by the open excavation of the new underground railroad in New York city, looking at the men digging. They have told me they get two dollars a day for four days when the work would go on. Living is expensive in New York. These are not the submerged; they are men of brawn and health. They are the 'laborer'."

"I have gone through the corridors of the fashionable hotels at midnight hours and looked on the diners and wined, the evening dress of men and women, with inverted waiters obsequiously serving the viands of all lands. "These are the 'employers.'"

"Are the interests of the two classes mutual? Can easy-going optimism conjure up any relation between the two? Can any bridge span the chasm between them? "When I go through our factories and see fine, able-bodied, dexterous, earnest men working nine hours every day and every year a life time through, fashioning the uncouth raw material of wood and metal and marble into house material, I ask myself, 'Will the laborer, have any of these polished and luxurious appliances in the home of his family or will they only go into the houses of the well-to-do, the mansions of the rich, the 'employer' class? Are the interests of the laborer and the capitalist mutual in this work? "I know full well that many will say that money payment settles the whole score; but even if that were so, is there any mutuality when one ~~loses~~ and the other enjoys?"

Throne of Modern George III.

At a banquet of the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution, in New Haven the other day, Walter S. Logan, president general of the National society spoke on the Despotism of the Dollar. He said: "The old struggle was by men who demanded the right to retain what was their own, and enjoy the fruits of their own frugality. The new struggle is by men or corporations who, by some special or extraordinary privilege, license, immunity or advantage, have accumulated their boundless millions, and are using the accumulations to maintain the monopolies that oppress and outrage the people. The throne of our modern George III, is no longer at Westminster, but in Wall street. The Lord Norths of our day form steel trusts and sugar trusts and all other kinds of trusts, and then claim, not the divine right of kinship, but the divine right of dollarship to rule the earth.

"The modern dollar has become despotic. The dollars have left the masses and found their way into the pockets of the classes. The great men of our land today are the men who wield the world's destinies are its moneyed men. The church moulds its creed to their belief and men's souls, as well as their bodies, are the slaves of the money power. Colleges receive their endowments from them, and the youth of the present generation, the fathers of the next, are trained in the social and political and economic ideas which the contributors to the college endowment approve, and have their ideas formed after the rich man's model."

Moral Responsibility of Nations.

The Rev. Mr. Hardin, of Minneapolis, in a speech at a Lincoln banquet of that city on February 11, "struck straight from the shoulder" and his remarks aroused at first surprise, and then the greatest applause. "A United States senator," said the speaker, "in this city of Minneapolis, recently said in a public gathering, as a conclusion to a strong patriotic address:

"Our country; let her always be right; but right or wrong, our country." I say, that when such sentiments are expressed by the highest lawmakers of our land, by the men who have the future of this nation in their power, then I say that we as a people have traveled far from the ideals of Abraham Lincoln, into a country whose people have no law but their own unscrupled law of desire. "It means that the country that she may do responsibility; that no matter what she may do she is still right, and that we will follow her to the end. The men who dare to criticize and to endeavor to check the wild and unscrupled road of sentiment, are branded as traitors. They are called traitors because they have not been swept from the foundation of the nation's ancient faith, and into the belief which calls the love of commercial eminence the God of Providence."—Minneapolis Tribune.

A Socialist.

Out in Seattle, Washington, the democrats played an old familiar trick and got some one to perjure himself by signing his name as a Socialist to a letter urging Socialists to vote the democratic ticket. There may be some who are honest that think themselves worthy of the name—Socialist—who will work for an old party ticket. Of course they do not understand the meaning of Socialism; they do not understand the fundamental principles of economics. But there are others who do understand Socialism, are enemies to it, and are intellectual thieves—stealing half decided opinions from conscientious men—who rush to the aid of corruption and call themselves Socialists in an effort to persuade others to follow them. Such men are worse than Benedict Arnold. Theimps of hell would scorn their company. This is not saying that democrats are dishonest, nor that men are dishonest who cease investigating Socialism and go to the aid of the democratic party; but a man who signs his name as a Socialist in order to persuade "brother Socialists" to vote his ticket is either a knave or possessed of a misguided mind. IN EITHER CASE HE IS NOT A SOCIALIST.

Liberty's Light Snuffed by Order of U. S.

In 1900 a man was called an anarchist for saying the Republicans were turning the republic into an empire. But by order of the United States authorities the torch of Liberty held in the uplifted hand of Bartholdi's statue in New York harbor has ceased to burn. The expense of murdering liberty toying Philipinos is so great that it is considered too much of a burden to the tax payers to let the old light of liberty shed its inspiring rays upon incoming sailors as they approach our shores. Here is the official notice for the death of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

New York, February 15, 1902.—The United States authorities have now decided to turn out the light of "Liberty Enlightening the World." As announced this morning, a notice to mariners was sent out yesterday by the lighthouse board of the treasury department at Washington, under the date of February 12, which reads: "Liberty Enlightening the World Light Station: Notice is hereby given that on or about March 1, 1902, the fixed white electric light shown from the torch of the bronze statue at this station, inside of Fort Wood, Bedloe Island, westerly side of the main channel, in the upper part of New York upper bay, will be discontinued. By order of the lighthouse board N. H. FARQUHAR.

Rear Admiral, U. S. N. Chairman. "It was necessary to make this announcement, since it was possible that among the inhabitants of the world an unprogressive manner here and there might still seek to lay his course by this light, and, not finding it, go astray. Otherwise it could have been quietly snuffed out and nothing said about it." Many of our liberties are being quietly snuffed out without anything being said about it; and that process will continue until the people become powerless to change it save through a revolution, unless they awake to the danger that is threatening the entire world. There was never a time in the history of the world that required as prompt and intelligent action as is needed at the present time. Look at the picture: America enslaving the Philipinos; Britain murdering the Boers; Russia with her Siberia; Germany persecuting the Poles, and thousands on the verge of starvation; France with her maelstrom of pauperism and vice; Spain with her lower strata, crushed almost to extinction; and the workers of every nation under the sun in a state of subjection that is pitiable in the extreme.

And yet the people are unconcerned, occasionally they murmur, sometimes they growl, but the hand that robs them throws out a bone and they lose sight of the cause of their distress in a mad scramble for the dog's portion. Will it ever change? Yes, when the people see how they are being deprived of the pleasures of life by a class that does nothing but enjoy the fruits of another's toil. When will that be? When you have done your duty toward spreading the truths of Socialism. The suffering of the workers today is something awful; are you going to do anything to prevent it?

Are Public Teachers Honest?

Public speakers are sometimes called demagogues for making the assertion that public teachers, preachers, and politicians are not honest in their dealings with economic problems. We are told that these men tell all they know, are in sympathy with the working class, and desire justice for every one. And sometimes we are inclined to believe that they are honest, and are doing what they believe to be the best. And may be they are; but if they are honest, they are ignorant of truths that were taught in the same year that the Declaration of Independence was thrown in the face of George III. And if it be true that they are ignorant of those truths, then they are unfit for public teachers. Let them choose between dishonor or ignorance, for neither of which will the working people forgive them, when once they learn what these trusted teachers have withheld.

In 1776 Adam Smith wrote and published "An Inquiry Into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations." That book can be had at all the news stores. It contains truths that the Socialists are trying to get before the public; truths that our teachers have seen fit to withhold from the public, and for which those teachers deserves the contempt of every half paid working man, woman and little child in the world. Had those truths been preached from the public pulpits, platforms and on the streets it never would have been recorded that an American workman starved to death because he could find no work, there never would have been a poor house to disgrace the United States, there would have been no slums, no child labor, no civil war, no war to enslave the Philipinos, no millionaires and no paupers. Adam Smith did not advocate Socialism; but he saw this truth and said it in these words:

"The real value of the different component parts of price, it must be observed, is measured by the quantity of labor which they can, each of them, purchase or demand. Labor measures the value not only of that part of price which resolves itself into labor, but of that which resolves itself into rent, and itself into profit." The truth embodied in that quotation is so plain that if followed out every worker in the land would get his just desert, and there would be no surplus for the millionaires. The people who work create wealth, and the people who teach have told the laborers that it is their duty to be in subjection to the men who have gathered that wealth together by illegal and legal robbery. Are they honest, or ignorant?

Send us your town election returns where Socialists had a ticket up. All these reports will be printed in No. 333. State the gain or loss over last election.

The experience of the last decade has taught not only our business men but all engaged in industrial pursuits that combination is the inevitable method of self preservation. This is nature's first law and to maintain himself the producer must control the price of his product until sold to the consumer. To do this he must sell to retailers who will maintain his price. The theories "unrestricted competition" and "the survival of the fittest" have served their purpose in producing the necessity for the more rational method of combination that in turn must result in co-operation.—Pacific Furniture Trade Magazine.

"STEALING THE LIVELY OF HEAVEN"

to serve the devil is one of the sentences, describing the attack of a capitalist on labor unions, in.

"An Employer's Reply to Pres. Baer"

of the Reading Railroad. This modern slave driver tried to impress upon the minds of the students of Reading College, in a recent address, the duty of laboring people to spend all their time at work, and leave the master of wages and the condition of their employment to him and the rest of the capitalist class. Every working person should read this reply to Baer's insult to the working class. Get a hundred copies, Comrade, and hand one to every working man or woman you know.

100 copies \$1.00.

APPEAL TO REASON, GIRARD, KANS.

THE CONSPIRACY OF CAPITAL

By Clinton Baggett. This is one of the most critical and important analyses of capital that has ever been given to Appeal readers. The style is beautiful and the reader is carried from point to point with a logic that is irresistible; and yet the argument is so strong and plain that any one can understand and follow it. It is a necessary addition to the Socialist Library. Single copies, 20c. In clubs of 6, \$1.

Prosperity Abroad in the Land.

The Farm News, published in Springfield, Ohio, to keep the farmers encouraged while the millionaires of the east draw all the wealth of the country to themselves, in its issue of February makes the assertion that "Prosperity is abroad in the land." There is prosperity in the land; but it is not abundant. It is centered in the hands of a few millionaires who according to the Farm News live in the New England and the North Central states. And yet this paper has the effrontery to tell the farmers that prosperity is abroad in the land.

Take South Carolina, which is called an agricultural state by the Census Bulletin of February 29, 1902, and you will find that since 1850 wage earners in the manufacturing industry have increased 489.7% faster than the population; and in the period between 1890 and 1900 you will find that women wage earners over sixteen years of age have increased 79.8% faster than men wage earners, and that children under sixteen years have become wage earners 191.7% faster than men. Then add to this the fact that in the last year the purchasing power of wages has decreased 30% and imagine if you can that prosperity is stalking abroad in the land. Prosperity is here to be seen but it is not abundant; it is confined to a few individuals and that number is getting smaller. Ninety-five percent of those who go in business fail; and they become wage earners, go to the poor house, or commit suicide. So you see a prospect is not very inviting for many save those who according to the Farm News live east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river.

The price of candles has gone up from eighteen to twenty-five cents per dozen, and Mr. Rockefeller has donated some more money to build churches and colleges, while the people who buy candles continue to pay for his greatness. Sometime may be people will relieve Mr. Rockefeller of his responsibility of supplying them with oil and light; then God's steward will get a rest, and the people will once more get possession of the earth. That condition is possible only under Socialism.

George J. Kindel, a manufacturer of Denver, has organized a union to combat labor organizations. This is the same man who organized the merchants of Denver to work for a reduction of freight rates. Having succeeded in that he proposes to swell the profits more yet by reducing the wages of the workmen. And the Denver workers continue to put such as he in power.

Des Moines, Iowa, Socialists have a municipal ticket ready for the coming contest in city affairs. They re-affirmed allegiance to the national platform, and put forth some strong demands for immediate relief. Comrade Work is the candidate for mayor.

Clubing Rates.

"Whistle's Magazine" and the Appeal..... \$1.00
"The International Review" and the Appeal..... 1.00
"The Contradiction" and the Appeal..... 1.00
"THE CONSPIRACY OF CAPITAL"..... 20c
"PROSPERITY ABROAD IN THE LAND"..... 20c
"A SOCIALIST'S REPLY TO PRES. BAER"..... 20c
"AN EMPLOYER'S REPLY TO PRES. BAER"..... 20c
"STEALING THE LIVELY OF HEAVEN"..... 20c
"MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT"..... 20c
"LOOKING BACKWARD"..... 20c
"BE YOUR OWN MORGAN AND ROCKEFELLER"..... 20c
"SHIPPED ON APPROVAL"..... 20c
"COMRADES!"..... 20c
"WE ARE UP AGAINST A WATCH PROBLEM!"..... 20c

SOCIALISTS

Are you thinking of getting out your pamphlets or books? If so, the Appeal is prepared to do the work in the best manner with the lowest possible cost. We pay \$22 a week for advertising space in the Appeal. We pay \$22 a week for advertising space in the Appeal. We pay \$22 a week for advertising space in the Appeal.

FREE TOBACCO CURE

Drop Carbs. Just what the same implies. Little tickets sent in for the cure of tobacco habit. She is curing all her friends. She will send receipt free to anybody sending 25 stamps for postage. Write for it.

"Looking Backward"

U.S. STAMPS ON 25c. 15c Single, 25c two copies, \$1.25 doz., \$20 two copies \$4.

The Socialist Party.

Agitation plants the seed of Socialism, education cultivates its growth and organization gathers the harvest. The Socialist Party, and its organs, are the means of spreading the Socialist Party, and its organs, are the means of spreading the Socialist Party.

"MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT"

Is what our British Comrades call what we are in the habit of calling Municipal ownership. It is the same thing, but what do you know about it? Have you any share of the end of your tongue which prove that municipal ownership of public utilities is better than private ownership? Write for it.

Be Your Own Morgan and Rockefeller.

Let it be No Bank or Common Stock, but every man be master of his own money. Send for "SCIENCE OF INCREASE" to Depositors Industrial Investment Fund, Chas. B. Wallace, Trustee, Fairhaven, Wash.—30-121

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL

and Ten Days Free Trial. \$5.00 deposit required on our whole in advance. 1902 Models, \$9 to \$15. 1900 & 1901 Models, \$7 to \$11. 1900 & 1901 Models, \$7 to \$11. 1900 & 1901 Models, \$7 to \$11. 1900 & 1901 Models, \$7 to \$11.

ALL IN ONE BOOK.

Seven selected productions from seven of England's best Fabian socialists have been put into one book; and are now offered to Appeal readers. These are masterly, interesting and just as important as anything among the well-informed. They are good for any one. Single copies, 25 cents; five copies for \$1.00.

COMRADES!

WE ARE UP AGAINST A WATCH PROBLEM! TWELVE YEARS EXPERIENCE. In the watch business and a little study in economic prices to see that the consumer pays too much for his watches. The average retailer gets a profit of 75 percent profit; the whole watch about 20 percent profit, and the manufacturers get their share of it. It is plenty. These are facts. The watch as I take it is a commodity. It is a commodity. It is a commodity.

WE ARE UP AGAINST A WATCH PROBLEM!

Send us your town election returns where Socialists had a ticket up. All these reports will be printed in No. 333. State the gain or loss over last election.

A. R. CONKLIN, Varna, Ill.

Appeal's "Hall of Fame."

A GOLD WATCH for the editor of the Appeal will give every worker...

Mr. J. A. Wayland: Dear Sir: You will please stop the "Appeal to Reason," which is now being sent to J. L. West...

I believe that a cooperative Commonwealth, is a thing of absolute impossibility...

It is a far different thing to say that the Co-operative Commonwealth is impossible than to say it is bad...

If the stronger dominate over the weaker, when not restrained by the law...

I do not see that the nature of a man is changed by the religion of the Christ...

I too believe that every man who is willing to work can MAKE a living...

I am turning my battery loose on temperance, immorality and idleness...

And lastly, perhaps you think that the Christ was fooling away His time...

What was the outcome of the recent large strike in San Francisco? Were the unions successful or not?

From what I can learn there has been a compromise with at least part of the strikers...

I am weary, weary, weary, of this talk about one's getting up above his fellows...

We commit our sins, these days, on a large scale. That is the difference between ancient and modern slavery...

Send us your town election returns where Socialists had a ticket up. All these reports will be printed in No. 333...

Rev. J. A. Adair, Zincite, Mo., is telling his congregation that Socialism prepares the world for Christianity.

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If Socialism reigned supreme in the United States would there be any officers to rule over us...

You want a complete exposition of Socialism, do you? You should then take a course of reading to get it...

No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent...

The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia regrets the failures of the savings banks...

You will notice that when the price of wheat, corn, railroad stocks or other securities go up...

The Russian government is busy sending its students and liberal minded citizens to Siberia...

Prof. Errico Ferri, the eminent political economist of Italy, has issued the first copy of his new publication, "Il Socialismo..."

Under Socialism we will all be happy in each other's happiness. We will have no conflicting interests to set us at each other's throats...

The Socialists have just carried another national district in Germany, the Dohle, polling 11,781 votes as against 6,159 for the Liberals...

The railroads in this section have issued order of increase in freight rates. The consolidation was to cut down expenses and give the public the benefit...

We don't call it robbery nor conspiracy, nor combining nor trusts any more. 'Tain't good form, don't you know...

When it comes to a question of over capitalization to such an enormous degree as is practiced now, it becomes a menace to the country...

The people of these United States are the rightful masters of both congresses and courts, not to overthrow the constitution...

Let Opulents tremble in all its palaces. Let oppressors shudder to think the oppressed may have their turn...

I have the "Ten Men of Money Island" in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian, at 5 cents a copy each, postpaid...

Ten thousand men of earnest conviction, giving their whole time to Socialism for a year, would put the movement in the front row of politics...

FACTS AND FIGURES - The most of us are just average men and there are very few who will listen to facts and figures...

Everyone is pleased with the New Century Song Book. Its author, Comrade B. M. Lawrence, took some old familiar, patriotic tunes and hallowed them with words that enthrall the worker's soul...

Children Under Capitalism.

This morning two mothers came to the truant officer at his office in the city hall and begged that something be done for their little boys and girls...

Because they have nothing to cover their feet save worn-out stockings and shoes without soles, scores of children are unable to attend public school...

When some years hence there shall be only one steel company, one system of railways, one packing company, one corporation for the making of bread...

While in America, Prince Henry shook hands with democrats whom he would have imprisoned had they been in Germany...

It seems strange that any one wonders why Britain is allowed to buy war material in the United States. The reason is plain...

The Socialists of Dubuque, Iowa, have put up a ticket and adopted a strong platform for the municipal campaign...

When a prominent senator was recently taken through the wonderful library of congress he could hardly express his astonishment...

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Appeal Army

I have incorporated the Appeal under the laws of Kansas, that its existence might not depend wholly on my life...

Upon your work depends the success of Socialism in your community. Have you advanced the cause this week?

Appeal Army button No. 1 was won by Comrade Louis Raymer, of Minneapolis for 142 subscribers...

There is a rustler at Sickles, Okla., and his name is A. H. Russell.

Something going on in Denmark. Jensen sends eight yearlies from West Denmark, Wis.

Vermillion, S. D. is getting a fresh coat of color. The Comrades are mixing the paint with the right literature.

Hearts are trumps, in Utah, exclaimed the man of business. Here is Comrade Hartley of Provo with an order for books and a club of yearlies.

Comrade Conklin, of Varna, Ill., whose ad. appears in this paper, seems to be furnishing quite a number of the comrades with watches.

The unsophisticated of Franklin, N. H. are to be saved by grace through the Appeal. Comrade Grace is earnestly and graciously doing the work.

Comrade Weaver of Pittsfield, Ill. wove a web for the unwary. He just caught five and before they can kick loose will each be weaving for another victim.

Michigan Socialists will have a chance to vote their sentiments; a state ticket has been put in the field, with Comrade W. E. Waters as candidate for governor.

The butcher, the baker and the candle-stick maker all sang the song of Zion. Comrade Crumbaker of Zanesville, O. is the latest baker to report with a batch of subs.

The darts of cupid may disturb the dreams of many damsels, but Comrade Darte, a lad of Ladd, Ill. is throwing the missiles among his neighbors in a way that makes Socialists.

Comrade Larsen, of Stockton, Cal., has great faith in "The Ideal Republic," he thinks it can convert a workman even though he don't know as much as a milkman's horse.

Appeal buttons are being sent to the workers as fast as two office girls can get them ready. If you want to get one of the first batch you will have to hurry with your club of yearlies.

The people of England cornered King John at Runnymede and obtained the great charter. Through the efforts of Comrade Dodds the people of Mead, Neb., are preparing a new bill of rights.

Our order for a half million Socialist stickers has been nearly exhausted and owing to an oversight a delay was made in ordering more, so it will be about a week before we can fill your order.

"Hooks and eyes are generally used to save buttons," remarked the man who used to clerk in the dry goods store, but the Appeal soldiers are using their hooks and eyes to get the Appeal buttons.

"What's the matter with Bryan?" "He's all right!" "What Bryan?" "Why, J. J. Bryan, of Vina, Cal., of course." Our Bryan is no commoner. He is an uncommoner and gets in a good club this week.

"Here I come with another five; In earnest effort did I strive Round about and in good season To spread the truth by Appeal to Reason." T. J. Kirk, Highland, Mich.

Comrade Rowan, of Portland, Ore., orders ten more yearlies, says there are two locals organized, another to be organized soon, and the Socialists had more than enough signers to get their county ticket put on the official ballot.

Comrade Sook of Topeka, Kan., will soon have the liquor problem solved if he continues to send in subscribers for the Appeal. Socialism is the only thing that can solve the question, and from the way he works he wants to see it solved.

From Comrade Schwartzlander, Kittanning, Pa.: "Her are the scalps I got during dinner hour. No trouble to get them at all. The comrades who receive the Appeal read them as soon as they arrive and start them moving. Thus we get a few copies before a great many people."

Many years ago Gitchee Manitou the mighty moved by the wars of his people came to the pipestone quarry in Minnesota and fashioned the pipe of peace. Now Wm. Crook of Pipestone, tired of commercial war, sends for the Appeal. The pipe has to be worked over to fit the Socialist pattern.

Everyone is pleased with the New Century Song Book. Its author, Comrade B. M. Lawrence, took some old familiar, patriotic tunes and hallowed them with words that enthrall the worker's soul with courage to go out and do something for his fellow man. Send 25...

cents for a copy to the author at 1323 Wall Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Comrade Smith of Wilbur, Wash., was about to send in an order for twelve yearlies when another came along and made the order thirteen; whereupon Comrade Smith remarked that we would soon have them all. He evidently considers the number a lucky one, or the cause of Socialism a winner, and the Appeal the horse that will carry it past the wire.

Comrade J. G. Wait, of Sturgis, Mich., had an article published in his home paper on the advantages of the people combining for their own interest instead of allowing corporations to reap the reward from the rest of the people. He did not mention the word Socialism but showed how co-operation must replace competition. His plan should be followed whenever possible. Men will read their home papers when you cannot persuade them to read anything else.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Campaign Literature. These pamphlets are especially good at this time, and every worker ought to be supplied before the campaign is over. But they are useful at all times, and will render good service to the cause.

25 Decoy Ducks and Quack Remedies. 25 Municipal Ownership, Facts and Figures. 50 Bellamy's Water Tank. 25 Title Deeds to Land.

A pathetic letter came to the Appeal the other day from a comrade in Nebraska who is about to lose his home because he cannot find work. He has not asked for help, and does not want his name mentioned; but gave us the information so that we could urge the Appeal readers to make haste with their work for Socialism. This comrade spent six weeks looking for work, and finally was permitted to work two and one-half days packing ice. His feet are nearly on the ground, his underwear is nothing but rags, and his wife has suffered for the want of winter clothes. "But," he says, "I have made up my mind to cling to our little home if we starve to death in it." He has not asked for help, he wanted this put in the Appeal so that when you read it you would go and do more for Socialism. And this is only a sample of the many letters received telling of the depth of misery to which some of our friends have fallen. What are you doing to extend the principles that will make men free? What are you doing to help that man keep his home by sowing the seeds of the Co-operative Commonwealth?

Some comrade out in Alameda, Cal. made a mistake the other day in securing a subscriber for the Appeal. The Appeal workers make it a rule to ask only thinking people to read our literature; but sometimes a mistake is made. A man out in that portion of the world mistreated an Appeal worker; and in kindness the worker sent him the paper, thinking that he might reason a little if left to himself; but instead of that he writes a long abusive letter to this office, and refused to sign his name for fear we would disgrace it by publishing it in the Appeal. And of course the Appeal will continue to go to his address until we get his name. The Appeal has no fight against individuals; but against the system that has produced just such poor ignorant creatures as the above.

J. P. Morgan says he does not love money for its sake, but he enjoys the excitement there is in making money. The "excitement of the game," he says keeps him up. Morgan does not enjoy the thought that his "battling in making money" causes thousands to suffer of starvation. He is so excited in the race for dollars that he does not pause to think of the result. Nero did not burn Rome because he wanted to see the people suffer, but because he wanted to see a burning city, just for the "excitement" there was in it. And if the people will stop getting angry with Morgan, take off their coats, so to speak, and plunge into the work of restoring the land, that Morgan is using, to themselves, the "excitement of the game" will so enthrall them that Morgan's power will pale before the great host of workmen as the stars do before the sun. You have the power; will you use it?

A woman was running a store in California; and borrowed \$66 from a professional money lender to meet a bill. Now the interest has been compounded so often that the money lender owns the store. It was all the support the woman had; and she paid him in money as interest \$160.00, and paid him in groceries to the amount of \$180.00. But when she went to the police with her troubles, they informed her that the laws of California could not protect her. Of course not, the laws were made by the money lenders, that is by legalized despoilers, who are always looking out for their own interest. When a few more victims have been robbed of home and livelihood perhaps the people will take charge of the government and run it for themselves.

The Rev. Vosburgh, of Denver, says that God has given every man brains enough to do the work he was intended to do in this world, and that the substantial successes of life are won by godly men. In other words God has given the vast majority of people just brains enough to make a failure out of life; and the few successful men have been endowed with sufficient brain capacity to get on in the world. This reverend gentleman has not heard of the neglect of any one to accept that offer to pay one thousand dollars to any business man who would conduct his affairs one month without telling a lie, or he would not have made the bald statement that godly men succeed. There is only one way for men to accumulate what other people produce, and that is to despoil them, legally or illegally.

Allen K. Riley, sergeant company I. 11th U. S. Infantry, wrote a letter to his father in Des Moines from the Island of Samar, in which he tells of the American way of treating the Filipinos, who are according to returned army officers are pacified: "This afternoon 140 of us started on a seven-day march. This island is unlike the one we lately occupied. Here we kill all the niggers on sight unless he remains in town and minds his own business. And there are only eight towns where niggers are allowed. The other towns are all burned, with the exception of barracks for the soldiers."

Poor patients in Japan are never asked by a doctor for a fee. A proverb among the medical fraternity of Japan runs thus:—"When the twin enemies, poverty and disease, invade a home, he who takes aught from that home, even though it be given him, is a robber."

50 cents. THE ENTIRE LOT 50 cents.

10 "Christ, Property and Man"..... Breers. 10 "Why Rail Road Men should be Socialists"..... 10 "Why Working People should be Socialists"..... 10 "Industrial Democracy and Socialism"..... Kelly. 10 "After Capitalism What?"..... Brown. 10 "The Mis-union of the Working Class"..... 10 "Intemperance and Poverty"..... 10 "Woman and the Social Problem"..... Simons. 10 "Socialism in French Municipalities"..... Kerr. 10 "The Axe and the Root"..... Brown. 10 "Socialism, Utopia and Progress"..... 10 "Ideal Republic"..... A. M. Dewey. 10 "Socialism dealing with different phases of Socialism"..... All for 50 cents. In ordering mention the fifty cent combination.

Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas