

No. 348 Appeal will be devoted wholly to Union Labor's cause. A bundle should be sent to each secretary in the nation. The Appeal has the list and will send as far as possible. WILL YOU HELP?

If No. 347 is on your label your subscription expires with the next number.

Sutton W. A. Wayland, Bristolidge Mo 282

This is Number 346. 25 Cents a Year. Appeal to Reason. Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., July 19, 1902.

Published Every Saturday

OWNERSHIP of the EARTH

By ALL the People, and Not by Part of the People.

The Appeal is NEVER sent on credit; if you receive it it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscription. Entered at Girard, Kas., P. O. as second-class matter.

The steel trust is putting in a banking system in connection with its mills all over the country so that it will be able to get the wages back after it pays them out. In this way it will be able to re-use the money over and over again. And it can also keep track of the men who save their money and induce them into traps for getting it. Only the most simple slaves would be caught by it.

Gambling is supposed to be a crime. It is treated as a crime when committed by the poor. But the rich can gamble with millions and have the fact paraded in the papers and you never hear of one of them being arrested or punished for the act. Take up any of the sporting pages of the daily press and you will read how many thousands this or that man won on this or that race or game. Do you see any record of their being punished? In fact, are they not lauded for their nerve? And we call it "stock gambling" and yet let the gamblers ply their game of crime in the finest building in all the cities. Why this difference between the rich and the poor before the law? Why is an act committed by the poor a crime and when committed by the rich an honor? As you are very wise, I will leave you to answer the question to your satisfaction. Doubtless you can!

If the working people could once see that slavery consisted simply in an arrangement whereby the master got a profit out of his slaves—and that he would not have permitted a slave on his place if such profit were not possible—and that the wage system is only another form of the same thing—the giving of the master profits out of the work of the employee, I say if the workers were not too stupid to see this, the present wage-slave system would not last a year. At the next election the candidates who believed in the wage system would not get one vote out of twenty. To get a change in the system is to get the workers to see that they are used as so many cattle for the profit of the owner—that they are more profitable than any other investment to the master; that more great fortunes have been built up in a few years off the labor of those who work for wages than was ever built up in all the centuries of chattel slavery.

A man will follow some idea, upholding and believing it, for years. Some day he comes in contact with conditions or some person who shows him the fallacy of the idea, and he wakes up, as it were, and opposes what he had formerly believed. He is a different man, for a man is really what the ideas holding him make him. When the mind changes the man is changed. Physically he looks just as he did before, but in the change of a single idea the man has changed. If the idea is important, if it occupies much of his attention, the change is quite marked. So that when we are told that Socialism is an ideal state and cannot be realized until man is changed, there is really a truth in it. When Socialism comes it will be because the majority have really changed—that is, the ideas that control men have changed in the majority, and they are not as they were before. The Appeal is making this change in men each minute. In this it is preparing the way for the millennium of Socialism.

Some 10,000 freight handlers in Chicago went on strike for some of the immense prosperity floating over the nation on July 7. The dispatches say that immediately the chief of police issued orders for aiding the railroads under the plea of preventing violence. Such action is just the thing that makes violence. The railroad owners say they will NOT submit to the demands of their slaves. These strikes are the result of the private ownership system. They always have been with it and always will. I never heard of a strike among the letter carriers, and even they are much imposed upon, but their positions are better than the slaves of the transportation companies, who are piling up hundreds of millions from profits made on the labor of their employees. These strikes will some day get beyond the control of the established authorities—and then, well you may imagine what kind of conditions will prevail. Better be wise in time.

What really reasonable argument can you put up for a system that under which it is possible for one man to get all the bread and meat of a nation and levy tribute on the millions? Practically all the necessities of life are controlled by a few citizens—not because they produced them, but because of the system of ownership in vogue. The balance of the people are at the mercy of these few. Wouldn't you consider a nation that would maintain a system of giving all the property into the hands of a king and nobles as very ignorant and foolish? And is that not just what the system we live under comes to? It is as much to your interest to realize the real character of the private capitalistic system as any other citizen. The rich know the real character of it, but so long as the many do not roll it over in your mind for a few million years longer and maybe you will see the point.

Fourth of July orations took on a decided change in subject matter and the treatment of it this year, differing widely from all previous positions. Congressmen, lawyers, teachers in all directions laid great stress on the subject of the trust question, and a large part of them took the position that the public should take over the municipal monopolies and the railroads. This position is the old position of the populists. Seeing the great sentiment coming up from the people against the exploitation of the trusts the old politicians are willing to throw these sops to the public to try to head off the Socialist movement. But the movement will not be headed off. Socialists will continue to demand the whole machinery of production and distribution, taking as a matter of course these "public utilities" if they are offered, and using them as a lever to get more. Socialism is coming with a full head of steam on. Nothing can stop it now. The great conventions that are being held in every state, the defiance that is sent forth to the hosts of capitalists, the rapid mobilization of the working people into an army of Socialist voters—no wonder the capitalists are willing to throw overboard some of the grafts in the hopes of retaining the greater graft of industrial capital. But capitalism is doomed. In perfecting its organization it will necessarily become so oppressive that the people will not stand for it. This year will mark plainly the beginning of the end—and mark it so plainly that he who runs may read it in the signs of the times.

UNION LABOR EDITION.

On August 2d, the Appeal will issue a special edition for the members of labor unions. The unions are ready for Socialism, but it must be taken to them. Just tell the union brothers and sisters about Socialism by sending them the Union Labor Edition of the Appeal mailed to separate addresses at the rate of one-half cent each or in bundles of 250 to one address for one dollar.

OMENS.

No sooner is the teamsters' strike in Chicago settled than a more serious one affecting the freight handlers is inaugurated. The traffic of the city is in even worse condition than during the teamsters' strike. This one, like the others (and they are numerous) may be settled for a time; truce may be declared, but the fight is still on and will remain on forever. There is an irreconcilable struggle on between the masters and the men, and it will never down. Laboring people are becoming more and more intelligent and feel the injustice of the wage system and they will fight for more and more of the products of labor for the part they do. No matter what the hours of labor, no matter what the wages paid, the conflict will continue until the men who do the work get all the products of labor. So long as it is to the interest of the workers to get all they can for the least hours, and to the interest of the employers to make all the profit they can—by paying the least wages for the longest possible hours, the struggle will continue and it will get fiercer and fiercer. There is more danger in the situation than appears on the surface. Let this condition come in all the great cities at once, which is liable at any time, and the nation will have a problem that will require going to the root to remedy. And the root being the private ownership of capital will have to be cut, or the nation face conditions from which all men shudder when they speak of it.

Under Socialism how would a man have any assurance of a permanent residence or in other words, how would he hold the use of land?—S. H. McLean, Harrison, W. Va.

He would have the same assurance that the pensioners have of getting their pension so long as they live—the guarantee of the whole people. But it will be surer, for each will have an interest in the stability of the system of holding, for each will be a tenant of the whole. To have a system that some might be ousted would be against the interest of each, for each might then be the one dispossessed. The public would erect and maintain the buildings, because it could do it better and for less cost of labor than each could provide himself with a home, on the principle that the greatest production enables the producer to do a thing better and cheaper than the small producer. Each home would be equally good and supplied, though of different design and size. If every other had a good home why would any want yours? There might be some advantage in location, but each citizen would have the privilege of such locations, if he choose to take it. For instance, there are some public lands better than others, but each cannot have the best. Methods pertaining to such would be equally arrived at. If you mean to use the LANDS, that is for agriculture, no one would hold the use of them. Citizens would simply become members of the agricultural department of the public industry, and as such would work co-operatively in the public employ, receiving payment in TIME for the hours employed. The products would belong to the public—the whole people, who would in other departments prepare it for the consumer.

In both instances the WHOLE PEOPLE would make the rules governing the cases. They would not be ruled by officers elected over them, but would themselves be rulers of themselves. No law or regulation could become a fact until a majority of those affected by that law or rule had signified their desire for such rule. The majority will not be unjust to themselves—nor do I believe a majority would be unjust to a minority if the rule were submitted to them without the intervention of some private interests.

I see no difference between serfdom where the serf, protected in the use of the land, had to serve the master three days in the week, and the American tenant who has to give half the crop for the use of the land. If there is any difference it is on the side of the serf, for he got all he raised on his part of the land, and could give inferior service to the lord in any capacity demanded, while the American tenant must give the lord the best there is in him, or his half of the crop will be his loss. The serf had no other profits taken from him. The American tenant serf not only gives up one-third or half of his crop, but when he markets his crop the things he buys have a profit of 50% to 75% added to them over the labor cost. This is shown by the United States Labor Report, and is not a theory but a FACT. The average serf liked his mental condition—the average American tenant-serf likes his condition—at least one would think so, as he votes to uphold the private ownership of land that makes him give up half his labor to the idle holder of private title. And the same is true of the mechanic. One-fourth the wages of the nation is paid back to the landlords for rent. That means one and a half days service to the landlord weekly. And when the profit lords step in for their part, the workers really receive much less than the serf of the middle ages in Europe.

The Minneapolis "Lumberman" sets up a first page howl because grain men have added lumber to their elevators throughout the country, and sell it to the farmers at about cost of handling in order to draw trade to their elevators, thus crushing the lumber merchants, many of whom are forced out of business. If you were to ask the Lumberman if it believed in competition it would tell you "certainly," but when competition interferes with its customers you see it at once denounce the business! The small lumber dealer must go like the small dealers in other things. The small grain dealers will have to go also. The system of competition is coming to a close and the system of monopoly is opening up. This is logical to private ownership and should cause no surprise. It does not matter to the little lumber dealer whether he is run out of business by the grain trust or by the lumber trust, establishing its yards throughout the country. Competition, in its logical conclusion, is death to the weaker dealers. And in these days of gigantic monopolies the weaker fellows must go to the wall. The howl the upholders of the present system of capitalism set up when they feel the pressure of its weight is really laughable. The grain men in this case are doing to the lumber men just what the lumber men would do to the grain men if they could. Wherefore this howl?

You say in the Appeal that congress passes laws that gives the bankers the use of \$37,000,000. How can this be true when every bank has 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, 6,000, 7,000, 8,000, 9,000, 10,000, 20,000, 30,000, 40,000, 50,000, 60,000, 70,000, 80,000, 90,000, 100,000, 200,000, 300,000, 400,000, 500,000, 600,000, 700,000, 800,000, 900,000, 1,000,000, 2,000,000, 3,000,000, 4,000,000, 5,000,000, 6,000,000, 7,000,000, 8,000,000, 9,000,000, 10,000,000, 20,000,000, 30,000,000, 40,000,000, 50,000,000, 60,000,000, 70,000,000, 80,000,000, 90,000,000, 100,000,000, 200,000,000, 300,000,000, 400,000,000, 500,000,000, 600,000,000, 700,000,000, 800,000,000, 900,000,000, 1,000,000,000, 2,000,000,000, 3,000,000,000, 4,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000, 6,000,000,000, 7,000,000,000, 8,000,000,000, 9,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000, 20,000,000,000, 30,000,000,000, 40,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000, 60,000,000,000, 70,000,000,000, 80,000,000,000, 90,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000, 200,000,000,000, 300,000,000,000, 400,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000, 600,000,000,000, 700,000,000,000, 800,000,000,000, 900,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000, 2,000,000,000,000, 3,000,000,000,000, 4,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000, 6,000,000,000,000, 7,000,000,000,000, 8,000,000,000,000, 9,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000, 20,000,000,000,000, 30,000,000,000,000, 40,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000, 60,000,000,000,000, 70,000,000,000,000, 80,000,000,000,000, 90,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000, 200,000,000,000,000, 300,000,000,000,000, 400,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000, 600,000,000,000,000, 700,000,000,000,000, 800,000,000,000,000, 900,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000, 2,000,000,000,000,000, 3,000,000,000,000,000, 4,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000, 6,000,000,000,000,000, 7,000,000,000,000,000, 8,000,000,000,000,000, 9,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000, 20,000,000,000,000,000, 30,000,000,000,000,000, 40,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000, 60,000,000,000,000,000, 70,000,000,000,000,000, 80,000,000,000,000,000, 90,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000, 200,000,000,000,000,000, 300,000,000,000,000,000, 400,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000, 600,000,000,000,000,000, 700,000,000,000,000,000, 800,000,000,000,000,000, 900,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,000,000,000,000,000,000, 3,000,000,000,000,000,000, 4,000,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000, 6,000,000,000,000,000,000, 7,000,000,000,000,000,000, 8,000,000,000,000,000,000, 9,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000, 20,000,000,000,000,000,000, 30,000,000,000,000,000,000, 40,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000, 60,000,000,000,000,000,000, 70,000,000,000,000,000,000, 80,000,000,000,000,000,000, 90,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000, 200,000,000,000,000,000,000, 300,000,000,000,000,000,000, 400,000,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000, 600,000,000,000,000,000,000, 700,000,000,000,000,000,000, 800,000,000,000,000,000,000, 900,000,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 3,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 4,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 7,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 8,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 9,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 30,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 40,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 60,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 70,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 80,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 90,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 300,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 400,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 600,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 700,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 900,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 3,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 4,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 7,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 8,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 9,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 30,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 40,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 60,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 70,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 80,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 90,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 300,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 400,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 600,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 700,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 900,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 3,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 4,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 7,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 8,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 9,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 30,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 40,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 60,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 70,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 80,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 90,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 300,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 400,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 600,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 700,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 900,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 3,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 4,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 7,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 8,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 9,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 30,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 40,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 60,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 70,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 80,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 90,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 300,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 400,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 600,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 700,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 900,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 3,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 4,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 7,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 8,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 9,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 30,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 40,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 60,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 70,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 80,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 90,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 300,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 400,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 600,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 700,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 800,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 900,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, 3,000,000,0

# What Is Capitalism?

By Isador Ladoff, author of "The Passing of Capitalism."

**I**T is a repulsive subject! "It is a baneful misconception of modern civilization!" "It is a Socialistic atrocity!"

Such were the opinions of the middle-class philistines, of the representatives of the capitalist mob about the picture of Jean Weber at the last exhibition of the "Salon" in Paris, France. This picture is a large work, superb in colors and superbly drawn. It exercises an irresistible fascination on the spectator, it hypnotizes the observer, everybody at the "Salon" gazed at it, everyone talked about it. It aroused anger and indignation among the respectable bourgeois of the French metropolises.

If I possessed the genius of Edwin Markham I would write a poem about that picture, even more stirring than "The Man With the Hoe." As it is I will briefly describe this picture: A huge dynamo is in rapid motion. On a steel cylinder is perched a nude female figure whose red hair stands on end by the force of electricity. A ponderous fly-wheel is crushing to a hideous pulp, tender and innocent children, delicate and beautiful women, vigorous men, representing the flower of the human race, and old men and women. A river of human blood flows beneath.

Let us supplement this picture in our imagination by another one. Let us imagine that this river of human blood is collected in a huge basin called the World's Market, where the magicians of the board of trade, the wizards of trusts, the conjurers of modern industry turn this human blood into glittering gold and coin it into money to fill their safes and vaults.

These two pictures represent CAPITALISM as it is in reality, as CANNIBALISM. The huge dynamo of the apocalyptic picture represents the social mechanism of our parasitic civilization. The ponderous fly-wheel symbolizes modern capital. And the masses of crushed humanity are the material for the forage of wealth for a small class of social parasites called CAPITALISTS.

The most remarkable feature about the murderous fly-wheel of capitalism is, that it is entirely the product of the labor of its victims of the proletarians. The knowledge of the laws of nature, the inventive genius and the mechanical skill, that were necessary for the production of the fly-wheel of modern industry, are not the achievement of the class of capitalist monopolizing that fly-wheel, but the common property of the human race. The huge dynamo moving the fly-wheel of modern industry concentrates blind, natural forces, that may be made by the human mind constructive and beneficent for the entire human race instead of being used in the interests of a parasitic minority. The injustice, the cruelty and absurdity of a state of society, where the actual makers of commodities are turned into their victims and abject slaves, where toiling human beings are crushed by the very products of their toil—are so striking, that they need no further elucidation. The questions that suggest themselves to our mind are: How did such an obviously unjust, cruel and absurd state of society develop? How and why is such a state of society maintained and tolerated by a large body of the people?

Let us try to answer these questions as far as space permits. Capitalism, like all institutions of human society, is of a transitory character. It developed, grew and is bound to be succeeded by a better state of society as soon as it has outlived its utility. Primitive cannibalism was succeeded by slavery, slavery by serfdom, serfdom by free individual production, individual production by socialized manufacture, and the last by machine production or capitalism. There was a time when slavery was a progressive institution in comparison with cannibalism. Serfdom was the legitimate heir of slavery. Individual production was succeeded by the more economic socialized manufacture. The modern machine production AS A STAGE OF PRODUCTION is immensely superior to all previous modes of production. Clear-sighted Socialists do not advocate economic regress. Recognizing the economic factor as the fundamental force in human history, Socialists maintain, however,

that material wealth must be considered only as a means to human happiness. Socialists insist, that the interests of the producers of wealth should be considered as paramount. Socialists reject the idolatry of the capitalistic fetish called wealth—this modern Moloch, on the altar of which his creator—the toiling masses—are mercilessly sacrificed. Socialists combat capitalism NOT AS A MODE OF PRODUCTION, but as a SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION of the masses by the classes, of the producers by the non-producers, the toilers by the parasites of society. Socialism does not object to a system of highly developed machine production in a state of society where the producers themselves own all the means of production in common, and where the entire product of human toil belongs to the toilers. It is the PRIVATE ownership of the means of production, not the means of production themselves in their most perfected state that turns capitalism into cannibalism. It is the unholy trinity of rent, profit and surplus value that makes our present economic system a curse to humanity. From this unholy trinity surplus value is the most potent factor of exploitation and needs some elucidation here.

In order to produce, the laborer needs means of production: tools, raw materials, etc. The modern laborer is divorced from the means of production. The means of production are monopolized by a class of non-producers called capitalists. The modern laborer owns only his labor power. He is compelled to sell this labor power to the capitalist at the market price. Human labor power is turned this way into a mere commodity, subjected to all the vicissitudes of supply and demand. As we cannot separate a living human being from his labor power, he is compelled to sell this labor power to the capitalist at the market price. Human labor power is turned this way into a mere commodity, into a slave. It is true, the modern wage slave may choose his master, but he must have him or starve. With the increasing concentration of capital in a few hands even this privilege of choosing the master is getting more and more restricted. The capitalist buys labor power at the lowest price possible, and sells its products at the highest price possible.

In order to realize this highest price, the capitalist compels the carrier of labor power, the laborer, to apply this labor power to production with the highest intensity possible. He compels his wage slave to produce a higher value, than that embodied in the price paid for the labor power; he compels him to produce surplus value. This surplus value the capitalist consumes as the owner of the means of production. Capitalistic PROPERTY is consequently BASED, NOT ON THE LABOR OF ITS ACTUAL OWNER, but on the labor of others. Capitalistic PROPERTY is broad day-light robbery. Socialism does not want to abolish property based on toil, but on so-called vested rights of legalized parasitism. The economic enslavement of the toiling masses and the parasitism of the so-called upper classes must necessarily lead to barbarity. Fortunately there are social forces in motion, that are undermining the parasitic features of capitalism. Some of these forces are, the increasing centralization of capital, the rapid growth of class-consciousness among the laborers and the victorious march of Socialistic ideas. From these forces the Socialistic ideas are by far the most encouraging sign of a brighter future for the proletariat.

The centralization of capital, if not met in time by proper Socialistic reforms, may lead to a new kind of serfdom. The growing socialization of production may lead to a military despotism, if the means of production will remain private property. The internationalization of capital must be counteracted by the internationalization of labor, organized, not only economically, but politically. Capitalism has outlived its utility as a stage of culture and civilization. Socialism will be the next stage of culture and civilization. Will this transition from capitalism to Socialism be accomplished by the ballot or the bullet? If the ballot will be rejected in favor of the bullet, Socialism may yet be established in some distant future, but the proletariat may be at that epoch degenerated by exploitation to a herd of beasts of burden.

Proletarians! Use your ballots before it is wrested from you by bullets.

Remember that conditions in the steel industry are repeated in other great national industries. John D. Rockefeller's tiny little income of \$70,285 a year from the steel trust amounts to nothing at all. One single industry—the oil trust—pays him more than forty millions a year. Other industries of various kinds pay him a total income which can only be guessed at, but which certainly exceeds fifty millions annually.

In the development of the United States we are building up an INDUSTRIAL FEUDAL SYSTEM, through money, exactly similar to that feudal system which was built up in Europe through military power.

Originally in American industry each rich man was a hardworking, enterprising individual, INTIMATELY and PERSONALLY associated with the industry that gave him his income. He got more from it than anybody else. But he did more than anybody else, with his brains and his executive ability. He fought competition, kept the factory going, kept men employed. That time has gone by. Now the great trusts control industry, and we have among us an industrial nobility which, without working, draws enormous incomes from the various industries, and will continue to draw these incomes forever, if our present laws endure.

The steel industry, of course, consists of natural resources, coal and iron, AND HUMAN LABOR.

This question is to be settled: Will the national industries go on forever paying hundreds and thousands of millions a year to certain privileged families that contribute nothing to the industries, and whose demands must always be satisfied first, thus preventing those who actually do the work, whether hired managers or hired workmen, from getting their fair share of their own product?

Thoughtful readers will not fail to see in America a duplication of the development of the privileged class of Europe. First, in the middle ages, there came the individual nobleman, who earned his standing with brains, or courage, or both. He levied taxes on his people, as the successful individual business man in America used to levy taxes on his workmen by taking most of the profit. This primitive European nobleman, while he taxed his people, was associated in their interests. He built his castle among them, a fortress to which they could retire in time of danger. He led them to war. He and his sons fought for them and were killed for them, in return for taxes and "corvees."

This early development of the feudal system in Europe, while harsh and brutal, like our

primitive competitive system of industry, had its reason and its excuses. Men were savages, fighters, and some ONE excellent fighter must lead them.

Gradually, among the European nobility, as more recently among the American industrial nobility, conditions changed. The nobles, grown rich, moved to court.

They abandoned their castles, established themselves in France at Versailles around the king. The rough fighting men of the type of Du Guesclin were transformed into soft, effeminate courtiers, clad in silks and satins, feeling only contempt for the people with whom their fathers had fought and lived, BUT STILL TAXING THOSE PEOPLE.

We know what happened in France in 1790 as a result of this change in national conditions.

The former fighting man, changed into a court parasite, hired mercenaries to do his fighting, as our trusts now hire mercenaries to conduct their operations. The privileged nobles got the income and rendered no service. But suddenly the people got tired, and there was a change. At this point there appears in history a red page, called the French revolution.

Our industrial nobility, of course, has not yet reached the full development of the type of Versailles.

Some of our industrial barons still work among the people. Our financial nobility is in a mixed condition.

But when you read the distribution of profits from the steel trust and from the other great trusts, you must ask yourself seriously what the result will be.

The entire wealth of the nation consists in its industries—a combination of its natural resources and its labor.

These industries the trusts are organizing on a basis which will compel each one to support in idleness, and in a luxury undreamed of by kings, an enormous FINANCIAL NOBILITY.

How long will the nation support and endure this nobility?

How long will the many work contentedly for parasites? How long will the zophistry of so-called political economy blind men to facts?

Remember, when you compare our modern nobility with the ancient regime, this one fact: The French king was nearly impoverished by the building of Versailles and its palaces.

John D. Rockefeller could build Versailles twice every year, and not feel the expense. How MANY Rockefellers can the nation support? How LONG will it support them?

Comrade Wayland—Am but a recent convert to Socialism from the fusion camp. A stray copy of the Appeal started the fire in me.

The independent forces in Nebraska will this fall have the pleasure of voting for a democrat for governor, with "tariff reform" as the inspiration. Populists quit that old hobby horse years ago in disgust, but must ride him again as he is the only war horse, the democratic leaders can provide for them. I tell you, thousands of them don't like the drift of things. They are disheartened by continued defeat and do not know what to do. This is a Socialist opportunity. Populists are already more than half Socialist at heart, but do not know it. If we could start some systematic movement to cover the state at once with literature, and get Socialist principles and ideals before them, I feel certain they would swing almost in a body for the co-operative commonwealth. Those sample copies of the Appeal I had sent to my independent friends have had a remarkable effect on them.

By the way, that old tariff issue may yet prove a blessing in disguise to Socialists. Let the two old parties offset each other's votes on that or some other equally fascinating question. In the meantime, we can organize the labor vote and capture the government with but little more than a third of the voting strength of the nation. Then we can take possession of the railroads, telegraph and perhaps standard oil, and at once reduce rates by half, raise wages of all employees, and no doubt sell the people U. S. standard oil for two cents a gallon. The effect would be surprising. Socialism would be vindicated to start with, by doing something for the people, and all the guttercats on earth couldn't stop us from holding the power gained. The people would say "that kind of politics feels good, give us some more of it."

By the way, that old tariff issue may yet prove a blessing in disguise to Socialists. Let the two old parties offset each other's votes on that or some other equally fascinating question. In the meantime, we can organize the labor vote and capture the government with but little more than a third of the voting strength of the nation. Then we can take possession of the railroads, telegraph and perhaps standard oil, and at once reduce rates by half, raise wages of all employees, and no doubt sell the people U. S. standard oil for two cents a gallon. The effect would be surprising. Socialism would be vindicated to start with, by doing something for the people, and all the guttercats on earth couldn't stop us from holding the power gained. The people would say "that kind of politics feels good, give us some more of it."

Strenuousness of Duty. The recent utterances of President Roosevelt recall attention to the subject of the strenuous life. Seriously considered, are not all the President's exhortations so much waste of breath? The American people need no such exhortations. Those of them who are not strenuous by nature are so by necessity.

To one of a rhetorical mode of mind there is nothing heroic in the struggle for bread in the daily patient labor that the wife may have to do for the children and the children a good education. But it is the only species of heroism to which most of us have any claim and he who is faithful to this domestic ideal through years of poverty, ill requited toil and physical infirmities—is not such a man as deserving of respect and public reward as the man who takes to war, not because of a sense of public duty but because of a sheer irresponsible spirit of adventure?

Life is strenuous enough and the most cheering sign is that humble, inconspicuous duty is quite enough to keep most of us from following the noisy ideals of blusters and rhetoricians.—Post Dispatch.

Pointers. You can elect your rulers, but if you can't control them after they are elected what good does your ballot do?

Vegetarians call the beef trust a blessing in disguise, but the disguise hides the blessing more than it does the trust.

Truth is mighty. That is the reason it hurts so many great people.

A crank is a person who knows a great deal about something of which many people are ignorant.

If not prepared to die in a good cause why not live for it? After all the worker is of more consequence than the martyr.

The best thing about Stephen Maybell's "Civilization Civilized" is the fact that it is civilizing civilization.

Soap and water are generally regarded as great civilizers. The benevolent civilizers of our colonies desiring to resolve something for the mother country, have used the water on the heathen and are using the soft soap on the Americans.

Charity creates much of the misery it relieves but it does not relieve all the misery it creates.

## How Clothing of the People is Made.

The following from the "Modern Medical Science," shows how the poorer people who have to buy hand-me-down clothing, are exposed to loathsome diseases that contractors may make profit. Under Socialism the clothing would be made in the finest buildings the nation could erect, with every appliance for health and pleasure that could be devised.

Which do you prefer? Read this and think: Testimony from prominent physicians, nurses, and inspectors, before the Tenement-house Commission of the state of New York, shows that sweatshop and tenement-house work, in the clothing trade, is an immediate peril to every home, and that disease may be carried by it to the most distant villages.

New York, in 1899, manufactured more than \$160,000,000 worth of garments, distributed to thousands of stores, even in remote country districts. Much of this garment-making is done in admirable factories and shops where hours and conditions can be inspected and regulated. Other portions are allowed to go to the living rooms of the workers, where the employer can escape much immediate trouble and expense. In and about New York, in probably more than thirty thousand tenements and sweatshops, an enormous portion of this work goes on. But a very small percentage of these tenements are inspected at all.

NESTS OF TUBERCULOSIS. As Dr. John H. Pryor said (November 16, 1900):

"I think the statement is perfectly safe that a majority of the tenement-house dwellers in New York City have tuberculosis in some form. It is a disease quite distinctive of tenement-house life at the present time."

Yet, in thousands of such places men's, women's, and children's garments are made up in vast quantities, to be bought and distributed later through a multitude of retail stores in all parts of the country.

Mr. Henry White, the general secretary of the United States Garment Workers of America, asked by the chairman of the commission if the quality of the goods was any guarantee that they had not been made in a sweatshop, replied:

"The better grades of clothing are more apt to be made in sweatshops than the poorer grades, for this reason: more hand work is required on a well-cut coat, for instance, and that can be done at home; while cheap clothing is made in large quantities, and therefore requires large facilities. So that really the better, rather than the poorer, class of clothing, is made in tenement shops. Take, for instance, custom clothing; of that 90 per cent is made in tenement shops."

Mrs. Florence Kelley, out of her official experience as chief factory inspector said, "I have seen an exceedingly good coat, belonging to a suit costing \$60, in a room where there was small-pox."

The head of the nurse settlement, on Henry street, New York city, Miss Lillian D. Wald, testified:

"Tuberculosis seems to us the disease most to be dreaded; almost as if we might consider it 'epidemic.' We see so much of it that we call it 'tailor's disease.' Our neighbors are more engaged in the needle industries than in any other work, but none of them seem free from phthisis. We have frequently found people working on garments (particularly kneepants) in the room where there was scarlet fever. One case I bring to mind where felt slippers were being made and another, a few days ago, where our nurse visited three children ill with scarlet fever. The mother was working on the sewing and nursing, were laid on the bed. We, have frequent experiences of that kind."

Comrade W. F. Doll of New York City, is a manufacturer of watches. He sent out "sandwich" men to advertise recently and was arrested for it, though there is no law or ordinance against such methods of advertising, which gave the old man whom he employed a chance to make a living. He was lectured and discharged. He wrote a letter to each member of the court and the officers that has created much talk and will probably cause his further prosecution. But such truths must be told by some one who has the nerve to tell these corrupt officials what is thought of them, else they would get the Roman idea that they are satellites to the gods:

In reference to the proceedings in which I recently appeared before you, wherein you found me guilty, but magnanimously suspended sentence, I would respectfully ask your attention to the following: All good people have the greatest respect for liberty, justice and the law, the latter being made by the people and not by a Judge, District Attorney or Magistrate. If the people of this city had wished to make it illegal to carry signs in the street, they would have had their representatives pass an ordinance prohibiting it, and I and other law-abiding citizens would have obeyed it. It appears from the facts that your Honor, the District Attorney and Magistrate Flammer, who hold large salaries, have been instruments to make paupers of old men without a political pull. \* \* \* Although writing plainly and without malice, I recognize your power to impose upon me a fine, and give me further annoyance for thus addressing you. \* \* \* With much truth some one has observed that he who treats others unjustly, or is a party to injustice, is a criminal at heart, whether he be Judge, District Attorney, Magistrate or plain citizen. When in my recent trial your Honor gave me a lecture on "not to talk so much", when, as a matter of fact, you refused to let me talk in my defense, after my courteous request for permission, that act, stamped the whole proceeding as a huge bluff or pantomime, a sad reflection on our courts, and which I beheld with mingled astonishment and pity. \* \* \* Any student of phrenology well knows that when a Judge is endowed by nature with a narrow head and a high, well-developed ridge running across the dome from back to front he is very apt to allow strong prejudice to run away with good judgment, much to the detriment of society and the dignity of the bench. Kindly give this your attention.

What For? Boggs—I see McKinley's doctors are to be paid \$45,000. Mrs. Boggs—For killing him? Mr. Boggs—Oh no—they didn't kill him. Mrs. Boggs—Did they cure him? Mr. Boggs—No. Mrs. Boggs—Well, what is the \$45,000 for?—Pittsburg Kansan.

The Man Who Works. Socialism is dead, and cannot be made attractive to the non-beat or to anyone who does not work. We must look to the workers for recruits, and nowhere can intelligent workers be reached more readily than among the members of the labor unions. Send every union man a copy of the special Union Labor Edition and he will thank you for it. Mailed to separate addresses at the rate of one-half cent per copy or in bundles of 250 for one dollar.

The Standard Oil Company is reported to be backing a combine of all the eastern candy producers; later it will take in the western producers. One by one the roses fall.

## Trusts and the Remedy.

**T**HE recent rapid development of the great trusts and combinations and some of the examples of their power, notably in the matter of the prices of beef and of coal, are opening the eyes of the people.

Many are disposed to take a more despondent view of the situation than the facts warrant. The remedy is two-fold—political on the one hand and commercial and industrial on the other.

The political remedy awaits the development of a large body of public sentiment which shall gain control of the government and take all monopoly out of private hands. This cannot immediately be brought about and must at best be a matter of several years.

The commercial and industrial remedy is VOLUNTARY CO-OPERATION. This can be begun practically at once, and its benefits will increase more and more rapidly as the movement grows. Roughly speaking, every time the number of persons engaging in and loyally adhering to a co-operative enterprise is doubled its strength is trebled.

The most vital part of any commercial enterprise is its market, and this is largely composed of "good-will." A market is an absolute necessity to every modern commercial enterprise, and if it can secure a steady market and has the wisdom to treat its consumers fairly, its success is assured. THE THING THEREFORE THAT NEEDS FIRST TO BE DONE BY ALL CONSUMERS WHO ARE ALARMED AT THE GROWING POWER OF THE GREAT COMBINATIONS OF CAPITAL IS TO COMBINE THE PURCHASING POWER AND CONSOLIDATE THEIR GOOD WILL.

Under most circumstances the most feasible method of doing this is that which has been developed in England during the last sixty years and is known as the Rochdale system of co-operation. Starting in Rochdale, England, in 1844 with a capital of \$140, contributed in equal amounts by 28 poor weavers, this system has grown until it now includes in Great Britain alone between nine and ten millions of people, doing an annual business of over 410 million dollars and distributing among its members 45 million dollars cash dividends of profits each year. The system in Great Britain comprehends more than 5,000 retail stores and it has the two largest wholesale stores in the world. Last year the co-operative wholesale store in Manchester did a business of more than 88 million dollars, and the one in Glasgow of more than 28 million dollars.

These two wholesale stores own eight ocean steamers which they use in bringing in goods purchased all over the world. They are the largest buyers of goods in the world's markets. Recently their buyer in the Grecian archipelago purchased and shipped to them in a single shipment, 1,600 tons of Zanta currants. These stores by the magnitude of their business and the systematic way in which they handle it have cut down the cost of passing goods from the producer to the consumer from 33 1/2% of the wholesale price to 6 1/2%, and this saving is equally divided between producers and consumers.

The Rochdale system owns and successfully operates in Glasgow the largest bakery in the world, employing steadily more than 900 persons paying them higher than trade union wages, working them less than union hours, producing the best baked goods in the city, selling them at competitive prices and yet making in profits more than \$150,000 per annum, in which profits the workers share. These Rochdale co-operators are also successfully carrying on many other lines of manufacture of great magnitude, also vast systems of banking, building, insurance of all kinds, education, and various means of recreation and social enjoyment. Persons interested may secure further information concerning the present status of the Rochdale movement by addressing Mr. J. C. Gray, secretary of the co-operative union, Long Millgate, Manchester, England.

Americans would be slow to admit that what the British have done, they cannot also do, and better. At the national co-operative convention, recently held in Lewiston, Me., a permanent committee on organization and affiliation of co-operative enterprises was appointed. It consists of Mr. J. S. Clark and Bradford Peck of Lewiston, Maine; B. O. Flower, Henry D. Lloyd, Hiram Vrooman and Frank Parsons of Boston; W. J. Meyers of Chicago; N. O. Nelson of St. Louis; Geo. McA. Miller of Trenton, Mo.; and Chas. W. Caryl of Denver Colorado. Mr. Clark, the chairman, is the general organizer of the co-operative association of America with headquarters at Lewiston, Maine. He has successfully organized more co-operative stores than any other man in America, and has given many years of study to the development of a system of organization which avoids the practical difficulties frequently experienced in the organization of co-operative enterprises. His plan was unanimously endorsed by the recent convention. Mr. Peck is president of the co-operative association of America and one of the very foremost of the business men of New England, having built up in Lewiston the largest and finest department store in New England, outside of Boston. The remarkable success already achieved by the co-operative association of America is largely due to Mr. Peck's energy and business sagacity.

The other members of the committee are all men of energy, sagacity and rare force of character, and many of them of national reputation. This committee has developed a system of organization which furnishes a thoroughly satisfactory method for the successful inauguration of co-operative stores and other enterprises. Anyone interested in the formation of a co-operative enterprise of any character would do well to put himself in communication with Mr. Clark, the chairman of the committee.

RALPH ALBUTSON.

The Farmers' Edition. The Farmer's Edition of the Appeal to Reason is certainly a valuable number. We commend the enterprise and push of Comrade Wayland to all those who are exhibiting a somewhat hypercritical attitude toward the Appeal for its supposed want of "soundness." The Appeal is doing a grand work. May its days be many and its sphere of usefulness be widely extended. A man is certainly entitled to his individuality within reasonable limits. Why not a news paper?—Idaho Socialist.

The "Twelve Hundred" Combination. 25 copies, Why Working-men should be Socialists. 25 " This Needs to Be Read. 25 " Wanted, A New Government. 25 " The Social Conscience. 25 " Definition of Socialism, Cards. 25 " Drive cards. Ten kinds, 25 of a kind. 25 " Bric-a-brac, a kind, 100 of a kind. Good for many and not bad for any. Order this "Twelve Hundred" Combination. Postage prepaid, \$1.00.

## Creating An Industrial Nobility.

From the New York Journal.

We call attention to a few official figures.

When we read that a certain English duke, and his heirs forever, take a percentage from every poor woman who sells a head of cabbage in London markets, the information seems strange.

When we are told that in Havana during the Spanish rule there existed a government privilege in connection with the slaughtering of animals, and that when the American conquest occurred everybody who killed an ox or a sheep had to pay a certain sum to a certain woman, the statement seems preposterous.

We all agree that it would be right to take away from the duke his claim on the poor market women. We all agree that it is right to deprive this Spanish woman in Havana of her ancestral, preposterous slaughter house blood money.

Look ahead into the American system which we are building up. Read attentively the figures referred to above in connection with the disbursements of profits in the steel trust.

Mr. Henry Phipps, of Pittsburg, for his share of profits from the first year of the steel trust's existence, received \$1,153,000.

You know that Mr. Phipps, at present, has personally no more to do with faking American steel than the Havana woman had to do with the slaughtering of cattle.

John D. Rockefeller drew from the United States steel trust, as his share of profits for ONE YEAR, \$70,285. You know that Mr. Rockefeller personally has nothing to do with the making of steel, beyond bullying the trust which dreads the power of his accumulated hundreds of millions.

Messrs. Marx, Bulteel, Mills & Co., on behalf of their clients living in England, drew from the first year's profits of the American steel trust \$2,661,754 FOR ONE YEAR.

Many others drew enormous amounts in the same way from this trust. William Edenborn, for instance, draws \$224,482 a year from the American steel business. H. C. Frick draws \$663,000. W. A. Jennings draws annually \$255,010. C. H. Jones draws \$473,337, and so on. Ask yourselves the MEANING of this state of affairs in the United States.

# Sugar As An Educator.

For the Appeal, by Ernest Unterman, Editor Chicago Socialist.

The curtain has fallen on the public stage of Washington. A peaceful stillness reigns here in the hoarse voices of excited speakers in impassioned and angry argument. The day is over and the actors have gone home. The interested spectators, the American people, have now time to reflect and analyze by cool reason what the heat of discussion and the bias of partisanship obscured.

The most interesting, if not the most important question before congress was the sugar question. It would have been one of the greatest means of educating the people to an understanding of their duties as citizens, had not the consideration of private interests and the exigencies of partisan politics prevented the press of this country from opening the eyes of the people to the true significance of the issues which were enacted before them.

However, it is not yet too late to make up for this omission. The sugar war is not yet over. It is only adjourned and will be re-opened at the next session of congress. Here are the facts, objectively and impartially presented. Let the people judge for themselves:

There are three sides to the sugar question. One belongs to the sugar refiners, commonly called the sugar trust. The other is represented by the domestic cane and beet sugar producers. The third is the side of the people. So far the fight has only been between the two sugar industries, or rather between their representatives in congress. The people have not taken any part in the conflict. They don't know that it is really their fight which is carried on before their eyes. Nobody has told them. But the sugar question will never be settled right, until it is settled by a three-cornered fight, in which the people take a stand against the two others and vanquish them.

The sugar refiners in the sugar trust have never raised one single pound of sugar themselves. They have simply bought up unrefined sugar from all parts of the world and refined it. Their aim is to be the only refiners of sugar in the United States. In order to accomplish this, they have been trying to crush the domestic sugar industries. They have been the main spring of the feeling that drove Spain out of Cuba. In their interest President McKinley suppressed the official declaration of the Spanish government which might have averted the war. And the present American administration in Washington and in Cuba have used all the power which the people conferred upon them to further the interests of the sugar trust under the pretense of "keeping our pledge to Cuba."

The producers of domestic cane and beet sugar have been striving to build up an American sugar industry on the soil of the Union. Their aim is to raise all the sugar which the American people can consume right here at home and give employment to our own citizens rather than to the imported laborers in the tropical cane fields who are being exploited by capitalists of different countries. In this endeavor they have not only had to fight the sugar trust that tried all the tricks of competition and used all his enormous resources in wealth and political power to prevent the growth of a domestic sugar industry, but also the German and Austrian importers of beet sugar who were enabled to compete with the American home product in its own markets by the help of export bounties which they received from their government, and by the assistance of the great advantages which the "Kastel," or German-Austrian sugar trust, bestowed on them.

The people have played the following role in this interesting play: They have elected an administration and a congress, presumably for the purpose of managing the affairs of state or the people. But not having either the initiative or the referendum or the right to recall those public officials who neglect their duty, the people have been the dupes of their chosen representatives who are the tools of the few capitalists that control the sugar trust and the domestic sugar industry. The people have furthermore conquered Cuba for the sugar trust and helped to produce or refine all the sugar which they consume. And for the privilege of being permitted to work for the owners of the sugar industries they have paid without murmur any price which their masters have asked from them for their own product. The people are now listening to the lies which these same representatives who have worked for the interests of the masters of the sugar industry are telling them for the purpose of being re-elected to congress so that they may continue to humbug the people. How long will the American workmen continue to play the fool's part?

Look at the economic side of the sugar question. The sugar trust, being a refiner of sugar, wants to have nothing but unrefined sugar imported and produced in America, so that it may control the whole output and levy a toll on every pound of sugar consumed by the American people. This is a noble and patriotic ambition. And here is the way the sugar trust has been striving to accomplish its aim. In the first place, it has had the customs tariff arranged so that only unrefined sugar of a certain color and of a certain percentage of pure sugar will be imported from Cuba and from Europe. Refined sugar from abroad is subjected to such a heavy duty that it can only come in at all, because it is subsidized at home and because the demand in America is so enormous that even the sugar trust can not yet manage to control the entire market.

The sugar refiners in this country are protected in the following manner: Sugar below No. 16 Dutch standard polarizing 75 degrees pays an import duty of \$0.95 per hundred pounds. For every degree above 75, an extra 1/4 cent is levied, so that the maximum duty on sugar below No. 16 Dutch standard of 100 degrees polarization is \$1.82.5. All sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color pay a duty of \$1.85 per hundred pounds regardless of polarization. In practice this sugar schedule gives the sugar trust a direct and an indirect protection. The direct protection consists in the difference between 1.82.5 and \$1.85, that is, 12 1/2 cents on a hundred pounds of sugar. The indirect benefit lies in the Dutch standard of color clause. It works entirely to the benefit of the sugar trust, annually the public treasury of about \$4,000,000 checks in revenue, and strengthens the position of the sugar trust against the domestic sugar industry and against the consumers. The Dutch standard is a case of fourteen nearly square bottles numbered consecutively from 7 to 20. No. 7 is of a very dark brown color. No. 20 is light yellow or cream. No. 16 is of an intermediate shade between the two. The color of the sugar is no indication of the purity and percentage of sugar crystals contained in it. By adding a little molasses or lime during the process of manufacture, the color can be changed at will. It is plain, that importers can easily avoid paying the higher tariff duty by buying their sugar dark. The sugar trust, of course, gives its orders accordingly. And it has things fixed so that most of the dark

sugar imported polarizes 96 degrees. It offers such ridiculously low price for dark sugars below 96 degrees, and allows so little premium on sugars above 96 degrees that importers save trouble and expense by manufacturing sugar of that polarization. In this way the sugar trust has the foreign importer at its mercy. The domestic producers are fixed in another way. The cane sugar factories in Louisiana turn out a great quantity of yellow sugars, which formerly used to be widely in favor among the consumers. But the sugar trust wanted to levy its toll on these sugars and so it undersold the Louisiana manufacturers in their own market, until they agreed to sell all their yellow sugar to the trust. And now the dear public has to do without the yellow sugar which it liked so well, just because the great and patriotic sugar trust forces the "free" American people to submit to a sugar schedule put up by some irresponsible Dutch broker in Amsterdam or Rotterdam. They will have to submit to it, until they decide to build a dam across this damned business from Rotterdam.

But we are not yet in the stage where the people will assume the leading role. In the meantime the sugar trust has swallowed the bulk of the sugar estates in Cuba and those Cuban factories that may not yet be in its grasp have no one but the trust to sell to. So that the sugar trust practically controls the whole Cuban output. Keeping this in mind, we can easily understand why the trust wants a preferential tariff on Cuban sugar. A reduction of the import duties of Cuban sugar would simply mean so many millions more in the pockets of the sugar trust. Neither the American people nor the Cuban people would benefit thereby. But the president of the United States, the military governor of Cuba, a large part of the republican representatives and senators nevertheless have done their utmost to fool Americans and Cubans into the belief that it would be fulfilling a sacred pledge to exploit the Cuban sugar producer and the American sugar consumer for the benefit of the sugar trust.

Let us now turn to the domestic sugar producer and see what his interests are in the matter. The Louisiana cane sugar manufacturers and the beet sugar manufacturers of the western states cannot develop their industry, unless they are protected against the bounty fed European sugar and against the American sugar trust. The present tariff gives them abundant protection against foreign competition. Besides the duties named above, the bounty fed sugars of Germany and Austria are also subject to an additional countervailing duty. This and the railroad freight from the east coast to the west keeps foreign sugars out of the western markets. If Cuban sugars can come into the United States on a reduced schedule, this will be the same as if the sugar trust were to receive a direct subsidy in the name of the United States to fight the sugar industry built up by the American people in the western states. Naturally the representatives of the domestic sugar industry oppose such a suicidal course. At present they pretend to be doing so in the interest of the American farmers who grow sugar cane and sugar beets. As a matter of fact, they are doing it simply in the interest of the capitalists who control these industries. In the further course of its development, the domestic sugar industry will become just such a trust as the refining trust now is, or more probably the biggest fellows in the refining and in the domestic cane and beet sugar business will finally form one giant trust and give the American people another taste of "their" freedom—to skin the workmen.

The following figures show the estimated consumption in the United States for the coming year, and the amount controlled by the sugar trust and its competitors:

	Tons.
Estimated consumption.....	2,500,000
Supply controlled by the sugar trust—	
Cuba.....	800,000
Porto Rico.....	125,000
Philippines.....	70,000
European imports.....	613,000
Total.....	1,608,000
Supply from other sources—	
Domestic cane sugar.....	350,000
Domestic beet sugar.....	192,000
Hawaii.....	350,000
Total.....	892,000

And now let us consider the question from the standpoint of the American people. The people will need 2,500,000 tons of sugar this year. On 1,608,000 tons of this they will pay tribute to the sugar trust. On the rest they will pay profits to the men who are now in control of that supply. As long as we must submit to exploitation, it does not matter much whether we are exploited by the sugar trust or by the domestic sugar manufacturers. But if we can choose between two evils, we would rather be exploited by that industry which gives the greatest amount of employment to our own people. This is the domestic sugar industry, or rather will be, for at present the beet sugar industry is largely carried on by the help of imported German families. But the beet sugar industry will soon be a thoroughly American industry, for the western farmers are taking up sugar beet growing on a large scale. And as beet sugar is every bit as good and wholesome as cane sugar, there is no reason why in course of time those Americans who are satisfied with beet sugar should not supply their demand entirely from home sources. The production of beet sugar in the United States has grown from 1,010 tons in 1858 to 185,000 tons in 1901; from 1900 to 1901 it has more than doubled its output. And the area for the successful cultivation of the sugar beet in the United States is so immense, that we can not only meet our home demand, but export to foreign countries in a few years.

We are, therefore, interested in having such a promising industry protected against the competition of foreigners and against the trust at home. The Socialist party, in conformity with the demands of its platform and its theoretical science, cannot view the attitude of the trust and the trust administration with indifference, when the destruction of a national industry is involved. And while we are not interested in many tariff issues as such, we nevertheless must favor such legislation as will permit the unhampered development of our home industries. For the coming of socialism depends on the normal evolution of the economic factors. If the beet sugar industry of this country could be destroyed, then we would indeed favor measures that would insure its speedy destruction. But this eventuality is no longer threatening, and, therefore, we want to see as rapid a development of the beet sugar industry as possible.

The farming element of the west has always been the most interested. The western farmers are already largely interested in sugar beet

growing, and will be so still more in the near future. Now is the time for the Socialist agitator to place before them the facts in the case and to refute the vapors of the congressional and senatorial lackeys of capitalism. The domestic sugar industry will and must grow, and it must be owned and controlled by the American farmers and American factory workers who are the vital factors in its development. And the great body of American workmen who are the consumers of this sugar, must join with their comrades in the domestic sugar industry, and with their comrades in Cuba, for the purpose of owning and controlling, not alone all their industries, but their government as well.

## Morgan as a World Power.

Is Mr. J. P. Morgan a world power? Ask the British Admiralty, which is just now considering an offer from the New York financier. Mr. Morgan has recently organized an international ship combine and has obtained a controlling interest in some of the largest and swiftest of English steamships. John Bull was horrified when he heard the news and feared that his maritime supremacy would soon be a thing of the past. Mr. Morgan has magnanimously offered to help Britannia rule the sea. In the house of commons yesterday, the secretary of the admiralty stated that the New York magnate had formally proposed to place all the British ships in his combine at the disposal of the admiralty for the next fifty years "on certain terms." The admiralty has not yet decided whether it will accept Mr. Morgan's offer. It has put on its thinking cap and will announce its decision after due reflection.

If anybody had asserted a few years ago that the maintenance of England's supremacy as a sea power depended upon the dictum of an American citizen he would have been laughed to scorn. Britannia seemed to be assured of her position as mistress of the sea for many years to come. But, in an evil hour for England, an America nabob cast his eye upon the British merchant marine and devised a plan to merge a part of it with American shipping interests. Since then Britannia has not known "where she is at." That a mere New York financier should offer his assistance to maintain British maritime supremacy is enough to make John Bull lose his temper and wince with pain. That the solemn big-wigs of the admiralty should consider the proposition seriously is calculated to make the proud Briton howl with rage.

It would be interesting to know the terms upon which Mr. Morgan is willing to make an alliance with the British admiralty. The Napoleon of finance is a great man at a bargain, and perhaps he is willing to turn over his fast steamships to the admiralty in consideration of a pledge that the British government will not subsidize the vessels of the proposed rival combination. If Mr. Morgan could make a contract of this kind, he would score a remarkable victory, and would cripple the opposition ship trust before it had a chance to divide the transportation business of the North Atlantic. It is possible, however, that the enterprising New Yorker has concocted a more daring scheme than this. He may have proposed to purchase, "on the quiet," a controlling interest in the British navy, as a sort of insurance for his merchant fleet in times of international trouble. John Bull ought to keep his sharpest eye on Mr. Morgan, for the latter is very sly and a prince of schemers. It is not inconceivable that the grand old British song, "Britannia Rules the Waves," may yet be amended so as to read "The Morgan and Britannia Company Rule the Waves."—Baltimore Sun.

## The Coming Packers Trust.

All signs indicate that there is now in process of formation a new gigantic trust. It will be formed by uniting into one company the packing houses of America. In power it is likely to exceed the steel trust and in evil effects it may surpass the coal combine. Omaha has considerable at stake in this matter. If a packers trust is formed the rival packing houses at South Omaha would be united under one control. The stock yards would cease to be a field for commission men to do business. It would simply be a place to deliver stock to one company. It would be a stock yards with practically only one packing house. Such moderate competition as now exists between the packers in buying live stock and in bidding against each other would vanish. One purchasing agent with perhaps a few assistants could do all the buying day by day and the glory and prosperity of the stock yards would shrink greatly.

Nor is it too much to suppose that the competition between different packing centers would also cease and the packers trust would be able by controlling all markets to dictate the prices of live stock. That this trust would then be able largely to dictate the price of meat to the people is already evident from what has been done this year when the separate concerns merely combined under an agreement.

The present faint-hearted civil prosecution ordered by the president is just enough of a warning to the packers to lead them to form their new corporation under the laws of New Jersey. It gives them time and offers them inducement. Had the prosecution been vigorous and under the criminal law the result might have been different. The packers trust, if it comes, as now seems likely, will raise new problems and perhaps new political issues, both national and state. One question will be whether stock yards should not be considered and treated as public markets under the control of state government.

The way to settle the coal strike is for the bituminous miners to lay down their tools until their brothers are granted their demands. This will not produce a coal famine—it will be such a tremendous thing that the coal operators will not hesitate a week for fear of producing that famine that would arouse the nation and force the taking of the mines out of their hands and having the public operate them for the public good. They fear to go too far in arousing public indignation. The miners convention should call out every worker in the nation.

## Anthracite Propaganda Fund.

Previously acknowledged.....	\$21.12
Comrade Johnson, Alexis, Ill.....	5.00
Comrade Ellsworth, Bowling Green, O.....	1.00
Comrade Herschede, Los Angeles, Cal.....	1.25
Comrade Johnson, Tekoa, Wash.....	.50
Comrade Jackson, Miss.....	.35
Comrade Thomas, Medford, Ore.....	1.50
Comrade Zander, Two Rivers, Wis.....	.75
Comrade Rice, Hyde Park, Mass.....	.50
Comrade Hurd, Pepperell, Mass.....	.75
Nemo.....	.50
Comrade San Francisco, Cal.....	2.25
Comrade Rowa, Battle Creek, Mich.....	1.00
Comrade Stoner, Vesper, Kan.....	.40
Comrade Miller, Blossburg, Pa.....	1.00
Comrade Eaton, Sumner, Okla.....	2.00
Comrade Courson, Simpson, Kan.....	1.00
Comrade Salisbury, Oldham, S. D.....	1.25
Total.....	\$132.75

Money and postal subscription cards will be received for this fund and the literature forwarded to our workers in the anthracite coal mining district.

### The Boss.

J. A. Edgerton, in Deaver News.  
We've come to the time when the people don't count,  
The boss is the lord of us all.  
He runs the whole craft by the might of his graft,  
He's a king by virtue of call.  
He's cook of the fat of the land, he's the whole bloomin' thing,  
He's a high muck-a-muck and all that.  
We doff our chapeau to the knight of the dough,  
To Hauns, to Quay and to Platt.  
He runs the conventions, in fact the whole earth,  
He's a hand wagon, also the band.  
He works the dear public for all it is worth  
He lives on the fat of the land.  
He's a fixer of things, a puller of strings,  
And likewise a trier of fat.  
We doff our chapeau to the knight of the dough,  
To Hauns, to Quay and to Platt.  
He's the administration and the senate likewise;  
And the states—well, the fact he's a it,  
And it worries him never a bit.  
He's a fetch, a joss; he's a dead easy boss,  
He's the push and he always stands pat,  
We doff our chapeau to the knight of the dough,  
To Hauns, to Quay and to Platt.

### The Great Future.

The sweetest song has not been sung,  
Nor has the loudest bell been rung;  
The brightest jewel still lies deep,  
The fairest rose is yet asleep;  
The greatest ship has never sailed,  
The highest mountains are unpeaked;  
The largest house of brick and beam  
Is but the vision of a dream.  
The swiftest locomotive, too,  
Has yet to show what it can do.  
The richest mine is still unmined,  
The ship's a but a mackerel drone;  
The telegraph is still afraid  
To span the wide world without aid.  
Point out the man who'll say to you  
All the electric miles will do.  
The greatest city still shall rise—  
Ah, who'll solve the mystic riddle?  
Nagora's falls remain unmined,  
The arc's a sphera have not been gained;  
The steamer, submarine, piled,  
Is anchored fast in fancy's tide.  
The world's great plans have not been heard—  
And peace today, is but a word.  
Think, then, ye men of little worth,  
Who say there's naught to do on earth.  
—M. A. Kay, in Success.

### Tranquil Trustland.

Baltimore pants makers are out.  
The carpenters of Baltimore, Md., are striking.  
Beaumont, Texas, July 10.—Machinists on the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City, a branch of the Santa Fe, are out.  
Cleburne, Texas, July 10.—The machinists in the Santa Fe shops are out and there are rumors of trouble all along the line.

How would it do for Andrew Carnegie to build a few labor temples just for a change? The labor temple is the worker's college.—The Federalist.  
The rich are very anxious to have the poor practice competition, but they themselves are very careful not to do so. They find it safer to combine.—Canada Socialist.  
Meriden, Mass., bakers struck because the owners refused to sign a contract with the union for a year beginning July 1, which called for the shops to be closed on certain holidays, besides other concessions.  
Painters at Norfolk, Va., have quit work in sympathy with the carpenters and plumbers. The metal workers and tanners have taken the same action, and the bricklayers who are not connected with the Central Labor union are very uneasy and may at any time go out.

Houston, Tex., July 7.—One thousand two hundred shopen of the Southern Pacific lines struck here this morning. They issued an ultimatum a week ago demanding an all-around 10 per cent increase. The company offered 6 per cent. A stubborn contest is anticipated.  
A church for organized labor in which denominations will not be considered is to be established in Marion, Ind. Any person who worships God can become a member. The money for the pastor's salary and for maintaining the church will be contributed by organized labor.

Cincinnati, July 8.—The Confectioner's Review today says: "Report comes from the east that a movement was started for the purpose of combining all the eastern candy companies, backed by the Standard Oil Co., which is engaged in securing control of extensive sugar plain in the west."  
Chicago, July 7.—Every union freight hauler in Chicago went on a strike this morning, completely tying up freight traffic, not only in Chicago, but affecting it in every center of the country for which Chicago is the distributor.  
The order to walk out was given by President Curran of the freight haulers' union, after a number of early conferences with agents of the railroads. The situation as it was left last week was gone over thoroughly, but neither side showed any disposition to make concessions.

The railroads immediately notified the police, and all reserves, in anticipation of trouble, were ordered to report at the stations. Squads were sent to the freight houses. The strike, the haulers say, was precipitated by the knowledge that the railroads have for a week past been employing men to take their places. Estimates as to the number of men belonging to the freight haulers' union vary between 7,000 and 10,000. The rank and file all along have been anxious to test their strength with the railways, but have been held in check by their officers and the federation of labor leaders, who have sought to avert hostilities.  
The strike is without the official sanction of the federation of labor, but the freight haulers believe they are strong enough to win without it. Their executive committee is in conference with officials of the teamsters' and longshoremen's unions, with a view to persuading them to join in a sympathetic strike.

Chicago, July 9.—The freight haulers' strike, which it was confidently expected after Tuesday's developments and the work on the part of the state board of arbitration would be settled today, threatens to become more serious than when it was initiated.  
Every railroad affected by the strike refused point blank this morning to treat with the men as members of a union. In consequence of this refusal to take the first step toward a joint conference with arbitration and a settlement in view the federation of labor was called upon to give its sanction to a sympathetic strike of the teamsters.  
Committees representing each freight house called on their former employers this morning and when they presented a revised scale of wages were told that not only would the scale or any other question not be considered if the men insisted upon treating as unionists, but that they must return to work at 1 o'clock this afternoon if they hoped to be re-employed. The committees reported to headquarters, after which the leaders laid plans for widening the scope of the strike.  
The new scale contemplates an increase of 2 cents an hour for truckmen and stevedores, 25

cents a day for callers, \$5 a month for delivery clerks, \$10 a month for checkers and \$2.50 a month for coopers. The congestion at all the freight houses except the Illinois Central, the Chicago Northwestern and the Chicago Eastern Illinois, continues.

### National Socialist Party Matters.

Four locals granted charter last week.  
Congratulations to the Iron Moulders convention at Toronto for their action toward Socialism.  
Similar one sent to Boiler Makers convention at Baltimore.  
Comrade Chase still having big meetings in Iowa and Minnesota.  
Committee calls for articles of not more than 10,000 words for campaign leaflets.  
Office of Secretary-Treasurer, United Mine Workers of America.  
Indianapolis, Ind., July 12, 1902.  
Mr. Leon Greenbaum, St. Louis, Mo.  
Dear Sir: Yours of the 2d inst. enclosing \$25 for the assistance of the striking miners is at hand. Accept our thanks for the same. The struggle seems to be settling down to one of endurance, in which the desire for food on the part of the worker is pitted against the desire for gain on the part of the employer. We hope to win in the end but we know we are in the hardest battle ever engaged in in the history of the Trade Union movement. We will need the assistance of every friend of the workers, irrespective of their ideas of policy. Again thanking you on behalf of the United Mine Workers of America for your contribution, I am, Respectfully yours,  
W. B. WILSON.

### Across the Waters.

But one in 1,250 persons dying in Great Britain has anything to leave by will.  
Labor members of parliament refused to attend the coronation if they were compelled to wear knee breeches, silk stockings and other paraphernalia of court attire. The matter was brought to the king's attention and he issued an order that they be allowed to wear morning dress.  
The scarcity of work for domestics and laboring men in Berlin, Germany, continues. Over 6,000 servant girls are on the police lists of out of work, while 500 girls seeking jobs arrive in the city weekly. The officials will issue warnings advising the girls to remain away from Berlin. General stagnation also prevails in the iron branches, in building and mining. The number of unemployed men exceeds that of last year by nearly 25%.

Berlin, June 3.—Baron Windhelm, president of the Prussian police administration, has ordered the dismissal of any police attache high or low guilty of voting for social or democratic candidates, reading Socialist newspapers or in any way sympathizing with the movement. Socialism is making such rapid progress among the masses that it has induced the fear that it will eventually reach the police. A Prussian court recently failed to punish two workmen for distributing Socialist literature to the soldiers of the garrison. The verdict has aroused considerable comment. It is thought that it may signify that wider political freedom may yet be granted the army.  
Just as we go to press on this issue (14th) the dispatches say that the teamsters of Chicago have joined the freight haulers strike and that the traffic of the city is paralyzed.

The president says the trust laws are incomplete—that they do not protect the public. The members of the trusts, who compose most of congress will laugh at him at the next session as they did this for his message. The president will find that the trusts are more powerful than he is, and they will sweep him and his demands one side as a mere cobweb. Capital is king. No president dare thwart it. The Germans can see the American situation much clearer from their distance than we who are in the midst of it. When Morgan stepped on the platform at Berlin the crowd yelled, "There is the American Kaiser." Morgan is more powerful than President Roosevelt. He will serve Morgan or he will be pushed aside.

### Clubing Rates.

"Wilshire's Magazine" and the Appeal.....\$1.00  
"The International Socialist Review" and the Appeal.....1.00  
"The Comrade" and the Appeal.....1.00  
ADVERTISEMENTS accepted under this head at 50 per cent off the regular rate, net cash with order. No discount for time or space. Only one column will be sold.  
SALIDA, COLO.—Comrade, Local No. 10, Socialist Party, meets every Monday at 2 p. m. at 119 Second St. All interested are invited to attend. Philip Bogler, Fin. Sec.  
"LIVE QUESTIONS" by John P. Altgeld. This is a cloth-bound volume of 1,800 pages, well printed and illustrated, and contains many of the author's speeches together with his history of his official life. In moving we found about fifty volumes of this excellent book which formerly sold for \$2.00. To dispose of the remainder they will be mailed, postpaid, for FIFTY CENTS. If you want one you'll order it. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas, U. S. A.  
SOCIALIST PARTY BUTTONS—See page 10, Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.  
IF YOU WANT TO EARN A HOME—Address, Colorado Co-operative Co., Platteville, Colorado.—\$4.00  
"THE APPEAL PRINTER"—books, pamphlets, folders and stationery. The "Appeal" is printed on the finest quality of paper. First class facilities enable us to print in any quantity. Let us figure on your work whether the job is large or small.  
DROP CARDS—cost only 50c per 100 and they have a mysterious and powerful effect on the individual, adding new names to the cause. FIFTY CENTS. If you want one you'll order it. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.  
PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.—By John Davis. This excellent work will be ready to mail June 25th. Congressman Davis devoted many years to the study of the railroad question and his book contains the concentrated results of his research. Simple and strong, plain and practical. Postpaid \$1.00. 3 for \$2.50. 12 for \$8.00.  
NEARLY EVERY DAY you will hear someone give the incorrect definition of Socialism. It is your duty to set him right. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.  
ROBERT B. HATCHER, author of "THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM" and "BRITAIN FOR THE BRITISH" (America for the Americans). We publish the author's American edition, with an appendix by A. M. Simons. Cloth 50c; paper 25c. Postpaid. Chas. R. Kerr & Co., Publishers, 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Illinois. 343-25

### \$6,167.00 GIVEN AWAY

NOTHING TO PAY LIKE FINDING MONEY!  
Some one to receive it soon! YOU may be one of the fortunate ones who will receive it quickly for full particulars, send ten cents, either on stamps, or in form of magazine. Nothing further whatever to pay. You can make money on this offer. SURE!  
WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE 125 E 123RD ST NEW YORK

### LETTERHEADS, ENVELOPES, and all commercial printing done at the Appeal to Reason office.

Agitation plants the seed of Socialism, education cultivates the growth and organization gathers the harvest. The harvest time has arrived. Now is the hour to organize the Socialist Party and make a government of the workers, by the workers and for the workers. For information on how to organize a local branch of the Socialist Party address Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room 27, 110 E. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.  
JOHN COLLINS wrote a good book, "The Truth About Socialism," and it should be read by everybody. You can get five for one dollar, and five of them in your community will help the movement greatly. Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

### "Looking Backward"

(UNABRIDGED)  
15c  
Costs 50c in U. S. A.—Can be had by mail from HENRY B. ASPLAND, 70 Dundas St., London, Canada.  
16c Single, 25c two copies. \$1.00 doz., \$5.00 dozen 60.

INK LINGS.

Monkey-business has long been the slang term most fitting the actions of those who fritter away their time, and monkey-business is just what Newport society has taken up to kill the precious time those triflers know not how to use.

One Mr. Harry Lehr is the gentleman who introduced a monkey into Newport society and thereby drove away that ennu from which working people are immune.

When the hour for dinner arrived and they were seated around the festive board, Mr Lehr appeared leading the monkey which was attired in a dress suit.

What a picture for poets, painters and preachers! What a lesson for butchers, bakers and candlestick makers! One half the world knows not how the other half lives and it is probably well for these riotous despoilers of the working people that those who tread the wine press know not that the fruit of their toil goes to monkeys in dress suits.

These Yankees who prize their divine right to private property should be looking after some of their recently purchased possessions. Appearances indicate that the Hawaiian Islands which were annexed to the United States about four years ago, really belong to Great Britain.

It is too bad that the judge did not understand the wishes of the Washington administration which will forgive anything before it will overlook any discourtesy to royalty.

While secular interests are pooling their business in combines, trusts and mergers, the church people of Wisconsin have "held a conference" and devised means of restricting the output of new churches and of maintaining the income of the old ones.

This federation hopes to gain its ends by quiet conference concerning the matters brought before it. When a new church of any denomination is proposed, a board chosen for the purpose will decide whether the "long felt want" exists or not.

This movement is not confined to any one sect, but is inter-denominational, the different organizations having gone so far as to fix the ratio which permits the Baptists and Methodists a church each to one church for either the Congregationalists or Presbyterians.

All this goes to show that competition pinches the preacher the same as the rest of us, and that preachers are wise enough to do the best they can to relieve the pressure.

Comrade Jas. Charles wins the watch offered for the largest list to receive the Farmer's edition. Comrade Charles sent in seven thousand names from Richmond, Ind.

Socialism needs the unions and the unions need Socialism. The Union Labor Edition of the Appeal will tell the union men what Socialism will do for them.

MEN AND MONKEYS.

BY OLD BEESWAX.

TRIBE of monkeys met one day To settle some disputes That they had among themselves Concerning men and brutes; And as I chanced to pass that way I felt an inclination To hear what they might have to say, And got an invitation To take a seat among the rest And make myself at home, Among my own relation That in the forest roam.

In replying to a reader asking if the editor of the Fayetteville, Ark., News favored a rule of the people, etc., the editor replies as follows: "Let the people elect men to the legislature who are known to be honest and capable and who will do what is right because it is right. Do this and they get good laws.

Grand Army of the Appeal

Comrade Telly of Eureka, Cal., ships in a block of five.

Comrade Guffy sends us a list of yearlies from Unionville, Mo.

Just take a peep at the "GREAT BIG" Combination. You need it.

Comrade Bennehoff of Cherrytree, Pa., orders the Farmer's Library.

Comrade Thompson of Vesper, Wis., earned a button on the "Fourth."

Comrade Rimbach of Leadville, Colo., sends in an order for assorted ammunition.

Comrade Edwards of Neosho, Mo., sends us a big list of Appeal readers from that city.

Comrade Spence of London, Canada, starts a good bunch of Appeals toward London Town.

Comrade Hodgson of Middletown, Kans., is still in the harness and sends us a club of five.

Comrade Meyers of Rowe, Tex., celebrated the "Fourth" by getting an Independence day club.

Comrade Rogers of Harrison, Ark., celebrated with a hunt for Appeal readers and he got the game.

Comrade Beecher of Mason City, Ia., sends in the names of six to receive "absent treatment."

Comrade Browning of Oil City, Pa., sends a club of ten spots and orders the Farmer's Library.

Comrade Holloway of Winterset, Ia., fires in another list of patients for Farmer's Edition treatment.

Comrade Barnell is a grand man in a grand town. He sends us a mammoth list from La Grande, Ore.

Comrade Fox of Chicago, Ill. is the first to order a bundle of the Special Union Label Edition No. 348.

Comrade Winegar of Boston, Mass., sends in a modest order for nineteen dollars' worth of general literature.

"I am getting too old for active service, but will not ask or accept retirement."—Comrade Kilgore, Wilber, Neb.

The Socialists of Minneapolis, Minn., have nominated Comrade Rayment of the Appeal Army for mayor of that city.

An uncommon town is Roscomon, Mich. Comrade Owens lives there and sent us in a fine Independence day club.

Comrade Forwalter of Chattanooga, Tenn., celebrated by ending us a list of 1,420 farmers to receive the Farmer's Edition.

The comrades at Alpena, Mich., are of the salt that savors the earth. Comrade Stoll has given that town another stirring.

Comrade Avritt of Sarinaw, Mo., captured a Maverick on the "Fourth" and sent him along to be branded with his own renewal.

Out of Laurel come laurels for Comrade Alton. He gathered ten laurels from the good people of Laurel, Miss., on the "Fourth."

Comrade Noffke of Portland, Ore., tore up all the land around that port recently, but he got the scalps and the Bull Dog is happy.

Comrade Obermeyer of Racine, Wis., orders a bundle of ten Wayland's Monthlies for a year, which, by the way, is a good thing to do.

Comrade Moore of St. Louis, introduces three of his friends to the Appeal. We hope the year's acquaintance may be of mutual benefit.

Comrade Byar of Augusta, Ky., tickled the tip-top of the Bull Dog's off ear last week with a club that will make Augusta more august than ever.

Comrade Sweat of Medford, Okla., should enjoy good health, for his order indicates that he takes plenty of exercise. In other words he is a hustler.

Comrade Micklethwaite of Toronto, Canada, came down like a nor-wester and scared the Bull Dog clear under the table as he flourished that big club.

"Was very much pleased to receive your improved Monthly. Every reader of the Appeal should subscribe for it."—Comrade Vis, La Crescent, Minn.

Comrade Palmer of The Dalles, Ore., is an Appeal scalper that gets the game every time he goes after it. He ships in a bunch and is yet on the warpath.

Comrade Osgood of Los Angeles, Cal., sends his photo along with a club of ten. We presume the photo is for the Fairy; anyhow she is carrying it next to her heart.

Comrade Winter of Pine Bluff, Ark., went on the warpath Independence day and captured a dozen. July weather sometimes spoils a good summer but it can't hurt a good Winter.

Comrade Branyen of Sycamore, O., celebrated the Fourth of July by ordering a supply of subscription cards. We hope he may have lots of fun the other three-fourths of the month.

Comrade Tappen of Lodi, Cal., found two scalps on a goods box the other day and not knowing what else to do with them sent them to the Appeal Bull Dog for him to play with.

Comrade Woodcock of South Sioux City, Neb., is an old soldier, a Socialist and a soldier of the Appeal. He celebrates the "Fourth" by capturing a stray and getting his name on the Appeal list.

saw your suggestion, put it into practice and got twelve scalps." Just consider yourself mustered into the service, Comrade Vallier, for a hundred years, or until the end of the war.

Comrade Graham of Dayton, Ky., is making such a great fight that his soul is full of music and he asks how about Socialist songs.

For the benefit of all the comrades, will state that the Appeal has a stirring volume of songs which is furnished without music at five cents per copy or with music neatly printed on good paper for twenty cents.

Comrade Hoffman of Omaha caused the office canine to show his pearly teeth when the Fiji announced the arrival of his list.

We have a new supply of the little red stickers. Did you ever use any of them? The sticky little things hold a fellow long enough to get an idea in his head and the idea does the rest.

Comrade Kulp of Battle Creek, Mich., wrote the Appeal on the 7th, bidding us good-bye. It seems that some one had predicted the destruction of that city on the 10th and Comrade Kulp could not bear to leave us without a parting word. Nevertheless we expect to hear from Comrade Kulp several times more before Battle Creek is wiped off the map.

Do not order any more of the Mammoth Combination for we are out of several of the books that belong in it. In all the history of the Appeal there is not a combination that has sold as rapidly as the Mammoth. To take the place of the Mammoth, we offer the "GREAT BIG" Combination, which is larger, possibly better and sells at the same price of fifty cents postpaid.

The offer of the valuable property in Girard for the worker who sends in the most subscribers before September 1, holds good, though nothing more be said about it. Every worker seems to think it is such a great prize that every other worker is striving for it, while none of them are. However it will go to the one who sends in the most subs, just the same, though the number be ever so small.

How about your postmaster and mail carriers? We would like a full report of every case where a postmaster withholds the Appeal from a subscriber, or where the Appeal or its subscribers are discriminated against in any way.

There is a way to bring officious postal employees to a proper sense of their duties and the recent complaints convince us that the time has come to give a few upstarts a lesson in the civility necessary to civil service.

The comrades have treated the young Monthly kindly and it is growing we hope in usefulness. Among those who have recently sent us clubs for the Monthly we note the following: Comrades Reichard, N. Judson, Ind.; Lewis, Elms, Wash.; Serry, Cannon City, Utah; Tipton, Wilsonville, Ore.; Wells, Thurston, Ore.; Huneberg, Rock Island, Ill.; Munson, Burlington, Vt.; Palmer, The Dalles Ore.; Harris, Allentown, Pa.; Peden, Lehigh, I. T.; Hendrickson, Alliance, Cal.; Aronstein Goldfield, Cal.; Ellwell, Baker City, Ore.; Geelsmark, Chicago, Ore.; Graham, Bonita, Cal.; Palmer, The Dalles, Ore.; Ellis, Ashtabula, O.; Wilcox, Bennington, Kas.; Lyon, Oakland, Cal.; Fortin, Vallejo, Cal.; Baird, Groveland, Cal.; Gebelt, Ithaca, N. Y.; Noe, Graves, Kas.; Walker, Sacramento, Cal.; Byrd, Earville, N. Y.; and Davison, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"All hail! to the splendid host of warriors for human freedom, who know no country or race; but with patriotism as broad as humanity, have joined 'hands across the seas' in a world-wide struggle for the emancipation of the world's workers. I shall from now on devote a large part of my time to the Socialist propaganda, believing that to be the best service I can render to humanity and that to serve humanity is to serve God. I trust I shall live to see the dawning of the new day when the co-operative commonwealth will be an accomplished fact. To have a share in the work of bringing about that glorious consummation will be some compensation for having lived through the horrors of capitalism. But 'sink or swim, survive or perish' I am in the army to stay till the war is over; till peace shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea, till the pitiless black flag of capitalist anarchy shall be hauled down to rise no more, and in its stead shall wave over a land where reigns justice and peace and plenty abound, 'The Stars and Stripes Forever.'—Comrade Withrow, Kansas City, Kans.

Starvation is the whip that forces the workers to submit to masters. The workers gets hungry and the pain compels him or her to do any kind of service for any kind of person who will give them an order (money) or any store for something to eat.

The private ownership of the food and clothing and other wealth of a nation is like building a wall around them to keep the workers out and they are permitted to have only as in the opinion of the masters they have deserved. A worker who will not work on the terms of the masters can get no order for food. He may be willing to work, even anxious to work, but unless some master permits him he is not permitted to work. So the spur to get and keep slaves for the masters is starvation—the slaves are always only a few days from starvation. Great system.

It is costing the English working people \$100,000,000 a year in interest to pay for the guns and powder they made (now mind they made the guns and powder) to stop Napoleon. The capitalists who made no munitions of war induced the working people to permit the issue of bonds equal to the sum of the war material and give such bonds to the capitalists. Hence this interest. What should have been done was to collect from the property of the nation the sum used and there would have been no debt or interest. The working people did the working and fighting and the property they were defending should have been taken to pay the expense. But the capitalists are too slick for the working mules.

In Union is Strength.

There is strength in the labor unions of America, all of which strength can be added to the Socialist movement by energetic agitation. Get No. 348 of the Appeal into the hands of every union man possible. Special articles by writers of national reputation. Mailed to separate addresses at the rate of one-half cent per copy or in bundles of 250 for one dollar.

50 CENTS "Great Big" Combination. Table listing various items and their prices, including 'Woman and the Social Problem', 'The Concentration of Wealth', etc. Total price 50 cents.