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# This is Number 352. Appeal to Reason. 25 Cents a Year.

Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., August 30, 1902.

Published Every Saturday  
FOR THE  
**OWNERSHIP of the EARTH**  
AND THE FULLNESS THEREOF  
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.  
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### TO MY GENERALS.

Education being the ONLY means by which the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth can be realized, and literature being the cheapest and most effective method of education, a method the humblest can use with as good effect as the highest, I earnestly urge your co-operation to perform the greatest feat of agitation that has ever been accomplished, by volunteering in the year's campaign for a million circulation for the Appeal. This is an age of BIG things, and that will be the biggest thing that ever happened. No paper on earth ever had a million circulation. To have it said that a Socialist paper has the greatest circulation of any paper on earth, will be to direct attention of millions to the subject that would otherwise be unapproachable. We want the people to investigate. Astonish them at the showing, and they will read to see what the noise means. Next to casting a million votes, a million circulation to a Socialist paper will attract more attention than any other thing to the subject.

I am doing my part—all I know how. I have fitted up a great printing plant, costing many thousands of dollars. It is the only plant at the disposal of Socialists capable of handling a great business. The price of the Appeal is so low that all can use it. If you desire to see how low it is multiply the weight of a paper by fifty-two to get the weight of paper used in a year, then go to your local printer and get the cost of that much paper, add the postage and the labor, and the necessary postage of letters, heat, light, power, breakage—then add to this the wholesale cost of a watch that retails for \$35, and you will understand what I am trying to do. The Appeal is sustaining itself by an immense amount of commercial work. You are getting the benefit of it in the offer given in the campaign for a million circulation. Profit is not a factor in the matter.

Concentrated effort will accomplish more than divided effort. By concentration you have made the Appeal the greatest propaganda organ that ever existed. By still greater concentration you can make it the greatest paper on the face of the earth. Five thousand of you can do this. You can startle the world more than fifty thousand dividing their efforts. As a well-organized army of a few can overcome many times their number of unorganized people, so the Appeal Army, if I can infuse the right feeling and enthusiasm, can do more than all the other efforts that are put forth at a cost of many times the energy and money. If you will make the necessary sacrifice to enter and stay with this plan for a year, out of your effort will grow tens of thousands of earnest workers who will take up the work and push it along with increasing power.

If you will join five thousand strong NOW, the effect will be so marked in the results of the elections that precede 1904 that the real fight will then be between the Socialists and the republican party, the latter as the champion of the capitalists and trusts. You will have shortened the time of industrial slavery by years, and you will have written your name on the scroll of history in ineffaceable letters, you will have made the world wiser and better, you will have done more for your children and your neighbor's children than you could in any other manner have done. You cannot enter without some sacrifice. That is to be expected. Soldiers who do not expect to share the burdens of a campaign would be worth nothing.

Do you really desire to see Socialism established? Do you believe it will be a benefit to the human race? Are you willing to do your part in the bringing of it? Then join with the Appeal Army in the effort to force the subject to the attention of every citizen to Socialism. Make it such a great tower of agitation that it will attract the attention of the world. You can do this. No other aggregation of agitators can do this so quick. It will build up the political movement; it will create a sentiment that will support many Socialist papers; it is the means nearest at hand to use to lift the people from their dependency on the capitalist-owned wealth of the earth.

Some five hundred comrades have enrolled themselves in this call. Have you the WILL, the iron in your soul, to do something? Or are you one who desires something if others will GIVE it to you? Five thousand men and women are wanted to carry on this supreme effort of propaganda. Will you be one, or will you lag behind, hoping to benefit by the sacrifices of others? Brothers, be heroes in the strife, and send in your signature at once to the roll of volunteers.

To each worker who joins for the year's campaign and sends in five or more subscriptions each week for a year, will be presented with a beautiful gold-filled watch, warranted for twenty-five years, of special designed case, and full-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement, with an inscription beautifully engraved with the name of the worker and the cause for which it was presented—a souvenir, of useful, durable shape, one which posterity will cherish as an evidence that their father or mother or sister was one of the patriots who helped to establish the great and good government of Socialism, when it meant sacrifice to uphold it.

J. A. WAYLAND, High Private.

Pierpont Morgan's private yacht is called the Corsair. That is a French word, meaning Pirate. And even when the rich name their great yachts by their true character, the common people are too dull to understand. The Corsair is really a great iron warship, built almost as heavy as the cruisers of the government, and can in a few days be turned into a formidable armored ship. The coal strike prevented the vessel from getting fuel to steam out and meet the great King Morgan on his return the other day. So you see that labor can control the navies of the earth if they understand and will stick together. And by their votes for men they can refuse to supply pay and equipment to the militia and the army, that are always turned against them in every contest for their natural rights.

Public taxes are a mere nothing to the private taxes that a few of the people lay on the balance. Bands of barons have their collectors in every spot in the nation, gathering in the wealth produced by the people. Thousands of millions are thus being taken each year from the people without an equivalent. But "what are you going to do about it?"

The same old politicians are around, glad to see you making your votes to save the country again, by electing them to a fat office for another term. Fat job, little or no work. Where do you come in? What have your votes ever benefited you? What is your gain?

The price of coal has been advanced by the baron in New York to \$13 per ton. Do you wonder they have nothing to arbitrate? How do you like the effects of private capital?

A syndicate has been organized to buy all the hotels and boarding houses of note in Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Those that refuse to sell will be coerced in the usual trust manner. Who ever heard of anti-trust laws?

All the traffic on the Great Lakes, both freight and passenger, is to be owned and operated by a Morgan combine, capitalized at \$100,000,000. Whew! What a glorious, free country! Morgan owns the ocean, the lakes so fair; Morgan owns the planet, and will soon own the air.

The labor leaders in the strike express themselves as opposed to leaving the dispute to the court judges. They have been hit too hard and too often by the tools of capital that occupy judgeships to have much faith in the kind of justice they would get. How about voting the same tickets as the judges, voters?

Combinations of contractors are already forming to get the U. S. treasury in the matter of shutting out competition in the construction of the Panama canal. The whole thing is a clear graft for the rich who want to pilfer the people's treasury. But the people have so much wealth they don't know what to do with it, so let 'er go, Gallagher.

The Typographical National Convention voted down a resolution favoring Socialism, whereat the capitalistic papers are jubilant. But how strange they should vote against injunction while upholding with their votes the parties that issue them through their party judges! But "time," punishment and reason will bring the printers around to Socialism, just the same.

The coal baron who said that "no mine owner is under any moral or legal obligations to mine coal, strike or no strike, and that the mines were theirs to do with as they pleased, and that if the public goes cold it is the lookout of the public," elicits the statement from the Detroit Journal, (rep.) of August 14, that "such a position is making Socialists faster than sane argument can convince them of their error." Socialism seems to be in it.

The harvesting machine manufacturers have finally been co-operated with \$90,000,000 capital. Now the farmers will buy just where the trust decides and just such a machine as they decide and at just such a price as they decide—and won't that be grand? Some 10,000 traveling salesmen and clerks will be hunting for new jobs—just to prove the prosperity of the trusts of the country. The farmers have the majority of votes of the nation, but they prefer to vote the old tickets and get robbed.

A Russian duke and his party are "touring" this country. He got stuck on a chorus girl in Chicago, and wined and dined all the blondes in the troupe until nearly morning, drinking wine out of the slippers of the women. And you know the rest. It cost several thousand dollars, which money was wrung from the labor of the oppressed peasants of Russia. Great, free country, this! Free for dukes and royalty to spend their ill-gotten gains in debauchery. Like it? That is just what our millionaires do when they go to Europe. You pay their bills.

In Cologne, Germany, street car fares are 2-2-5 cents, children 1-1-5, while monthly tickets, good to ride as often as one likes, are only \$2.35, good over all lines. That is what public ownership does, but it does not benefit the working classes for the landlords at once raised the rents of the more cheaply reached suburbs. And that is just what will happen in this country when the public takes over the street cars. Still, it would show the masses how much better for them public ownership of all things would be, for then the houses would also belong to the public and the rent would not be increased.

New Hartford, Conn., formerly a thriving town of 3,500, is almost depopulated. The town was the home of the Cotton Duck trust, which closed and dismantled its factory last week, moving it to Alabama where it could get cheap labor and work the children fourteen hours a day. Whole streets are vacant, and property has no selling value. Trusts are a good thing sometimes—if they will get the great, free, American voting kings to do a little thinking. The trusts can make or break any place; they can destroy values of property in one place and increase them in another where they have previously bought cheap acres. How do you like 'em?

The coal operators met and unanimously decided that the men must submit to their terms or remain out. They have raised the price of coal high enough to make profit enough to offset the losses, and thus put on the public the burden of forcing the men, by starvation, to submit like whipped dogs—but maybe they will wake up a condition they will not be able to control. At the election this fall the men have an opportunity of electing men to office who will be able to put up a different kind of fight—one that controls the laws that control the ownership of the mines. If the miners vote the same old tickets, for the same old set of corporation servants, they will have to submit. The coal barons do not fear anything so much as the questioning of their right to own the mines and the railroads. Such incidents are little things that go to make up the struggle of the eternal, unconscious efforts of the laborers of the world for their natural rights.

As a class, the rich are gamblers, criminals. On a recent trip across the ocean young Vanderbilt and a number of others gambled all the way over, says a dispatch. Two sharpers got into the game, but the captain of the ship spotted them and turned them out of the cabin! The little gamblers, being too shrewd for the big fish, were not permitted to play! The rich must be protected! In the same paper with this account is another about the raiding of a woman's pool room in New York where rich women resort to bet on the races. The policemen kindly let most of them out of the room, arresting only six of about one hundred. But it shows the character of the rich. But having no honest work to do, of course they must find something to occupy the mind, and they gamble and do other things that would put the poor into prison or worse disgrace. And this is the way the wealth that the workers produce is squandered. There is no difference between these conditions and those of the corrupt courts of Europe. But we are a free and a great people.

### WHO IS THE DEGENERATE?

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, of the Nebraska University, made the following statement before the students of the Rockefeller college of Chicago the other day:

"Bachelors are moral degenerates. From them emanate most of the sin and shame of the world. They are lacking in mental and physical poise. The life of no individual is complete unless he or she have a life companion of the opposite sex. Providence intended that 'men and women should marry. The world was made for the family and not for the individual. The unmarried individual of marriageable age has no place in society nor in the scheme of the universe. Individuals who do not form legal ties with the opposite sex 'will form illegal ones. The world does not want that kind of ties. Marriage is a good thing. The great men and women of the world, the ones whose lives were symmetrical, and whose works were best for posterity, have 'been married.'"

You can build a very plausible lie on a half truth. A whole lie would live no force, so the cunning use a partial truth, and fashion wrong conclusions from it, that it may more effectually deceive or mislead. I desire to make a few remarks on this subject, with your kind permission and patience. In the first place, tho I am married, it is not true that bachelors are moral degenerates, but on the contrary are often the most moral and sacrificing of people—both male and female. And for this reason. Recently I talked with a young man of splendid character and physique. He told me that he loved a girl, whom I know to be a most estimable young lady, that he had been courting her for a long time, that she loved him and he loved her, but that he could scarcely make a living for himself, and they both hesitated about assuming the responsibilities of a family, and had delayed their marriage indefinitely, and that he hardly hoped for a turn in industrial conditions that would make him feel right in marrying. This condition applies to hundreds of thousands of SENSIBLE young men. Of course, the foolish will plunge into matrimony, because it is natural, regardless of the consequences, and we have much of the misery all about because of such foolish action. I have talked to young women who prefer to remain single, unless they can find a young man whom they can love and respect who can support them as a wife should be supported. If they have to raise a family, and wash the dirty linen of the rich for a living, they are wise in refusing to marry. It is not the place of the wife to support the family. But there are few young men who can support a family decently who are single, unless they have had to deny themselves conjugal felicity until they have little taste left for it.

Nor is it true that from bachelors emanate the moral leprosy that is so flagrant, especially in the cities, where the opportunity for living it brings less ostracism because less noticed. The moral leprosy of the nation is supported by men of means and family. Dr. Andrews is just as well aware of this as any person who has given the subject any thought. The nation's laws are made by men who support a larger number of fallen women than any other class of people. I mean that the prostitutes of Washington city are greater in proportion to population than in any other city, to say nothing of those who use a social standing to cover up their secret lives. The real cause of the increasing number of young men and women who do not marry is the social system that is gradually but surely taking away the opportunity for a living, and that system Dr. Andrews supports, and is therefore chief among those who are responsible for the condition which he assumes to deplore with crocodile tears. The only degenerates we have are the rich who make impossible, by private monopoly, for millions to safely assume the responsibilities of a family. One set of these parasites denounces men for marrying unless they have an income sufficient to insure them against want and misery, and another set denounces them for not marrying! But of such is the gospel of capitalism. It blows hot and cold with the same breath. Whatever effects we see, whatever of ills we have, are the outgrowth, the natural effect, of the social-industrial conditions and beliefs of the ruling classes. Those who do not rule can in no wise be held responsible for the effects produced by the conditions made by those who do rule. Dr. Andrews is one of the class that rules. He simply kicks against the effects of his own beliefs. And the moral evil-grows worse, and will continue to grow worse until the capitalism that Dr. Andrews upholds, is wiped off the earth. And there you are.

### 50,000 DIE OF FAMINE.

"Vienna, Aug. 7.—After a special investigation among the agricultural laborers in Eastern Galicia, the Neue Freie Presse draws a 'gloomy picture of the miserable conditions which led to the existing strike. The average mortality from famine for several years past, according to the Neue Freie Presse, aggregated 50,000. Laborers' wages range from eight to 'sixteen cents a day and women earn from four to eight cents a day. The peasants rarely taste 'bread, and exist chiefly on a soup, the principal ingredients of which are water and herbs'."

When you read such items in the daily press they make about as much impression on you as water on a duck's back. What do you care for what is occurring in Galicia or any other seaport? Such items teach the thoughtless nothing. But the thinker knows why. There has been plenty raised in that country during the past ages for all the people, even with their crude implements of industry. The cause of the famine is not because of drought, but because the land is owned by a few, and they take from the workers and squander it in riotous living, while those who produce it are left to starve. That is the cause of all alleged famines. The rich class in Galicia are just like the rich in this country; get their means in the same way; treat the workers the same way; are upheld by the workmen the same way; live in no greater splendor; commit no greater crimes. The working mules of Galicia are funny bipeds—so different from the American species!

The New Jersey Federation of Labor has demanded of the governor the removal of the inspectors of factories for refusing to enforce the child labor law. The members should vote for Socialists, and they would not have to pass such regulations. The child labor laws would be enforced if every employer in the country had to go to prison.

South Dakota Socialists hold state convention on the 26th.

A reader at Williamston, Mich., wants to know why all industries, if run by the government, would not be operated at a loss, just as the postal system is. The postal "loss" would be turned into millions of profit if it were not that the private interests controlling the railroads and mail ships get some \$40,000,000 a year for doing service that \$5,000,000 would be a high price for doing. The fault is not in the public doing the postal business, but that private enterprise bribes the postal officials to pay four to ten times a reasonable price for hauling mail. For instance, the government pays the railroad companies enough each six months for the USE of mail cars, to build and own every mail car in the nation. Would you say that the deficit is therefore because of the public hiring the employees in the mail service or bribery by the men who work for private profit? If the public owned the railroads and ships, who would pay out money to public officials to get those public officials to pay the public more for doing the public business? You see the absurdity? The existence of private ownership is a menace and a bribe against every public function. Rather would it not be better to say that private ownership is a failure, and results in the continual bribery of public officials? The postal business is run without a loss. It makes millions a year. The rich want these millions and bribe public officials to pay them five to fifty times a reasonable price for alleged services, and by this means legally steal these millions, and then stand up before the public and tell them that the postal system is run at a loss! But of such is the gall of those who loot the public. Men who overcharge will not hesitate to lie about it. The evidence in the postal steal has been given to the public by nearly every postmaster-general for the last fifty years. But the railroad lobby at Washington is more powerful than the administrations that have been there—republican and democratic—than the cabinet officer. If you were to build a house at a cost of a million and find it full of tenants who were paying good rents, and your agent should tell you that the property was not paying expenses because he paid the elevator boy 40% of all the money collected from rents, would you assume that the building was run at a loss or that the elevator boy and the agent had a stand-in? Well, that is just the way the postal system is run—only the elevator boy does more for 40% of the rent of the great building than the railroads and steamships do for the 40% of the postal receipts which they get. Only a foolish person believes that things are honest between the public officials and the railroad management.

Somebody said that history repeats itself. While not strictly true, effects at different periods closely resemble each other. Many years ago the North had chattel slavery; the people sold their slaves to the South, and then after a struggle freed them. The working people of the North, by reason of the education and influence of labor unions, compelled the enactment of laws regulating hours of labor, child labor, and other measures protecting the interest of the working class from the oppression and greed of the manufacturing barons. These measures were fought here, as in Europe, by the property class. The South, having more ignorant labor, has made no such laws, and the barons have been moving their great plants from the North and East to the South, where they could get cheap, ignorant labor, without restrictions. There, they are working men, women and children ten to fourteen hours a day for a wage so small that it barely holds soul and body together. "The poor, white trash" of the South is furnishing cheaper labor than chattel slavery, without the expense or capital of buying them. The intelligent labor of the North is up against the same old problem. They will have to meet the competition of this ignorant labor or sink to its level—or they will have to free the mills from the ownership of the barons. I see in the near future the conviction in the minds of the working class that they will no longer submit to the dictation, the struggle and the strife that private ownership of the tools they work with causes them. The argument used by the republicans of years ago was that unless chattel slavery was destroyed the free labor of the North would have to accept the same pay that the black man received, or else the black would do the work and they would be out of employment. The same old fight is still on. The struggle between the cheapest labor of the earth, when it is supplied with machinery, will have to be overcome by POLITICAL action. The mills will have to become the property of the working class. Slowly, but surely, this conviction is gaining ground among the workers. They have the power by their votes to make such laws governing property as they please. They are striking against the employers all over the country; the next thing they will do will be to VOTE against the employing class. And then will come the struggle. "History will repeat itself."

Millionaire Fair and his wife were killed speeding an auto. Nobody cares anything about their life, but a suit at law was at once instituted to determine which was killed first, the both were dead when first witnesses arrived. If the woman dies first, the millions will go to his people, but if he died first, the millions will go to her people! On the minute or two that the spark of life may have lingered longer in one or the other, makes some people rich or poor! Was anything ever more insane? What have these people, who will get the Fair millions, ever done for society, that they should be kept as lords? They have no ability, no genius. They have done nothing, yet millions will be showered on them. What stupidity of the millions who will have to pay the interest, rent and profits to these Fair legatees, to support a social system that compels them to keep up the farce! What's the difference in the effect, whether these legatees are only common citizens drawing millions a year or the heirs of some nobility drawing an income from their hide and tallow? Stupid; can you see nothing?

What would have been the effect if a workingman had attacked Attorney-General Knox, a member of the cabinet? The whole capitalistic press and all the police and all the militia would have been clamoring for his blood. He would have been denounced as an anarchist, and would have been arrested quicker than you could say "Jack Robinson." But it was three multi-millionaires! The rich can do no harm. They are above the law. They were not arrested. How long, Oh, how long, will working people remain stupidly blind to the way the country is run? Vote the old tickets, so the rich anarchists can do as they please!

### RUSSELL SAGE PREDICTS A REVOLT.

New York, Aug. 21.—In an interview printed today, Russell Sage says he does not agree with Pierpont Morgan regarding the consolidation and combination of all great interests.

"Combinations of all great industries are a menace to the government," he declares. "They are not only a menace, but are oppressors of the people. Should the era of combination ensue the American people will certainly revolt against them and if they do there will be financial ruin such as people never dreamed of in the history of the world."

John W. Gates, the sudden multi-millionaire has been talking for the crowd again. The who have inherited wealth or come from wealthy family never talk this way. They have read history, and are more discreet about their ill-gotten wealth. You might read the European papers all your life and you would never catch a member of their ruling family saying such things, tho they know them to be true. They fear to expose their methods to the masses, but our ruling class is more reckless and believe they are too powerful to be dethroned. And this will be a great factor bringing down the masses on them. Read this!

"In this age of combination there is no great chance for success per se as there was under the old condition, but for the young men of ability, ability of head or of hand, the percentage of profit will be much greater.

"The profits of production, will not be so widely distributed, but those who get them will get more per man than anybody ever got before.

"It is a pretty hard thing to say, but if majority of labor agitators can be bribed with an office, and once they get that give not the snap of their fingers for the men still in the heat of the furnaces or still in the flame of the forge.

"They talk about suppressing or doing away with gambling. They might as well try to away with the wind. Men have always gambled and always will, and if I had my way I license gambling as saloons are licensed. I do this because I think it's right.

Here you have it from one of the richest men that the rich are going to be richer and the poor poorer. If a Socialist says that he is denounced as a calamity howler, but here is a rich man saying the same thing as an evidence of prosperity! And what are you going to do about it? He tells you your children will not have the chance that you had had.

In the next sentence he says something that the members of labor unions should ponder over. There is much truth in the statement that public office has been the bribe that capitalists have used to get labor leaders to betray the men who have trusted them. Look at Powderly, at Sargent, and a hundred less lights. To others they gave tips that made them rich, and then trust to their sense of greed aroused to work against the masses. It will probably fall on deaf or unwilling ears but nevertheless, I feel like expressing this sentiment: That any member of a labor union who will take the appointment of an office, accept the nomination for an office at the hand of either the democratic or republican parties is an enemy of labor unions, an enemy of the masses, whether he realizes it or not. Every such person should be treated as an enemy. Only such men as are opposed to the system that elevates a Gates should be given any confidence by the masses who are to be made poorer by the system of combination that is the saddle riding the people to poverty.

The last sentence shows that gamblers are on the throne of power. Every fortune in the nation has been made by gambling. Trade a gamble. The man who puts his capital into business gambles that he can win out in the game at which 97 in 100 fail. The viler form of gambling are indulged in by the rich—betting on cards, dice, races—they are the principal forms of amusement. The poor are jailed for doing the same things.

Gates has told you some truths, if you have brain development enough to get some benefit from them.

The masses must be exceeding stupid to submit to such a rule as the men of the Gate stripe impose. And in the near future I predict they will not stand it. Great country, eh?

The San Francisco Call has made a caricature of Governor Gage, of that state, showing that he has had most costly furniture made in the penitentiary and had it shipped to his private ranch by the warden, thus appropriating the property of the state to his private use. If a Socialist had done such a thing, would there be a howl from ocean to ocean? But you see nothing in your papers about this capitalist governor's actions, do you? The felons in prison are honorable men to the official world would do what is here publicly charged. But such acts will continue so long as private capital continues. If the land were owned and operated by the public there would have been no incentive for an official to have committed such an act. It would have profited him nothing. So long as there is an incentive for crime it will be committed. From the exposes printed in the Call, a capitalist paper, it appears that the officials in charge of the state prison are far worse than the unfortunate that are confined inside. If the truth were known, like condition prevails in many other prisons. But why complain? Why not change the system that produces such conditions? Public capital in all things will prevent such crime, and nothing else will.

Comrade Toner was arrested for reading the first amendment to the Constitution on the streets of Baltimore August 15. The "business men" had complained. They did not want the people to listen to Socialism. They prefer a few dollars profit to liberty. But all the same their profit will go the way of the trust coffee shortly, and they will have neither profit nor liberty of speech. Such outrages only increase the iron in the movement and are a good advertisement. It goes to prove the contentment of Socialists that Constitution is trampled under foot and that the lawless are in the high places.

Do not waste any piece of Socialist literature. Put it in the hands of some brother.



THE BURDEN OF CAPITALIZATION.

The San Francisco Examiner recently printed a financial statement compiled by an expert accountant from the Investment Guide of Henry Clews & Co., relative to the indebtedness of corporations.

One hundred and twenty-three industrial companies ranging from one-horse enterprises of not over a million in stock, up to the United States steel corporation of over a billion, draw dividends from the patient workers of America to the following tune:

Table with 2 columns: Stock type and Amount. Includes Preferred stock, Common stock, and Bonds.

Total \$5,584,805,848.

In addition to this there are something like eighty railroad corporations the debts of which are summarized below:

Table with 2 columns: Stock type and Amount. Includes Preferred stock, Common stock, and Bonds.

Total \$19,118,001,267.

Combining these summaries of industrial and railroad debts, we have the following:

Table with 2 columns: Stock type and Amount. Includes Preferred stock, Common stock, and Bonds.

Total \$15,702,807,115.

A 5% dividend on this total would call for an annual contribution from the productive industries of the country of \$785,140,355.

Assuming a population of 75,000,000 in the United States, these debts are equivalent to a mortgage on each man, woman and child in the country of \$209.37.

The pro rata contribution of each man, woman and child for the above interest charge is \$10.46.

A BABY BORN TODAY IN THE UNITED STATES IS MORTGAGED FOR THE PAYMENT OF \$209.37 ON THE STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE WALL STREET MARKET ALONE. This does not include his share of the other debts of the country, federal, state, municipal or private.

BUILDING RAILROADS AND FORTUNES. The process is a simple one. A gang of adventurers get together and secure a franchise for a railroad. They find that the railroad can be built and equipped for say \$20,000,000. If only moderately avaricious they issue \$20,000,000 of stock and \$20,000,000 of bonds. The bonds are sold on the market, and from the proceeds the road is completed, while the stock is divided among the gang, and represents their profits in the transaction, upon which they draw dividends from the long-suffering public.

The simplest way of dividing the spoils is for the members of the railroad company to organize a construction company among themselves. They then give themselves the contract for building and equipment, thereby keeping all the business to themselves and making it possible to issue bonds in excess of the original cost, and to keep their shady transactions from the public.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION. The most successful financial balloon of this sort in the history of the world is found in the case of the United States steel corporation. The books and accounts of this corporation are closed to the public, and the most enterprising investigator cannot get at the inside facts of their organization.

Competent observers have estimated that the actual cost of the property owned by the steel trust is not much in excess of \$250,000,000. It is probable that the foundries, railroads and steamers that it owns could be replaced for much less than that sum. The mines which it owns could not be replaced, but if others should be discovered the entire plant of the giant corporation could doubtless be duplicated for little more than \$250,000,000.

On this foundation of approximately true value the genius of its promoter has raised the following edifice of capital:

Table with 2 columns: Stock type and Amount. Includes Common stock, Preferred stock, and Bonds.

Total \$1,319,560,200.

All of which goes to show that this enterprise is capitalized at a figure well towards three times its actual value. How the great American people do delight to pay dividends on wind and water!

INCREDIBLE RICHES. The simple figures of the capitalization of these corporations is beyond the power of man to realize.

We put it into figures and say that the corporate industries are listed at \$5,584,805,848. We say that the railroads whose stocks and bonds are sold on the exchange represent a total of \$19,118,001,267. And we set down the total at \$15,702,807,115.

But when we put this down in black and white, the figures are scarcely more definite than big adjectives. They are enormous, gigantic vast, immense, but they can convey no clear idea to the mind of the one who looks at them.

How can we compare them? How shall they be made definite?

Let us see if there is not some standard of comparison.

Well, those who have traveled across the continent have some idea of the vastness of the United States. Let them remember what they have seen and make allowance for the far greater part they have not seen, of buildings, of railroads, of manufacturing plants, of mines and ships and forests, and all the multitudinous forms of property.

The census office, too, surveyed all these things in 1900, and lumping in the land values found \$91,200,000,000 of property in the United States. Wall street then shows a capitalization equal to 17% of the total property of the United States. If the securities represent solid values, one dollar in every six in the United States is represented by and controlled by Wall street.

Take the census figures of 1860. The true valuation of property in the United States at that date was \$16,159,616,000. The total property of the country lands, railroads, buildings, the great cities and the humble villages, the farms and the manufacturing plants—all forms of wealth and property then in existence—was but \$450,000,000 more than the securities listed now on the Wall street exchange.

Take the total property shown by the census of 1860. The census officials could find only \$7,125,780,000 altogether. The true value of everything in the country fifty years ago was less than half of the capitalization now controlled in that little fraction of ground in New York city.

Take another way of reckoning it. Suppose that all these securities—these debts on the

properties of which they stand—were turned into silver dollars and placed end to end. They would make a line 369,000 miles long—a line long enough to reach to the moon and half way back.

THE PROMOTER'S MODE OF WORK.

The following explanation of the method of financing a trust is given by W. H. Harper's "Handbook on Trusts."

How is a trust financed?

It may be explained in the words of Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, addressing the American Economic Association, at Ithica, December 27-29, 1899, on "The Financing of Trusts."

"Let us assume that the promoter has secured options upon the plants, assets and good will of ten separate manufacturing concerns, for which he is to pay under the terms of his options \$5,000,000 in cash and \$6,000,000 in preferred stock and \$4,000,000 in common stock of a new company of \$20,000,000 capital (half preferred stock) to be formed to acquire the entire plants, stock and other assets, good will, etc., of the ten concerns specified, and to have when formed at least \$1,000,000 of working capital."

Where does the promoter raise the money?

As soon as these options are in his definite shape the promoter goes to some financial house or firm of private bankers for assistance in raising the \$4,000,000 of cash which the plan requires. He presents the facts as to his options and the program, and proposes that if they will arrange a syndicate to underwrite or guarantee the purchase of \$4,000,000 of preferred stock and \$4,000,000 common stock for \$4,000,000 in cash, he will give them a commission of 5,000 shares of the common stock of the company. The bankers give the entire project careful investigation, usually employing experts and accountants to report upon the facts as to the business and profits of the constituent companies. If the result is satisfactory, the promoter gets a favorable answer and the bankers become the managers of an underwriting syndicate."

What does the underwriting syndicate do?

"In carrying out this part of the program the bankers proceed to lay the matter before the individuals or companies to whom they desire to offer an interest in the marketing of the stock. This is naturally done by submitting copies of a syndicate agreement, reciting that the subscribers agree to purchase at par the number of shares of preferred stock set opposite their respective names, receiving as a bonus an equal amount of common stock—but the whole conditioned upon there being an aggregate subscription equal to the \$1,000,000 to be raised. If this amount is over-subscribed, some subscriptions are either thrown out or cut down. If it is not subscribed the project has to be abandoned or modified. In some cases the desired end is sought by a public announcement of the terms on which the subscriptions will be received."

What is in order after subscription and incorporation?

"If the entire \$4,000,000 is subscribed, the next step is to require the payment of the subscriptions allotted. This gives the syndicate managers \$4,000,000 cash which the plan requires. The new company is then incorporated with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000 preferred and \$10,000,000 common stock, of which perhaps \$5,000,000 of the common stock is paid up at once; and on this the company begins business at once with a regular board of directors. The stockholders owning this first \$5,000,000 of stock (fifty shares), then vote to authorize the increase of the capital to the amount fixed in the certificate of incorporation and approve the issue of all the additional stock in a block to John Doe, the promoter, in exchange for the various plants, assets, etc., and the \$1,000,000 cash which the new company was to acquire. Then by simultaneous transactions John Doe gets the \$10,000,000 preferred stock and \$9,995,000 common stock; of this \$6,000,000 of the preferred stock and \$4,000,000 of the common stock is passed on to the owners of the original companies; \$4,000,000 of cash is passed to the syndicate, whereupon it turns over to John Doe the \$4,000,000 of cash, which he in turn uses to pay the cash required by the options and that which is to go into the treasury of the new company; at the same time the titles to the various properties are passed to the new company. John Doe then finds himself—after turning over to the banking house which formed the syndicate the 5,000 shares of common stock agreed upon as commission for their services—the possessor of 14,959 shares of common stock, of the par value of \$1,495,000."

In his interesting chapter on "Promoter and Financier," in "The Trust Problem," by Prof. J. W. Jenks, the writer says that testimony before the Industrial Commission seemed to show that in the organization of the Standard Oil Refining and Distributing company, for each \$100,000 cash value secured the promoter received \$150,000 in common stock. Moreover, the seller who entered the combination received \$100,000 in preferred and \$100,000 in common, at the same ratio, and \$100,000 preferred and \$150,000 common, went to the underwriters. So each \$100,000 of cash valued property was presumed to earn dividends on \$600,000. "Would the attempt to do this put prices up, especially if the organization had some monopolistic power?" asks Prof. Jenks.

How is the stock issued to the public?

"In planning the details of the various consolidations there has been great diversity. In some cases there has been only a single kind of stock—common stock. Such, for example, are the Standard Oil company and the Amalgamated Copper company, both among the largest of the so-called trusts. In most cases, however, there have been two kinds of stock, preferred and common—frequently evenly divided in amount between the two. When put out to the public through a syndicate the preferred stock has usually been offered at par with a bonus of an equal amount, or 60%, 75%, or 80% in common stock. In the terms on which the preferred stock is issued, there is equal diversity. So far as one can generalize, it might perhaps be said that the most general plan has been to issue a 6% or 7% preferred stock, preferred not only as to dividend named, but as to assets as well."

How may the preferred stock be further protected?

"In some cases the position of the preferred stock has been made exceptionally strong. Take, for example the preferred stock of the Royal Baking Powder company, which under the plan there followed is allowed no voting power or representation in the management so long as the quarterly dividends of 6% per annum are regularly and promptly paid. If there should be a default in the payment of that dividend, the entire voting power and management pass from the common to the preferred stockholders. This provision thus leaves the preferred stock-

holders in much the same position as if their interest was represented by bonds—but without the difficulty, expense and delay of foreclosure in case of default in payment of interest."

How are trusts the stronger for having no bonded debt?

"In the most of the recent consolidations there has been included no bonded debt. This I believe to be wise, in as much as it leaves the company with no fixed charges, and thus in a much stronger position in a period of depression than it would occupy if it were obliged to meet the interest on a large amount of bonds. Because of this infrequent use of bonds in the consolidations which have been made in the industrial field, the first long-continued period of depression will not produce the abundant crop of reorganizations that has in the past attended depression in the railroad field."

What determines the capitalization of trusts?

"In the issue of common and preferred stocks in the capitalization of the corporations we are considering, an attempt has frequently been made to limit the preferred stock to the value of the actual tangible assets turned over to the new company, real estate, plants, tools, machinery, stocks of goods, working capital, etc., leaving the common stock to cover the value of the 'good will,' expected earnings, expenses of promotion, etc."

HOW DOES IT STRIKE YOU?

After such a revelation as the above does it appear at all strange that the men who use their wits and impose upon the credulity of the working people should own yachts and automobiles, spend their summers at Newport or in Europe and at all times exhibit contempt for the easy slaves who maintain them in luxury that would shame an old-world potentate? Did it ever occur to you that the funds necessary for one Harry Lehr to wine and dine the monks of Newport are contributed by you thro such channels as these? Scratch your heads, ye who believe in democracy and republican institutions, and see if it is not about time to have a little true democracy injected into the industries of America.

To Memorize Commandments.

Cable to Milwaukee Sentinel (reep)

Rome, Aug. 16.—The city of Reggio Emilia, whose administration has passed into the control of Socialists, has adopted the following ten commandments for school children to memorize:

- 1. Love thy schoolmates, for they will be thy co-workers for life.
2. Love knowledge, the bread of intellect. Cherish the same gratitude towards thy teachers as towards thy father and mother.
3. Make every day thou livest the occasion for some good and beneficial deed. Always sow the seeds of kindness.
4. Honor good men and true women; esteem all men as equals; bend the knee to no one.
5. Do not bear hatred to anybody; do not insult people. The word "revenge" shall not be in thy vocabulary, but stand up for thy rights and resist oppression.
6. Do not be a coward. Stand by the weak and respect and love justice.
7. Remember that all goods of this world are the products of labor. Whoever takes the good things of this world without giving their equivalent in labor robs the diligent of their just dues.
8. Exercise thy mind. Observe and think and try to ascertain the truth of all things. Believe in nothing mysterious, in nothing unreasonnable. Use no deception either towards thyself or others.
9. Do not assume that to be patriotic, one must hate other nations or glory in war. War is a relic of barbarism.
10. Let it be thy purpose in life to hasten the day when all men, as free citizens of a free state, live in peace and happiness, in true brotherhood.

Coming of Millennium.

Washington Star, July 31.

"In one year's time there will be a great war between the world powers, and in three years we will witness the coming of the millennium."

This startling prophecy, it is declared, was a short time ago made by a male child only three months old, born in a small village near Warsaw, Russia. Mr. S. Berlin, a Seventh street merchant, recently received a letter from his father in Russia relating the incident. According to the letter the mother left her home for a few moments and told her seven year old daughter to look after the babe.

For some reason the little girl became frightened and began to cry, when according to the letter, she was startled to hear the three months old baby address her plainly with the words: "Don't cry, mamma will be back soon." This unexpected speech from such a source scared the girl still more, and she ran out of the house in search of her mother, to whom she related the incident. The mother immediately went into the baby and began questioning him, and finally the boy spoke again and said: "Send for the rabbi."

The rabbi was immediately called, and several of the neighbors who had noticed the excited state of affairs about the house, also dropped in to ascertain the cause of the commotion. When the rabbi entered the room where sat the prodigy the baby refused to speak until he and the rabbi were left alone, and when the room had been cleared, it is said, he gave utterance to the prophecy mentioned previously.

A few days after Mr. Berlin received his letter with the story of the wonderful child, another gentleman in Washington received a letter from a different party relating the same incident as that told in the first letter. It is said that the prediction has created great consternation among the Jews of Russia, as naturally it was calculated to do.

The Seattle Times gives account of the suicide of Mrs. Allie Pearson. Poverty drove her to it in preference to a life of shame. Great civilization. Country prosperous. Everybody happy. Opportunity for everybody. Whooop 'em up!

One of the amusing curses of this alleged civilization is the fellow with shabby clothes and living in a rented shanty, claiming that the country is prosperous and the conditions the best that he ever saw.

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Winning the Great Coal Trade to Socialism.

By Morrison I. Swift.

Great movements spread largely by example. People who ignored them when they were small are led to study them when they attract numbers. Hence, Socialism will spread with increasing speed when it shall have gained some conspicuous victories.

It is time that Socialism in this country should begin to gather in adherents on a large scale. Each day testifies to the swelling power of capital, insipid to the growing union of labor. This is an ominous fact, and as yet nothing adequate shows itself to face the triumphant insolence of trusts. The trust monsters own congress, senate and president. The president sends his daughter and goes himself to Newport, to be stroked and patronized by the insatiable band of millionaires who gather there to display their pirated wealth.

Labor is a political union, understanding its purpose, and resolved upon Socialism, can oppose itself to the huge monopoly of wealth. But it must soon show itself strong. Unbridled power only fears strength, although Socialism is right, enthroned power cares nothing for that; it despises right.

The moment, however, that Socialism can show a dangerous and menacing strength at any point at the ballot box, you will witness the cruel, soulless monster capitalism, quake in its shoes. The unlettered Pierpont Morgan will buy books to learn what Socialism is. Rockefeller will cease praying and robbing long enough to look in the dictionary at the word Socialism. The tyrant powers fear action on the part of the people, and far above all they fear action at the ballot box.

It is now within our grasp to give consolidated capital the first great shock of Socialism. The coal miners have been lashed by their masters until they quiver in every limb, and their flesh is bleeding and raw. Serenely sit these masters now and say to them: "Unconditional surrender; back to your pits and be curs just as you were before, and then you may live. Otherwise, die, if God wills and you cannot get work elsewhere. God's will is ours, in this matter, and our will is God's."

These men now see that they have neglected their great savior, the ballot. They are turning to it, but how shall they use it? Here they are at sea, or they are led by the ignorant and blind, or by the designing. Some say, endorse the candidates of each great party who promise to serve us. But this is a threadbare way and always ends in sorrow. Others say, create an independent labor party—and this is now being undertaken here in Wilkesbarre. But this also lands in grief, for such a party has no thorough going principles, and those whom it elects—if it elects any—fall among the skillful schemers of the old parties at the state capital or at Washington and are foiled and deceived, or even bribed, to attempt nothing.

The miners are not blind to this, but there are those who want nominations, and are eager to organize them on this footing, and they will get a following.

This, then, is the situation, and it shows both Socialism's remarkable chance to score its altogether greatest success thus far, as well as the alert and earnest work that is imperative to accomplish it.

The greatest kindness that can be done the miners at the present juncture is to send effective exponents of Socialism among them. They will receive material food, but they will not receive mental and spiritual food unless it is furnished to them by the Socialists. The mine workers' officers are heavily overworked with an herculean task, doing all that they can. Their labors must be sustained and supplemented. Socialist speakers exhort the miners to stand fast in their strike and to be loyal to their union if the battle lasts a year, and at the same time they implant the Socialist ideal, which arouses a new motive, a new inspiration, a new determination. Those who send Socialist speakers here contribute to the miners the great needed gift at this time, a broader vision and a deeper, firmer resolve.

Hence, in view of the great results that can be immediately accomplished, I think it right to urge Socialists to temporarily withdraw their funds for propaganda from other fields and to concentrate them upon this prepared strike field, or if the anthracite men are won over, the bituminous men will quickly follow, and then other great trades will fall into line and Socialism will march forward from that time on with irresistible strides.

It is needless to wait longer for large achievements. Let us reach out and secure them now by wise application of the forces at our command. With one enormous industry turned to Socialism for an example, the whole working class of the nation can be rapidly brought to the same stand.

The practical work for accomplishing this is simple. If every Socialist local in the country will raise a few dollars to apply to sending speakers and organizers into the anthracite field, a sufficient number can be kept here until election time to have repeated meetings in every place, which is the only way that great results can be obtained. To hold a single meeting in a village, and then for several weeks to leave it alone, is to permit the first enthusiasm to die out.

All the workers who are here warmly agree to what I am writing on this point. Blow after blow must be struck in rapid succession. Then the work will speedily grow. There will come in the minds of all a solid understanding, which is necessary if converts are to stick.

Last of all, consider the republican campaign funds that will soon be here, and the democratic inducements. How are these to be combated without a strong force of workers? If we can get in our work first, much will be gained. If ten new speakers were already on their way here to begin work tomorrow, many Socialist votes would be saved, which are likely to be lost. Each day now counts heavily.

Imagine the dread in which the masters will hold the miners if they are brought to embrace Socialism. The moral effect of it, to say nothing of the practical results through legislative action, would be equal to ten strikes. For it means the discharge of the coal owning despots.

CIRCULATION OF FALSEHOODS ABOUT THE STRIKERS. The strike and the strikers are continually misrepresented to the outer world by the newspapers. Yesterday's affair at Durysa is a sample. The Publishers' Press sent out word from Scranton that "the bloodiest encounter of the strike occurred this afternoon at Durysa, when twelve men were shot, two deputies and ten strikers." It appears this morning that one was shot in the leg and two were bruised by beating. The power of the newspaper man, now in this region, to tell untruths, is beyond conception. And strange to say, their lies are always against the strikers.

deserve complete victory. Although the soldiers are here to enjoy a free picnic, there has been almost no violence. Than this military lark, nothing could be more amusing. General Gobin draws \$15 a day for his part of the spree, the common soldiers \$1.50 a day. They are having a splendid outing at the expense of the state. The total cost of these loafers is nearly \$1,600 a day.

The attacks made by Father O'Reilly, of Shenandoah, on the United Mine Workers, are not received in a friendly manner by the miners. He called the leaders "evil doers," and told the people to "wash their stained hands free from this organization." A Father in Philadelphia recently said: "Priests of the Catholic church are trust leaders of popular movements in the sense of being sensible advisers." At the same time one reads of Schwab giving \$1,000,000 to the Altoona diocese to found a costly cathedral, including an episcopal residence. Can there be any connection between these opinions and the rich employers' gifts?

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 15, 1902.

About Incentive.

A most damnable and debasing lie, is the idea persistently circulated that money and the hope of selfish gain is the only incentive to effort. The best work done by human beings is done without hope of personal reward, and those who continually cry that the removal of necessity will stop progress and enervate the race, only advertise in themselves a venal and mercenary nature common to degenerates.

The items below were all clipped from the New York World of July 31, and without comment show for themselves that there are yet motives more potent than the disgusting greed of commercialism.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 30.—A passenger train on the Erie railroad this afternoon struck a band wagon which was conveying the Ithaca baseball club to Suburban Park. The driver of the wagon, Charles H. Lewis, colored, could have saved himself, but his only thought was for the others, and he stuck to his seat and called to them to jump. Had he not done so he easily could have sprung out of danger, but as it was, he was killed. Six others were badly injured and all the rest were shaken up and bruised.

Mary Reilly, wife of Patrick Reilly, a Hoffman House cabman who lives at No. 259 Seventh avenue, cleaned house with naphtha yesterday.

She had proceeded as far as the room in which was the baby's crib when she was called away. An instant later there was a scream from the baby and a flash of flame shot up. The mother threw her head and apron over her face and dashed to the rescue of her little one. She picked up the child, carried it thro the flames to the kitchen and then fell helpless. Neighbors ran in and the firemen came a moment later. The child was unharmed, and Mrs. Reilly, the badly burned, will recover.

Washington, N. J., July 30.—James Bennett, a miner, saved last night the life of his 10-year-old son on a railroad bridge near Oxford, but was himself ground beneath the wheels of an engine and instantly killed.

Bennett and his boy lived alone in Oxford, the mother and two children having died a year ago. Last evening they went to Pequest Furnace, and on their return were crossing the bridge, when they heard a train approaching. Bennett gave the boy a push, which sent him into the shallow water below, and at almost the same instant the father was run over and his severed body dropped into the stream. The boy, now homeless, will be cared for by the county authorities.

The heroine of Bath Beach is 14-year-old Genevieve McFlige, who yesterday morning saved Llewellyn Rosenfeld, aged 10, from drowning. The girl has already earned a reputation as a swimmer. She lives with her father and mother at the Hotel Bensonhurst.

With the Rosenfeld boy she went into the water and swam to a raft a considerable distance from shore. A few minutes later the boy set out to return alone, but before he had gone one hundred yards he was seized with a cramp. He yelled for help, and Genevieve, who had been the only one to hear his cries, dived into the water immediately and swam rapidly toward him, reaching him as he was sinking. She supported the boy for nearly five minutes, until a life saver reached them in a boat.

The girl, also much exhausted, soon recovered, and accepted with great modesty applause and congratulations when the rescue became known.

Bellefontaine, Ohio, July 29.—In attempting to rescue Earl Nodham, a drowning boy, today the Rev. W. H. Leatherman, pastor of the Methodist church at Degraff, lost his life. Thirty boys of the clergyman's church were at a picnic. Young Nodham went in swimming and was seized with cramps. Without a moment's hesitation the minister sprang into the water and tried to rescue the lad, but sank with him. Mr. Leatherman was 35 years old. He leaves a widow and two children.

Eight-year-old Freddie Ruchs, of No. 102 Oliver street, Newark, gave up his life last evening while vainly trying to save Harry Gans, a companion of the same age, who lived at the corner of Oliver and McWhort streets.

Ruchs, Gans and several companions had spent the afternoon playing on a raft in Devil's creek, on the Newark meadows. The tide rose. Realizing that they were likely to be carried out to the bay, the boys began to jump and wade ashore, altho in some places the water was dangerously deep. Ruchs and Gans at first feared to jump, but seeing they were drifting surely into the bay, finally made the leap. They both sank, and Ruchs was the first to reappear. He could swim a little, and was about to strike out for land when Gans came to the surface and screamed for help. Ruchs turned toward him and tried to help him to the raft, but was unable, and Gans did not rise again. Ruchs then attempted to reach the raft himself, but his strength failed him, and with a wild cry for help, he, too, sank.

The boys' companions who watched them drown, ran shouting for help. Several railroad men responded and searched for the bodies. They found Ruchs, but he was dead. It is feared Gans' body was carried out into the bay.

A comrade writes that CIVILIZATION AVALANCHED is the best thing that Stephen Maybell ever wrote. What do think about it? Postpaid, 20 cents.



Without any money, under Socialism, how could I travel in foreign countries?—A Reader, Newark, Cal.

The same as one does now. By having a credit exchangeable for the current funds of any other nation. The bankers row do it, but under Socialism the U. S. industrial government would do it. American money is not used in Europe, nor foreign money here. We ship gold, silver, lead and other products of field, mine and shop. When they arrive in Europe, or Asia, or Africa, they are sold and credit taken for them in the currency of those countries. This is credited to the American shippers in an agreed ratio with the money of the U. S. and cancelled by like shipments of foreign goods to this country, which when they arrive here are translated on the market into American current funds or terms of value. This can better be done by the government than by bankers—for the stability of a government is really at the bottom of all such commercial operations of exchange. I might ask, with a tinge of sarcasm, how much you travel in Europe now? How many working people ever get able to travel in Europe under the present industrial system? Under Socialism any citizen could so travel part of the time, for the credit used would represent the wealth produced by his or her labor and would not take any more produce to travel in Europe than at home. The U. S. government would own all the ships that carried our commerce, and they would be usefully employed, instead of spending hundreds of millions on war vessels that carry neither commerce nor travelers, but carry only destruction to the people at home to maintain them and to people against whom they are sent. The people have been trained to believe that government is something that can do nothing for the common people—that it is something separate and apart from them. This is what all governments ARE, but not what they ought to be or what they will be. They are used by the rich for their pleasure and profit. This is just as true of the U. S. as it is of the governments of Russia or Turkey. Yes, under Socialism, the common people who make this nation great, will be able to travel in Europe. Only the rich can do this now—the rich who live idle, useless and often the vilest lives.

Spending of Chinese women's feet. Very foolish habit, you think. As had as wearing ear-rings, nose rings, or lip rings, isn't it? The feet become almost useless by being thus lacerated, losing their action, elasticity and life. On the same line of method that we treat our own feet, tho. What would your neighbors think of you if you were to go down town bare-footed? Probably think you were insane, or too miserly or poor to own a pair of shoes. And yet your feet were made to walk on, and it ought to be considered no more a disgrace to go bare-footed than to go bare-handed. If you are VERY poor it is not considered much of a disgrace on you—for you are considered very lacking in grace if you are very poor. You are considered a goddess sort of individual—for money being the god worshipped by the people, and you having none of the god, you are beyond further disgrace. Such is the mental effect of custom. Few people rise high enough mentally to look at the things about them and see them as they really are. It is that mental lack of development that prevents the people seeing the causes of the ill conditions surrounding them. They grow up and see people owning the necessities of life of the human family, and they think it is the natural order of things, instead of an artificial order created for the exploitation of the many by the few. It is unnatural that a few men should be considered the owners of all the coal buried in the earth, but the masses think the few have a right to it! If the air were possible of monopolizing, they would think the same thing of the air. All the industrial relations of the human family today are as unnatural, as absurd and MORE injurious to the full development of the race than the custom of the Chinese women cramping their feet. But the people today no more realize that than the Chinese women realize the foolishness of their habits of thought. What do you think? Or do you think at all, or only think you think?

Senator Hanna is very much in evidence as a "friend of labor," and loses no opportunity to tell it. The czar of Russia also claims that he is a friend of the working people of Russia and that those who do not agree with him are public enemies, and the worst friends that the Russian working classes can have. The emperor of Germany is another shining example. The rich fly from one deception to another to control the working class. They have been controlling and robbing labor for thousands of years by pretending to be his friend. Hanna has his millions by just that process, and of course is playing the same old game. The working people who are deceived by the alleged friendship of such men, are of course to be pitied, for they are helpless. The rich fear two things—the votes of the poor and the mob. The votes they control by lies and misrepresentation, and the mob they control by the rifle diet. And "everything is quiet along the Polomac tonight."

Discontent pervades every nation. The people are looking for some deliverer from their bondage to monopolists.

THE LANDLADY'S SON.

Set Right by a Boarder.

Most people are creatures of habit. The person who thinks he cannot get along without his morning drink of coffee is pretty hard to convince unless he is treated like Mrs. Clara Hoffman of Portland, Ore., treated her landlady's son. She says: "Having suffered with stomach trouble for several years I determined to discontinue the use of coffee and try Postum Food Coffee."

"I carefully followed directions for making and the result was a beverage very pleasing to the taste. I induced my husband to give it a trial and soon noticed the improvement."

"He complained of heart trouble" but as he drank coffee I felt sure that this was the cause. It proved to be so, for after having used Postum for a short time his "heart trouble" completely disappeared.

"Last year we went east and while there boarded with a private family. Our landlady complained of sleeplessness and her son of obstinate stomach trouble. It was a plain case of coffee poisoning in both. Knowing what Postum had done for me I advised a trial but the son declared he wanted none of that 'weak watery stuff.' Well I had been making Postum Coffee for myself and husband and next morning I offered him a cup and he drank it not knowing what it was. Well, I said, 'You seem to like Postum after all.' 'What,' he exclaimed, 'that was not Postum, why that tasted fine. Mother if you learn to make it like this I will always drink it.' The next morning she watched me and I explained the importance of allowing it to boil long enough. After that we all drank it regularly and our landlady and her son soon began to get well. They continued its use after we returned home and recently wrote me that they are improving daily."

"Carpen's Union No. 78, Troy, N. Y., has declared for political Socialism, and instructed its delegates to the national convention to work for such action by that body. It also instructed that its official paper should teach Socialism. It's coming!"

"The Socialists are developing so much strength in Idaho that the democrats are in a state of panic."

"Appeal subscription cards will be received for Wayland's Monthly."

WAYLAND'S MONTHLY

For August is a mine of good things for propaganda. Its leading articles are: "What is Socialism," "Men and Monkeys," "Feudalism or Individualism," "An Oriental Picture of the United States," "Socialism and Farmers," "Sugar as an Educator," "Prosperity, Panics and Socialism," "Lincoln's Paragraphs," and a large amount of current comment.

The September number will be largely original matter that will not appear in the Appeal. Will mail you 50 copies for \$1.00. Distribute them among your neighbors. Per Copy Five Cents.

Doubling the Peril.

The clipping below shows how the public is served under this delightful system of competition and private monopoly. The welfare of employes and the safety of patrons is nothing to a management that must have dividends:

The statement is made that the motorman responsible for the collision on the elevated railroad in Brooklyn had been on duty continuously for twenty-six hours without sleep. One motorman is quoted as saying:

"We frequently work twenty hours at a stretch without minding it. I have worked forty hours at a stretch from Saturday until Monday. The company lets us do it, and the men are anxious to earn the money."

If these statements are true the company is doubly culpable. It is inviting accident to have only one man in the motor box. But on Saturday and Sunday when the trains are jammed to their utmost capacity, when they are run at shortest headway, to intrust the lives of hundreds of passengers to a motorman whose senses are numbed from the lack of sleep is nothing short of criminal. Passengers in this "accident" declare that the colliding trains were in plain view of each other, and the signal lights to them, two hundred yards before the crash.

Safety of the traveling public demands two men in the motor box. Common sense requires that they be not permitted to work such long hours. If the company will not voluntarily learn the lesson taught by the recent collision, prompt legislative action should teach it to them.—New York World.

A Heritage of Mankind.

When the biggest tree known to exist in the world was discovered in the mountains of Fresno county, Cal., the other day, the dispatches announced that it would not be cut down because it was just inside a government reservation. The implication was that if it had been just outside it would have gone to the lumber mill—or rather a lumber mill would have gone to it.

Consider for a moment the full atrocity of such a crime. That tree is 350 feet high and 51 feet in diameter six feet above the ground. It would have dwarfed the fallen Campanile of Venice both in height and in bulk, and when the Venetian bell-tower first looked out upon the Adriatic, a thousand years ago, the Sierran giant was already a hoary patriarch. It was a contemporary of the trees that marked the crater of Vesuvius before the pent-up fires burst forth upon Pompeii. It was flourishing in maturity when Pericles watched the building of the Parthenon, and it was a brother to the cedars of Lebanon that Hiram's workmen wrought into the temple of Solomon. But to a part of our advanced civilization its chief distinction is that it could be sawed into lumber enough to load five freight trains of fifty cars each.

The Campanile of Venice can be rebuilt, but a gardener who wished to duplicate a tree like that in California would have to sit up five thousand years to do it. Happily that particular tree is safe, but many others, hardly less majestic, have already been sacrificed to the doctrine that "a man may do what he likes with his own." Is it not about time to set some limits to that doctrine, when doing what one likes with one's own means inflicting irreparable loss upon mankind?—New York World.

"In every country there is a satisfied class—too satisfied to care. They are like the angels in heaven who are never disturbed by the miseries of the earth. They are too happy to be generous. This satisfied class asks no questions and answers none. They believe the world is as it should be. All reformers are simply disturbers of the peace. When they talk low they should not be listened to; when they talk loud they should be suppressed. The truth is today what it always has been, what it always will be. Those who feel are the only ones who think. The capitalist comes forward with his specific. He tells the laborer that he must be economical, and yet under the present system economy would only lessen wages. Under the great-law of supply and demand every saving, frugal, self-denying workingman is unconsciously doing what little he can to reduce the compensation to him and his fellows. The slaves who did not run away helped to fasten the chains of those who did."—R. G. Ingersoll.

Five hundred thousand immigrants from Italy, Austria, and Hungary came to this country last year. They will find the soldier and rifle diet employed by their masters here just as they did in the old country. They have not bettered their condition much, as the condition in the mines as told in the daily dispatches prove. The capitalists induce them to come by flaming advertisements of great wages and quick fortunes being made by working people in this country. The poor people do not know anything about this country but they will make stout strikers against the system. The men who leave their country to better their condition are likely to get mad when they find they have been duped and swindled. Where are we at?

Mark Hanna's statement that he would devote the remainder of his life to the solution of the labor problem was a slip of the lip. What he meant was that he would devote the remainder of his life to the dissolution of organized labor.

Wayland's Monthly contains the cream of the Appeal for a month. It has thirty-two large pages, with colored cover, meat in every line. Just the thing to get your esthetic neighbor to read. 50 for \$1.00.

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The Postage Stamp Contracts.

The intimation has been conveyed to the public that the new contract for the printing of postage stamps may not go to the bureau of engraving and printing, which has done the work for the past eight years, but to private parties. The bureau claims that it has done this year below the actual cost, its loss last year having been about \$30,000. For this reason its bid this time, it is hinted, will be above some of those coming from private establishments, and the contract consequently will not go to the bureau. The result will be the closing down of a part of the institution and the discharge of several hundred of its employes.

It will be understood, of course, that the reason why the bureau cannot do the work as cheaply as it is done in private establishments is that it pays its employes higher wages. The whole situation is decidedly anomalous. Here is a branch of the government created for the express purpose of doing a certain kind of work. For years a very large amount of money has been expended to equip it with the latest and best appliances to do this work. Hundreds of specially trained employes have been engaged there and, with their assistants, have become adepts in the delicate labor confided to their hands. It is a class of work that ought to be done in government workshops and nowhere else. No money taken of the United States ought to be made in any private establishment. What would be thought of a proposition to have the paper money of the government printed by private parties? It is only a difference in degree, not in principle, to print the postage stamps in private shops. Internal revenue stamps are printed by the bureau of engraving and printing. Why should not all other stamps be printed there also, without regard to the cost of production?

A decision of the comptroller of the treasury is on record to the effect that the government cannot have its printing done by private parties so long as its own printing office is able to do it. This, be it understood, without any reference to the cost of production. The principle underlying this decision applies perfectly to the present case.—Evening Times, Washington, D. C.

Child Slaves in the South.

There have been some recent endeavors to minimize the evils of child labor in the South by claiming that its abuses have been overdrawn. That is begging the question. The central issue remains untouched. The issue is as to whether or not childhood is entitled to be protected by civilization against the ruthlessness of industrial greed.

The number of children at work in the southern factories cannot as yet be precisely estimated. But approximation makes it evident that 20,000 children in the five great cotton manufacturing states may be taken as the minimum figures of those thus employed. Every one of these children is a ward to whom their states and the nation owe a trust. The trust is such protection of childhood as shall be a reasonable guarantee of good citizenship when the child has reached maturity. If the trust has violated the civilization that tramples on childhood it will ultimately suffer the heaviest penalty.

Anthracite Propaganda Fund.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the Anthracite Propaganda Fund, including Comrade Hughes (\$510.71), Comrade Gill, Grand Junction, Colo. (1.00), Comrade Hogg, Upland, Cal. (.75), Comrade No. 11, Fairfield, Neb. (1.25), Comrade Hanson, Christie, Wis. (.25), Comrade Perry, Gig Harbor, Wash. (1.00), Comrade Trotter, Dallas, Tex. (1.50), Comrade Becker, N. Hillsdale, N. Y. (2.00), Comrade Derrings, Ramona, S. D. (1.00), Comrade Strobel, Newark, N. J. (5.00), Comrade Tasker, Salem, Ore. (1.00), Comrade Voils, Buckley, Wash. (10.00), Comrade, Portland, Ore. (1.00), Comrade Reeves, Burkmont, Ore. (2.00), Comrade White, Gas Point, Cal. (2.00), Comrade Eldred, Ellensburg, Wash. (1.00), Comrade Ganson, Ore., Wash. (12.50), Comrade Hallum, Whalan, Minn. (.25), A Friend, Chicago, Ill. (2.50), Comrade Becker, N. Hillsdale, N. Y. (4.00).

Total... \$562.70. Money and subscription cards will be received on the above fund and the literature sent to our workers in the strike district.

A Few About Fusion.

The rapid growth of Socialism in Kansas is causing the few democrats there are in that state to emit the most distressing moans and howls. The dems, after having seduced the once great populist party, were foolish enough to think they could play the same game on the Socialists, but have of course made a signal failure. The International Socialist movement never fuses; it stands strictly on its merits. The democratic party stands for capitalism just as the republican party does. They differ only as to the details of the capitalist system, and the fact that some democrats say things "favorable" to Socialism means nothing, as the democratic party is bitterly opposed to it. The old bonbon party has tried to appear "liberal" with the hope of corraling Socialist votes, but it does not even stand for political democracy, to say nothing of the industrial democracy advocated by the Socialists.—One of the Unconfused.

Labor Day.

Labor Day will afford one of the best opportunities to do propaganda work either on a large or small scale. Every comrade should take advantage of the opportunity to carry the hopeful tidings of Socialism to the working people of the land. The Union Labor edition of the Appeal is of peculiar worth for this purpose, many thousands having already been forwarded to the workers for use on this occasion. At the cost of only 40 cents per hundred postpaid a copy should be placed in the hands of every union laborer in the country. Smaller quantities will be furnished at the same rate. Order at once as the time is short.

Volunteer No.

(Do not use above space.)

J. A. WAYLAND, Editor Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas: Comrade—You may enter my name on the roll of Five Thousand for the "TWELVE MONTHS' CAMPAIGN" FOR A MILLION CIRCULATION.

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Foreign Notes.

In England there are 80,000 girls employed as waiters in saloons.

In Sweden there are 324 co-operative societies, with a membership of over 8,000.

In special elections in Lemberg and Krakon, Germany, the Socialists were triumphant.

In the small state of Luxembourg, five Socialists were elected to parliament, an increase of two.

Socialists of Japan have voted to hold a national convention next year despite the hostility of the government.

In Alt-Glenciek, Germany, the Socialists won at a special election, polling five times more votes than the opposition.

A Radical Socialist senator has been elected in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, France, the republicans losing the seat.

Australia and New Zealand have over 600 co-operative societies, mainly creameries, with some large wool shipping and farmers' supply associations.

France has 1,450 distributive societies, 216 productive societies, 3,000 agricultural societies, 640 credit banks with active organization and annual conferences—results of co-operation.

Austria in 1896 had 277 co-operative societies of all kinds to supply its 3,000,000 people. Of these 1,400 are creamery and cheese associations, and 500 are for agricultural supplies. They also have an active and successful wholesale society.

A dispatch from Cardiff, Wales, dated Aug. 11, said the South Wales miners' federation had adopted a recommendation that the federation districts contribute \$50,000 to assist the striking miners in the United States on the ground that they were contending for principles of international importance.

Toledo, O., August 29.—The Canadian government has instructed its home-steading agent here to proceed to the Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal regions and offer inducements to 30,000 or more striking miners and their families to form a colony and locate on homesteads in Canada, the government to donate land in the great wheat belt. They will be provided with work until they can prepare their land for crops.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—Prince Obolensky, governor of Kharkov, was fired at four times last night while in the main avenue of the Tivoli Gardens, at Kharkov. One bullet struck the prince in the neck, producing a slight wound. Another bullet wounded Chief of Police Bonsonoff in the foot. The culprit was arrested. The Russian censor warned the press not to describe the German Emperor's departure from Reval, where he visited the czar last week to view the Russian naval manueuvres. No explanation of the order was made. M. Witte, the minister of finance, has gone to Odessa. The purpose of his visit is not known. The press was forbidden to mention his journey.

London.—A dispatch received by Reuters' Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg, says: "The most serious feature of the political situation is the growing disinclination of the troops to act against the people. Punishment has already been dealt out to 800 men of the Sumay regiment for refusing recently to fire on the rioters at Moscow. They have been transferred to service in various remote provinces. A detachment of marines stationed here will, it is said, be disciplined in the same manner for similar action at the time of the student riots in March. Labor troubles have broken out at Novorossisk, in the east coast of the Black Sea. Nearly all of the southern mines and steel mills have been closed for months. It is reported that fifty-seven officers of the army have been arrested."

Somebody must have been instilling "Socialism into the minds of the 'white workers' in the Transvaal. At any rate, the Morning Leader publishes a very robust and wide-awake "radical program" which its Johannesburg correspondent says finds favor with the working classes of the Witwatersrand. This program comprises fifteen "planks" as follows:

- 1. Manhood suffrage. 2. Taxation of land values. 3. Popular right to unearned increment. 4. Equal electoral districts. 5. One day for elections. 6. Closing of public houses on election day. 7. Secrecy of the ballot. 8. Payment of members. 9. Eight hours in government institutions. 10. Abolition of sub-letting and sweating. 11. Better ventilation of mines. 12. Nationalization of railways. 13. Municipal water supply and lighting. 14. Nationalization of the liquor traffic. 15. Free secular compulsory education.—Clarion, London.

Liverpool is one of the foremost cities in municipal Socialism. It owns the water works (one of the best systems in the world); it operates the street cars; it supplies the electric light and power; it has one of the largest and best public bath systems anywhere, and proposes to erect the finest Turkish bath in Europe; it provides public laundries for poor districts; it furnishes flowers and plants for the windows in the slums; it sells sterilized, humanized milk for the children of the poor at cost price; it has a salaried organizer to play its famous municipal organ; it gives municipal lectures, and all these in addition to the usual undertakings of municipalities, such as parks with concerts, technical schools, etc. But the greatest Socialistic undertaking by the Liverpool municipality is that of providing dwellings for the very poor, the dispossessed ten-

ants of demolished insanitary dwellings of the slums.—Hamilton, Ont., Herald.

London, Aug. 18.—The admiralty is coming in for scathing criticism on account of the overcrowding of transports. Returning colonial troops from Capetown on the steamers Britannic and Grayton Grange, going to Australia, were devastated with measles, pneumonia and pleurisy. The stores of filthy quarters and inadequate medicine and food rival anything alleged in connection with the "fever ships" which arrived at Camp Wyckoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, after the war with Spain. Official statements from the admiralty all deny overcrowding, but the fact remains that after indignation protests from Australia, the transport Aurania, then on the eve of sailing for Cape Town, before proceeding, disembarked 520 officers and men, thus admitting that the ship was overcrowded to this extent.

HOW DOES HE VOTE?

Let me ask you, how does that workingman vote. Who complains of his lot in life? Does he vote for his principles all the time. For his babies, home, and wife? Or does he vote for the old machine. Where the hoodlums have control? How they rope him in with a knowing grin, Poor, unsuspecting soul! Does he vote to be served with injunctions, And for plutocratic rule? Is he driven up to the polls to vote Like a corporation mule? Oh, when, Oh, when, will the workingmen Cast off their binding chains, And take a place in the driver's seat, And proudly hold the reins? —THOMAS H. WEST.

The little merchants who used to be so glib with their claim that "competition was the life of trade," are very quiet these days when they are getting solar plexus blows of competition from the department stores. Even the politicians do not dare to spring that "life of trade" chestnut any more. It is a point the small dealers are rather sensitive on. They will have to drop some more of their phrases as time wears on, and rather soon, too.—Ex.

Bishop Potter says that "private greed for private gain is the American madness, and it is making in our social economics a grave and threatening situation."

The "Twelve Hundred" Combination. 50 copies, 25¢. 100 copies, 50¢. 500 copies, \$2.00. 1000 copies, \$4.00. Order the "Twelve Hundred" Combination. Postage prepaid, \$1.00.

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