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Appeal to Reason.

THIS NUMBER 476 IS ON YELLOW LABEL YOUR TIME EXPIRES WITH THE NEXT ISSUE.

Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., November 26, 1904.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
 FOR THE OWNERSHIP OF EARTH AND THE
 FULLNESS THEREOF BY ALL THE PEOPLES
 AND NOT BY PART OF THE PEOPLE.
 The Appeal is never sent on credit; if you re-
 ceive it, it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on
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RESS THE ATTLE ONWARD

The count is clearing up and the Socialists are feeling jubilant. Debs' vote has increased to something like even times as many as he had four years ago.

There were many lessons learned from the campaign. Most of the Socialists had never taken active participation in politics before. They were both green and timid concerning the electoral machinery. But they are thinkers, and, therefore, apt scholars, and have learned rapidly. From now on they will be able to give the old politicians pointers.

A study of the election returns letters in the Appeal office has forced this conclusion on the entire staff—that a Socialist speech is the first necessary thing in a community; then follow with literature and then with organization. The speech is the advertisement that the literature needs to be made effective. Where literature was freely used without being accompanied by public speaking the results were not half what they have been where speaking, no matter how small the meeting, was held. This must not be lost sight of.

Speech—literature—organization. A preponderance of the Socialist vote was cast with straight ballots. You will note that the size of the vote cast in places given is not so important as the other fact that the vote shows a steady increase. It is this increase that shows the spirit behind the movement. There have been no great jumps, and, with the exception of two states, there has not been a decline.

It were better to have five thousand votes scattered over a state than to have twice as many cast in a few places.

The spirit which emanates from all the letters coming to this office shows that the gang is up and at them, and that the work will go on just as determinedly, just as persistently, just as enthusiastically, as it did the last month of the campaign. Our committees will keep right at it, with all the speakers in the field they can raise the money to sustain, the membership will be increased rapidly, and the dues will help to keep more and more propagandists on the lecture platform.

It is ten times easier since the election to get people to read our literature than it was before—as all the boys are writing.

Now up and at them for the spring elections in the towns and villages. Prepare to put tickets up everywhere, no matter how few of you are in a place. It helps to advertise the movement.

Scatter the literature—it will be read now.

On to the goal of 1906.

The capitalist papers are busy "using" the Socialist party with all the other minor parties. The wish is father to the thought. The Socialist party will not fuse. Nor can the members of the other parties come to it without completely abjuring any affiliation with all other parties, and they will also have to be members for a year before they can be initiated on any ticket. Membership in the Socialist party requires that you carry a red card with the stamps fully paid up. That is the difference between the Socialist party and the loose organization of other parties.

They are talking through their fingers when they talk about the Socialists fusing. We don't want those who do not believe we are right. Stay tight until you get converted.

The governor of Kansas charged grocery and laundry bills to the state treasury. The treasurer refused to pay the warrants, and now there is a lawsuit over the matter. The poor tax-payers don't get fine salaries and residences and honors, they pay nothing of having other people pay their private bills. The gall some officials is beyond credence. Then the republican machine is so loyal, don't you know. What would you go up—and justly—if Socialists were to charge his private accounts against a public treasury? You bet.

EVERYBODY is now wanting to know just what the tarral Socialism is anyway. Now, you should know your local paper, the one you subscribe to, and make arrangements in a column explaining the doctrine. Get your best posted member to take it in his business to do this. Better work could be done. This cannot be done and the hands of any size start a local

THE "One Hoss" feels about twenty years younger since the election.

COMRADES, we can't answer all the letters that are received. Don't be offended if some do not receive replies.

THE Spokane (Wash.) Daily Chronicle advises its party—the democratic—to embrace some of the Socialist demands so it will have an issue and prevent the growth of Socialism!

Metal Polishers' Union is voting on a proposition to withdraw from the A. F. of L. and join the American Labor Union. The reorganization of labor on class political lines is inevitable.

IT WOULD be a wise thing for locals to make a rule that no one who had not been a member for at least a year should receive nomination to any office. We should profit by the experience of the populist funeral. If a member attends meetings for a year he can either be converted or the members can see that he is rendered harmless.

THE Socialist vote in Italy, for members of the national assembly, at the election held November 6, was about 260,000, as against 155,000 at the last election in 1900. The king used the army to intimidate and drive the working class from the polls, else the vote would have been much larger. Slowly but surely the working class is getting its eyes open, and neither king nor church nor capitalist can much longer blind it to its economic interests.

THE trusts are wiping out the retail tobacconists in the cities. In Chicago the little fry are organizing to fight for their lives. The trust rents the buildings occupied by the little fellows by paying a bigger rent. It can afford to lose for a year or two to get rid of the little stores. The little fellows can't afford to do that. The little fellows will have to go. This is an age of concentration, and evolution never goes backward. The trusts are forcing people to the only solution—Socialism. We smile as we see the game proceed.

THERE is enough work for everybody. Everywhere there are so many things to do, so much the human family needs to have done for its own happiness and good. The trouble is that the capitalists own the jobs and refuse to permit you to work except they can make a profit from your labor—and the working slaves are so cheap now that great corporations will not let an old man work, even if they can make profit from his labor. The capitalists stand between the work and the workers and prevent the work being done.

THE campaign is still progressing in this (Crawford) county. Our meetings are just as well attended and elicit even more interest than before the election. There will be no let-up in the work of education, and we find it easier to interest the people than before. Socialists everywhere should make the object of life the spreading of the gospel of the New Civilization. What is life for if not to make the world better? We have to die some time, anyway, and we might as well do something while we live as to do nothing. Get busy.

GLARING headlines in the daily papers tell that the implement trust has the farmers by the throat, declaring that it is impossible to buy implements except of the giant trust. Morgan is at the head of the robber conspiracy. What will Roosevelt do? Congress is composed largely of men interested in trust stocks and bonds and will not injure their personal interests. How do the farmers like it? Would they prefer to have the public run the industries and give each worker the full results of his labor, or have the trusts run them and take nine-tenths of the products of labor. That's the question.

GO OUT and get those who voted with us into the party organization. Not one out of fifty are members of the party. Build up the locals and the dues will enable us to carry on a more vigorous campaign than we have in the past. We have hundreds of good speakers who are willing to devote their lives to the movement for just enough to give them a bed and something to eat—men who are the mental superiors in platform combat of any the old parties can put up. Go down in your pocket and help the national committee to increase the work. Hold up the hands of the national committee. *Do it now!*



"My, my, and He's Still Growing!"

FREE good? Well, just a few.

EVEN old Missouri repudiated the donkey.

REORGANIZED democracy, where art thou?

KEEP the little books and pamphlets going. They have done the work.

Now will the democrats be good and come and help down the republican trust party?

WITH or without ears, organized or reorganized, democracy seems to be the same old donkey.

SETTLE down to the steady but sure process of education. The personal work is the work that counts.

NINE-TENTHS of the democrats around Girard are free to confess that the Socialist party is the only place they can go now.

WHEN a hotelkeeper at Lidgerwood, N. D., refused to permit a comrade to hang up a Debs and Hanford poster a traveling man took it and hung it up and said it would stay there if he stopped at the hotel again. It stayed.

THE mass of democrats and republicans are honest; they have the best wishes for themselves, their families and their country. When they learn what we Socialists are after they will be with us to victory. Plead with them to read our literature. Those who have read are registered in our vote.

SOCIALISM has recruited itself from the people who think. No thoughtless person ever gave it his vote. The thoughtless go on voting just as their fathers voted. Where ignorance is most dense, where bigotry is most rampant, where slavery is most abject—there is where you will find the old party majorities the largest. What think you?

ST. LOUIS has just built an engine house for \$764, while the lowest bid for it was \$2,300. The work was done by discarding the contract system and doing the work direct. We are often told that the public cannot do work except at greatly increased cost. The contractors and grafters want the public to believe this. They have an incentive in making the public believe it. See?

A CONDITION—NOT A THEORY.

The American people have given Roosevelt a vote of confidence greater than ever given any American. It was not the republican party, but the man. The party, however, will be held responsible, and if conditions are not made better for the masses there will be something doing as astonishing as his great vote. The people are expecting something—something that Roosevelt cannot do, even if he wishes to. Roosevelt cannot give the people what they expect—relief from corporate extortion, and could not, even if he were crowned king. To attempt any such action would dethrone the czar of Russia of the emperor of Germany. Every nation is finally controlled by those who own its property, and no one man can control these forces. No matter what the president might want to do in the way of curtailing the privileged class, he would find the senate against him, the house of representatives against him, the supreme court against him, the millionaires against him, the party leaders everywhere against him. With these forces arrayed on one side, what could the president do? Nothing, until he could rally the people to his support in the way of electing public officials in hearty sympathy with plans to bind the capitalists so they could no longer make money—for it is the making of money that is the trouble. The trusts would not hurt the people if they did not make a profit off the people. There's the rub. I do not think the president knows just what he is up against. He does not understand that the discontent of the people with conditions has for its foundation the profit system. It is the profit that the trusts are making, and trying to increase, that causes the whole ferment. To prevent profit would be revolutionary—would be making an entirely different system of society. The president would be brushed aside as easily as a fly if he were to attempt such a change. The grandfather of the present czar of Russia visited England during the time that Robert Dale Owen was attracting great attention by reason of his great factory around which was a model city, all the profits of the plant being spent to improve the living conditions of the working people. So when the czar with the great results realized, the higher citizenship, the absence of want, ignorance and brutality—that he spent a week there and told Owen that he proposed to go home and institute his whole realm on just such a basis. And he tried to do so. But the nobility and the leading capitalists of Russia scented the rat at the first move; they saw that to carry out such a program would be to deprive them of profit, and consequently of power; and a threatened storm of revolution of the ruling class compelled him to abandon his good intentions, and nothing more came of it. The czar is not the ruler of Russia. The property owning classes are the rulers. So in this country—Roosevelt is powerless to give the people the conditions they expect. The people don't know just what ought to be done to make the conditions they long for, but they are all expectant of great benefits that will not materialize, and there will be greater dissatisfaction in the four years to come than ever before. As great a landslide toward Socialism is possible in two and four years as went to the republican party this time. In fact, just such swinging back of the pendulum is certain. If the president makes no effort to do the things expected of him he will be remembered with disgust; if he does, the capitalists will damn his memory and humiliate him. The president is between the devil of capitalism and the deep sea of the people. Things will go along as they have in the past—the ruling capitalists taking more and more profits, and the discontent of the people becoming more and more ominous.

THE TRAGEDY OF CAPITALISM.

Miss Rebecca Fairbanks, aged 73 years, crippled and an invalid, was evicted from the old family homestead at Dedham, Mass., two weeks ago. She is a relative of the vice president-elect. How capitalism does love the unfortunate! No home is too sacred for the ruthless hand of the money changer to ravish. And the poor are just the ones who support the system that does these things in the name of the law—for the poor victims have the votes to establish a New Social Order under which the homes would be sacred.

THERE was not a flag raising by any party in the campaign. I wonder why?

WHY won't the politicians meet the Socialists in debate? Did you ever think of it? They dare not meet us "face to face."

UNION iron moulders at Memphis have been jailed for quitting work and asking others to join them. And that is what they voted for and didn't know it. But the capitalists knew it.

THE republicans don't seem to be so awfully happy over their victory. Must be that they feel that the people who elected them so overwhelmingly must expect something of them that they fear they cannot deliver.

PROSPERITY is coming. Workers in the steel plant at South Chicago have been notified that the contract expiring Jan. 1 will not be renewed. Locomotive works employes at Schenectady, N. Y., have been notified to seek other employment on account of lack of sales. Say, Johnny, getting what you voted for, eh?

A RUSSIAN nobleman, Reshenkoff, refuses to allow his ugly serfs to marry, and is thus breeding the most beautiful women for the gratification of his and other idlers' passions. And the serfs, like the working class here, becoming accustomed to this condition, submit because they don't see anything wrong. How stupid the Russians are! and how wise the citizens here!

THE railroads are employing a bureau to write articles about how much cheaper freight rates are in this country than in Europe. The capitalists, whose business is robbery, are not expected to be timid about lying. Their statistics are fakes. They know the average reader never investigates and that what is repeated often becomes a truth to him. If their articles, however, will incite the public to investigate the railroad question they will do some good.

A. W. Sullivan, general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, in an interview with a Kansas City Times reporter said: "We expect to provide every reasonable safeguard for the protection of the traveling public." The traveling public would probably be glad to be enlightened as to what Mr. Sullivan considers a "reasonable safeguard." To a man up a tree it would seem that anything short of absolute protection was unreasonable. By reasonable, Mr. Sullivan probably means anything that does not lessen dividends.

THE VOTE BY STATES.

The following figures are made up from the best available returns, and indicate the tremendous growth of the Socialist movement in the United States during the past four years. There is little wonder that capitalism trembles:

States	1900	1902	1904
Alabama	.....	.....	2,000
Arizona	.....	510	3,900
Arkansas	.....	.....	1,600
California	7,554	9,592	35,000
Colorado	664	7,395	1,500
Connecticut	1,029	2,857	5,000
Delaware	57	.....	146
Florida	601	.....	1,500
Georgia	.....	.....	600
Idaho	.....	1,567	5,000
Illinois	9,087	20,087	100,000
Indiana	2,374	7,111	20,000
Iowa	1,684	6,993	18,000
Kansas	1,004	4,078	15,000
Kentucky	878	6,203	5,000
Louisiana	.....	.....	800
Maine	.....	822	2,500
Maryland	908	.....	1,500
Massachusetts	9,607	33,629	15,000
Michigan	2,826	4,261	10,000
Minnesota	6,128	5,335	20,000
Missouri	3,065	5,251	20,000
Montana	708	3,131	5,000
Nebraska	828	3,167	8,000
Nevada	.....	.....	500
N. Hampshire	780	1,097	2,000
New Jersey	4,609	4,501	12,000
New York	12,889	23,400	40,000
N. Dakota	518	1,245	4,000
Ohio	4,847	14,270	30,000
Oklahoma	.....	1,963	4,000
Oregon	1,466	3,771	12,000
Pennsylvania	4,831	21,910	30,000
Rhode Island	.....	.....	789
S. Carolina	.....	.....	50
S. Dakota	176	2,936	4,000
Tennessee	410	.....	759
Texas	1,846	.....	10,000
Utah	729	2,936	5,000
Virginia	.....	.....	200
Vermont	.....	.....	100
Washington	2,006	4,751	15,000
Wisconsin	7,995	15,970	40,000
W. Virginia	286	.....	2,500
Total	98,424	225,903	503,229

THE APPEAL WAS BUSY.

Girard claims that its home county (Crawford) made its best record of any county in the United States for the Socialist ticket, taking into account the gain in per cent with the relation of the vote to the total number of votes polled. In 1900 Debs received 48 votes in the county; in 1902 the Socialist candidate for governor received 285 votes; this year Debs received 1973 votes in a total of 10,134. The county was carried by the democrats four years ago by 102 plurality, while at this election they ran only 87 votes ahead of the Socialists! In thirteen precincts the Socialists beat the democrats and tied them in another. We made a gain of 600 per cent from 1900 to 1902, and another 700 per cent gain from 1902 to 1904. We cast at the last election practically 20 per cent of the whole vote. We think we can carry the county easily in 1906.

You can do likewise if you'll work systematically.

CAUSE OF POVERTY.

The 23 nearest male relatives of the czar each receive a salary of \$400,000 a year from the government. They own together about 5,000 square miles of land and 325 palaces. They employ about 20,000 servants.

You often hear the thoughtless say that the more rich men the better. Now, suppose that Russia had 23,000 men each drawing as much as each of these 23 and owning as much land and having as many servants—do you think it would be better for the working people of Russia? Don't you know it wouldn't? And don't you know that the relation of the rich to the workers of all nations is alike—a burden on the industry of the working people? The more rich people the worse the country. Now, don't go off and say that I wrote that wealth is bad—I said nothing of the kind. We need wealth and much more of it than we have, but we don't need that wealth to be owned by a few, especially the few who do not help to produce it. Under Socialism we will multiply the wealth of the nation thrice as rapidly as at present, but it will belong to those who produce it—not to the drones and useless.

ONE million immigrants are booked to come to this country the coming year. The great corporations and trusts need them to beat down the wages of Americans. O, yes! the ruling class love the working class who have just voted them into power!—like the lion loves the lamb.

CHICAGO VOTE BY WARDS.

Ward	Dem.	Rep.	Cons.	Prog.	Other
1	1,200	1,500	1,000	800	600
2	1,500	1,800	1,200	900	700
3	1,800	2,100	1,400	1,100	800
4	2,100	2,400	1,600	1,300	900
5	2,400	2,700	1,800	1,500	1,000
6	2,700	3,000	2,000	1,700	1,100
7	3,000	3,300	2,200	1,900	1,200
8	3,300	3,600	2,400	2,100	1,300
9	3,600	3,900	2,600	2,300	1,400
10	3,900	4,200	2,800	2,500	1,500
11	4,200	4,500	3,000	2,700	1,600
12	4,500	4,800	3,200	2,900	1,700
13	4,800	5,100	3,400	3,100	1,800
14	5,100	5,400	3,600	3,300	1,900
15	5,400	5,700	3,800	3,500	2,000
16	5,700	6,000	4,000	3,700	2,100
17	6,000	6,300	4,200	3,900	2,200
18	6,300	6,600	4,400	4,100	2,300
19	6,600	6,900	4,600	4,300	2,400
20	6,900	7,200	4,800	4,500	2,500
21	7,200	7,500	5,000	4,700	2,600
22	7,500	7,800	5,200	4,900	2,700
23	7,800	8,100	5,400	5,100	2,800
24	8,100	8,400	5,600	5,300	2,900
25	8,400	8,700	5,800	5,500	3,000
26	8,700	9,000	6,000	5,700	3,100
27	9,000	9,300	6,200	5,900	3,200
28	9,300	9,600	6,400	6,100	3,300
29	9,600	9,900	6,600	6,300	3,400
30	9,900	10,200	6,800	6,500	3,500
31	10,200	10,500	7,000	6,700	3,600
32	10,500	10,800	7,200	6,900	3,700
33	10,800	11,100	7,400	7,100	3,800
34	11,100	11,400	7,600	7,300	3,900
35	11,400	11,700	7,800	7,500	4,000
36	11,700	12,000	8,000	7,700	4,100
37	12,000	12,300	8,200	7,900	4,200
38	12,300	12,600	8,400	8,100	4,300
39	12,600	12,900	8,600	8,300	4,400
40	12,900	13,200	8,800	8,500	4,500
41	13,200	13,500	9,000	8,700	4,600
42	13,500	13,800	9,200	8,900	4,700
43	13,800	14,100	9,400	9,100	4,800
44	14,100	14,400	9,600	9,300	4,900
45	14,400	14,700	9,800	9,500	5,000
46	14,700	15,000	10,000	9,700	5,100
47	15,000	15,300	10,200	9,900	5,200
48	15,300	15,600	10,400	10,100	5,300
49	15,600	15,900	10,600	10,300	5,400
50	15,900	16,200	10,800	10,500	5,500
51	16,200	16,500	11,000	10,700	5,600
52	16,500	16,800	11,200	10,900	5,700
53	16,800	17,100	11,400	11,100	5,800
54	17,100	17,400	11,600	11,300	5,900
55	17,400	17,700	11,800	11,500	6,000
56	17,700	18,000	12,000	11,700	6,100
57	18,000	18,300	12,200	11,900	6,200
58	18,300	18,600	12,400	12,100	6,300
59	18,600	18,900	12,600	12,300	6,400
60	18,900	19,200	12,800	12,500	6,500
61	19,200	19,500	13,000	12,700	6,600
62	19,500	19,800	13,200	12,900	6,700
63	19,800	20,100	13,400	13,100	6,800
64	20,100	20,400	13,600	13,300	6,900
65	20,400	20,700	13,800	13,500	7,000
66	20,700	21,000	14,000	13,700	7,100
67	21,000	21,300	14,200	13,900	7,200
68	21,300	21,600	14,400	14,100	7,300
69	21,600	21,900	14,600	14,300	7,400
70	21,900	22,200	14,800	14,500	7,500
71	22,200	22,500	15,000	14,700	7,600
72	22,500	22,800	15,200	14,900	7,700
73	22,800	23,100	15,400	15,100	7,800
74	23,100	23,400	15,600	15,300	7,900
75	23,400	23,700	15,800	15,500	8,000
76	23,700	24,000	16,000	15,700	8,100
77	24,000	24,300	16,200	15,900	8,200
78	24,300	24,600	16,400	16,100	8,300
79	24,600	24,900			

THE MIGHTY SWEEP OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

THE RETURNS—THOUGH SLOW IN REACHING THE OFFICE—INDICATE A SEVENFOLD INCREASE OF THE SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE LAST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following tabulated report of the Socialist vote of the United States is complete up to the time the Appeal went to press on this edition. Necessarily it is not complete, for in many states legal technicalities make it impossible to secure the vote officially. The Appeal asks the Army comrades to stay on guard until the vote is secured.

In most places the official vote by

counties should be in and can be secured by local comrades. Go to your county officer whose duty it is to tabulate the vote and secure a copy of the vote of your county and send it to the Appeal. If you have already done this and it has appeared in the paper, note carefully if it is correct. If not, send the corrected vote and mark your report, "Corrected returns."

Table of Socialist votes by state and county for 1900, 1902, and 1904. Includes states like Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, California, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

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Advertisement for A. B. Conklin, Mail Order Dealer in Reliable Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry. Includes a portrait of a man and text describing high-grade watches and jewelry.

Advertisement for Municipal Light Plant, featuring a large illustration of a power plant and text describing the city's new lighting system.

Advertisement for '1908 Combination', a collection of books and pamphlets for sale, including titles like 'The American Movement' and 'Socialism: A New World Movement'.

Advertisement for 'Rebels of the New South', a book by Walter Marion Raymond, discussing the author's views on socialism and the South.

Advertisement for 'Are You Scribbling Yet?', a typewriter advertisement highlighting the features and quality of the American Typewriter Co. machines.

GIGANTIC RAILWAY COMBINE.

Details Being Worked out for a Trust that Will Dwarf all others by Comparison—Few Lines Left out—A Dozen Eastern Financiers, headed by Standard Oil Interests, to hold Absolute Control of all Railroads in United States.

Under this rather startling heading the Chicago Daily Tribune, a Roosevelt organ, tells the following story of railroad consolidation that makes the celebrated merger decision look like a plugged quarter. Save this article, as it will come in very handy in your agitation work in the future. We are all familiar with the good old soul who said "It can't be done." But Rockefeller and Morgan are doing it just the same. The article is as follows:

Details are being worked out rapidly for the formation of a gigantic railroad trust, beside which all the other great trusts heretofore organized in this country will dwindle into insignificance.

A dozen eastern financiers, headed by the Standard Oil interests, with their unlimited wealth, expect to control the entire railroad system in the country and prevent competition among the various roads.

The plan is to divide the railroads of the country into a few groups or systems, each one of which is to own a substantial interest in the stocks and securities of every other big group or system, and all to have representation on each other's board of directors.

Will Hold 160,000 Miles of Road.

The dozen financiers, all represented on the boards of the various roads, will control, from present appearances, over 160,000 miles of railroads, including every important trunk line in the country, representing a capitalization of about \$3,000,000,000 in stocks and bonds.

They will see to it that the roads are managed as economically as possible and the rates kept to as high a figure as the traffic will bear in order to secure all the revenue necessary to pay good dividends on the enormous capitalization.

The recouping of systems, which has been going on for some time, has not yet been completed, but from present indications the western roads will be divided into about six systems, the eastern into three or four, with the southern and New England lines forming a separate system each.

Arrangement of Groups.

The western systems or groups probably will be as follows:

System	Mileage and debt.	Stocks, bonds
Great Northern	14,700	\$47,000,000
Ill. (including Burlington)	19,700	76,000,000
N. Island-Frisco (Moore's)	19,407	76,000,000
Santa Fe and allied lines	8,725	475,000,000
Rockefeller, M. & St. P.	42,111	610,000,000
Totals	104,143	\$4,495,000,000

The eastern systems probably will be as follows:

System	Mileage and debt.	Stocks, bonds
Vanderbilt	20,458	\$1,147,500,000
Pennsylvania	20,138	1,442,000,000
Erie, Pere Marq., C. & D.	4,852	474,000,000
Totals	45,448	\$3,063,500,000

The southern railroads are all controlled by J. P. Morgan, except the Illinois Central, which is classed with the Harriman system. The mileage of Morgan's southern railroad system is 18,879 miles, with a capitalization of \$297,500,000.

New England Group Forming.

The New England railroad system has not yet taken definite shape, but judging from the late absorption of the New York, Ontario and Western by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad the latter probably will expand into the New England system.

The mileage of the New Haven and Hartford without the New York, Ontario and Western is 2,038, and its capitalization \$107,302,583. The Ontario and Western, which it has absorbed, has a mileage of 481 and a capitalization of \$67,500,852.

The Vanderbilt interests have a considerable mileage in New England, which is included in that of the Vanderbilt system. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railroads, which are independent roads, also own or control several important New England lines.

The latter two roads will probably be held in line by strong traffic agreements with the big American systems.

tions of the Oregon Short Line, which it paralleled have been merged with it.

Status of the Altan.

Although the Moore brothers and their allies at present hold a majority of the stock of the Chicago and Alton, the road may still be classed as a Harriman property, as Mr. Harriman continues to direct its management and has a majority of its board of directors.

It is not thought that the Rock Island interests bought Alton as a permanent investment.

The Illinois Central, although not closely affiliated with any of the big syndicates, is put in the Harriman column, as Mr. Harriman is not only a director but a member of the executive committee of the company. The Illinois Central has a mileage of 4,284 and connects with the Union Pacific at Omaha and the Southern Pacific at New Orleans, and has close traffic arrangements with both of these Harriman roads.

Another line which may properly be called a Harriman line is the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf. Harriman has a large interest in this road and is one of its directors. The road runs from Kansas City to Port Arthur, Tex., with branches to Fort Smith, Ark., and Lake Charles, La. It has a mileage of 850 and is valuable as a gulf outlet.

Harriman Owns Steamships.

Besides the vast system of railroads controlled by the Harriman interests their ownership of steamship lines is no less important. The Pacific Mail Steamship company, of which E. H. Harriman is the president, is the leading steamship line between New York and San Francisco and from San Francisco to China and Japan.

The Morgan line of steamers is controlled entirely by the Harriman interests. They run from New York to New Orleans and Galveston and connect with the Southern Pacific roads. A large part of the merchandise traffic between New York and San Francisco is handled by the Morgan line of steamers via New Orleans and El Paso, over what is known as the Southern Pacific "Sunset Route."

Development of Gould System.

The developments among the Gould properties during the last two years have attracted wide attention. The entrance of the Wabash into Pittsburg and the purchase of the West Virginia Central and Western Maryland, whereby it secured an entrance into Baltimore and obtained an outlet to the Atlantic seaboard, at one time threatened a serious fight between Gould and the Pennsylvania interests.

The relations between them became so strained that the Pennsylvania refused to permit the Western Union Telegraph company, one of the Gould properties, to continue to do business over the Pennsylvania right of way.

While the relations between the Pennsylvania and the Gould interests continue strained, it is generally believed that their difficulties will soon be patched up and both these big interests work together in harmony.

Plans Transcontinental Line.

The plans of the Gould interests are known to be most ambitious. It is believed to be their intention to construct or establish a transcontinental line stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Through the acquisition of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, West Virginia Central, and Western Maryland, with the construction of some new mileage, the eastern terminus of the Gould system practically has been moved to the Atlantic seaboard. Through the acquisition of the Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western the western terminus has been advanced to Salt Lake City. Arrangements have been made lately for the construction of a new road, to be known as the Western Pacific, in which the Goulds are largely interested, and which is expected to furnish them with the desired outlet from Salt Lake City to San Francisco.

Disclaimer of Rockefeller.

The Rockefeller disclaim any intention of controlling the railroads of this country. They assert it is their desire merely to have a voice in the management of the roads and thus prevent any undue preferences being given their competitors in the oil business.

There is, we think, no doubt that the Socialist movement is growing rapidly in the United States. Mr. Debs received about 50,000 votes in Chicago. In Milwaukee he ran ahead of Judge Parker and not far behind Mr. Roosevelt. It is estimated that his vote in this state is 10,000 greater than it was four years ago. He is thought to have had 100,000 votes in Illinois, 16,000 in Indiana, 35,000 in Ohio, 50,000 in Texas, 45,000 in Wisconsin and 22,000 in Oregon. It is believed that his total vote in this country will be at least 500,000. This is probably the largest vote a third party candidate ever received with the exception of the million votes cast for General Weaver in 1892.—Indianapolis News.

Growth of Rock Island.

The rapid expansion of the mileage of the Rock Island-Frisco system during the last two years has been a feature in the railroad situation. The present management of this system, which controls almost unlimited financial resources, acquired control of the Rock Island in 1901.

After thoroughly examining the affairs of the company William H. Moore, James H. Moore, D. G. Reid and William B. Leeds purchased the majority of the stock and almost immediately an am-

bitious plan of expansion was begun. During 1902 the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, the Choctaw and Northern, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Gulf, and a number of small railroad properties were acquired.

About the same time the Moore brothers and Leeds and Reid, by joining hands with B. F. Yoakum, secured control of the Frisco system. A year ago this company acquired the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Through these acquisitions the Rock Island-Frisco system has become one of the most extensive and important in the country.

Gentlemen's Agreement.

The community of interest plan, which, owing to the collapse of the "securities" scheme, has received a fresh impetus, dates back to 1888. At that time railroad competition was so strong that it was impossible to secure the maintenance of paying rates. Railroad wars were of frequent occurrence and even the presidents of the various roads were powerless to prevent it. The eastern capitalists interested in the roads became restless over the continued passing of dividends. They appealed to J. Pierpont Morgan, then the most powerful financier in the country, to come to their rescue, and the far famed meeting of the heads of the big banking firms in New York and the presidents of the principal roads in the country on board Morgan's yacht in New York was held as the result.

Morgan Long the Dictator.

From this time on until about two years ago J. Pierpont Morgan was the absolute ruler of the railroads in the United States. Under his leadership rate wars became less frequent and when any did occur they were speedily settled through the intervention of the big bankers and financial interests in New York. Construction of new lines by independent companies was absolutely prevented, and, while in 1888 there were far more railroads in existence than were needed, there are today not nearly enough east of Chicago and St. Louis to handle adequately the continually expanding traffic.

Standard Oil Control.

Nearly all the changes thus far made in the regrouping of the western and eastern railroad systems suggest Standard Oil control of railroads to an extent that no other single interest has ever thought of undertaking before. Changes in the directories of the various trunk railroads are being watched with great interest because it is believed they foreshadow the complete ascendancy of the Standard Oil interests in most of the important railroad systems of the country and the elimination, to a great extent, of the power heretofore wielded by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Within the last two or three years the Rockefeller interests have obtained a foothold in the New York Central, New Haven and Hartford, Chicago and Northwestern, and Union Pacific.

The Moore brothers in their Rock Island deals are said to be aided by the Rockefeller. The Standard Oil interests control the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Missouri, Kansas and Texas. They are heavily in Gould's Missouri Pacific and Wabash. They are also said to have acquired lately 240,000 shares of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe stock from Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Now legislation looking toward public ownership of public utilities will undoubtedly be pressed by the Social Democrats before the coming legislature. Legislation on this subject the Social Democrats consider necessary if any real reform is to be accomplished. The LaFollette following in the legislature will in great part not be friendly to such legislation. Some members may, but the great bulk of the LaFollette legislators are not believers in municipal ownership to any great degree.

Even Governor LaFollette, in a recent interview published in the New York World, said he believed the remedy for the extortions of corporations was state control rather than state ownership. On this subject there is likely, therefore, to be a very wide divergence of views between the Social Democrats and the LaFollette members of the legislature. Another subject which will undoubtedly bother the LaFollette leaders considerably is the subject of federal pensions for workmen. A memorial asking for such legislation by the national congress will be asked of the legislature and the attitude which the rank and file of the LaFollette members will show on this question will be of interest.

What is more, acting in unit, as they will, although a minority of the legislature, the Social Democrats will be in a position to push their measures strongly, and the evidence of working power which the Social Democratic minority in the Milwaukee common council has shown will undoubtedly be repeated before the legislature. The Social Democrats will place measures before the legislature on which the members will have to go on record, and the record may prove as entertaining history to the LaFollette people in years to come as has the black list which the governor read from the

stump in the past campaign in regard to members who had voted against bills whose passage he considered of interest to the public.

The fact also that the Social Democrats have members in both lower and upper houses of the legislature will give that party a chance to present duplicate bills in both houses on the subjects in which they are interested, and thus give a chance for the obtaining of records on the members of both houses on the bills. In fact, the Social Democratic membership of the legislature, although small, is undoubtedly of a character which can and will be of immense value to that party, and the work of the Social Democratic members of the legislature on all questions will undoubtedly be watched with a great deal of interest. In fact, from present indications, one of the strongest elements for good in the coming legislature will be the Social Democratic minority.

THE RAPE OF YOUR DAUGHTER.

The boss sat lazily in his chair and called out the girls singly. Condescendingly he pushed them the money, their meagre wage, which was wrapped in a small paper. At the same time he critically examined their tall forms with the glances of an expert. But none seemed to suit him today. Haggard forms and sharp faces upon which the day's dust seemed to lie, appeared before him; fatigue tormented human beings, whom the stifling factory air had robbed of all charm, all freshness.

Suddenly he hurried with the paying. "Ah, finally the last one—Schey!" he called aloud. "Frieda Schey!—ah, that is something—a new one."

A tall form, a clear face, fresh as an apple blossom, blood-red lips, light locks on her forehead and a heart—a heart. His hand quivered lightly as he pushed her the money. "How old are you then?" he asked at the same time, assumed indifference in his tone.

FEAR SOCIALISTS IN WISCONSIN.

The LaFollette Crowd of Politicians Excited Over the Appearance of Socialists in the Legislature.

A special dispatch from Madison, Wis., to the Milwaukee Daily News gives an indication of the power which a handful of Socialists in an old party legislature can wield. "Fear" is the word which expresses the state of mind of the bogus reform party of LaFollette. When the people have a chance to measure up side by side the patchwork of the old party politicians with the revolutionary and radical legislation proposed by Socialists there can be but one result—the speedy overthrow of the LaFollette idea, which is nothing more or less than Rooseveltism thinly veneered. The dispatch is as follows:

Madison, Wis., Nov. 14.—The LaFollette leaders here are not overjoyed because there will be some Social Democratic members in the coming legislature. The vote of the Social Democrats in Milwaukee, and, in fact, in all parts of the state, has taught the LaFollette politicians that the Social Democratic party cannot be manipulated for LaFollette purposes, but that instead the Social Democrats intend to keep a uniform line-up as Social Democrats and not to be wooed on any lines to suit LaFollette purposes. In this proposition the LaFollette leaders see breakers ahead for the administration in the coming legislature. There is no doubt the LaFollette people made great attempts to capture Social Democratic votes in Milwaukee for the LaFollette state ticket. The results from Milwaukee show, however, that the Social Democrats kept to their original intention and voted their own party ticket straight.

This fact has been a powerful incident to show the LaFollette people that even the governor cannot break into the Social Democratic ranks. There is no doubt that Governor LaFollette made speeches in the outlying wards of the city of Milwaukee for this special purpose, and the fact that his vote in these wards showed no gains from the Social Democratic ranks has been a great disappointment to the governor. The breakers which the LaFollette people anticipate for their cause in the legislature this winter lie in the fact that their fear bills will be introduced by the Social Democratic members of the legislature which will be deemed radical by the country members of the LaFollette following and will be voted-down by them. The killing of these bills will, it is feared by the LaFollette chiefs, hurt the LaFollette cause in city constituencies, where they know full well the advanced ideas of the Social Democrats are popular and are considered matters on which legislation should be adopted.

The country members who are in the LaFollette column are essentially republicans in their ideas in regard to legislation. Although they will stand, probably, for all measures demanded by the LaFollette "machine," they do this because they have been educated to these "reforms" by the governor himself. Even Governor LaFollette thoroughly appreciates this fact, as in one of his speeches in Milwaukee he declared that the reason a demand for a freight rate commission was not placed in the Wisconsin platform of 1902 of the republican party was that it was feared such a plank might be considered too radical.

Now legislation looking toward public ownership of public utilities will undoubtedly be pressed by the Social Democrats before the coming legislature. Legislation on this subject the Social Democrats consider necessary if any real reform is to be accomplished. The LaFollette following in the legislature will in great part not be friendly to such legislation. Some members may, but the great bulk of the LaFollette legislators are not believers in municipal ownership to any great degree.

Even Governor LaFollette, in a recent interview published in the New York World, said he believed the remedy for the extortions of corporations was state control rather than state ownership. On this subject there is likely, therefore, to be a very wide divergence of views between the Social Democrats and the LaFollette members of the legislature. Another subject which will undoubtedly bother the LaFollette leaders considerably is the subject of federal pensions for workmen. A memorial asking for such legislation by the national congress will be asked of the legislature and the attitude which the rank and file of the LaFollette members will show on this question will be of interest.

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"Next month I'll be seventeen," she answered.

"Seventeen! So—so—I only asked on account of the sick benefit fund." Frieda turned around to go.

"Wait a minute!" She looked somewhat surprised at the factory owner; her friend was waiting for her outside.

"Schey—Schey—don't we have some one else here," continued the young man; "who is that there in the packing room—is that your—"

ELECTION RETURNS.

(Continued from Third Page.)

State	1900	1902	1904
Wisconsin	100	100	100
Illinois	100	100	100
Ohio	100	100	100
Michigan	100	100	100
Indiana	100	100	100
Illinois	100	100	100
Ohio	100	100	100
Michigan	100	100	100
Indiana	100	100	100

State	1900	1902	1904
Tennessee	100	100	100
Alabama	100	100	100
Georgia	100	100	100
Florida	100	100	100
South Carolina	100	100	100
Mississippi	100	100	100
Louisiana	100	100	100
Arkansas	100	100	100
Missouri	100	100	100
Illinois	100	100	100
Ohio	100	100	100
Michigan	100	100	100
Indiana	100	100	100

State	1900	1902	1904
Rhode Island	100	100	100
Connecticut	100	100	100
Massachusetts	100	100	100
Vermont	100	100	100
New Hampshire	100	100	100
Maine	100	100	100
New Jersey	100	100	100
Delaware	100	100	100
Maryland	100	100	100
District of Columbia	100	100	100

State	1900	1902	1904
New Mexico	100	100	100
Arizona	100	100	100
California	100	100	100
Idaho	100	100	100
Montana	100	100	100
Wyoming	100	100	100
Utah	100	100	100
Nebraska	100	100	100
Kansas	100	100	100
Oklahoma	100	100	100
Texas	100	100	100

State	1900	1902	1904
West Virginia	100	100	100
North Carolina	100	100	100
Virginia	100	100	100
North Dakota	100	100	100
South Dakota	100	100	100
Minnesota	100	100	100
Wisconsin	100	100	100
Illinois	100	100	100
Ohio	100	100	100
Michigan	100	100	100
Indiana	100	100	100

State	1900	1902	1904
Washington	100	100	100
Oregon	100	100	100
Idaho	100	100	100
Montana	100	100	100
Wyoming	100	100	100
Utah	100	100	100
Nebraska	100	100	100
Kansas	100	100	100
Oklahoma	100	100	100
Texas	100	100	100

State	1900	1902	1904
Wisconsin	100	100	100
Illinois	100	100	100
Ohio	100	100	100
Michigan	100	100	100
Indiana	100	100	100
Illinois	100	100	100
Ohio	100	100	100
Michigan	100	100	100
Indiana	100	100	100

State	1900	1902	1904
Washington	100	100	100
Oregon	100	100	100
Idaho	100	100	100
Montana	100	100	100
Wyoming	100	100	100
Utah	100	100	100
Nebraska	100	100	100
Kansas	100	100	100
Oklahoma	100	100	100
Texas	100	100	100

State	1900	1902
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With This Wonderful, Mysterious Power I Have Made People Deaf for Years Hear the Tick of a Watch in a Few Minutes.

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FREE. We are giving away Gold Rings...

FREE. We are giving away Gold Rings...

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Sanib. You can only know by actual trial, and that costs you nothing. Write us today.

MR. PARRY ANALYZES SOCIALIST VOTE.

As Socialists we may pat ourselves on the back over the splendid showing made at the recent election...

He strikes the key-note of the steady development of the movement, when he says: "Once a man is thoroughly a Socialist, it is difficult to convince him that he is wrong."

Causes of the Increase. "Several causes have contributed to this result. One of these causes has been the very active propaganda work on the part of the Socialist locals."

"In order properly to understand Socialism the fact must be appreciated that it is largely a religion. Once a man is thoroughly a Socialist it is difficult to convince him that he is wrong."

Conditions in Campaign. "I have said that the conditions in the campaign were particularly favorable to the making of Socialists."

ECHOES OF THE ELECTION. Wheatland, Pa., was carried by Debs, the vote being: Socialist, 75; republican, 61; democrats, 31.

At Youngstown, O., Socialists beat the democrats in six precincts.

In Kootenai county, Idaho, eight precincts out of 43 give Debs 174; same precincts in 1902 polled 35 for the Socialist state ticket.

Moline, Ill., gave Debs 1,233 as against 131 in 1900. Comrade Gibson writes: "I believe Moline will make best showing of any city in the U. S."

At Rock Island, Ill., the Socialists polled 18 per cent of the total vote of the city.

In Milwaukee, a city that has had a democratic mayor for years, Debs got more votes than Parker.

In most Florida precincts where Socialist votes were cast they beat the republican ticket.

Santa Cruz county, Cal., polled 1,000 as against 127 last election. Will hold jollification meeting at Farmers' Union Hall, November 30th, to organize for victory.

Socialists elect one constable at Logan, Iowa.

Socialists elected one justice of the peace in Green, Clay county, Kansas, against a republican-democratic-populist combination.

Comrade A. J. Jowther, Akron, O., writes: "You wrote me to send you the election returns from my precinct. We never had any votes in this precinct before, but you said I must report, so I and a few other comrades went to work, declaring we would beat the democrats, and here is the result: Precinct D, Ward 7, republican, 241; Socialists, 78; democrats, 73. How's that for work! Are you satisfied?"

Lakeside, Cal.—Socialists, 18; democrats, 13; republicans, 26.

Louisiana seems to have polled 800 Socialist votes.

"Once a man is thoroughly a Socialist, it is difficult to convince him that he is wrong. Therefore, I am inclined to think that Socialist strength once developed is apt to be much more permanent and less susceptible to political argument than the populist or other third party movements which have become familiar."

and culminated in the middle of the campaign with the great best strike. In the great majority of these strikes the unions lost, and it was forcibly impressed upon many labor leaders that public opinion was opposed to their attempts to regulate wages by methods of force.

"Another reason contributing to the Socialist strength was the condition of the democratic party. It was evident to the most ordinary citizen that the conservatives and the radicals balanced each other in that party, and with the defeat of Hearst for the nomination, many of those who leaped toward the belief that capital should be smashed and that there should be a new distribution of wealth, saw that they had nothing to hope for from the democratic party."

"It begins to appear inevitable that the industrial problem will enter the political arena and cause a division of parties along the lines of conservatism and radicalism. Certainly a great educational work lies before the country."

The returns from DeLamar, Nevada, are encouraging. Socialists, 25; democrats, 29; republicans, 51.

Pasadena, Cal., Socialists gain 500 per cent, beating democrats and being second party. Polled 629 votes.

Comrade John Elder, of Cottonwood, Calif., says: "Wherever the Appeal has been well circulated and read we find plenty of Socialists."

Nine Socialist votes were cast at Auburn, Wash. This is the place where a Socialist speaker was run out with eggs, somewhat ancient, about a year ago.

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formation of corporations is along the lines of evolution and that this tendency toward the consolidation of wealth can not be checked without injury to every man, woman and child in the country. No doubt great evils have developed with the consolidation of capital, but these evils are all susceptible of correction. They can be corrected, however, by blind efforts to smash the trusts and to destroy the concentration of capital. I believe that one of the greatest evils in connection with corporations is the inability of men with small means to make investments in the great industries and at the same time feel that their interests are reasonably safe.

Abuses of Capital. "If something is not done to remedy the abuses in the management of the rapid growth of the Socialist party and the development of general danger in the future to our industrial form of government and to our industrial prosperity. While we are correcting these known abuses of capital it is also of the first importance that there be a great educational work in order to lead the people away from a blind belief in measures that would certainly result in calamity to the entire nation."

Tribute to Debs. "The great personal magnetism of Mr. Debs also counted much in the large vote polled for him. As a labor leader he has kept himself clean and above suspicion in every way. While I cannot approve of the methods used by him in the railroad strike, yet all fair-minded men must admit that he has much ability and force of character. Naturally, such a man is bound to have a large following."

ABSURD REASONING. The Kansas City Truth does not live up to its name in these closing remarks landing the fact that the women of the "smut set" in New York each spend an average of \$50,000 a year on dress.

The average editor has read only the foolish literature—and he writes foolish stuff with all the assurance of being an oracle. I can give the other side, not so well as John Ruskin, the eminent philosopher and philanthropist, so will let Ruskin reply in his own words, quoted from "A Joy Forever," page 170:

"Thus, for instance: if you are a young lady, and employ a certain number of sempstresses for a given time, in making a given number of simple and serviceable dresses, suppose, seven; of which you can wear one yourself for half the winter, and give six away to poor girls who have none, you are spending your money unselfishly. But if you employ the same number of sempstresses for the same number of days, in making four, or five, or six beautiful gowns for your own ball-dress—gowns which will clothe but one yourself, and which you will yourself be unable to wear at more than one ball—are employing your money selfishly. You have maintained, indeed, in each case, the same number of people; but in the one case you have directed their labour to the service of the community; in the other case you have consumed it wholly upon yourself. I don't say you are never to do so; I don't say you ought not sometimes to think of yourselves only, and to make yourselves as pretty as you can; only do not confuse competitiveness with benevolence, nor cheat yourselves into thinking that all the finery you can wear is so much put into the hungry mouths of those leanness you: it is not so; it is what you yourselves, whether you will or no, must sometimes instinctively feel to be—it is what those who stand shivering in the streets, forming a line to watch you as you step out of your carriage, know it to be: those fine gowns do not mean that so much has been put into their mouths, but that so much has been taken out of their mouths. The real political-economic significance of every one of these beautiful toilettes, is just this: that you have had a certain number of people put for a certain number of days wholly at your disposal, by the statement of slave-masters, hunger and cold; and you have said to them, 'I will give you, indeed, and clothe you, and give you fuel for so many days; but during these days you shall work for me only.'

your little brothers need clothes, but you shall work at the patterns and petals; sick friend needs clothes, but you shall make none for her; you yourself will soon need another, and a warmer dress; but you shall make none for yourself. You shall make nothing but lace and roses for me; for this tonight to come, you shall work at the patterns and petals, and then I will crush and consume them away in an hour. You will perhaps answer—"It may not be particularly benevolent to do this, and we won't call it so; but at any rate we do no wrong in taking their labour when we pay them their wages; if we pay for their work we have a right to it." No;—a thousand times no. The labour which you have paid for, does indeed become, by the act of purchase, your own labour; you have bought the hands and the time of those workers; they are, by right and justice, your own hands, your own time. But, have you a right to spend your own time, to work with your own hands, only for your own advantage?—much more, when, by purchase, you have invented your own person with the strength of others? You may, indeed, to a certain extent, use their labour for your delight; remember, I am making no general assertions against splendor of dress, or pomp of accessories of life; on the contrary, there are many reasons for thinking that we do not at present attach enough importance to beautiful dress, as one of the means of influencing general taste and character. But I do say, that you must weigh the value of what you ask these workers to produce for you in its own distinct balance: that on its own worthiness or desirableness rests the question of your kindness, and not merely on the fact of your having employed people in producing it; and I say further, that as long as there are cold and nakedness in the land around you, so long there can be no question at all but that splendour of dress is a crime. In due time, when we have nothing better to set people to work at, it may be right to let them make lace and cut jewels; but, as long as there are any who have no blankets for their beds, and no rags for their bodies, so long it is blanket-making and tailoring we must set people to work at—not lace.

"And it would be strange, if at any great assembly which, while it dazzled the young and the thoughtless, beguiled the gentler hearts that beat beneath the embroidery, with a placid sensation of luxurious benevolence—as if by all that they wore in waywardness of beauty, comfort, and aid to the indigent; it would be strange, I say, if, for a moment, the spirits of Truth and of Terror, which walk invisibly among the masques of the earth, would lift the dimness from our erring thoughts, and show us how—inasmuch as the sums expended for that magnificence would have given back the failing breath to many an unsheltered outcast on moor and street—who they wear it have literally entered into partnership with Death; and dressed themselves in his spoils. Yes, if the veil could be lifted not only from your thoughts, but from your human sight, you would see—the angels do see—on those gay white dresses of yours, strange dark spots, and crimson patterns that you knew not of—spots of the inextinguishable red that all the seas cannot wash away; yes, and among the pleasant flowers that crown your fair heads, and glow on your wrinkled hair, you would see that one need was always twisted which no one thought of—the grass that grows on graves."

Concord, N. H.—Socialist 81 votes.

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CONSUMPTION CURED BY Lung-Germine



Not just one case alone but hundreds of cases where, after all hope had been given up, where the hand of Death seemed to have forever closed upon them. We would you hundreds of letters from every state in the Union with the rate full words of praise for Lung-Germine.

We Guarantee to Cure Consumption, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles or we return every dollar of your money. Lung-Germine, the great germ destroyer, was discovered by an old German doctor-scientist and has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma and catarrh in Germany and in this country. It has been the most rapid and most effective remedy ever given for this fatal disease. It has revolutionized the treatment of consumption and removed it from the list of deadly diseases and placed it among the curable. This is no boast merely that will cure you. If you have consumption or any of its symptoms, coughing and hoarseness continually, spitting yellow and black matter, bleeding from the lungs, weak voice, chest tightness, night sweats, flushed complexion, pain in chest, wasting away of flesh, etc.

Don't Delay—Write To-day. Your life may be at stake. Your letter may save you months of suffering illness and prolong your life to good old age. To wait means too late in many cases. Will you be one of these? Lung-Germine Co., 120 Weber St., Jackson, Mich.

Steal a Million and Get Honor. Camden (S. C.) People: Chief Justice McDowell's court is becoming more popular as the season grows apace. One coon got it in the neck the other day to the tune of \$50 fine, or thirty days on the gang, for stealing an ear of corn.

Punishment in Connecticut. A Connecticut man who robbed a bank of \$70,000 has been sent to prison for five years, while his neighbor, who stole a horse, drew an eight-year prison term. They would probably hang a chicken thief.—Washington Post.

Springfield, O.—Socialist vote, 676; S. L. P., 31.

Williamsport, Pa.—Socialist vote, 474.

\$7.98 DRESSES—ANY MAN. With an All-Week Charter. EXTRA PAIR FREE OF TROUSERS FREE. To illustrate our business we have made up a number of our best made suits for your inspection. In the latest English style, made to order, and ready to wear for only \$7.98. Special to your service, we will send you a pair of our best made suits, with an extra pair of trousers free, if you order a pair of our best made suits for only \$7.98. Special to your service, we will send you a pair of our best made suits, with an extra pair of trousers free, if you order a pair of our best made suits for only \$7.98.

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...The Strike Breaking Syndicate...

The New Army, Thoroughly Organized, Which Capitalism is Playing Against the Working Class.

For years the employed have been powerfully perfecting their organization. For years employers have been getting their own strength in hand. Long ago it seemed as if the lines were permanently drawn between the two, and that whenever a contest should come, developing into a strike, it would be only a question of whether employer or employed were in that particular instance the stronger.

But the new idea is to hold men in hand ready to proceed to any part of the country and prepared to take the place of strikers in any line of work; not unskilled men, picked up at random, after a need has arisen, but men of efficiency in the particular department of work in which they are called to be ready; if builders or boiler-makers are wanted there must be builders and boiler-makers to fill the gap; if a street railway line in any city finds itself minus its employees the strike-breaker is expected to see that new motormen and conductors materialize.

And all this is very different from efforts at strike-breaking which have obtained in the past; efforts made with the help of hastily gathered and unorganized men. For the very essence of the new movement is organization, and in the most recent developments the strike-breaker retains personal command of his men and does not merely turn over so many hundreds of them where needed.

In the carrying out of his plans the strike-breaker depends upon the potency of two forces, one old and one new. The new force, hitherto latent and unsuspected, has been discovered by himself, and the old force is one which is very old indeed, but which has never before been used with anything of system in such a connection.

It is within the last five years—it is practically within the past three years—that the new system definitely began its development; it is very recently that its strength has begun to be realized. Formerly employment agencies were called upon at random, and men were sought out in the highways and hedges, so to speak, and advertisements for workers were published in distant cities. As the new system develops such aids will less and less be relied upon.

There are at least two strike-breaking bureaus in New York that have adopted the elaborate system of keeping enrolled a force who await a demand for their services; there are two in Massachusetts; there is at least one in Chicago.

A New Captain in Industrial Warfare. At the head of one of those in New York is a man who perceived a point in which the system could be importantly strengthened, and straightway set about the task.

It is he who has set the example of holding the strike-breaking force firmly under his own control, instead of being content with furnishing a certain number of men of a specified line of capability, and his example is sure to be followed, for it gives an element of centralized strength which was hitherto absent.

He not only retains command of his men, but assumes charge of matters of subsistence and daily management, and is himself the paymaster, thus bringing about an entire centralization of power. In his own case the strike-breaking efforts have thus far been applied solely in the direction of strikes of street railway men, but there is no doubt that he, and the few others who are working along similar lines, will be ready to apply the latest developments of the new profession in any branch of business in which their services are called for.

A small number of men are held in hand, under pay, constantly, and till a strike arises are utilized in general work as private detectives or spies, and they make a nucleus around which re-enforcements can be swiftly gathered. A few corporations have begun to pay regular retainers to one or another of the strike-breaking managers, and this renders somewhat of constant expenditure possible and indeed expected. The bulk of the men relied upon are scattered through the country, and most of them, at the time a summons comes, are busied with other vocations.

Present Strength of the New System. A recent happening in the city of New York was impressively illustrative in its exhibition of the present strength of the new system, which has already taken such swift root, and in its shadowing forth of possible greater strength in the future.

A strike was threatened on the lines of the elevated railway—and it will give an impression of the present power of the unions to explain that the strike was threatened by some 4,000 men employed by the elevated system on account of dissatisfaction with the scale of wages announced for the employees of another system, the subway, controlled by the same capital, but which at that time had not begun operation. It would seem as if organization could

go little further than for the men of one line to stand together in regard to the affairs of a line unopened. But strength was soon confronted with strength.

Silently into New York there came an army of a thousand men, each one qualified to work on an electric road. They came singly or in pairs, they came without ostentation, without the waving of banners and the flourish of trumpets. And these men came prepared to hold in their hands an important factor in the comfort of hundreds of thousands of citizens for as many days as should be necessary.

They all reported to one man, and he, like a general, saw to their organization and maintenance, their way of living, their comings and goings. There were cooks and waiters for the wants of the inner man; there were barbers for the outer. There were dormitories and cots. There was every preparation which could have been made for the maintenance of an actual army of that number of men.

It was known that at any hour the strike might be declared, and therefore it was arranged that on each of the elevated trains there were to be at least two men riding, unnoticed, as passengers, who were ready to assume the positions of motorman and guard. At the dormitories the men were drilled in the calling of the stations, and they were also drilled in the more important matter of the system of signals. And thus the strike-breaker in charge of this little army was prepared to continue the operation of trains, no matter at what hour they might be deserted by the regular employees.

Nor was this all. There were preparations made for the aid of the possible injured, and there were lawyers retained, ready to proceed to the police courts, there to represent any of the strike-breaking force who might be arrested on whatever charge. Without this care the forces of the army might have been seriously depleted, especially if scenes of violence had occurred.

Now, it is probable that not every one of these details was part of the original plan of the leader. He must have adopted some suggestions made by the managers of the road. But he and other strike-breakers will doubtless make use of all of them, with new additions, when the next case shall arise. As has been said, the whole thing has been a matter of development.

A system of spies is an important part of present-day strike-breaking. Corporations admit, unreservedly, that they pay men whose business it is to join the labor organizations and keep in touch with all their proceedings, and in particular to give timely warning of any intended strike.

One large trust has for an important motto, "Avoid a strike if possible." Spies keep the managers of the mills informed; and in most cases, when a strike cannot otherwise be avoided, the mill where it is to occur is suddenly shut down, and the would-be-strikers find themselves out of work without having had a chance to give voice to discontent or to formulate demands. With so many mills under its control this corporation can do temporarily without the use of any one, for the work can be turned into other channels.

This was done in a Pennsylvania town on the ground that it was a "hotbed of unionism." The mills were dismantled, the machinery was moved to other cities, and not a wheel has since been turned there, not a fire has been lighted; which is a severer form of punishment than even the most successful of strike-breakers has either power or the desire to inflict.

The old-fashioned way of meeting a strike was for the owners to lock the mills, or shut down the works, and then for both parties to do a minimum of negotiation and a maximum of waiting, till at length one side or the other

was tired and surrendered at more or less discretion.

But with the growth of business there came to the operators of large concerns a realizing sense of the magnitude of their loss by cessation of work, and so the putting to work of outside men was attempted.

That there are always tens of thousands out of work, or even hundreds of thousands, was the mainstay of this system, and men were gathered from all quarters; and some years ago a feature which plays a prominent part in the most recent strike-breaking began to be observed—that of segregating the men and providing them with food and quarters.

But the present-day strike-breakers utilize a radically different principle in their disregard, so far as possible, of men who are out of work, and their reliance upon such as are somewhere employed. They know that many an individual of most admirable character may be out of work, and with no fault of his own; but when they need to recruit hundreds they fear to recruit them from the idle. Anomalous though it seems, they trust to men who are to leave other employment. This feature clearly differentiates the strike-breaking bureau from the employment agency.

As part of the new system, there are corporations who have an understanding by which they are to aid one another with men in case of a strike. It has been said that they frankly lend, from one city to another, trusted employees who are entirely in the interests of the employers. This is strenuously denied by certain corporations that have been confronted with the charge; but it is a fact that although men are not actually lent, which would give great offense to the unions and needlessly aggravate ill-feeling, there is with some companies a system under which certain men may resign their places, for two weeks or a month at a time, and then—entirely by accident, of course—these men are soon working as strike-breaking employees in another city.

There are at least 15,000 men now enrolled at the headquarters of the strike-breakers. One bureau alone makes claim to the names of more than that, but rivals say that this must certainly be a premature estimate, as the system has not been in force sufficiently long to gain so many men who can be soberly relied upon. However that may be, the system promises to expand rapidly, and any premature estimate of today is likely to seem very small a few years hence.

To Protest Against Wrong Is Dangerous. Muncie (Ind.) Star.

The Socialist vote is a protest against existing conditions, against the rule of corporate power, against the control of legislation by means of money, against the defeat of the people in their attempts to right wrongs by means of such legislatures and congresses as we elect. We should be less than sane were we to ignore these obvious facts.

The growth of Socialism means no good to the country. On the contrary, it means danger.

The force back of every great change in the form of society has been necessity—the necessity of securing a living. It is this necessity that is today forcing the mass to accept Socialism.

The price of coal is still going up. Missouri went republican, you know, and it is only natural that the coal trust should reach out after their share of the promised prosperity.

Under the present damnable system there are times when to do right is to do wrong.

The democrats do not seem to have enjoyed their ride on the political toboggan slide.

Socialism is the only thing worth working for today.

Question Box.

Will there be trades unions under Socialism? Under the democracy of Socialism is it not necessary that each person should retain their individuality—therefore are not unionism and Socialism antagonistic?

If trades unions shall exist, what will prevent class legislation by the large unions against the small ones? How would a photographer's business be conducted under Socialism?—An Inquirer, Granville, N. Y.

Organizations of the various occupations will be necessary under Socialism. The workers will elect the foremen, superintendents and members of congress. These will be the officers, through which the whole public will direct the energies of production and distribution. It may be found impractical for the head of an industry to send instructions direct to each worker—but it could be delivered to the heads of departments, which heads have been selected by the workers directly under them.

Each worker will have a fuller individuality than at present, for he or she will have the benefit of all knowledge and it will be to the interest of their fellows to use that knowledge for their mutual benefit. Today the owners appoint the men who will best serve their interest, instead of the workers' interest. You will readily see by this that Socialism is directly in harmony with the spirit of trades unionism.

By reason of the common ownership of the productive property used, no union could take advantage of a weaker one, if it desired, as such advantage could only be in the reward for service which would be a matter settled by all and not by any part of the industrial workers.

The photographing business would be conducted by the public, the same as any other, and the public would get service at the labor cost. The public today employs photographers. This would not prevent individuals from making photographs, just as they do today, for their own pleasure, but as everyone could get work done at labor cost by the most skilled artists, with the best appliances, no other person could furnish it for less without losing money or time, and hence there would be no incentive for any one to go into the business for profit. Photographers would be public functionaries, receiving a salary from the public for services. The people would pay the public for such service, instead of paying the artist.

In answer to an inquiry from a comrade in Ivanhoe, Okla., will say that the Socialists demand that a law be enacted that on petition of five or ten per cent of the voters any law passed by any legislative body shall be submitted to the people affected by that law, and that if a majority be against it the law shall not become operative. This is called the referendum. And that when the people petition for the submission of some law over a stated number of signatures it shall be submitted to them for approval or disapproval. This is called the initiative. Another demand is that when an officer shall fail to meet the approval of his constituents, on petition of some agreed per cent of the total vote for his removal, a new election to fill his place shall be called, and he may be a candidate, and if he again be elected he shall retain his place. This is called the imperative mandate. This law is in operation in Los Angeles, Calif., where it has just worked to the eminent satisfaction of the people and discomfiture of the corporations. The imperative mandate is applied to all candidates who are nominated by the Socialists. They must deposit with the party secretary their resignation in blank, which can be filed any time the party shall be

dissatisfied with their official acts. It might be construed by a capitalist court, on appeal, that such officer should not be removed, or such resignation could be withdrawn, but the fact that it was held over men would have great influence. There can be no logic used whereby the right of the people who elect a man should not also have the right of removal.

Mrs. Finnegan to the Rescue.

Dr. E. A. Ross, professor of sociology of the university of Nebraska, said in a recent lecture that every American family should have four children. He emphasized his statement by saying that of the four one probably would die early in life and another be the victim of accident or go to war. Therefore, the average family would consist of two children to perpetuate the family name.

Had the doctor said that the average family would thus consist of two young slaves to perpetuate capitalism he would have been nearer the truth.

Dr. Ross assumes that it is necessary that one out of every four human beings brought into the world be murdered by capitalism. Stand up, Mr. Ross, and explain to us American mothers why we must furnish victims for the privately owned railroads to grind up into profits that millionaire tramps and their women may wear diamonds, drink champagne and give dog parties; why we must furnish babies to slave in the factories and shops of the nation that the master class may revel in luxury in giving vent to their inherited brute instincts; why we must furnish slaves for the master class to send out on the field of battle to be shot at by the slaves of the master class of some other nation. Call it race suicide if you will, my dear professor, but in the name of American motherhood I defy you to give any good reason why the present race of slaves should not commit race suicide. I am here to tell Dr. Ross that until the men of this nation get sense enough to emancipate themselves from industrial slavery that American women have something better to do than to furnish food for cannon and slaves for capitalism.

I say, Dr. Ross, stand up and explain to American mothers why there should be four children in every family when the United States Department of Labor tells us that even in the most prosperous times there are a million and a half human beings in this country seeking jobs they never find; when there are 28,000 child slaves in the cotton factories of the south toiling ten and twelve hours a day and whose average life is less than ten years; when American railroads are turning out to starve or become objects of charity thousands of men at the age of 35; when we have a hundred thousand tramps—men who, as Jack London says, are tramps because somebody must be tramps; when every day in the year hundreds starve and freeze in every large city of the land; when thousands of men cannot get jobs because they do not own the jobs; when our jails are always full. In the language of the American street urchin, I say:

Dr. Ross, go soak your head. MRS. FINNEGAN.

CIVILIZATION.

The Japanese minister to France is something of an epigrammatist, as is shown by the following: "When we had to our credit only great artists, they treated us as barbarians; now that we are killing people, they say that we are civilized."

Missouri went republican, but so far no change has been reported in the price of mules.

...Socialism and the Home...

THE progress of human society has expressed itself in the origin and development of various social institutions. By an institution is meant a customary or established course of social action. For instance, political institutions are the modes in which society is accustomed to act in the forms of government.

Society may be studied either by periods or by institutions. The earlier view of institutions was that they resulted from tradition and that change, if it existed at all, was evil. This is still the standpoint of a large part of mankind. Two factors exist in social development, first a force that preserves past achievements and embodies them in a framework of institutions that form a basis for future advance. In this sense, institutions represent the formulation and preservation of human achievement. They are instruments through which men control the social energy. The greatest contrast between savage men and civilized men is in this fact—that the latter have the accumulated products of the race upon which to work. It is this inherited body of mechanical, industrial and scientific resources that makes the distinction between primitive society and complex civilization.

The second element in the course of social advance is that of change, the possibility of altering social habits to meet new demands. In this principle of change lay the strength of ancient Greek and Roman civilization. In its resistance to change lies the weakness of modern China. What, then, are some of these social institutions? Most prominent after industrial and political are educational institutions and the family. One of the social institutions that in some way touches the life of every individual in society, is the home and family. Let us examine into the place and function of the home in social progress. The home has had a distinct function to perform in the life of most of the higher animals, for the home and family are not confined to the human race alone. The nest-building or home-making habit and the continued care of the young for a part of their life are highly developed among insects, birds and mammals. The spider spins a silken cocoon or sac for its young, the shellfish cements together bits of shells and sand to form a crude nest. The bird builds, with considerable care, a shelter for its young. The savage mother gathers bark and twigs to form a covering for her babe. The higher in the scale of life we rise, the greater care and protection we find is provided for the young of the race. The function of the home and family, then, is to provide a place for the development of the young. From the earliest time in human history, in its poems and literature, the praise of the home has been sung and told, for every age has recognized its essential nature and its function in social life.

Our purpose here is to discuss the family and home today, and the home and family under Socialism. We have had a fair example of the direction in which capitalism will turn a part of its strength in attempting to delay the coming of Socialism. Repeatedly the statement has been made from the capitalist platform and press that Socialism stands for the destruction of the home and the family. For the past year editorials in Chicago papers have sought to poison the public mind in regard to Socialism, by making the charge that Socialists stand for the abolition of the home. In the campaign closed last fall, in Massachusetts, this cry was constantly used by our opponents. The word home and family is sacred to every human being that capitalism has permitted to have a home or family, and if capitalism can but persuade the credulous that Socialism would undermine this institution, the new era, they believe, would be so much the further delayed. It has always been the policy of society, when a change is inevitable, to impute to the new social stage the evils of the present stage. It is capitalism that is destroying, debasing and perverting the family, this race-old institution, and it is Socialism that will again save it from its degradation.

Look first at the condition of the homes that capitalism gives to the workers. The bird seeks a suitable sheltered place to build her nest, the insect even deposits its eggs where its young will have the most chance of life, but the great body of human workers are forced to rear their young in places and under conditions that mean that so per cent of all children born of the laboring class die before they reach the age of five years.

No one who has not lived in its midst can picture the "homes" of the so-called workers living "back of the stock yards" in Chicago. It is here that more health destroying conditions are gathered than in any other one spot in civilized nations. In every great industrial center great tenement districts house the men and women who produce the wealth of the world, dig in its mines, weave its cloth, guide its ships and furnish, not alone the brain, but the brains of society. Surely if Socialism can offer no different homes than these it would be a failure. It will at least assure to every child clean, wholesome conditions under which to live and grow to maturity. If it did so more it would have done much. But we claim for Socialism that it will at last make possible the permanence of the family life which today is destroyed through economic causes. Socialism would remove these economic causes. Fathers will not then be forced to "go hunting a job" while the wife and children struggle on for years alone. And finally, one word concerning the oft-repeated statement that the Socialists and the Socialist philosophy would abolish the home. Socialism would, on the contrary, we claim, give, for the first time, proper and wholesome conditions for the home, not such as capitalism condemns men to, that destroy health and morality. Second, it would remove disturbing economic factors from the home life, making the family bond closer than ever before. Third, it would establish the family on a foundation of respect and regard, not as today, on an economic basis.

I have known the Socialists of five countries and through seven years connection with the Socialist movement I have met many thousand Socialist workmen and women and never yet have I heard a Socialist man or a Socialist woman say that they stood for the abolition of homes or of the family.

MAY WOOD SIMONS.

The professors of sociology in the Chicago University make use of the following table of the distribution of wealth in the United States:

Class	Families	Cl.	Wealth	Per Cent.	Average	Aggregate	Per Cent.
Rich	1,212,000	1	\$25,000,000,000	54	\$20,635	\$25,000,000,000	54
Med.	1,212,000	2	14,130,000,000	32	11,625	14,130,000,000	32
Poor	4,236,000	3	1,830,000,000	14	432	1,830,000,000	14
Very Poor	8,472,000	4	1,000,000,000	10	118	1,000,000,000	10
Total	15,152,000		\$42,000,000,000	100		\$42,000,000,000	100

The working class produces the wealth—but another class possesses it!

Germany's leading capitalist economic weekly, *Phosphor*, commenting on America's recent election, says: "America's present presidential campaign is only a small contest of the moneyed interests about matters which concern them alone." Very good. Of course only the two old parties are referred to, and the statement could not have been better put by a Socialist.

Every reader of the Appeal is personally interested in the proposition of the First National Co-operative Society. Their prospectus is published in full in this issue. Read it from start to finish.

The people must be their own Moses.

DON'T AMOUNT TO MUCH, EH?

The idea that the Socialist party will spring into a formidable position on the political stage and overthrow the democratic party is a great error. Socialism is a fungus growth, foreign to our native and most of our foreign population; it cannot thrive where the condition of the people is being constantly improved and the government popularized by a fuller and freer participation in its affairs by the masses. It has no foundation on which to build, for under our present form all power is with the people, or derived from them. To agitate for Socialism is to charge the popular will with being a tyrant. Moreover, those who designate themselves as Socialists do not themselves know what they want. A half dozen cannot agree among themselves. Further, the great majority of the men prominent in this agitation are not responsible men; they are neither industrious nor sincere; they act on the mistaken presumption that the people believe them, while, as a matter of fact, they only listen and take the measure of the rabid harangues. Openly hostile to American ideals, and prating their lack of patriotism, the Socialists' ideas are naturally repellant to the American people.—The Stockton, Calif., Evening Record.

Socialism is such an insignificant thing that the Record need not waste words on it! Being so foreign to our conditions, what's the use writing about it? No, we don't know what we want! Funny what fools we are not to stay in the old parties and take the pie that many of us could have without the eating! We Socialists don't agree that we want the earth and the fullness thereof for the working class. Oh, no! We exist only for the purpose of giving the old party editors a theme to write about! None of us are responsible—only the hoodlums of the old parties are responsible! The eighty thousand old party dupes in the penal institutions of the country show that they are responsible! The eighty thousand inmates of the pauper institutions of the country, victims of capitalism, show that the Record class of people are the only truly responsible! Our ideas are so repellant to American people that they are falling over themselves to get into the Socialist band wagon! The Record man should read up on the subject and not make such a donkey of himself—a laughing stock for any workman who has read a single pamphlet on the question of Socialism. But such have their uses—we can hold them up before the working class as horrible examples of capitalism, just as the temperance lecturers get a drunkard up on the platform. The Record man make us smile—and we go out and convert another sinner.

Colorado workmen have voted out republican Feasibility and voted in Democratic Feasibility.



Evidence of Satisfaction.

Receipts from a Few Letters Received from Shareholders Expressing Their Satisfaction in the Achievement of Two Dividends in the Very First Year Under the Co-Operative System at the Rate of 10 Per Cent Per Annum.

Continued in Previous Page.

MONEY-SAVING PRICES. Money-Saving Prices Can Only Be Established By Doing Business on a New Plan. "MONEY-SAVING PRICES" is a hackneyed phrase found in every advertisement and true in but few.

Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

capital and force of thousands of the American people in every walk of life, with the most skilled and expert management of each branch of its business, and organized not simply to secure the advantages of co-operation in buying for its own shareholders, but selling millions of dollars worth of goods to the world at large, will mark a new era in the commerce of the world.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS IS A WORLD BUSINESS, buying and selling every conceivable kind of merchandise in the five continents of the earth.

WE SELL at lower prices than any other establishment and issue complete SPECIAL CATALOGUES and also the above large 1350-page General Catalogue of...

Evidence of Satisfaction.

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Weight 4 Lbs. Over 1,350 Pages. Costs Us Nearly ONE DOLLAR to Print and Mail. Sent FREE Postpaid on Receipt of 15 Cents to Partly Pay Postage.

This exceptional proposition consists of THREE PAGES. Be sure to first read this and the preceding page, and then read OUR SPECIAL OFFER GOOD ONLY UNTIL CHRISTMAS, on the following page.

This exceptional proposition consists of THREE PAGES. Be sure to read the two Pages preceding This.

SMALL PROFITS ON SALES. And Still Immense Profits on the Capital Invested. There is less profit on groceries than on any other merchandise.

The Mail Order Business is a Great Educator, being an aggregation of all conceivable kinds of stores under one central management.

THERE IS NO RISK. The Safety to Your Investment is Guaranteed Absolutely. First, by the entire assets, property, property rights, trade-marks and trade names of the institution on which the preferred stock is a first lien.

The Speculative Feature is entirely eliminated from First National shares. We are not dealing in futures nor depending on "lucky strikes" or "projected enterprises."

The Desire to "Make Money" is strong in every national American. The savings banks of the country are glutted with the money of the people.

As a Gift to your mother, your wife, your son, your daughter or any one dear to you, nothing is more desirable than a National saving share of stock.

What Man Has Done, Man can do again. And improve upon it. A well-known Chicago mail order house, organized on the individual partnership plan, started business in 1892 with a capital of \$100,000.00.

Our part is necessary to secure your stock under the "SPECIAL OFFER," which applies only on subscriptions sent on the following coupon before December 25th, 1904.

Letter of endorsement from an Appeal to Reason Representative: Mr. Pierce Underwood, special advertising representative of the Appeal to Reason, addressed the following letter to the president of the First National Co-operative Society, under date of November 8, 1904:

PIERCE UNDERWOOD, PUBLISHER SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE, 110 W. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Julius Kahn, Pres., First National Co-operative Society, Chicago, Ill.

It might seem superfluous to state you would that argue favorably for the success of any well-managed, co-operative institution, and I have come to the conclusion that I have had a pretty intimate and broad acquaintance with the success of the subject, and speaking that I can say with confidence that co-operation has certainly occurred to you with unlimited frequency.

Our References: The Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank, the registrars of the stock of the Society. Any other bank in the city of Chicago. Any mercantile institution of standing in the city of Chicago.

known over its advertising columns; it refuses thousands of dollars' worth of advertising during the year. It makes the closest possible investigation of the advertiser's business and the goods advertised, to protect its subscribers.

REGISTRARS OF STOCK. The Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago are the registrars of the stock of this Society.

METROPOLITAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Corner La Salle and Madison Streets, Chicago, and to use the coupon below.

SPECIAL OFFER TO APPEAL READERS, GOOD UNTIL CHRISTMAS, MAS, DECEMBER 25, 1904.

A great many APPEAL readers will want to purchase First National Co-operative shares as Christmas presents and we, therefore, make the special offer below.

Special Offer Good Till December 25th Only.

Realizing the great importance of securing as many Shareholders and Co-operators as possible and as quickly as possible, we hereby make to you this special, liberal, special inducement:

First—Our large general CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST. A magnificent book of 1350 pages, positively the handsomest catalogue ever published by any institution, containing a complete line of high-grade GENERAL MERCHANDISE at co-operative, money-saving prices.

COUPON. Cut off this coupon and send it with your remittance before December 25th, 1904, and we will enter your subscription under date of October 1, 1904, thus entitling you to the full three months' dividend due January 1st, 1905.

IN CONCLUSION, I wish to urge every reader of the APPEAL TO REASON to write me, provided he or she does not understand our plan thoroughly or if everything is not perfectly clear. I know that every person who reads this advertisement would invest in our shares if he realized the immense advantage such an investment would be to him, and the extra money he could make without trouble expense, publicity or interference with his present duties.

If for any reason you desire any special information, or additional literature, write us at once and we will answer your every question. Address all LETTERS (other than subscriptions) to CASH BUYERS' UNION, First National Co-operative Society, 158-168 West Van Buren Street, Dept. 915 P, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

This exceptional proposition consists of THREE PAGES. Be sure to read the two Pages preceding This.

LESSONS FROM THE VOTE. The large increase in the Socialist in had the splendid showing made and institutes is both encouraging first place that it shows in the in American politics has a place to be hereafter respected, is bound that the work and sacrifices of wage workers in the cause have not been in vain.

"WE'VE GOT FOUR YEARS TO DO THIS IN" It took just four years of Southern aristocracy under Buchanan to upset chattel slavery and scatter it to the four winds. We have four years of capitalistic aristocracy under Roosevelt ahead, and we can certainly do as much as was done over fifty years ago.

clear, clean-cut revolutionary program. The Appeal Book Department will supply you with all the necessary books at the lowest possible cost. Get books and get busy.

There is one thing the Appeal to Reason readers are known for throughout the Socialist world. They are hustlers. If they will hustle for about ten days among their friends and acquaintances getting the names of all those who will agree to take a Socialist daily paper when it appears, at the rate of \$3.00 per year, paying for it in 25-cent monthly payments as delivered, or better still, subscribers pay \$1.00 for three months' mail, then in advance delivered by which to start on have a daily with Do not lay this year.

HOT CINDERS By E. N. RICHARDSON

Parry says the people should be given a thorough course in economics. Don't worry, Mr. Parry, the Socialists will attend to it.

Some people think that an honest man is one who does not steal in the daytime. In last Sunday's Kansas City Star, sandwiched in between a lot of ads and the market reports, was a fifteen-line item of a collision on the Union Pacific, which resulted in the death of eight people.

are run at dangerous speed because it pays. When a special agent of the United States Department of Labor is sent to investigate the beef trust he should understand that it's against the rules of the game to get too close to the facts.

The shade of Mark Hanna may be excused for saying, "I told you so." There is always a limit—the democratic party found it and fell over.

Money for Bright Boys Would you like a chance to earn plenty of holiday money and win a valuable cash prize in addition to your regular commission? Wide-awake, energetic boys should write the manager of the Appeal to Reason Book Department. Complete printed instructions will be mailed to all who apply.

THE AMERICAN MOVEMENT (By Eugene V. Debs.) A short history of the labor movement and the rise of Socialism in America. The author's connection with the American Railway Union during the latter years of its existence and his present candidacy for the presidency of the United States on the Socialist ticket have placed him in a position to deal understandingly with both trade unionism and Socialism and their relation to the history of the United States.

NEW BOOKS. The following books have been issued from the Appeal Press for the authors, and can be obtained by remittance direct to the address given after each book.

THE 1908 LEAGUE. Enclose my name as a member of the 1908 League, to which I agree to contribute Ten Cents per week for the purpose of extending the principles of Socialism by educational means.

It is now remembered that the earthquake reported from Illinois was only the beef trust hanging over the landscape for Roosevelt. Roosevelt is elected. Did you notice it in your pay envelope?

Send that postal card today to the Appeal to Reason Book Department, GIRARD, KANSAS.