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he APPEAL is NEVER sent on credit; if you re , it is paid for. Nobody owes a cent on subscri

TOWARD UTOPIA

THE eyes of the progressive thought of the world are upon New Zealand. The little island about the size of Kansas in the South Seas is solving the vexed industrial problems that have overthrown all the civilizations of the past. In six years it has passed laws that have brought peace, plenty and pleasure to the people, where before was strife, discord and panic. The few stray bits of information that have floated up from that far land have been given the public through the APPEAL and have created wide-spread interest. The APPEAL now proposes, with the assistance of the workers, to explore and publish all the facts, by sending a commissioner to that land, one competent, who knews the things the readers of this paper are most interested in, and have a pen picture of the country, its laws and their effects, presented in letters to the paper. This the APPEAL will be able to do when the number in the box at the side of the heading reaches 150,000. Such articles will have a wonderful influence on the sentiment of this country. They will convince the public that laws do have something to do with the weal or woe of a nation. Tens of thousands of immigrants are pouring into New Zealand from all over the world; just as they poured into this country half a century ago. The commisssioner will write the matter up in a book after it has been presented in the paper, and this book will contain the names of the workers who have- most aided in building up the paper that it could send this representative. You can add 50,000 names to the list in a few months. The capitalists have means to send their representatives to write up and distort every feature that is in the interest of the being short about \$30,000. An expert acworkers. The workers will have to send one countant was called in. The state of affairs in their own interest. Now, let's up and at was demonstrated. The president of the them. This is something that will interest even our friends the enemy. Any reader may forward inquiries and have them answered by the commissioner through the APPEAL.

************************************ THE DEVIL INVESTIGATING SIN

Because the steel trust closed down twelve of its mills and threw 6,300 men out of the means of getting a living, congress rushes into the breach and appoints a committee of seven to investigate, and will tax the people many thousands of dollars to pay the expenses. That is the way to get relief-tax the people some more. But please tell me what more right congress has to inquire into the causes of the owners of the mills shutting down than it has to inquire into my closing the APPEAL office if I want to? Everybody knows, who knows anything, that the shut-down is to make more money for the trust in some way, and what difference does the manner of it make? They own the steel plants and have the right to run them or shut them down as they please. If congress or the public don't like it they can do the next best thing. You know what that is. If the peo-ple want a voice in the matter of the steel mills of the country, why don't they vote for people who will have congress at once proceed to erect mills and open them for the benefit of the public and over these mills congress will have a right of inquiry—but not over plants that corporations own. On this committee to investigate will be appointed APPEAL has been doing for years and why it and wise nation!

THE NEGRO AND SOCIALISM

probably bear repetition, how socialism will act on the race question. Under socialism personal service would be replaced by collective service, such as the letter carriers give. Every-child will have the same advantages of education, food, clothing, shelter and entertainment a s will every other child. Each would be trained in some useful calling and when it arrives at the state of man or womanhood, would enter some industry. I This condition would result in having cities and sections where the colored race would be supreme. They would have as good homes and factories and surroundings as the white race, beopment, just as the white race would. So-cialism will solve the race question.

ppeal to Reason.

Some time ago a hill was introduced into congress to add half a million dollars to the appropriation for pneumatic tubes in connection with the postal system. The introducer probably did not care a continental about the postal system, but there was a chance for somebodies to make a spec out of the appropriation." At once was organized in Kansas City a pneumatic tube company ready and willing to put in the work and gobble as much of the appropriation as the greed of other like corporations in other cities would permit. The stock of this company, which probably cost about \$25 to print (and that was the capital), went swimming up when the meas-ure was reported favorably by the committee. But alas for the reward of genius! Congress turned the bill down, and with it went the great pneumatic tube company of Kansas City and New Jersey—its wealth confiscated by congressional inaction! There is no telling how many innocent purchasers in the shape of alleged widows and orphings have thus had their life's savings swept away by this high-handed outrage on the part of congress in not voting them money to make their prettily printed certificates of stock valuable, and thus furnish them a living! But, seriously, do you not see that if it were the policy of government to do its own work, there would never have been any such rotten schemes gotten up to rob the public treasury? Don't blame the schemers. You voters, by your ignorance of public questions, leave the door open, saying to all comers, "get all you can," and they are getting it. What the pneumatic fellows failed to get will be taken by others; they will live in fine houses, hire your sons and daughters for servants (mark that word servant, same as was used in chattel slavery), bon voyage "abroad," while your public treasury, filled from your hide and tallow, will fill their purses. You are a lulu of a citizen, you are.

THERE is a certain lumber company situated on the line of the P. & G. road that taps the best lumber regions of Arkansas and A few years ago its bookkeeper was found to be crooked in his accountscompany said to the derelict: "This will place you behind the bars." The defaulter coolly replied: "Well, while I look out of one pair of bars, you will look out of the pair across the hall." The bookkeeper still holds his place. The expert accountant who examined the books told me that the lumber company had been receiving rebates from the railroad of \$5 a car on all lumber shipped out of the lumber regions, whether the said number company shipped it or not! Clearly a violation of the U.S. law, and that is what the defaulter knew and why he still holds his place. If the government had owned and operated the railroads such rebates could not be made unless the whole country knew it and the congressman who would vote for such rebate would not have a thing done to him! But such are the beauties of private ownership in every field of industry, and that is why one set of men "succeed" where honest fellows fail. This expert said that one lumber company put several thousand dollars of its stock in the hands of certain railroad officials, a present, that it might get the favors from the road that self-interest would induce the holders of the stock to make. And the lumber company paid a dividend of 160% a year! And the public footed the bill.

THE Cincinnatian insists that if men got only 40 cents for making \$4 hats they would are induced to hate socialism that would give get only one-tenth present wages, when the government issues statistics to prove beyond they spend their lives in work! Well, come to question that men are doing that same thing think over it, perhaps the capitalists are or entertained by it. Darn such fools as the foo them the way to get from ten to twenty times capable of managing their own affairs and in any way be advanced by reason of gold. sufficient to cause uneasiness under present them the way to get from ten to twenty times capable of managing their own affairs and in any way be advanced by reason of gold. men who are interested in the steel or other has forty times as many subscribers as the get the ownership of the properties and trusts. It will be a case of appointing the Cincinnatian, which has been ignorantly devil to investigate sin. And we are a great throwing dust in the eyes of its readers so they could not see the way. The way is as simple as it is plain. Let the public (government) own and operate all the industries and Democratic parties, they say to the world and pulls out poor little Willie from the cost of labor, and that means that if hats are sold at \$4 the workers will get ten times the It has before been elucidated, but will pay they now receive. The same will be true of every other article. But that is what the Cincinnatian is prejudiced against, because it does not understand it, for I know its pro-prietors are not having the easiest sledding in the world and would do almost anything. from supporting any old thing for office that will put up the dough, to begging for ads. Wise men would not do this and support it, if they knew a better method.

FRANK W. ELLIOTT, editor of the Troy, Kansas, Times, who was badly injured by an attempted assassination recently, has been convicted of alleged libel and sent to fail for four months and to pay a fine of \$100. John cause the whole nation would be interested in Brown was not only sent to jail but hanged them having such conditions. All of this would be the result of their own labor, just Lovejoy was killed to get away with his pathe same as what the white population enjoyed would be the result of their labor. The est audiences that ever greeted a private cititite population would not like to have the zen as a speaker on economics, was six black work side by side with it, as it does today, nor would the black like to work greatest thinkers for daring to question the where it felt there was a difference between right of property to rule. Elliott can better them. There would be no jealousy nor injustice. The blacks would have the same the effects react on them as they certainly ability to travel and enjoy life as the whites will in the next few years. Every act of this e race would soon take on a new devel- kind only adds fuel to the flame of justice that will consume the present despotism of

nd by Union Labor on a Porty-inder Socialism the Workers Five Times as Much Pay for Week

A PATERNAL GOVERNMENT

THE definition of "Paternal Government" in the Standard dictionary is as follows:

The assumption of the governing power of a quasi-fatherly relation to the people, involving strict and intimate supervision of their business and social concerns, upon the theory that they are incapable of managing their own

That depends. If the government were one in which the people had no voice, then it would be true of government just as it is true of individuals who assume the people are incapable of managing their own affairs today and appoint themselves the captains of industry and politics and manage all the affairs of the nation, making all rules, and regulations regarding business and social concerns. -But if the people had a democracy, if the people really had a voice in the management of affairs, it would reverse the matter and be the people governing their own affairs. We have in the United States today a con-

dition in which the people are considered as

incapable of maraging togir own political

affairs, and a few men are appointed (called an election) to look after the laws on the theory that the pe ple are infit to know what laws would be good for them. The people have n voice in making the here. Tey do not vote the laws any nore than they do- it in Russia. The pople neverhad a chance to say whether they wanted this, that or the other law. If the question of food, clothing, shelter, instruction and entertainment be any concern of the people, the we have a paternal government in its oftens form, for the people have no voice in the management of these things, any more than the people of Turkey in the management of political affairs of that despotism. When the people are the government, when the p-ople vote on the laws and not for others to make the laws, "the assumption of strict and intimate supervision of business and social concerns" would infer that the people ARE capable of managing their own affairs. The opposite is true today. The people of the United States are considered unfit to manage anything-even to select men to do it, and the two highest powers of the nation are selected by a few men, just as the king is selected by the nobility. I refer to the president and senators, who are selected by a few hundred men out of many millions. You people who inveigh against a paternal government uphold and defend one of the most intensely paternalis-tic on earth. Every "business and social relation" of the people is managed and wholly directed by a few, and the masses are not consulted, just as though the industries are things not of their concern, though they per-form all the work. The workmen in a shop or factory submit to "strict and intimate supervision" are allowed no voice in "their business and social concerns," and are told by the employing classes that for the public toown the shop and factory and the workers to direct its management would be upon the theory "that they are incapable of managing their own affairs!" And the odd part of it is, that these working people believe it and this control of the conditions under which would direct them for the benefit of themselves instead of the capitalists. So long as where we work, the machines we make, the

An associated dispatch under date of April 27, states that a Belgian woman was sold at auction in Galveston, Texas, for \$40, by her up just as wise as if they were not thrown in master, a Frenchman, who wanted to return to France, and slavery was not permitted in that country. It further says that such cases Like the chattel slaves, the woman cried in despair when she was sold away from her master! Two points in this for you to consider: One that white people, raised under given conditions, can be made chattels as easily as black people, and sec-ondly, that slavery exists in this country. But then the difference between this woman and the average working-for-wages person is one of form and not of different essence. Both work for the pleasure and profit of the master, both get enough of food and clothing to fit them for the positions the master wants them to fill, both have only a little or nothing left after a life of toil and little real pleasure. Gentlemen of the ballot box, we live in a great and free country! Why should we not be proud of such glerious conditions?

*************** JUST AN INCIDENT

Two HUNDRED miners, engaged in digging profits out of society and coal mines for some sleek, well-groomed masters living in Salt Lake, Utah, and London, England, far away from the hardships and dangers of the coal mines, were killed by an explosion of some kind at Scofield, Utah, the other day. To die for one's country is said to be glorious, though I never tried it or talked to any one who had, but how glorious is it to die for a few Coal Barons? This accident, as are all others, is the result of the lack proper appliances and safeguards, to supply which would cost a little money, and that little money is spent by the wives and daughters of the mine owners in a useless life of ostentation. Coal miners are cheap. The masters do not have to buy them. New ones will be on hand ready to take the places of these unfortunates, whose lives were winked out to make profits for the drones of the world. What will become of their wives and babies? Who cares? Not the mine owners who had the benefit of the lives of the fathers. When soldiers are killed the families are provided for by the nation for whom they yielded up their lives. When coal mines are operated by the nation the miners will be better paid, and will be retired with an honorable pension after a given term of service and if they are killed their families will be provided for. But as yet the miners vote not to have the mines public property. They vote to have private property in mines and lands and they can rot in poverty for all the mine owners care. The miners canout vote the mine owners hundreds to one, but they are controlled by the sleek politicians and the pulpit to vote the capitalistic tickets, thus supporting a social system that makes them hewers of wood and drawers of water for the benefit of the masters. Ye gods, men vote to uphol how long will men vote to uphold private owner-ship that makes them brutes, fit only to spend their lives in degrading servitude to make others rich and powerful? Why will the vast majority vote to be owned and controlled by the small minority? Why will the wealth producers give up their lives and skill and live in poverty under the insane idea that capital must get a return out of their hide and tallow?

****************** REPUBLIC OF THE FOOLISH

5999999999999999999999999 THE Railway World says: "An incident of the week was the shipment, of \$500,000 in gold to France." Well, what of it? Suppose all the gold were shipped to France or some other gold-worshipping land, should that interfere with the regular eating and drinking of the American voting king? I wish every dellar in gold would go to Europe. Then I wish the holders of gold-demand-payment would foreclose on every person, firm, corporation or municipality that has gold paper out and take all their property and get a judgment payable in gold for all the property they would ever get in the future. That they would ever get in the future. would serve the idiots just right-just according to the impossible rule of the gambling game they have been playing. Would we not have just as good crops? Would we not not have just as good crops? Would we not have just as much land? Would not our people be just as productive as before? What insanity to believe that we are in anywise dependent on whether there is gold or not in the country. I never see any gold. I can't eat it or drink it or wear it or be instructed They are idolators, as ignorant as any that ever worshipped stone, wooden or clay idols. balance of trade has been "in our favor" to Great and intelligent are the American vot- the amount of nearly a billion! That is, this ing kings!

THE Kansas City Journal tries to be funny bed of a winter morning where he warm houses we creet, the products we produce, and would loth remain in ease, as proof that man need capitalists to own and control these is inherently lazy. I shall not answer the things." That is what their votes say. Yes, fool according to his folly, but will put it for we have a paternalism—and the capitalists such as are not foolish. If economic conditions are the parent, and the working millions are (social environments) have nothing to do with the children. The capitalists wrote that dichave children raised up in cess pools of shipful gold, too! We would be happy if he crime? It would make no difference! Or why up just as wise as if they were not thrown in contact with school influences! Girls raised in brothels would be just as chaste as if every safeguard were thrown about them to prevent them from contact with the vile! Why send missionaries to enlighten the heathen—they with be just the same regardless of the condi-tions under which they live? Why have starvation and competition as incentives for men to work and not be lazy-environment has nothing to do with the character and disposition of men! That is the logic of the Journal school of political economy. Great heads have these supporters of the present industrial anarchy!

> PATriotISM means a citizen's love for PATernalISM means a country's love for

citizen.

Camden, N J .- Seek the advice of a physician.

*********************** CONSULTING THE VOTERS

I wrote Senator Pettigrew recently asking him if it were possible to have a resolution presented in both houses of congress directing that on the ballots at the election this fall be printed these two lines:

For the public ownership and operation of railroads - Yes For the public ownership and operation of railroads - No. Below is his reply:

Washington, D. C., April 25th, 1900.
Mr. J. A. Wayland, Girard, Kan. Dear Sir—
There is no way in the world that I can get a vote
in either house on the question of the referendum
of the railway question, for my resolution would
be referred to Committee, and they would never be referred to Committee, and report it. Very truly yours, R. F. PETTIGREW.

Here is something that the average citizen, voter and "sovereign king" knows nothing about. The senate committee is composed of ten members—8 lawyers, an editor and a manufacturer in a trust. To this committee would be referred the resolution and unless the majority of the committee were in favor of the resolution it would not be permitted to come before the senate for a vote. These eight men are in the pay, directly or indirectly, of the railroads, many of them owning stocks and bonds in them. Now to control legislation it is necessary only to control this committee or a majority of it, and it can and has for years prevented any legislation that the owners of railroads do not want. This committee, as you will see, is made up of lawyers, whose training is such that they will take a fee on any side of any case and often on both sides. By preventing the proposition from getting before congress they do not have to vote on the matter and thus show their hands to the public. There are milliens of voters who would oppose any member of congress who would vote against this and many other like propositions if such members should vote against them. But by suppressing the matter in committee, they do not have to vote on it and can kill it just the same. Until a majority of the houses shall be favorable to the proposition, no vote can be had. Your laws are really made by the committees and the railroad and other interests have only to buy a majority of that committee to control legislation, and to buy that five or six votes. Hundreds of thousands of dollars can be paid to each and the ttoal sum paid out then does not amount to much to corporations. It will be so, as Congressman Ridgely writes me, until the people get direct legislation and can force a vote on any matter of public interest. But then the person who says the people are not self-governing and make the laws is a fool! But there are

********************** KEEP HIM OUT

*************** Henry Clews' weekly Review says "populism, anarchism and socialism thrive on de-pression and discontent." Good. Then this country is the ripest field for their growth in the world, for there is no end of discontent and if you will ask the average republican and democrat how he is getting along generally, you will hear the loudest howl against conditions, especially trusts, that ever greeted your ears. The retailer has the same amount of discontent and depression about the department stores and the trust prices and regulations concerning trade. Thanks, Clews, thanks, for the information. The future belongs to socialists, and forget it not. And vet in the last year the country has sent out nearly, a thousand million dollars' worth of merchandise more than was brought in, and yet "there is a prospect of gold exports!" We have to give foreigners more merchandise than they send us, and have to send them gold by the ship load to pay them to take our merchandise. And that is statesmanship of the Clews kind. Ye gods, what brains rule the world! And the Americans sweat and produce and send away and need the things that are shipped! A tribute of a thousand millions in real wealth annually does not satisfy the foreigner-he must have our dearly beloved and most wortook all the food and all the clothing and all the houses and all the instruction and all the entertainment-if he would only leave us our gold. With gold we are rich, though we possess nothing else-without it we are poor, though we possess everything else! It seems to me that I can detect a small feeling of discontent and depression in this observation in Clews. If the gold exports should become greater it might "cause uneasiness," and then we must bar the gates of populism, socialism and anarchism against Clews or he will break into them. Clews, we don't want you, so please do not get discontented or depressed.

THE state is at present the only organism that can take and bring industrial order out of the industrial chaos. It is today political. It will remain political until the industrial functions absorbed shall predominate, and then the political state will give way to the industrial state, just as the monarchial political state gave way to the democratic pelitical state.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FUTURE

BY LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

for dreamers. The commercial world of today less. is a vast profit mongering machine, and it in the sum of the result simply of security. Indges all men simply by their ability to There is nothing more harmful and more la-Christianity should relegate its ideal to the "next world," but poor consolation for those enough to occupy our minds and bodies!

Those who are content with present con-ditions are obviously incapable of realizing the emotions of the idealist. Men who are satisfied that civilization should mean the aggrantlisement of the few and the degradation of the many, and who desire no lovlier environment than the noise and ugliness of modern cities cannot possibly have their emotions stirred by dreams of brotherhood and beauty. But some of us are thoroughly dissatisfied with the life of today, its strife, its heartlessness, its artificiality, its shabbiness. We long to bears a quickening message of hope and in-This message is primarily one of means of life on the earth be controlled and administered in the interests of all. But how fargate to the noblest social life that the world has ever yet seen.

it may be taken as an axiom that with the the social problem will come the solution of evident that men and women who are perpet ually striving to satisfy the merely animal needs of their nature will in time become little better than animals, themselves, and if proof were needed of this, we have but to turn to the slums of any city in the world. At the same time, it does not necessarily follow that a satiety of animal comforts will produce the highest mental results. On the contrary, luxury is often even more degrad ing than poverty. In this problem, as in most others, we shall find in the golden mean -a sober, balanced life-the real solution of our difficulties.

To future generations there will probably appear nothing more incomprehensible, and nothing more significant of the heartless stupidity of the individualist life of today, than our inability to cope with the material side of social life. Nature is so bountiful, and man's command over nature so marvel. ous, that it would seem impossible for poverty to exist in our communities. There is no more excuse for the perpetual and unspeakable poverty that shames every country of the vivilized world today than there would be for perpetual typhoid fever. The one is a disease of the social organism, the other of the bodily organism, and both can be cured in exactly the same way—by paying due at-tention to nature's laws. If some obstruction is caused in the circulation of the blood, fever will result, if we allow national wealth to stagnate in the hands of a few monopolists.

poverty will result. Clever statisticians in Europe and America have lately gone to considerable trouble in order to bring home to men's minds the waste and the ruin of modern industrial conditions. A professor at Vienna has marshalled col the community. Such statistics simply suptipent is more than capable of feeding the whole world, and the traveler is impressed by its undeveloped natural resources more than and Chicago siums, of the army of tramps and "unemployed," of the millions of poor struggling farmers, of the incredible meanness and poverty of our whole life? all forms simply a gigantic object lesson of the unbalanced development of mankind. with mechanism that would appear superwe have not yet learnt to span the gulf be-tween the pulsee and the tenement. We have will enable five men to do the work of five stone. bundred; but we have not even the smallest conception of how to grow enough bread to ture which will dignify and strengthen all Servant and master would alike become conception of how to grow enough bread to ture which will dignify and strengthen all merged in a beautiful fellowship, and society merged in a beautiful fellowship, and society

TIS the custom nowadays to scoff at all ownership of land and capital, will immed- again these two functions. He will become social ideals. The words "idealists" and lately make possible the practical extinction healthier in body and more balanced in mind, "visionary" are almost always used in a of poverty, and when once the gaunt spectre and he will perform the necessary work of derogatory sense, for we pride ourselves of Want is removed from our midst, the poson being a practical people and have no use sibilities of social life become almost bound-

accumulate private property. The only ideal mentable in the life of our communities tothat our generation will tolerate is the mean day than the fevered struggle for existence and sordid one of "getting on" at the ex. which has east its blight not only upon the pense of our less fortunate neighbors. Even lives of the working classes, but even of the gospel of Christ has been converted into the comparatively well-to-do. What is more a religion of individual regeneration, and, common than the spectacle of "business this being the case, it becomes inevitable that men" whose whole energies are centered upon the acquisition of riches?" They know nothing and care nothing about the truly noble of us who find in this present life quite side of life, literature, art, music; their imactuation never rises above "stocks and shares" and the daily newspaper. The working classes are as much tainted as their wealthy masters, and the sodden, sullen the saloons are the natural outcome of crushing work and degrading surroundings.

The gambler on the Stock Exchange and the poor, drunken wage-slave are the products of our present competitive society, and will alike disappear under more human and rational conditions. A secure life for all, that is the share of food, shelter and clothing cast from our midst foreyer the black night that organized society would be in position mare of poverty, we yearn for fellowship, for to grant to all its workers, would wholly rerest, for happiness. To such the socialist move the chance element which is so conspicuous in the competitive commercialism of It would free men's minds from industrial organization; it proposes that the the bondage of perpetual struggle, and pro vide exactly the environment in which higher faculties would find expression. Peoreaching in its effects wil be the application | ple would at last have the time to cultivate of this principle! It will make secure the the better side of their natures, which would material side of existence and unlock the find an opportunity to expand in an atmosphere of co-operation and mutual helpfulness. Commercialism, with its mean, sordid influence and its price valuation of everysolution of the material and physical side of thing in the universe, would give way to altruism and brotherhood. Production for its moral and intellectual side. It is self, profit would be replaced by production for use. Industry would become man's servant instead of his master, and the upbuilding of the earth. Towns dignified by ample breathhuman character would be recognized as the end and ideal of all industry. The noisy and unsightly factories of today, with their vast apparatus for making goods and crushing men, will be supplanted by pleasant and beautiful workshops. The hours of labor can be reduced almost indefinitely. The bitter shame of our civilization-child-laborwill come to an end forever.

Under such conditions industrialism is likely to adopt new forms in harmony with new ideals. A high grade of intelligence throughout the community, together with the growing sense of solidarity, will tend to different tastes, and might of course be algive less and less importance to "captains of Guilds of workers and craftsmen will band themselves together in co-operative groups, laboring in freedom and fellowship, and all their work will bear the impress of this happy comradeship.

When people are ready to cast behind them the fevered struggle for existence and to live comfortably and rationally, they will be able to afford to decentralize the industrial conditions of today. Men and women will prefer to have their work near their own homes, and will object to miles of daily travel in crowded cars to and from their business When land is owned by the community and administered in the interests of the commonweal, there will be no opportunity for land speculation or the artificial raising of land. ralnes. Population will scatter, and the hideous congestion of today will be unknown.

We may be sure that "art" in its truest and widest sense, would thoroughly permeate society based on brotherhood and fellow-Everything that the band of man umns of figures to show that if the labor of touches is either ugly or beautiful, and we of Austria were organized in rational fashion, today are content with sordid ugliness beinstead of abandoned to the bindness of leanse our workers are so miserable and 'so competitive industry, three or four hours poor that they cannot produce what is beaudaily work from every man would suffice to tiful. Just as hideousness is the fruit of provide a comfortable life for every person in ignorance and misery, so will beauty be the industrial arena the survival of the "fittest" fruit of bappiness and freedom. The greatplement what must be immediately apparent to anyone who gives the matter, a moment's drous cathedrals of the medieval Europe serious thought. This North American Con- were upreared by joyous and intelligent craftsmen, inspired by a religious ideal, and free and untrammelled in the execution of by any other of its features. In the face of the brotherhood and devotion to the commonthis, what are we to think of the New York wealth will inspire men once again. The public buildings, town halfs, libraries, art gal-leries, theaters, would afford scope to architect and artist alike in the treatment of their massive proportions and interior decorations. Architecture, domestic as well as public, is always one of the surest signs of a nation's We have learnt to span the earth and sen' true character, and a people such as we picture would make their environment truly natural to men of an earlier generation; but noble. Freed from cramping considerations of cheapness, they could afford to discard wood, brick and the base materials that we invented steam ploughs and threshers that see on every side today, and use good, solid

feed every mouth. The trusts have long human labor in a way which we can hardly ago proved beyond any doubt that the conceive of today. Man is a dual creature tle of competitive units is a most with dual powers -physical and intellectual wasteful method of carrying on a nation's In our present society we have separated the industry, and we already knew that it was one from the other, to the obvious detriment wrong. Yet the political econo of both. We have relegated to an "inmists can find no room in their learned text ferior" class all the manual or physical work books for any application of this fact to na of the community (thereby degrading and

society with joyful ease. The hand guided by the intellect will make all that it touches work of art. It will also be possible in workers will be able to take out a few hours every day at agricultural and out-door work. The drudgery that can never be totally eliminated from toil might thus be divided between thousands of workers, and the crush ing tasks which rest on the shoulders of a inappreciable.

A spirit of craftsmanship thus running through the whole of national industry and making all work more or less pleasant, it is rooms of which we ourselves were the guar-probable that the community of the future dians and caretakers. The funeral garb of will deliberately discard much of the cumbrous machinery and mechanism of the present day. Inasmuch as machinery is us d to are likely to be extended, rather than curtailed. When machinery, however, usurps the place of man's intellect and ties down the worker day after day to a purely mechanical task, its value is very questionable. buried beneath mountains of commercialism today, and the workers of the future will lift this load from their shoulders and become once again men, putting their souls into their tasks. The eramping specialization of man's sphere today will be supplanted by a real expansion of every human faculty, and the cheapness that is acrificed by this partial return to older methods will be more than compensated by the gain in the character both of the craftsman and his work.

Our cities today are obviously economic in their growth and development, and with the cessation of competitive strife would disap. pear the chief reason for their existence, Some will take to the country altogether, content to live amidst the fields and the flowers and the woods. Others will prefer the social and recreative life of the towns. In any case, the city, as we understand it, would be likely to vanish from the face of ing space, beautiful parks and noble architecture will seem as natural in those days as the loathsome squalor and shabbiness of today. In these days a coming men and women will no doubt prefer to live together in glorious Communal Halls, with cool courtvards and spacious gardens. Those who enjoyed the solitude and quietness of cottage life could have their own homes, and join their friends, if they wished, at meal times The rustic life quickened by the thought of ternated.

How far-reaching would be the results of such a return to Mother Nature! Men could not drink of this perennial fount without becoming ennobled and inspired. Nature teaches us on every hand to make our lives lovely and open and free. The great interpreters of nature-the Walt Whitmans, the Thoreaus, the Edward Carpenters-have wrested from her the secrets which shall finally redeem our social life. Only pations divorced from the country and living unhealthy, unnatural lives, could ever have upreared the modern city. Mea who have once learned to love nature and to live in close fellowship with one another could never de-scend to the contemptible meanness of our civilized life.

It is natural to suppose that under a socialist organization of industry, such as has been described, the tendency would be towards equality of condition. Here again imagine a stimulus towards a nobler life! We of today are surrounded by cringing flunkies and overbearing superiors, and one hardly knows which is more detestable—the which all were comfortable. Drunkenness cility of the one or the vulgarity of the other. Our social casts are frankly based did and unnatural conditions of today. Our ing wealth scattered. The condition of civil on the accumulation of money, and in the poor toilers, degraded by their environment liberty existing in this age is giving free play industrial arena the survival of the "fittest" and toiling amidst dust and grime, become is almost invariably the survival of the most selfish, the most cunning, the most unserupulous. Half of human life today is wasted in the slums. In the future, universal edu- rich, on the other hand, are often drunken cation, universal comfort and universal and vicious because they live such empty, leisure will make a new race of men, and idle lives. Socialism would do away with their designs. So in the future another ideal give almost inconceivable strength and power to national life. - Today we talk vaguely about the "brotherhood of man," but we tacitly concede that brotherhood in any real sense is impossible in a class society. Broth. erhood is unthinkable without some measure of equality, not equality of ability or temperament, but of opportunity and condition.

Conceive the moral gain that would accrue from equality, as all ting our own lives and our outlook upon society. The thoughtless fit to be free. brutality with which we force all our dirty and unpleasant work on to other people would give place to kindly consideration and a feeling of comradeship which would make it impossible for us to inflict upon others tasks would for the first time really embody the but as friends and equals. spirit of Christ's words: "He that is greatest ong you, shall be your servairt.

The equality of producer and user in the

they would be making articles of daily use for themselves and their friends. The incentive to good work would obviously be very strong indeed; the incentive to bad work would be nil. William Morris's dream would at last be realized of an "art of the people, and by the people, a joy to the maker and user alike.

> It will at once be recognized that simplicity of life will be one of the first results of the New Order. If we and our friends are to do the necessary work of society, we will not wish to be burdened down with unnecessary toil. All kinds of luxury will surely disappear, this way to give real variety in work. Brain for we shall have neither the time nor the inclination to waste our energies in the production of trifles that owe their existence today to the whims of selfish and thoughtless people, and are made not by choice but under the compulsion of the market. This tendency towards simplicity will probably make itself few poor slaves today would become almost felt in every department of our life. Much of the extinction of poverty, and lay the foundathe clumsy paraphernalia with which we load down our houses, notably bric-a-brac and stuffy upholstery, could find no place in dians and caretakers. The funeral garb of modern mankind and the costly dresses and jewels of wealthy and vulgar women would at once be banished from a society of equals. types that one sees loafing at the doors of overcome the drudgery of labor, its functions Starch, stiffness and "respectability" will speedily give way to beauty and comfort. Womankind will learn once again that true beauty is always simple.

In the matter of food the change is likely to be a radical one. Whether we learn to cook for ourselves, or allow our friends to cook for us in return for services-rendered to them, the return to simplicity would be equally marked. In neither case would we wish to cause more trouble than was neces. sary, and we will make our diet plain and rational. It is probable that vegetarianism would largely prevail under such conditions If we had to kill with our own hands the animals and birds that now come onto our tables, we should turn with horror from this flesh food. Today we have brutalized a class to perform this disgusting work, but in the future we shall feel more inclined to turn our attention toward the development of a humane diet

The place of woman in a socialist society is likely, to be on the plane of frank equality with man. Unmarried women would take their share in the national industry, either in or out of their homes, at the tasks for which they are most obviously fitted, e g, sewing, domestic work, etc. Married women would be able to make their sphere in life as wide or as narrow as they choose. It is rational to suppose, however, that their chief duty and privilege then, as now, would be the care of the children.

It may be noted in passing what new dignity and sacredness would be given to the marriage bonds under these changed conditions. Today commercialism has cast its blight over marriage, as well as call our other rethe towns, and the town life purified and lations. It rends the father from the mother beautified would each appeal to persons of and the mother from the child, and pits them and the mother from the child, and pits them against one another in the market of competitive industry. It puts a premium on vice, because it does not guarantee to wageearners of either sex enough to support a Marriages "of convenience, based on all kinds of commercial considerations, are so common as to scarcely excite comment. In a society of equals there could only exist one motive for marriage, and that motive would be love.

Under socialism "crime would be almost wholly eliminated. . Society today manufac tures its own criminals by its ruthless crushing to the wall of all who have not the spec ial ability needed in competitive warfare. The selfish struggle for individual supremacy naturally brings out all that is worst in hu man nature. The hordes of starving and propertyless men produced by our social conditions will always'be a standing menace to the commonwealth, and the slums in which they live invariably become hotbeds of vice and wrong-doing. Almost all the crime of today owes its existence to the unjust distribution of property and there could be no possible incentive to theft in a society in realize it. They drink in order that they may forget the misery of their lives. The both extremes, and make a healthy and moral life possible for all. The great organizations which exist among us today for the repression and punishment of crime would of "liberty." It will be free, truly free and

Look at this matter as we will, and what ever the standpoint that may appeal to us. the vision of human possibilities of a rational social basis is one full of inspiration. There is really no limit to what man may become, when once his soul is freed from the bondage of commercialism, and he learns to look upon his fellows no longer as enemies,

"How impracticable it all is!" cries some field of industry would prove a great stimulus much as raising his hand to make life noble. and who is small and mean-with his emto sound and beautiful work. A herd of Perhaps it is not so impracticable as some of ployees is never a success." How about tactory "hands," working for a capitalist us think. Remember that every step in the Carnegic and Frick and Pullman, and Rockebooks for any application of this fact to national life; they hardly seemed to understand that such an application is possible.

The time is surely not very far distant when men and women will for the first time semionally face this most important of all problems—the problems—the problem of hie. Co-operative on the one hand, and 'morehid thinkers' on the one hand,

changes in the near future. It is all simply a matter of intellectual conviction, and when once people come to see the justice and the righteousness of socialism, they will lose no time in embodying its proposals in the so. ciety around us.

Everything that makes for solidarity and association is leading us nearer the socialist ideal. The extension of the functions of State and Municipality is work upon which all radicals can unite, and the object lessons which England and other European countries have already afforded us will help to make progress along these lines sure and enduring. Municipal control of some small department of modern life may seem a puny object for our endeavor, especially in cases where capitalist methods and the corresponding degradation of the workers still continue. We must always be ready. however, to insert the thin end of the wedge, and persistent effort in this direction will finally make possible tion upon which shall rise the great Co-operative Commonwealth for which we are work. ing.

As socialists, we may differ in methods and tactics. Some may wish to confine their efforts purely to the political field. Others believe that more good can be accomplished by the practical examples of co-operative work and co-operative living. There is room for both methods, and each will attract men of different temperament. On one point at any rate-the need of educating the mass of the people in the knowledge of our principles-all socialists are agreed. Let us all join hands in this educational work.

Reader, is this "social question" nothing to you? Can you deliberately say that you care nothing about the way in which you and your fellows live together? If you are poor, how can you rest content with the squalor and misery which have been heaped upon you? If you are rich, how can you live in peace while your brothers are starving? If you are a Christian, how can you reconcile the selfishness of today with the Sermon on the Mount? If you are a materialist, how can you endure that this one life should be so mean and shabby? This is a matter from which none of us can escape. We are literally "members one of another" and cannot repudiate the responsibility which rests on each of us alike. Is it not worth a small effort to redeem human life from the degradation that chokes us? Is not the socialist ideal worth living and dying for?

'Let dead hearts tarry, and trade and marry,
"And trembling nurse their dreams of mirth.
"While we, the living, our lives are giving,
"To bring the bright new world to birth."

Come shoulder to shoulder, ere the world grows

Now the earth shaketh, and fear awaketh, "And joy at last for thee and me."

We Must Go On.

Dr. Frank Crane, in Chicago Record. The day is rapidly approaching when no great business can be carried on without an immense capital. Today the business world is realizing that the trust is an absolute neces-Competition is suicide. Now suppose the day fully come when the beef, transportation, dry goods, coal and other forms of business are absolutely controlled by respective trusts. Which, then, would be better, to allow these businesses to remain private in their nature, and thus capable of overwhelmingly influencing legislation to their advanage, or to make their managers political officers, directly elected by the people and responsible to them? To call the latter alternative "paternalism" is absurd. Which is the greater paternalism, to have our necessities of life controlled by men who are in no wise responsible to us and who have the power to control any lawmakers we may elect, or to give the control to men whom we elect and whom we can at will depose? The municipalization of all kinds of business which have become great enough to command absolutely any form of public necessity is simply the application of principles of democracy to our economic life. To leave such business in the hands of private corporations is to continue under a state of economic feudalism.

Wealth concentrated is swiftly extinguishslaves to the drink-habit almost before they tends to unification. To stop this law, to prevent the coagulation of money, would be to revert to barbarism, to undo civilization. We-need only to apply the great principle of democracy to wealth, we need only to cover all enormous wealth units into the one great wealth unit of the public, we need only to bring more and more all power over men's lives into the hands of the great people; in order to make concentration of wealth to be become almost wholly unnecessary. For the medium of a co-operative commonwealth, government and politics, as we understand We must go on. We cannot go back. There tem at present, the society of the future will is but one goal; it is to make wealth also, have but little use. A truly educated community will at least learn the arel meaning to secure a government "of the people, by the people and for the people."

THE Mail and Breeze thinks this paper is headed by an idiot and ought to be suppressed. That is the argument of tyrants: That is what the czar thinks. That is what the German emperor thinks about the idiots who will not subscribe to his "divine rights of Kings" theory. All this because I showed by reasoning that it could not refute that the interests of employees and employer are "How impracticable it all is!" cries some diametrically opposed, it says: 'The em-conservative reader, who is content to live ployer and employe ought to work in harin an ugly and miserable world without so mony and the employer who does not do this

WHO DOETH THY WILL?

Mary Guernsey.

A rich man knelt on the great church floor And prayed as men have prayed before. The longest of all on bended knee. As he pled with the "Man of Galilee."

He prayed for the living, he prayed for the dead He asked that the hungry might be fed. The freezing ones made snug and warm That they perish not in the pitiless storm

He asked that the wicked wars might cease That all should have comfort. Trat all should have comfort, plenty and pene "Ard help us, our Father, thy love to instil, They abideth forever who doeth thy will."

From a further pew came a loud "Amen," The rich man paused, then went on again To ask of the Master to gather each one In mansions above when this life is done.

The winds struck the church with a swirl and mone.
The meeting was over, the rich man went home

He passed by the places of want and sin, And thanked God, once more, for his goodness

And he smiled in content, when he saw the

Gleam from his palace windows bright. The winds struck the church with a s

The dead ivy rattled against the stone. When a woman, a babe hugged close to her

In the massive doorway sought shelter and rest. Gainst the costly panels she leaned her bead. The morning found mother and child both dead.

The pitying angels hovering near, Wondered at words which they seemed to hear Echoing thro' the gloom and chill "Who doeth thy will, who doeth thy will," those abideth forever who doeth thy will."

THE DREAMER.

He took a book from an obscure place, With a care-worn look upon his face, And turned the leaves in a careless way, To see what the good book had to say. "Love thy neighbor as thyself"— He returned the book to the dusty shelf, And to himself he was heard to say; "It that was the motto of life today, It would be better for all by far, Than the battle-cry of a cruel war; Or the evil schemes in every head, of ways to gain one's daily bread.

Of ways to gain one's daily bread.

And pile up the wealth of the earth and sky,
While our neighbors in poverty die
For want of only the comforts of life,
Swept away in a selfish, useless strife.

"On life's canvas love portrays The happiness of future days, And if sincere in the hearts of all. Tis certain there would be no call For modes dishonest and unjust, To destroy confidence and trust, To rob and piller society, In the guise of shrewd consistency; Nor the political bosses of today, Whose principles and plans they say Will save the world, the laws and constitution From hell's revenge and Heaven's retribution. And thinking thus he nodded away
To sleep to dream of a better day
When Brotherly Love shall mount the throne, And rule the world as it rules a home

DIVES.,

E. Ritchie, in the New Order.

-Credit Lost.

'Dives, whence came this gold?' "Twas in a weakling's hand, and I was strong, I struck, he loosed his hold."

"Whence dost thou gain such might?" "I feed on others' brains, and drink their blood, With dead men's strength I fight." 'How grows thy heap so great?"

'Through sweat of weary children, women's tears. The toller's curse and hate." "How dost thou spend thy days?"

"I breed more gold, or squander lavishly, Or barter gifts for praise." "Dost bow 'efore God's Word?"

"Ah! in Chris. Jesus' name I worship Him-

"And fearest thou no hear" as of "Nay fool! can death increase this boundless city.

This fire in which I dwell?"

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

A 36 Rome has a municipal bakery.

Princeton, Ill., has lately changed from private to public lighting.

Canterbury, England, will erect a large number of municipal cottages for laborers.

New York all favor municipal ownership of may have a little of God's green earth that over 55 companies charged over \$1.50 per enabled the reigning Goolde and his family

Paris, Lyons and Bordeaux are three leading French cities that have municipal restaurants.

Lancaster, England, has purchased a large a big hele in their scanty incomes, but they dwelling-house and fitted it as a municipal must pay it, denying themselves things which lodging house.

The city of Memphis, Tenn., is asked to pay \$38,000 for street sprinkling which the city can do itself at a cost of \$3,000. The municipal eating house at Chemnitz.

Germany, sells an average of 500,000 dinners annually and makes a profit of nearly \$3,000. Klingenberg-on-the-Main owns municipal clay pits which yield sufficient profit to pay

all city expenses, doing away with the local and imperial taxes.

ago. Besides the cost to users has been constantly decreasing.

The London county council has just reported a plan to spend \$2,500,000 in build. ing double cottages with gardens attached for laborers, the rent of which will be from \$1.20 to \$2.40 per week.

Mayor Jones of Toledo says: "I do not believe that statistics are the best arguments. Right is right, whether it pays or not. We should have public ownership because it is the fair and natural way for business to be done among friends."-

Conn., are now in the hands of one syndi. made to public ownership and the cost for cate, and consequently, as the Norwalk Hour the first year under that system was \$64.19, says, "the syndicate has made the service the next year was \$51.85, and the year folpoorer at the same time that it has made it lowing, \$46.46. In addition the number of more expensive." A petition in circulation. asks the city council to take immediate steps toward starting a municipal plant.

Wausau, Wis., own its own waterworks and according to the report of the superintendent, the receipts for the past year were \$15,738.98 and the cost of operating the plant was \$7,301.98. The sum of \$8,217.21 was expended for a new boiler, pumping station, etc. This would leave a net balance, after allowing for these permanent improvements, of \$214.70. The city has 159 fire hydrants and these and the water for the publie buildings are supplied without cost to the city.

Topeka, Kan., has decided to build an entirely new waterworks system, to be owned and operated by the city. The company tried to sell a worn out franchise and system of pipes not worth \$350,000 to the city for \$21,250,000. Now it is holding its own sack. A city official of Topeka asse ts that deaths from fire and disease in the outlying part of the city are traceable to the refusal of the waterworks company to extend its mains You see rich people did not live that far out -it was organized for profit making, not

The municipal council of the borough of St Helen's, Lancashire, England, has apparently taken a new step in the evolution of municipal ownership of public utilities. For some years the gas works have belonged to the municipality. This year, in order to in-crease the use of gas among the people for all purposes, the council offers to supply. free of charge, cooking stoves and heating apparatus to all householders, provided only that they use the gas furnished by the muni-cipality as fuel. The plan has worked well and, it is said, has proved profitable to the municipality. - Chicago Tribune.

This is the statement of "Enid Stacy" (Mrs. Percy Widdrington) of the Fabran Society of England as given in an address in New York City: "Every function in a modern city that effects all our people should be owned and operated by them and for their benefit only. Municipal socialism will purify your great cities by removing the great causes of your corruption. In the municipal ownership of your street cars, gas, electric light, telephones, etc., and in reforms along these lines may you hope for the downfall of bossism. We have tried many of these experiments in England, and in every instance and Berlin have done. This is true only in has the theory proved correct."

"There is to my mind no better way of bringing about the improved conditions we all desire," said City. Comptroller B. S. Coler of New York in a recent address before the Manhattan Single Tax Club, "than to begin right down at the bottom of our system of government. First, let us insist upon honesty and intelligence in small places. One corrupt man in a small office may do more harm to your district in a year than an honest mayof or governor can overcome in a full term. If you permit the poison of dishonest politics to sieze upon the small places it will spread up and on until your entire system of government is corrupt." That sort of advice is needed in New York. In concluding his speech Mr. Coler said that "the policy of municipal ownership has been established as a feature of our government for the present and the future." Now if they will establish and the future." Now if they will establish a policy of city ownership of offices as well as of tools New York may become a model

Here is what a Cleveland, O., paper thinks: "In this city of 400,000 population there are tens of thousands of men and women who struggling, sacrificing thousands who would be greatly benefitted by a considerable reduction in street car fare. The payment of at was much cheaper than in Philadelphia. least 10 cents a day for street car fares eats must pay it, denying themselves things which they need in order to meet this expense, or walk long distances to and from their toil. even though they are tired from the hard day's work. The tens of thousands workingmen, women and children who must pay a large percentage of their earning ins street car fare or walk are entitled to consideration. The city has a duty to perform. It should either assume control of the street car tracks and operate them for the benefit of the people at greatly reduced fare, which it could do, or else compel the companies that are now oper-Waterworks and electric light plants of ating cars upon the people's property to make a good sized reduction in fare, which they ment since the town took them four years could do and still make a reasonable amount on the capital invested." Of course capital must be protected though labor be denied necessities of life. Why not work for a sys tem that will make riding on the street cars as free as walking now is? Socialism will do it.

As improvements and improved methods ome the actual cost of operating lighting plants, waterworks, etc., decreases year by year. Under private ownership the price to appeals to the American people for help for sixty fortunate ones are permitted to defile patrons is kept up and the public reaps no the starying people of India. Nebraska is past the Goolde palace and as each man benefits. Under municipal ownership the asked to furnish corn. And when we conyear. Under private ownership the price to the fair and natural way for business to be done among friends."

It is proposed in Buffalo, N. Y., to take a referendum on the establishment of a city year while better service is furnished lighting plant, and the Buffalo Inquirer remarks that "the vote would overwhelmingly favor the proposition."

The gas and electric light plants at Norwalk, and natural way for business to be denoted methods and new inventions and new inventions and new inventions and new inventions is reaped by all interested. The fact that under city ownership the cost decreases that benefit of advanced methods and new inven-

lamps has been greatly increased, far more satisfactory service is furnished, the wires in the central part of the city have been placed under-ground and the rest of the equipment is better-cared for.

The following "competition" item from the Chicago Daily News, shows the fallacy of makeshifts and halfway bolstering up of private ownership: "Some five years ago the city council obligingly granted a franchise to the Ogden Gas company, in order that there might be "competition" in the gas field. The Daily News at this time and many other subsequent times insisted that this franchise would inevitably be sold out to the trust ' It is understood that the amount expended upon the Ogden gas plant was less than \$1,000,-The other \$5,000,000 odd represents 000. simply the value of the franchise. ple of Chicago, or such of them as use gas, pay this \$5 000,000 honus. The proposition is beautifully simple. A, the public, must have bread (or gas) to live. B, the promoter, says to A: Grant me license to supply you with this necessary of lite and I will sell it to C for a great profit; then C will charge you enough for the bread (or gas) to recoup him-self for the price paid me. Some years ago the Universal Gas company was granted a franchise in order that there might be competition.' It joised hand with the Mutual every respect, and as conveying an indisputer for \$5,600,000. The gas-using public is unon the sensation was prodigious. Tublic paying the trust the interest on that purchase price, as it will now pay the interest on the purchase price of the Ogden company. Every "competitive" franchise in certain lines simply amounts to a mortgage upon the publie, which the promoters in due time will sell for a great profit. This has been so plainly demonstrated by an invariable experience that a city conneil which grants a 'competitive' franchise in these lines ought to be indicted-for either corruption or imbeeility."

Successful?

By John O Chase, Socialist Mayor of Haverbill, Mass. O

ANSWER, most emphatically, Yes: I am aware of the fact that there are those who claim that American cities do not to such an extent as such cities as Glasgow a degree.

Wherever municipal ownership has been tried in this country it has been successful, with hardly an exception. The only reason why it has not been as successful in this country as in some others is because we have not attempted as yet to apply the principle to world. This was a knock-down argument. anything like the same proportion that has been done in Glasgow or Berlin.

Figures can be given in abundance to prove that, from a financial, standpoint, municipal ownership in this country has been highly successful in almost every instance. and this being the view-point from which most men of today look at this question, I will consider the question from this point.

From Brown's Gas Directory, for 1891, we find that there were eight private gas companies and four municipal plants in Virginia. Six out of the eight private companies charged from \$2 to \$3 per thousand feet of gas, and the average for the eight companies was \$2.11 per thousand feet. Three of the municipal plants charged \$1.50 per thousand feet of gas, one of them \$1.44 per thousand and the average east to the people for operating expenses and all fixed charges was \$1.17 per thousand. In West Virginia there were work hard to provide food, clothing and five private plants and one municipal plant shelter for themselves and families. They One private company charged \$1, another receive small pay. Many of them by exer- \$1.60 and the other three \$2 to \$2.25 per cising great economy, denying themselves thousand. The public works in Wheeling many of the necessities of life, to say noth-charged 75 cents per thousand. The public ing had long since became an unnecessary ing of the luxuries, are able to buy little works in Philadelphia charged \$1.50 per luxury. By going nude for ages, the population homes. The effort is a difficult one. It is a thousand, but 60 cents of it was clear profit lation gradually developed a covering of thick long, hard struggle. Still they toil on, sac- in the city treasury. Of the 89 private com- fur, like that of the old-fashioned bison. The presidents of the boroughs of Greater rifleing in the hope that before they die they panies in Pennsylvania 26 charged \$2, and This economy on the part of earth's billions they may call their own. It is these toiling, thousand; eight charged \$1.50 and only eight to possess many more nice things than they tal, to concentrate the small savings of the struggling, sacrificing thousands who would companies make a rate as low as \$1 per would otherwise have enjoyed. companies make a rate as low as \$1 per

In Kentucky none of the .18 private com panies sold gas as low as the public works in Henderson.

In Ohio there were two public plants. The public works in Hamilton supplied gas at a total cost of \$1 per thousand-30 cents of which was for interest, and the public works in Bellefontaine, being free from debt, sup plied gas at a total cost of 63 cents per thousand. Of the 43 private companies only five made as low a rate as \$1. plant in Hamilton was forced down by competition with the public works slant.

It appears from the foregoisg figures, that the public plants made a splendid record and supplied gas to the people at a much less figure than the private plants.

Much space could be devoted to facts and figures, but it is not necessary or allowable in this article. Much might be said also in relation to the beneficial effects from a political standpoint, and its moral effect, but space will not permit.

The Heathen Who Have Slaves.

DYNASTIES, DOLLARS AND DOUGHNUTS. 1

A Tale of the Fertieth Century. BY A. C. PALMER.

AYE GOOLDE, a shrewd, far sighted speculator, lived in the sixteenth century. From an old Indian chief Goolde obtained a title deed to the western continent, with all the adjacent lands. The consideration in the case was a "chaw" of tobacco. Goolde instructed his children that the deed was to be carefully preserved in the family, until the proper time to prove title under it should arrive.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century there flourished a descendant and namesake of the original Jaye. Through the genius of this man in manipulating railroad stocks, an immense fortune was accumulated, and thus was provided a "slush fund" which later came in handy when the Gouldes claimed title to the continent. During the early years of the twentieth century, the leading newspapers of America were quietly bought over to the Goolde interests. By 1950, the family owned absolutely every publication for whose influence it cared.

In 1954, the chaw-of tobacco deed was produced. It was regarded as a joke at first, The courts very promptly settled all doubts as to this point. By the proper tribunal the deed was pronounced legal and perfect in able title to the western continent. There-upon the sensation was prodigious. Public opinion, at least at first, was not unanimously in favor of granting the ownership of Amer ica in fee simple to the Goolde family. At this time, the suborned, prostituted press The people were came beautifully into play. mught in 50,000 publications simulfaneously that to oppose the Gooldes' claims was communism, socialism, anarchy. In these sheets those who favored the said claims were styled the "honest" party. There seemed indeed Is Municipal Ownership of Gas Plants
Successful? to be a perfect epidemie of "honesty" about land . With tears in their eyes, these speakers alluded to that "chaw," for which no equivalent had ever been received. To be sure, the price paid by the first Goolde had been small; but then land values were small in western world at that time. The ancestors of everyone had had the same "chances" as the make a success of municipal ownership original Jaye Goolde. People whose ancestors neglected such brilliant opportunities had only themselves to blame for having such ancestors. By blackboard calculations, it was shown that if Jaye had sold that "chaw" for one cent, and placed the cent at 6% compound interest in 1540, the amount in 1954 would be equal to six thousand seven hundred fifty-four times all the wealth in the

The American people were decidedly on the side of "honesty"-and the Gooldes. supreme court at first decided—five judges against four—adversely to the Goolde claims. On a rehearing of the case, one of the majority changed his mind, thus giving the final victory to the Gooldes.

Observant people noticed that after the Gooldes came into possession rents were gradually raised, sometimes here a little, sometimes there a little, but were never low ered. Nobody "kicked" at this. The truly loyal and noble American people would have perished to the last men rather than question the sacred rights of property. Single-taxers, socialists and that ilk, had died out long ago. The servility of the abject American tenantry became more and more marked every year. All possibility of their ever revolting faded away forever.

Jaye XXI, had a theory that human life can be maintained on one half pint of raw corn meal daily. By merely raising rents he demonstrated this theory to be true. Clothing had long since became an unnecessary would otherwise have enjoyed.

America still retained the old forms of government. The people still elected presidents and other officers. They still spoke of of private property. As may readily be imagined, the income of

the Gooldes' estate was simply surpendous. They reserved products equivalent, in the measures of value used in the nineteenth century, to ten billions a year for their own private gratifications. There remained a net income of many times that amount for investment abroad. Jaye's posterity have long since become possessed of this entire globe of present year-A. D. 3948-their ownership has been extended to the most remote fixed star. Withal, the Goodles are neither hard The generosity of the family is shown by their Grand Yearly Feast for the tenantry. Once a year, the six thousand millions of tenants are not only permitted, but encouraged to choose delegates to this sumptuous affair. Each one hundred mil-In all the large papers we find stirring lions of tenants is allowed one delegate. The sixty fortunate ones are permitted to defile asked to furnish corn. And when we con-sider that India is mostly an agricultural large doughnut. On these occasions, a vast

What Socialists Would Do as Mayor of New York.

The New York Evening World asked Job Harriman, John C. Chase and Charles H. Coulter each to tell what he would do were he mayor of New York city. Here is what they said:

Job Harriman, California's Worker,

If I were mayor of New York-I would reserve all franchises for the use of the people.

I would have good public schools for all children.

I would feed, clothe and house poor children so they could take advantage of our educational facilities.

I would have free libraries, gymnasiums, lyceums, parks, baths and recreation piers for all.

I would teach to every man political economics from all standard authorities so he could intelligently judge of them.

I would increase the wages and decrease the working hours of labor in proportion as the power of production increased.

I would administer the government of the city with a sole desire to serve the will of the people.

John C. Chase, Socialist Mayor of Haverhill, Mass. If I were mayor of New York, I would ad-

yocate the municipal ownership and operation of franchises, such as gas, electric light, street railways, telephones, water works, docks and ferries. I would use the income derived therefrom

for perfecting the public school system and the support of poor scholars. I would break up the present system of corrupt patronage and make fitness the only

test for office. I would curtail the power of the Mayor and the municipal legislature so that the will of

the people would never be thwarted. This would be done by allowing, say, 5% of the people, by petition, to have a public act or law submitted to a vote of the people for approval or disapproval.

I would make it an unpardonable sin for any man to sell his principles or votes for cash or promises of future political favor. I would advocate the establishment of free

public institutions for the intellectual, moral and physical advancement of the people. Chas. H. Coulter, Socialist Mayor of Brockton, Mass. If I were mayor of New York-I would-First, educate the people to the

fact that they were the rulers and I their ex-

ecutive prepared to put in effect their wishes .. I would-Second, abolish the present system of patronage and let the best man hold the offices, capability alone being considered in the choosing.

I would-Third, advocate the municipal ownership and control of all municipal franchises.

I would-Fourth, allow the people to pass on all municipal acts and ordinances. I would-Fifth, economize in everything

except schools-the foundation of all good government, I would-Sixth, pension all public servants after certain years of usefulness.

1 would-Seventh, pension every poor, honest, intelligent, industrious man who has worked for thirty years. He has pr 'uced his share. He does not deserve the almshouse

I would-Eighth, make a day's work eight hours and the minimum wages \$2 a day.

Andrew Carnegie On Trust Smashing.

Andy Carnegie, that horny-headed son of toil, is not generally regarded as a socialist, but he has done several things to help along the cause. Just now he is engaged in trying to tell the people who think that trusts ought not to be taken hold of and used for the public good that their idea of going back to the day of small businesses is all wrong. He has written an article about it for the May Century Magazine.

"The platforms of both parties in the comng presidential contest are likely to ring with express or implied denunciation of trusts in order to minister to the popular outery against them," says Andrew, and he doesn't like it. He says of trust development:

"We see in all these efforts of men the desire to furnish opportunities to mass capiconditions of human society create for this an imperious demand; the concentration of capi-"their" country. They still boasted of their "glorious liberties." In particular, they still cherished the utmost love for the institution ing detrimental to human society in it, but much that is, or is bound soon to become beneficial. It is an evolution from the heterogeneous to the homogeneous, and is elearly another step in the upward path of development, The trouble with Carnegie is that he wants

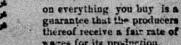
to stop there. He wants to take that step. but the next upward step-socialism-is not for the likes of him. But if he can get any of those whom he speaks of as "the toiling millions" to agree with him as to the first land and water. During the summer of the step it is likely that they will get to thinking about the next for themselves. That is one good result from the half-baked arguments star. Withal, the Goodes are neither hard like those offered in Carnegle's "Popular nor grasping, as some ungrateful people have Hilusions about Trusts" in the current en-

Looking Backward H. H. Ashplant, 10C

You may advertise radical n (iterature) this column for one dediar a line cach insertion. If you have something concand know how to tell it you can reach 100,000 reader interacted in such subjects.

COMBADES who desire a German weekly on the same lines of the Appeal to reach their German neighbors, can get Die Wairheit, Milwaukee, Wis. 10 weeks for 10 cents, Red hot and all right.

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This is the roll call by states on May 1:

W. Pierce, Little Rock, Ark..... Pickles, Long Branch, Cala.... B. Lleyd, Petaluna, Cala....

St. Paul, Minn., May 2. - All the plumbers

Racine, Wis., May 2.—Three hundred

Seymour, Ind., May 2 .- All the section

Akron O., May 2 .- Boilermakers and

Springfield, O., May 2 .- S. M. T .- The

men and the extra gangs on the Baltimore &



This is the label of the De-

There are now nearly 100 local unions, and the organization is growing. Remember that the union garment maker does not work in a sweat shop, makes only good clothing, does not assist in the spread of disease, is a factor in advanction has accompanied them, and the near ing the world to a higher civilization and not future is pregnant with great events. a mere labor tool. Ask for clothing with the

If Mr. Wayland is so cocksure that his theory is a good thing—if his heart is throbbing so tumultuously for oppressed humanity—let him put his own business on a socialistic basis. If a put his own business on a socialistic basis. If a profit sharing basis is proper for the employer who pays good wages it ought to be correct business etiquette for the man who pays his help \$3 and \$4 a week. Finally, if the corporation and other large employers are, as Wayland avers, robbing the people and depriving them of their just rights what is Wayland doing?—Star. Wathena, Kan. just rights w. Wathena, Kan.

Desiring to have its name printed in a paper that can carry it around the world, the Star avers the fallacy of socialism because it alleges the APPEAL does not give its employes but \$3 to \$8 a week. The APPEAL pays union wages and pays as high as \$20 a week. But if it did not, would that infer that a political theory was incorrect? Supposing a teacher of mathematics were dishonest, would that determine that the science of figures was wrong? The APPEAL does not take any stock in profit-sharing. Why should labor share its products with any one? It is entitled to all its products-and there is no wealth that labor has not dug out and There is no other socialistic basis for industry than public ownership. That the APPEAL is anxious to have. All that Wayland possesses he robbed the masses out of when he was a republican dealing in real estate—every dollar legally, but none the less robbery. He has not made anything in the socialist movement, but has dropped many thousands, but if he had made it, it would not be either for or against the truths of socialism. Are you one who believes that republicans are such only because of the money they make out of it? Do you believe that corporation-owned trusts are better for the people than for the people to own the Do you not know that all corruption, all bribery of public officials, comes from the corporate interests that have the money to buy and are served by such bribery? Is it better for the people to have their necessities owned by the others than by themselves? Are you not carrying a pass on railroads; not for what you do for them but to keep your pen dry and say nothing? Do you not support men for office whom you would not trust with your pocket-book, yet are willing to trust with the public purse and the people's liber-Is not the public printing the sole object of your great desire, regardless of how hard it is for the people to pay? Finally, are you not a leech on society, sucking whatever of sustenance you can from it and serving private interests instead of public interits optic, there others who have no eyes.

KITTITITITITITITITITITITITITI SOCIALISTS IN THE FIELD

Santa Monica, Cala., elected a socialist to the council.

New York socialists will hold a state con vention next month.

Socialists of Knox county, Mo., have nominated a full county ticket.

E. J. Cloar of-San Antonio, Texas, is the S. D. P. nomince for congress from that

district. D. Burgess of New Whatcom has been made organizer in Washington for the

The Nebraska Socialist is a new weekly

published by the S. D. P. branch No. 1 of

Joseph Kelley, S. D. P. nominee for alderman at Spring Valley, Ill., was elected by 13 would come sometime. I knew the leaders majority.

a State union. A. B. Edier of Salt Lake is

by electing two social democrats as members them better to cut loose from the capitalistic of the city council.

The vote for the S. D. P. candidate for alderman in the fourth ward of Pana, Ill., gives the party a place on the official ballot next year.

L. C. Tidball of Sheridan, Wyo., has resigned as the member of the People's party national committee for Wyoming in order to help organize the S. D. P. in his state. New S. D. P. branches have been organ-

ized at Ocala, Fla., San Antonio, Texas, (German), Lamanda, Cala., Delmar, Cala., Van Buren, Ark. and Sheboygan, Wis. Sixty-six votes for the Social Democratic

ticket at Oklahoma City, Okla., was the re-sult of the first effort. Oklahoma has a greater percentage of socialists than any

The last city election in Terre Haute showed a straight socialist gain of 140 votes, although the comrades were saving their strength for the fall campaign and made no special effort to make converts.

J. H. Copeland, now of Chicago, who managed the People's party campaign in Texas in 1892 and in Cook county, Ill., in 1896, and who is widely known by Texas and Chicago populists, is now actively at work for the S. D. P.

A manifesto has been issued by the English socialists and trades unionists showing that wage-rates existing in the Fransvaal are higher than in England.

THE man who sits on the observation top of the industrial house has much to encour age him in these closing days of the century. A new spirit has been born unto labor organizations. A new hope and aspiration, heretofore unknown, have come into the councils of the workers. Not in one place only, but are a million and a half of organized laborers in the United States. There are more than that number in full sympathy with them.

These men and their allies hold the political and industrial destinies of the nation and its future in their grasp. That they are rapidly coming to a time of exercising this power is apparent. Thanks to the APPEAL for first directing the attention of the American people to the wonderful change that union labor, acting in political unison, created in New Zealand, the unions of this country have been attracted to the same course of action. This may, or may not be scientific socialism. I do not care a fig

In 233 Next Week. Humanity vs. Patriotism

By Eugene V. Brewster

A good summary for busy people; boiled down things about present conditions, capital, interest, government, liberty, trusts, competition, co-operation, war, the single tax and monopoly.

Sam'l on Sense

From Sam'l Burdock of Hope Corners, Indiany Who persists in argyin' with Si, though they ain't no use, fer Si's one uv them socialism fellers. You'll enjoy this.

A Flodel Municipal Platform

The one which Social Democrats will use at best showing what they stand for in municipal campaigns.

A Little Sermon

On the threatened starvation of 60,000.070 people in India, showing a method by which England might have averted it, which they won't adopt—not under a competitive system. What Socialists are Saying

Some of the thoughts of present-day socialists which have drifted into the APPEAL office lately.

Municipal Ownership News

Progress of the movement in this and other countries, other items of interest to socialistic

WATCH FOR NO. 233

whether it is or no, but it presents the weakest point of resistance of capitalism and I would like to see the labor unions give, as only they have the organization to give, some measure of relief to the workers of this country by acting politically as well as in-That such is the trend of affairs, the following excerpt from the proceedings of ests? If the APPEAL has an impediment in the Georgia State. Federation of Labor, in session at Augusta, as reported in the columns of the Voice of Labor of that city, attest stronger than any words of mine could do. Prefacing demands in almost the verbiage of the socialist platform, it says:

Whereas, The emancipation of the working Whereas, The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working classes themselves, as no other class has any interest in improving their condition, and as the combined wage working class represents the great majority of the people, in their hands rests the future of our free institutions, and it devolves upon them to replace the present iniquitous system by one based upon equity and nobility of all useful labor. We regard it as the sacred duty of every honorable laboring man to sever his affiliation with all political parties of the capitalists and to devote his energy and attention to the organization of all political parties of the capitalists and to devote his energy and attention to the organization of his trade and labor union and the concentration of all unions into one solid body for the purpose of assisting each other in all struggles, political and industrial, to resist every attempt of the ruling classes directed against our liberty, and to extend our fraternal hand to the workers of our land and all nations of the globe that struggle for he same independence.

I read it and breathed a breath of hope that has long been deferred. I knew it of labor would sometime realize the stupidity W. C. Moore, Swanson Tex.

Utah branches of the S. D. P. have formed of being tools for the politicians of the old Frank Davis, Renton, Wash. Marion, Ind., moved forward on May-day it would dawn on them that it would pay politicians and serve labor than to serve the masters of property for the few crumbs that fell from their table; I knew that when they realized that they could better serve the people as officers from the president down, getting more honor and power than ever capitalists would give them, that they would make this move; I knew they would prefer to have the seats at the first table than to be beggars at the table of the industrial robbers: I knew that when they made the move in this direction that four years would put them in practically all the offices of the nation, as it did in New Zealand, I knew that when this time came, when they served the workers as they have served the skinners, that it would result in such an uplifting of the people that they could never be turned back or be defeated; I knew that one taste of this sweetness would make them invulnerable to the bribe money of corporations, for their sup-porters could and would give them all things the heart could wish for. That time is com-ing. Men who have been kicked and cuifed about the country, who have been maligned as walking delegates, men who today are in rags and totally unconscious of the future, will yet be in the highest places, and those in the high places will be in the lowest in the estimation of men. To put it in words fa-miliar to you all, "The stone which the builders rejected will become the head of the

If you have not received your copy of the your letter and incoatts rate will Editorial Souvenir please advise me by postal. Bidg., Los Ange

APPEAL ARMY HELPERS.

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N. Denison, Oakland, Cala.
H. Symmes, Oakland, Cala.
H. Laverty, Los Angeles, Cala.
L. Osgood, Los Angeles, Cala.
an A. Crocket, Alameda, Cala.
L. Lyon, Oakland, Cala.
m. A. Fisher, Sr., Fresno, Cala.
B. Wells, Ockston, Cala. B. Wells, Oakland, Cala
B. Wells, Oakland, Cala
Barduhn, San Francisco, Cala
J. Patton, Pasadena, Cala
T. Van Rensselcar, Los Angeles, Cala W. Wood, Cayadero, Cala..... G. Compton, Sulphur Creek, Cala rank Fianke, Redlands, Cala.... Klamroth, Traveling Agent.... W. Price, Hollywood, Cala.... rr Roye, Dos Palos, Cala.... J. Stevens, Los Angeles, Cala Cadwalader, Lawson, Colo...... W. H. Lyon, Boulder, Colo... J. J. Myer, Plant City, Fla... aul Schubert, Blue Bidge, Ga..... H. Lowry, Chicago, Ill..... Ballard, Chicago, III. Hayes, Mossville, III C. V. Engstrom, Peoria, III.
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Raymond Ristine, Joplin, Mo. Frank S. Griswold, Greenwood, Neb. Geo. W. Finn, North Platte, Neb. B. F. McDannel, Giltner, Neb John Tullett, Wilcox, Neb. J. H. Bartlett, Bedford, N. H.... Wm. Brvce, Albuquerque, N. M. Beaudry & Casper, Ft. Edward, N. Y. C. S. Snook, Lyndonville, N. Y. E. Brumberg, New York, N. Y. L. H. Bogardus, Lima, O H. B. Cline, Newkirk, Okla..... P. Reeves, Perry, Okla.... hn Hanry, Jr. Ruth, Okla.... M. Grow, Mulhail, Okla... W. Hofmeister, Medford, Okla M. Tipton, Tualatin, Ore...... C. Earnshaw, Whiteson, Ore W. Quick. Philadeiphia, Pa..... J. C. Wanner, Philadelphi, Pa., W. V. Tyler, New Castle, Pa., Geo. W. Nein, Bainbridge, Pa., J. W. Johnson, Maytown, Pa., J. H. Morrison, Paris, Tenn..... Melton: Santa Anna, Tex.,... O. F. Doyle, Waco, Tex..... F. J. Miller, Beaumont, Tex,... J. J. Kent, Mildred, Tex.... W. C. Moore, Swanson Tex. of being tools for the politicians of the old parties, using their influence at every election to pull rich juicy chestnuts from the hot oven of labor for the capitalists: I knew sometime it would dawn on them that it would nay Jos. Pares, Park City, Utah...... 10 This Ought to Interest You. I have made arrangements with a reliable

firm, by which I can enlarge any picture to size of 14x17, finished in oil, put in an elegant, wide gilt frame, and furnish all with the APPEAL a year for \$1.98. Where 20 or more are taken in a club the pictures will go prepaid, ready for hanging up. And I can allow enough to pay the person soliciting for time consumed. These pictures are not cheap daubs, but those I have received are splendid copies of the original. Send \$1.98 and a photo. When you get it von will have no trouble in getting your neighbors to sub-scribe. Four hundred have been putinghis county. When your picture is shipped I will write you terms that will surprise you. This will help you to assist in the propaganda. It is worth your considering.

UTAH readers of Appeal wishing state organized
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next six months, the undersigned of lists sent in from Southern Califor made to secure 5000 new subs befo your letter and a saif adder

A Contented and Prosperous Nation.

claim of the plutocrats that this is the struck yesterday for an advance. The woodgreatest, most prosperous and contented workers postponed their strike two days on nation on earth or in the skies. The request of the manufacturers. evidence of the case is too plain to be disputed. We're a whoop-la country and no masons and carpenters struck yesterday. mistake, and any villain who asserts that They demand higher pay, shorter hours and there is any discontent or cause for it, is a recognition of the union. All building is public enemy and should be transported or suspended. hanged. And why this change of heart? Why the evidence, gentlemen, the evidence. I do not read newspapers, as a rule, because my eyes are bad and because there is nothing Ohio Southwestern in new work from St. Louis to Parkersburg, W. Va., have struck. in them that makes a man wiser. But the About 3.000 men are out. manager laid before me the Kansas City World the other day and passed his long, molders, 600 in number, struck at the Sterbony, index finger over a few items with big ling boiler works in Boberton yesterday for a headlines and said: "Things are moving. 15 per cent advance. Non-union men are The first thing in the editorial column, in wanted and trouble is expected. black type, was reasons why Kansas City was Great with a capital G. One of the reasons coremakers went on strike yesterday, demanding a uniform schedule of \$2.25. Men was "progressive and contented people." 10 Good! I concluded, and turned over to see at the architectural works also struck, making 12 what the world was doing. The first scare 250 men out. Lincoln, Neb., May 2.—S. M. T.—One hundred union carpenters struck yesterday, headline on the first page was headed; "A Strike is Called—800 have gone out—Em-ployers will fight." Well, this evidenced demanding a nine-hour day and \$2.50, the contentment with a vengence. I was intersame as they are receiving for 10 hours' work. ested. Following the evidence of the witness They have the support of the Allied Building I found the building trade had struck against Trades. the masters; the stone-masons had a skirmish Scranton, Pa., May-1.—S. M. T.—Ten thousand miners paraded in this city yesterday. Order was preserved. The 600 men with the contractors who wanted the earth with a fence around it; the iron moulders had revolted against king capital—all in Kansas who went out nearly a month ago, are still Looking over the other columns I holding out for an advance. The parade found witnesses of unimpeachable capitalistic today is held despite an order from all character as follows: employers that the men should report for

Little Rock, Ark., May 2.—The motormen work this morning. and conductors of the Little Rock Traction and Street Railway Co., struck this morning two May day strikes are reported in Michigan. and not a car was in operation.

Toledo, O., May 2. -Big Four section men

struck for higher wages today. East St. Louis, Ill., May 2. - About 1,000 men are out and building is at a standstill.

New York, May 2.—Three hundred build- Pere Marquette railway are out because the

ers struck at Passaic, N. J., yesterday.

Detroit, May 2.—The coremakers demand \$2.50 instead of \$1.75 per day, and 150 are

ut. Cincinnati, O., May 2.—S. M. T.—True Denver, Col., May 2.—Several hundred to their threat 350 ironworkers struck yestercarpenters are out, demanding \$3.50 for eight hours.

300 are out.

hours' pay for nine hours' work.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 2.—Carpenters' desuburbs, mands were met this morning, but 1,000 Also s bricklayers and 500 hod carriers are out. Milwaukee, Wis., May 2 .- The iron molders

at E. Paullis' works struck yesterday. A general strike will probaby occur this week. About 400 men are out,

Youngstown, O., May 2.-No strikes here. Plumbers, tinners, slaters and carpenters I vote that capitalism is a howling success, demanded increase of from 25 to 50 cents with an emphasis on the howl. 'Rah for per day and got it.

day. The manufacturers refused their demands for increased wages. Six firms are Port Huron, Mich., May 2.—Ship builders involved. Work on several buildings was demanded 15 cents per hour additional and stopped by the strike. The demands are for a nine-hour day, with 15 to 25 cents an hour Cincinnati, O., May 2.—About 800 archi. for in and outside work; time and a half for tectural iron workers struck yesterday for 10 for overtime and double time for Sunday work, and carfare for all men working in the

Detroit, Mich., May 2 .- S. M. T .- Only

At Saginaw, all of the union carpenters.

At Ludington 250 freight handlers at the

numbering 100, are on a strike for an eight

company refuses to increase their pay to 30

cents an hour, an increase of 10 cents per

hour over last year.

Also strikes and riots in Cleveland; strike growing in Buffalo and four companies of soldiers put on duty; strikes and riots in many cities. Say, if this wouldn't convince any jury that this country, at least, is all right, what would? And the eagle screamed. I have enough news to last me for a week. McKinley and prosperity.

FOREIGN ITEMS

A Socialist Congress is to be held at Rome.

Socialist dailiés are published in Austria at Vienna, Prague, Cracow and Trient.

Baron von Hallerstein has accepted the Nuremberg socialist nomination for the Bavarian Diet.

The socialists and radicals of Copenhagen now hold 27 out of the 36 seats in the city's municipal council.

Overwork and scant pay have lately caused a very great number of suicides among do mestic servants in Vienna.

Despite the famine the Indian government is now engaged in collecting its rents from the starving peasants of the afflicted districts.

Vorwarts says that during March German socialists were sentenced to a total of four years, eight months and four days' imprison-

ment and fined a total of \$315. The municipal council of Brussels voted \$1,000 to pay expenses of workmen delegates to the Paris Exposition. The socialists made

an unsuccessful attempt to secure an appropriation of double the amount. An English authority states that 140,317 farm laborers have been thrown out of em-

ployment by machinery in the last few years, and that but 4,000 of them are needed to operate the machinery. The death of Karl Ocrtel is a severe blow

to the Socialist party of Germany. He was a member of the Reichstag and the Bavarian local parliament and had been an active worker for years, although but 34 years old. A great many persons think that M. Miller.

aud, the French minister of commerce, will succeed M. Loubet as president of France. Should this happen socialism will have a full every way an uncompromising socialist.

The Comte de Dion was recently fined for violating the law against working overtime. He allowed the employes of his automobile factory to work more than ten hours a day, and although they protested and said that the overtime was put in at their own wish he was compelled to suffer the penalty.

"There is a hopeful time in store for the pasocialist movement," said Tom Mann at an in

English Easter meeting. "Nothing on earth can stop the combination of capital in an international sense, and the only alternative of the future will be an international capitalist plutocracy or democratic socialism. It will mean additional enslavement or general enlightenment. Is there any man or woman who can object to or say that he does not believe in scientific control and scientifiic methods of production? That is all that socialism

Walter Vrooman, the American socialist who founded the labor college at Oxford, has started a movement for a new sort of Anglo-American alliance. It is a union of the workers of both countries through an international convention at Oxford celebrating the second anniversary of the first labor college February 22, 1901. It is proposed to have delegates present representing the workers of Great Britain and her colonies and the United States. The idea is outlined as follows by Frank Merry, assistant secretary of "the Committee for the Convention of the English-Speaking Peoples:" "Much has been said in favor of an Anglo-American alliance, but the question for the people to decide is this— Which Great Britain and which America are to be united: the Anglo-American plutocracy of speculators and money lenders or the Anglo-American peoples. The plutocracies of the two countries, indeed, are united as far as commercial matters are concerned, and claim the right to dictate national policies. It is for the people of the two countries to decide whether this united plutocracy is to govern them or whether they the people will unite into one mighty democracy that will lead the world."

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of 'In His Steps," was asked if he would accept an honorary presidency, in the Canadian Socialist League, he having declared himself to be a Christian Socialist while editing the Topeka (Kansas) Capital as a Christian daily. Mr. inning in that country, for Milleraud is in Sheldon has replied as follows: "You are at liberty to use my name as you indicate if your definition of Christian Socialism means the definition of Christian Socialism means the application of Jesus' teachings to the earthly life of men. That is what I mean by being a Christian Socialist." As the members of C. S. L. agree with Frances R. Willard's definition that "socialism is Christianity applied," and with Mr. Sheidon's definition as above, Mr. Sheidon has been elected to the position named.—Citizen and Country, Toronte.