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A SOUVENIR #

ar label your subscription expires

OMMENCING with the week ending Remember this watch goes to the largest club, no matter how few subscribers in that

You have your choice of cither a ladies' living than he is now by poisoning the people. or a gentleman's gold watch, either an Elgin or a Waltham movement-These watches are 15 jeweled, warranted-the best mobement on the market. The cases are gold filled and warranted for TWENTY YEARS. The editor of the Appeal has carried one of them for 25 years. But this is not all.

Each watch will have a presentation souvenir engraved on the inside of the case showing to whom, by whom and for what the walch was given, with the date. This will mean much to the Socialist worker that secures one of them. As time goes by it will become one of your most valued possessions. Your descendants will show it with pride as tions, with the most improved machineryevidence that you were counted in the ranks is placing all on the same level, then must of the builders of the great Co-operative Com-

The name, address, date and number of the club that secures the soubentr will be fend Christianity, but they do not defend the kept standing in the paper.

OF THESE SOUVENIRS.

Who will be first?

other day that France was going into debt G. Ingersoll was a republican as have been deeper and deeper all the time, while in a most of the noted infidels, so-called. So state of perfect peace, and that the govern- cialists believe and work for a relationship ment had exhausted all the revenues of taxa- of people in the industries that will make tion, having laid a tax on the beds and ward- it possible to realize the Brotherhood of robes of the people in a vain effort to force enough money out of them to keep up the makes men competitors or antagonists. There expenses. If I were doing business and found is as large a percentage of Socialists who are such a state of affairs I would either quit or church members as of other parties. I have change the basis on which I was operating. No sensible managers would continue such a condition. But such is the state of affairs in nearly every country. The reason is very plain to a Socialist, but to others it is an inscratible enless. The cause of the condition is this: All the people who absorb the revenues of the nation are NON-PRODUCERS. If the office holders and parasites were put to MAKING wealth, the wealth they make would be worth the salary they draw-or more, and the nation would be richer and not poorer, and there would be no public debt but public wealth would result. There would ple. The ideal of the Socialists is a state of no tax, because the products would pay the salaries. Under private capitalism the public expenses are raised by taxing the industry of the nations, while under Socialism the people who drew the salaries would prowealth that would pay the salaries, hence there would be no need of taxation. It seems that reasonable people would look over the conditions around them and see that it is the non-productive character of the publie expenses that cause the trouble. But as the public servants are really become the rulers, they do not care to change the character of their occupation so long as they can get a living in sinecures and the people will submit to paying them. What folly to continue a system that impoverished a nation! Make the public officials industrial, have managers of industries, and their salaries will be produced by their products and not out of taxation. All tax paid for non-productive effort, for misdirected labor, for unnecessary occupation or to maintain a false system of society, is unjust and should be changed. It is absurd to assert that the French or any other peoples are not capable of producing all the wealth all of them need. It is absurd to say they should be taxed to keep up a lot of do-nothings, filling places of no value to the people. Can't you see how foolish the French are to stand such a condition? And if you can, can you not see just the same state of affairs here? I can.

The health department of Chicago reports an improvement in the milk supply and as a result a decrease of 5% in the death rate of infants. If the milk has been poisonous and children have died as a consequence of this who is responsible for their deaths? Somebody surely, you think. Men are prompted to adulterate the milk supply, because from this act they could make a greater profit, and would be making it today, but for the fact that some energetic health officer insisted that they quit their murderous practice and furnish the little ones with better milk. If the municipality has the right to citizens for its own protection, can you see any reason why it should not see that the supply is absolutely pure by embarking in the dairy business and thus place out of reach the temptation to some private indivi- misery and inharmony, what is the earth un worse, a crippled and maimed body and weak- Is earth not filled with strife, hate, dece ened brain? New Orleans furnishes water misery and inharmony?

free to all its inhabitants as a protection against disease. In doing this it hurts no for CLUB RAISERS one but the private capitalist-as many men are employed in doing the work for the city as would be if conducted by a private corporation-and wages are higher and hours November 8th, the Appeal will give a shorter than they would be under the priv-Gold Watch for the largest club of subscrib- ate ownership regime. Some day we will ers sent in during that week. This will be learn that this is the proper plan to pursue done each week thereafter until further notice. in dealing not only in milk but all articles of diet and clothing which affects the health of the people. And the only man hurt will be the private capitalist and we will give him a ob at which he can make a more henorable

THE DEAD LEVEL.

"Socialism." says a severe Chicago critic would put all on the same level." Guilty!

If to have every family comfortably, yes luxuriously housed, is putting people on the same level, then Socialism must stand convicted.

If having every individual well fed, well clothed and well educated, is placing all on the same level, then again must the indictment stand.

If giving to every man an opportunity to abor, and to receive the full product of his labor-working under the very best condi-Socialism stand convicted of the charge.

What is the attitude of Socialists in general toward Christian I think you will find nearly all of them decreeds. Christianity is one thing-churches DO NOT FAIL TO SECURE ONE and creeds may be very far from the doctrine and fellowship of the Christ and disciples. There are Socialists who do not believe in the divinity of Christ, just as there are re-I noticed in the associated dispatches the publicans and democrats who do not. Robt. Man, instead of the present system that never met any denunciation of Christ from a Socialist. Before I became a Socialist had only contempt for Christianity-but 1 did not understand it as I do, or think I do, today. I am fervently in favor of the ethics of Christianity. What I find for objection in even preach the ethics of Christ. For while the "common people heard Him gladly," because he taught them how to live here for their own material benefit, the churches today are filled with those who "lend upon in crease," such as Christ drove from the temperfect harmony on earth-the millennium if you please-such as would answer the prayer of "On earth as it is in Heaven." For Heaven is nothing if not a place of perfect harmony, the which the earth is not today, because of the conflicting interests of the members of the human family over industrial (money) matters, And certainly that conforms to the Christian ideal, does it not?

> The fundamental doctrine of Socialism is not at all bad, but it is in very bad repute because it is advocated by so many bad men. -Register, Wilbur, Wash.

I wonder why the same logic should not apply to the republican and democratic parties? Look at the 80,000 of them in the prisons of this country for crimes of every conceivable sort. Look at the still greater number of corruptionists who are not in prison but who ought to be according to the daily press of their own party. Take up any daily paper that you please and it is a chronicle of crime from first line to the last-and the parties to these crimes are republicans and democrats almost to a man. To hold these fellows up to scrutiny and place the blame where it belongs, on the system that produces them. may be "rabid attacks on the general government," if we are to believe these men constitute the government. . If they are the government then it ought to be attacked. By the fruits of a tree ye shall know it, and what are the fruits of the tree of private capitalism cultivated by the republican and democratic parties?

The Standard Oil Co. has increased th price of oil and gasoline 10%. This in face of the fact that the products have doubled and the cost of refining decreased in the last year. Where is your supply and demand theory to come in? If any monarch should arbi trarily raise the tax 10% he would invite revolution. But a monarch of the oil, meat, sugar, coffee or other necessity can do so with impunity and the scratch of a pen. It may be great to be a king, but it is greater to be manager of a trust in a country where the people are afraid to have the public (them selves) own anything. Can't somebody stop interfere with the private business of its this finding of new oil districts that keep on increasing the price of oil? It is getting

If hades is a place of strife, hate, deception dual to pollute the milk supply and create der present industrial and social conditions? disease and eventually death or what is still Would not these terms fit the earth today?

RETROGRESSION.

A Kansas Socialict, writing to the Journal in reply to a recent article, has this: "If a man had a pen of fine hogs and a pen of common ones, he naturally would give the fine ones the best chance. But if he gave the common ones the same chance as don't you think they would do better? And Socialism wants the common people to have the same chance as the aristocrats."

The parallel is false because humanity has to care for it as the farmer do But let us su prose the case in a differ ent way. Suppose the law said that no man had the right to raise a better key than his neighbor. Wouldn't the result be a retro-gression of the race of hegs down to about the standard of the race. the standard of the razorbacks of Arkansaw where, possibly, our correspondent came from? Socialism wants some such laws for the government of humanity. It would take from man the right to be a thoroughbred. Oswego Independent.

Government is in charge of the care for humanity, and has no other reason for existence. No one is silly enough to suppose or want a law to prevent any one from having a better hog or of developing greater powers than another. We have a public school and give every child, common or thoroughbred, the same opportunity, to make of it what they will. We do not shut out the child of poor intellect from getting all the education it is capable of. We see that the brightest child does not hog all the school facilities or the best teachers. By reason of this care for humanity millions are educated, are better citizens, than if permitted to grow up illiterate. This principle should be followed in the industries the same as in the school. Unless equal opportunity is afforded every one, many a "thoroughbred" will never get the training it needs to develop its fine qualities. And there is no estimating the loss to the world of the many thousands who have qualities equal to an Edison, Tesla, Humboldt or Darwin who have never been permitted to develop because of their surroundings. For men are the creatures of environment-if they are not then there is no use of free schools for those who would have schooling will get it any how; they might as well bring up their daughters in a brothel for if they would be pure they will be pure anyway. The Independent fails to get the right idea. It would turn all the hogs, big. little, weak and strong, into a pen and pour the slop into a trough and have them fight for it and waste the greater part, pushing the weak away, and such as could getting into the trough and keeping others from it. In this way stop enough for all is wasted, the weak driven kwhy or crushed to death; Such is the condition of humanity under a competitive system. It develops the hog in people, and their nobler attributes are suppressed. Socialism will develop the higher attributes, and writers will be capable of better comparison than using "thoroughbred" when speaking of men.

There is a class of critics who tell us that Socialism is very nice in theory, that it would bring the millennium, but that it is impractical. These are pessimists who are hopeless of ever having right prevail. It would seem that every Christian, or those professing they are Christians, would favor bringing in the millennium-of favoring the Lord's prayer of "On earth as it is in heaven." But they ridicule the idea! They oppose it with their severest criticism! The Socialist believes that right is practicable, that industrial and social harmony is possible of realization on earth. If the ministers had spent as much of their ability in showing the people how to arrange their EARTHLY affairs so that such harmony could prevail, as they have in picking out the points of dispute in the creeds. realized. Men cannot be brothers while they to extortion. This editor is getting the ef- are working to the same end, but they are have conflicting personal interests, while they are competing with each other in business, in religion and in politics. Harmony is not possible with conflict. The interests of all must be mutual before the Brotherhood of Man can be realized. To deny the Brotherhood of Man is to deny the Fatherhood of God-is infidelity. Under Socialism the whole people would be mutually interested in all the affairs of life-there would be no competing for wealth, no bickerings over property, no incentive of crime. "Peace on Earth and Good Will Toward Men" would be realized. Is that not what you want? Or do you prefer the present dog-ent-dog system, with its hate, strife and crime? The Christ realized that until men's interest here were mutual they would strive against each other, of the disciples" that property was held in common, so there could be no conflicting personal interests. The Christian ideal never be realized while men hold opposing or

It has developed in the administering of the estate of the late John Sherman, ex-senator and secretary of the U. S. Treasury, that he concealed over a million dollars of personal property from the tax assessor for five years or longer before he died, and perjured him-"accumulated" during his official life on a honest people, and of course would do noth done by others in high life as the daily press

a system that makes it profitable to be dishonest. Under Socialism he could not have received more than he earned and it would "If a not have been taxed after he got it. He could the street car, water, electric, gas, telephone have committed no public act against the and other public systems? You will sa public with profit to himself and he would that she has not the money - that it have done nothing of the kind, which many millions believe he did. But Socialism would centers to be impractical. Even under this system there is one simple little law that would have the wealth why do they not own their bring out all the property for taxation. Sugpose that the law was that whatever property that was not returned for taxation forever have to borrow capital? Kansa should be taken by the state? In that event City has already paid the capitalists fiv-Sherman's estate would have paid into the public treasury over a million of dollars. As owned them, and so have other cities. And death is liable at any moment, none would the owners of these franchises have been the conceal for it would be brought out in the ones, and the only ones, who have boodle administration of the estate. But the people who make the laws are themselves tax dodgers largely and do not want a law that would as they are permitted to own and contrimake them pay their part of the public these essentials to city life. People wou

We are told by newspaper editors that in England and New Zealand and other countries where union labor flourishes, that labor has demanded such exorbitant, wages that manufacturers can no longer export goods in competition with countries where labor simply allows the employer to fix the wages -as in this country. These countries might do as we do here-sell goods at home at a price which makes up for the deficiency of the export price-in other words sell goods high at home and cheap abroad-rob the man who makes the goods that the fellow who lives on the other side of the ocean may have his goods at cheap prices. Why not give to the laborer that which he produces and thus avoid this condition of things? If after supplying the home demand there is a surplus left it can be exchanged on a basis of labor expended with other foreign countries for the articles they make. Can you not see that if the laborer or the producer received what he made-the balance of trade would adjust itself as readily as trade between two men-one of whom made clothing and the other food? They would exchange that which they did not need for that which they did need. Of course in this transaction there would be nothing left for the capitalist-the man who heretofore has acted as an intermediary, who takes the biggest share of the product of each for performing a function which the two men could do themselves.

Not long ago a New York judge comment ing upon the social conditions existing in New York and Brooklyn stated that to the majority of the population the rearing of two children meant "inevitably a boy for the penitentiary and a girl for the brothel." Think of it! Innocent baby boys condemned from the first day of their existence to a life of crime. Baby girls forced into a life of shame by the conditions under which they are of grim necessity reared. And these are the little ones of whom Christ said: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not." Socialists are pleading for a system of society under which such things would be impossible, and for so doing are denounced as enemies of society from two-thirds of the pulpits of the country. And still the play goes on.

The editor of the Independent, Rock Springs, Wyo., criticised the pluck-me-store system of the Union Pacific Coal Co., at that place. He received a letter from the general that unless he desisted from such articles his return. The trusts and banking corpora transportation would be taken from him. The tion stand in the same relation to the p coal company had gone that way to prevent as does England to the Boers. England deits robbery getting publicity. Railroad passives the subjugation of these people that she ses silence the country press when it comes may tax them—bankers and trust promoters fects of the private ownership of railroads, using the more modern method-"bus and will be crushed. The railroads have no -they want men at the head of their bush use for men with convictions, especially if they express them. Under public ownership of cheaper than he now gets his freight, sities and needs of the people and then levy cheaper than he now gets his freight all the tax they will stand. "Twenty young And his section would develop more in a year than it would in ten under the extortion of to Secretary Gage, Washington, D C." the western railroad robbery. Go after them.

The Appeal's daily mail is flooded with requests for sample copies. Never before has it been necessary to detail a clerk to do consent of some one else? Can you obtain nothing else but send out sample copies. That is what is being done now. When one remembers that these samples are not being by people anxious to know the truth about Socialism one is forced to the conclusion that the Comrades of the Appeal army are working as they never worked before. The Appeal army have sown the seed, faithfully have individualized interests in the things of this they watches it grow and now it is the harvest times. While taking good care of the present crop let us not forget to sow more seed and prepare for another one.

In the Cosmopolitan for September, Arthur Brisbane, the well known writer, refers to the present development of society as a "transition from a home of many bison and self to save paying taxes on what he had a few savages to a nation of many savages and a little preliminary civilization." One small salary. He was the idol of some very would have to study a long time to express it better in as few words. "A nation of to pay tribute in any shape to support the ing against the public good in office if he many savages and a little preliminary civilcould make money by it! What he did is ization" is the nearest putting together of that set on the thrones and a words to describe the present capitalistic es day by day. Yet people will support system that I have seen in a long time.

O+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ TOO LITTLE PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Q++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Published Every Saturday

For Public Ownership of MONOPOLIES

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The Appeal is NEVER sent on credit; if you receive it, it is paid for Nobody ower a continuous and appearance it.

Why cannot Kansas City own and operate took the money of New York and other make the great improve ments. Well, then if those similar industries? When will it come the f any city is rich enough? Shall-the peopl. times' the profit on these things to the councils and corrupted the public se vice, and they will continue to do so as lon take a much more active interest in politic. if these things were a matter of polific Most people are not able to find anythin in politics that justifies their taking an i terest in them, but if all these things we public property they would run up again the public function so often that they wou soon find their interest in public matte were of much concern and they would tal an interest aside from whooping it up f some friend, and then caring nothing abo what the elected were doing until the ne election. The politicians have a soft thi now for they know the voters take no inte est in public matters, because there is not ing in it for them. But if these franchis were operated by the public there would i something in it for them, to see that the were conducted for the public good. Ti trouble with politics today is, that there so little in it that hardly anyone not a ca didate will pay any attention to them. Tl more public business the more people wi. take an interest in public affairs.

"The demand for good bank clerks is an much greater than the supply that I coult place twenty young men in knancial institutions of the country at a salary of \$25,00% a year each."—Secretary Gage.

No doubt this is true, as the secretary f in a position to know whereof he speaks. \$25,000 man is of course expected to earn his salary and a handsome profit besides, and to be a "good" bank clerk he must fill both of these requirements. In other words there is a demand these days for sharp, shrewd business men who can by work at a deak or with the assistance of a score or more stead graphers, formulate plans by which his em ployer, who mayhap is sojourning at the winter resorts in Italy, Florida or Southers France, may reap a handsome income. There is room for twenty young men in this country in banking institutions at that salary and in the offices of the big trust companies, there is room for as many more possibly a hundred. It is the same old story-Napoleon would have given \$25,000 per year for twenty young men to act as aides who could have won the battle of Waterloo-our good and kind friend Mr. George III, king of England, would have given \$25,000 per year to twenty young men who could have whipped the colonists into subjection-knowing full well that the money would have been well spent and that in texes it would soon have come back to the royal treasuries. No doubt England today would gladly pay \$25,000 per year to twenty young men who could put down the Boers-knowing passenger agent of the Union Pacific railroad full well that the money spens would soon enterprises-which are the armles of times-who can take advantage of the p sities and needs of the people and then levy men are needed at \$25,000 per year. Apply

Has a man the right to work? Can a man work whenever he desires? You say he has and can. But can a man work without the employment on the railroad, without first asking the consent of some one else? Can you work in a factory without the consent sent out promiscuously but are all solicited of some one? Can you labor in the mines without a permit from the man who claim the right to collect the money from the product of the mine? Can you in fact expens your labor in any direction without first saleing permission from another? Then it follows that if you can find no one willing to employ you, you must go without work Without work there is but three alternatives -you must possess a railroad, rob a bank or

> King Leopold, the old debauchee of Belgium is promising to visit this country. The dispatches say he has large interests here in railroads, bonds, city property and mines. But we would not support royalty-not us. are free Americans and could not be for useless and we used to think, crimin and down-trodden Europeans! But the king draws out our blood, just the same.

THE WHITE SLAVE.

Not bleeding 'neath the lash of Egypt's scora Not in the dungeon, nor in galley chains, Not baited to the savage loas now. Like those to Nero's bloody thirst consigned; But look on him, the white slave of our time; See on his face the centuries' stamp of crime.

His masters revel while the white slave toils.
"Be ye contented," in his only cheer.
And when te Ged goes up his ery for help,
In vain as prays to Him who dwells on high.
O! "God of plenty!" art thou blind and d.af
That to this lowly cry comes no relief?

His masters revel; their remorae of soul
is drowned in ruby wine when tears should flow
Lights of the ballroom, softly pleading flutes,
What thoughts are left for tales of man's distress?
Tell these of serrow and the, heed you not,
For splender hides from them the cancerous thot,

The masters revel—countiess thousands starye.
The white slave's cup of wee is surely full.
God of the wealthy, if Thou be their God,
Cover Thine eyes when this cup overflows,
For Starie's realim makes not the whole of hel!,
While sons of earth such fearful tales can tell.

The pulpits breaths forth fibel on Thy name.
Thou caus't not be the God to whom they cry;
Thou wilt not stand for Treason's carthly lords,
Nor see Thy poor oppressed, forever wronged.
Come quickly, lest Thy teachings fade away
And men forget Thy mercies while they pray.

The black slave cried. His ery was not in vain. Prophets arose to sound the warning note. The crisis came, and 'mid the clash of steel From sable limbs the cruel fetters fell. Great was the price, but not too great to pay, That men might be redeemed from slavery's sway

Ye white glaves stand together side by side, I've unite slaves stand logether side by side, And list in zilent prayer the distant storm. [now Though faint and far we catch its distant nurma Prophets ears cannot mistake the sound.

'The coming—coming fast, this storm-cloud dark, But these who revel neither see nor hark HENRY O. MORRIS AND SIDNEY STEVENS.

A Little Child # Shall Lead Them

A Story of Yesterday with a Sequel Tomorrow.



HE was a little tot-not more than six-while her sister was scarce two years older. They were trudging along with a big basket of clothes between them.

It was one of those cold damp

nights last fall-a drizzling rain your persual; added to the discomfort of belated Sometime a face.
"Heigh-o!" he exclaimed as he halted just

in time to prevent a catastrophe. A frightened scream apprised the man of the situa-

He stooped to soothe the little girls and assure them that he was no dragon or hob-What are you little un's doing out so

at night?" he inquired kindly, as he held his umbrella in such a way as to protect the "We went after the washin'," said Katie,

the eldest.

"Well,who sent you out this time of night?" asked the man, just the faintest suspicion of impatience in his voice.

"Well, you see," exclaimed Katie, "mamma didn't get through with Mrs. II—— washing in time to come and I work out to Mrs. Smith's and don't get home till late and there was no one else to come but me said.

there was no one else to come but me and

"Well, I declare," exclaimed the man, as though to himself, "I'll give you a lift," he said, and suiting the action to the word he lifted the heavy basket of clothes to his shoulder, and the little cavalcade moved down the street.

"Where's your papa?" he asked.
"Papa was killed in the mines more'n a year 'apa was kited in the mines more a year sgo," replied Katie, sadly, "and mamma's had to wash for a living ever since. I help what I can by working out, but no one wants to hire me 'cause I'm so small."

After walking many blocks, Katle exclaimed, "There's home!"

The wan turned in at the gate or rather an

steps to the business streets of the little

He paused in front of the opera house where he was informed a political meeting was in progress. Our friend ascended the steps and found a seat well up toward the front. He listened to the words of the speaker. It was the same old story—the rottenpeaker's party a laudation of the policies roposed by his party and ridicule for those of the others.

At the conclusion of the speech, a man

arose in the audience. He was just an or-dinary man in appearance, but his manner caused a full in the proceedings. He ad-dressed the chairman and asked permission

to make a few remarks. The chairman reluctantly complied, stat-ing that it was growing late, but if he would sten he could have a few moments. I will not keep you long," commenced the

"but I have some things to say to you man, "but I have some things to say to you this evening. I am a citizen of this town, as you are aware. I know nearly all of those present tonight; I know you to be men, who if unmoved by prejudice, desire to see justice." tice done. There are none here who seeing a child in immediate physical danger who would not risk his life to save the little one. There are none here, I warrant, who would be so ungallant as to see a woman struggling against a huge beast of prey who would not to her rescue go." Here the man paused, while glances of wonder filled the faces of

ruing the man said:" And yet tonight have witnessed a danger and a battle more ly in its results than those I have out-; I have seen innocent youth threatened more dire calamity than the bite of a dog or serpent; I have seen a frail struggling against an enemy more to destroy than any wild beast that I have seen frail children roams the forest. I have seen trail cannorm atruggling under a load of weight that threatened every moment to crush their frail bodies, and yet my hands were tied and it was impossible for me to help them.

"I have listened to the speakers tonight.

They have told us of the glory of our country ments—50 copies, 75c.

the prowess of our armies—the prosperity of our people—they have pointed with price to the fact that our army and navy is at the beck of the humblest American citizen in a foreign land, but friends, it seems rather strange that not once have I heard the cause of the helpless, the widow, the fatherless, or the aged advocated here tonight. Can we call ourselves men, while within hearing to-night is the pitiful cry of the babe, the despairing groan of an over-burdened moth or the appeal of the young for things which this country supplies in an abundance—yea, the overproduction last year mounted up to the billions—and yet here at home we find little ones struggling against a cruel adversity, while on the other hand, others are satisfied with a superabund-

"What does your party propose to do these helpless and dependent ones?" asked the man as ve addressed the speaker. "You say your party will give work to the able bodied—but how about the laborer when he is unable to work—when he is no longer able to perform his allotted task? You say he should save. I am a section man—I receive \$1.10 per day. On this I am expected to raise my family, school them, provide for them, and you say "save for your old age." Today my expenses are fifty per cent more than last year and yet my wages are the same. No, no, friends, the politcian has fooled the people of abstract propositions long enough. The time is at hand when labor will demand

not ask-for its own.
"Mark you well, friends, you have built on a platform of sand—you have builded a civili-zation upon the blood and bones of little children, of women, of helpless men. Justice so long with her eyes obscure by tradition and superstition, has pulled the blind fold from her eyes and—" "Put 'im out," yelled a voice. The ery was taken up and the man the usurper-was shown the door.

The meeting then proceeded in the regular order. But there were many in the house who thought deeply upon the things that were said. The seed had been planted. The full grown bloom will be seen bye and bye and a sweet fragrant flower--the Co-opera tive Commonwealth-will take its place at the head of the galaxy of nation.
FRED D. WARREN.

The Social Change in the United States. The following article is taken from the Mexican Daily Herald, published in the City of Mexico, and a careful reading will give one a view as others see us. The article is worth

nights last fall—a drizzling rain added to the discomfort of belated Sometime ago, a thoughtful writer repedestrains. The little girls shivered as they made their way along the slippery sidewalks. A man approached. His head was bent to keep the rain from his simplicity of life had vanished, and that sharp divisions of caste had been drawn, separating the very rich from the merely well to the same social condition that prevails in simplicity of life had vanished, and that sharp divisions of caste had been drawn, separating the very rich from the merely well to the same social condition that prevails in simplicity of life had vanished, and that to do, and the latter from the working people. We all know how common has become the use of the term "middle class" in American magazines and newspapers. That there is a "lower class" is admitted freely enough, and this in a nation which has seen men rise from the great body of the plain people to occupy the highest positions in the land. Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley came up from the people; they exemplified the sound old American idea of keeping open a path for tal-ent. But, although that conception of the nation as a great nursery of genius persists, it is attacked by the snobbish section of the press, and by the woman folk—of the new aristocracy of money. Inevitably great wealth makes sharp social distinctions; the lordly folk who own yachts and summer palaces by the sea or in the mountains, and great town residences, are far removed from the working people. The toilets of the women of the richest class are of great cost and frequently a single gown from Paris represents more than the salary of a capable and scientifically educated engineer or chemist for the whole year! The man who can spend \$100,000 a year in maintaining a yacht comes to feel a sense of aloofness from the clerks bookkeerers and small tradesmen and clerks, bookkeepers and small tradesmen and the better class of mechanics. His daughters marry foreign noblemen, his sons, frequently had to wash for a living ever since. I help what I can by working out, but no one wants to hire me 'cause I'm so small."

After walking many blocks, Katle exclaimed, "There's home!"

The man turned in at the gate or rather an opening in a broken down fence, and deposited his burden at the door. Inside was a young woman working industriously at an ironing board. At her side tugged a three-year-old boy. In a corner of the carpetless room on a conch lay an infant a year old.

The man turned away, after receiving the thanks of the little girls, and retraced his steps. educated abroad, are un-American in their

United States as have long been potent in Europe. The social cleavage, unknown before the civil war, has already run deep. The old democratic America described by DeTocqueville has passed definitely away. We regret it, for it was an almost ideal state of human society, where all avenues were open to the humblest, and the artificial distinctions of an old civilization had not come to press with heavy weight on aspiring young to press with heavy weight on aspiring young men not surrounded by family and powerful friends. The peril of American society today is the destruction of the spirit mainly independence; all the world becomes an em independence; all the world becomes an employe, a dependent, and this is destructive to real democracy. Some day out of the middle ranks of the community may arise (for mature has her subtle ways) a New-World nature has her subtle ways) a New-World Napoleon, a genius of administration, a natural ruler of men, and then the silent masses will have found a leader and the organization of the community will take on a new phase, after much suffering such as is incident to any reshaping of society.

A patriotic American, cultured and intelligent, Mr. W J. Stillman, long Italian correspondent of the London Times and occasion.

pondent of the London Times, and once are intimate friend of Emerson and others of the gifted Concord set, said recently, before his lamented death, that he foresaw greater irials for the United States and its people than any the nation had undergone; he trembis not pessimism; it is the conclusion that thoughtful men, observers of the times, must come to. The great social experiment in the United States has to go on, and government of the people, by the people and for the people will be put to the most severe tests.

organized a co-operative telephone system. They now have 73 instruments, and up to date the expense per phone has not averaged over 20 cents per month. Isn't it terrible to see the rights of capital trampled upon in this

Order a bunch of Cartoons and Com.

IT IS COMING.

(Ly Rev. H. S. Genevra Lake.)

It is coming e'er the mountains
With the rapid stride of grace;
it is coming-all the valleys
Shows the glory of its face.

It is coming! long we've waited,
As the solomn years rolled by;
While the poets and the propets
With their songs have brought it nigh.

It is coming; men of muscle,
As you read the glewing word,
Lift your faces with a fremor,
As when ocean's depths are stirred.

For the fountains of the spirit, That have slept through all the years, Now are moving with the pulses Of the toilers' steady tears.

Oh, I catch, with rare rejoicing, All the glory of the time, As I, also, bend to service On the rocky road I climb.

And I thank the Ged of justice, With a jey no tongue can tell. That at last we know the mean Of the story of old Hell.

Nevermore shall man, elated With his ermine and his crown, Dare to stand in scernful silence Where he tramples millions down.

This is judgment—thrones will tremb's, And the "submerged" will step forth From the gloom of torrid jungles, From the frozen leebergs north.

All will come, and shout: Hosanna Day of righting every wrong! While the poets and the prophets Speed the legions with their song.

It is coming! Social Justice! Listen! runners to and fro!

This it that strange thing "Religion;"
Write it, read it, con it well:
WHOSO TAKES ANOTHER'S PRODUCT
THEREBY MAKES HIS BED IN HELL.

.

It is coming! shout Hosanna!
As the millions mad with pain,
Join the army of rebellien,
And give outile to Old Gain.
—Olympia, Wash., U. S. A., July 20, 1901.

1904 the Date Boston Globe, Oct. 14th



EV. THOMAS M'GRADY, who re cently challenged Archbishe Corrigan to a joint debate on S Archbishop cialism, is an advocate of the collective ownership of all means of production and distribution.

Responding to questions submitted by a Globe reporter, he replied as follows:

"Has the cause of economic reform been injured by the assassination of President McKinley? "The cause of economic reform

has not been injured by the assassination of has not been injured by the assassination of President McKinley any more than the cause of chemistry might be injured by some insane chemist administering cyanide of potassium to his wife. Scientists, the world over, would see in the latter event no reason for any revision of the general laws which govern the molecular or atomic combination of elements.

"Similarily, the wild act of Leon Czolgosz cannot affect Socialism because Socialism is a science which deals with the laws of the a science which dears with the laws of the social organism, its evolution and the proces-ses whereby the solidarity of the human race is being achieved.

"In so far as I am able to read the trend

of the times, I perceive that the mad murder of William McKinley has taught the nation that violence and anarchy are essentially hostile to human progress. As a consequence of this lesson, the inherent respectability of socialism and its message of love and unto all men have been sharpened and em-Shasized.'

"Has there been any reaction in the demo cratic party against 'Bryanism' in your sec-

"In many sections of Kentucky and Ohio 'Bryanism' is losing ground. This peculiar 'ism' marks the death-struggle of the demo-

ism marks the death-struggle of the demo-cratic party. Not a few of the leaders recog-nize that this is the fact.

"The year 1904 will signalize the end of the party of the small capitalist, democracy, and the narrowing down of the pelitical contest to republicanism, the party of the master-capitalist and Socialism, the party of the

proletarian."
"Does Socialism promise any more than do the teachings of Christianity when lived up

thanks of the little girls, and retraced his steps.

The picture of the cheerless home—the entired little girl—the round of drudgery to keep the wolf from the door—filled his mind as he retraced his steps to the business streets of the little States as have long been potent in of the cachings of Christianity has been imprisoned in the iron-bound environment of feudalism and capitalism, both of which are necested to the business streets of the little "Socialism means the establishment of a teachings of Christianity to the daily lives of men.

"Under Socialism the doctrines of the Chris tian world have full play in a liberated brothcrhood of man. In a very true sense, there-fore, Socialism would offer the most favorable conditions for the growth of Christianity. "But it promises more than do the teach-ings of Christianity when lived up to, because

it postulates a more highly organized econo-mic environment than the gospel calls for: since the first aim of Christianity is spiritual salvation and, only by a secondary deduction, social salvation.'

"Does the Catholic church believe in an

teach the right of private property?"
"The Catholic church does not teach, or be lieve in, the right of private property. It has nothing to do with earthly property, but with spiritual commodities. It has no commission from its divine founder to teach social econ-

It is true that Leo XIII has busied himself with the economic questions, but his ency-clicals on Socialism are not dogmatic pro-nouncements to be accepted by all the faithful under penalty of heresy and excommunication They are not the official, ex-eathedra, write ings of the pope as the head of the church, proclaiming a doctrine of faith and morals, but merely the opinions of the scholar, Joachin Pecci, on social economy."
"Why can a Catholic consistently be a So

cialist' "A Catholic can consistently be a Socialist

for the same reason that he can consistent be an astronomer or a biologist. Socialist is a science, not a religious creed." "Can the collective ownership of all mean of production and distribution be secure

ist's gold and bonds will have no more pur-chasing value than brown paper and iron. He must produce certificates of labor done in order to buy the simplest things which he needs. Profit, interest and rent, the means which he is now able so unjustly to live in idleness, will disappear, and he must work as all men must work, or starve."

A Question.

Editor Appeal to Reason.

With the rest of mankind I am an equal stockholder in three-fourths of the earth's surface which is water.

Have I not an equal natural right to the other fourth which is land? I am a land animal. I can not exist without access to the land and yet for the privilege of remaining the land I must pay tribute to another fellow being whose parents pre-empted this part of the earth's surface before I was born.

If I do not choose to live on the land on the terms dictated by my landlord there is but one alternative-take to the water.

By what law of equity can he forbid me the use of the land and command me to take to the water? And yet if I do not recognize the so-called "vested rights" of the fellow who claims a title to the earth he can invoke the aid of the constable, the sheriff, the militia and the army and pavy of the United States to compel me to move on, make terms with some other landlord, or take to the water. Our geographies tell us that the earth wa

made for the abode of man. If this be true most of us make a mistake in being born into the world without sufficient money in our pockets to propitiate a landlord who was for-tunate enough to have landed a generation ahead. There is but one part of the earth's upon which I may stand upon equal footing with those who anticipated the rush and came into the world prior to my advent, and that is the part covered with

Again, I ask the queestion, why it is that I have no claim to that other part which is so necessary to my existence and without access to which I can not live? J. G. ELLIOT.

Self Help.

This was not the kind of landlord that fills the flowing bowl. It was a Benevolent Company that wanted to get credit from the dear public for Benevolence—if there was no any extra charge. So it encouraged thrift

The disadvantage of encouraging Thrift in "your" men (even if you own a savings bank in which they deposit what they save by denying themselves necessities) is that the thrifty can hold out longer in a strike, unless indeed you can get troops to suppress the strikers

So this goodly Company began work on the land that the dear public had granted to it (of course, the Company itself didn't work but its "hands" did.) Then it sold to the workmen the land which their presence had made valuable, and loaned them back the money to put up what they called "houses" on their land.

Afer awhile there was a strike against a reduction in wages, and some of the workmen wanted to look elsewhere for work. But they had their little homes there, so they could not leave, therefore they had to accept the reduction.

Ah! what a beautiful thing it is to help the poor to homes! It ble seth him that and him that takes-the mortgage.-Bolton

The Making of a Criminal Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 12.

There was no word of sympathy or commiseration for Jesse Knox in police court yesloss of the family riches and everything else. It was not a particularly healthy place in that neighborhood, just other. Jesse did not feel disposed to have his anatomy used as a burial place for bullets, so be started out for new fields. It soon became apparent to him that he was engaged in a feud with the whole world. He was driven out of every town he went into. He could find no work, so in went into. He could find no work, so rather a hopeless and half-hearted way he sulked into this city. He was not here 10 minutes before he was arrested for loitering. He was ordered to get out of town, and he left the court-room with tears in his eyes.

carbolic acid in Washington park.

was for forty-three years employed by the Guarantee Title & Trust company. A short time ago this corporation was absorbed by the gigantic "abstract trust"—the Chicago

Title & Trust company.

Owing to the privileges which this corporation enjoys in the county building, where desk room free of charge is furnished its clerks in making their abstracfs, the service of 100 employes of the absorbed companies were dispensed with.

E. S. Overlock was one of the hundred. The old man, feeling sure of a position until the end of his days, had never given the future any thought and had never saved a

and he was too old to attempt to break into

. It Worked All Right.

entirely run down. I concluded to constitute the property of the "Daily Nonsense," who pronounced it "Democratic of empty pocketbook" and prescribed his celebrated "Confidential Goldcure and Full Dinserpail treatment." But our condition grew nerpail treatment." "Can the collective ownership of all means of production and distribution be secured in any other manner than by confiscation without compensation?"

"The collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution can, undoubtedly, be secured by other means than by confiscation without compensation."

"Under Socialism the millionaire will disappear by a process of elimination—not of confiscation—of his millions.

"There will be no money in the present understanding of that term. The capital—like the confiscation—of that term. The capital—like term are capital—like term are capital—like term are capital—like term. The capital—like term are capital—like term are capital—like term. The capital—like term are capital—like term are capital—like term. The capital—like term are condition grew buttons, broad staterooms, observation rooms, and elegant woodwork and heavy leather up-holisted a few bottles of Populism and some Single Tax pills but did not get any relief. I had given up all hope when I heard of your "Fluid Arguments I believe to political Body." I did not have much faith in it at first, as it seemed too cheap to be any good, but concluded to try some on myself before talking the present which the term woodwork and heavy leather up-holistered—chairs and casy divans. Morgan occupied the private car Genesta of the New Pork Central and Hudson River road, the present to company and the dark of the private car Genesta of the New Pork Central and Hudson River road, the present to company and the present are consistent of the company and the private car Genesta of the New Pork Central and Hudson River capital—like the private car Genesta of the New Pork Central and Hudson River production to the present are consistent of the company and the dark of the company and the private car Genesta of the New Pork Central and Hudson River production to the production and the production a

WAIT FOR THE WAGEN.

TUNE- Wait for the Wagon. The good old party wagons, in which we used to ride, Republican and democrat, must soon be threwn aside, They have teo many trusts aboard, and soon there'll be a break

And anxiously we are asking, what wagon shall we take. CHORUS:
Then wait for the wagon!
The Secialist wagan!
Wait for the wagen,
And we'll all take a ride.

The Socialist wagen is long and deep and wide.

Not made for plutocrais alone, but all can get inside.

We'll use Ca-operation, throw competition out,

We're done with robbery systems, we know what we're
about.

CHORUS: If you con't get in our wagon, the trusts will get you But if you do you're safe enough, for we have got the

The only tains we'll do to them, will be to take them And own the trusts, not live on crusts, and give the plutes our tin.

CHORUS:

We'll find a job for Mergan and Rockefeller, too, For they must do some useful work, instead of skins

For they must do some users, the old way we have ning you.

We'll change the social system, the old way we have tried, tried,
All get into the wagen, and then we'll take a ride.
C. C. ALLEN,

Morgan, the Master of Men and Money

Les Angeles Daily Record.



PIERPONT MORGAN, financial king, organizer of the great bil-lion-dollar combine, consolidator of American railway systems, international bank, railway mag-nate, multi-millionaire, philan-thropist, yachtman, art patron and devout churchman, arrived in San Francisco as a simple lay delegate to the triennial conven-tion of the Episcopal church. He crossed the continent in a palatial private train that sweps

over the burnished rails for 3,700 miles like a whirlwind, ever company lending its best locomotives and clearing its lines for the man whose finger touch upon the financial lever raises or depresses stocks that affects armies of people in all marts of the earth. The finest rubber-tired carriages conveyed him and his notable little party of guests through the streets and up to the top of Nob Hill, where this man of money had leased for his three weeks' stay the George Crocker man-sion, at the corner of California and Taylor streets, the largest private residence in the Golden state. There Mr. Morgan spent the day and evening, quietly resting, prepara-tory to participating actively for nineteen days in the highest councils of the Episcopal sect in America.

Within the last year J. Pierpont Morgan has become a dominating world-power over capital and industry. Today he is the master mind that direct the management of approximately \$2,500,000,000 worth of steel, railway, coal, banking and other interests, all of which have been consolidated under his control. He is a man whose ambition has been to get power rather than great wealth, and he has succeeded. When he was just of age he in-herited a fortune of \$10,000,000 from his millionaire banker father. Now, at the age of 64, he is supposed to be worth \$54,000,000. For a man of his opportunities his fortune is considered comparatively small, for he is in a position where he could turn ventures to a tremendous personal advantage were he cov-eting wealth instead of mastering directoral position.

Morgan has more power than any king. In addition to controlling the million-dollar com-

miseration for Jesse Knox in police court yesterday morning. Instead he was ordered to get out of town in two hours. It was a frank and open countenance that Judge Lueders looked upon. There was no dishonesty written upon it. He is a handsome lad, and his crime was to fall asleep upon the streets. He did so simply because he had no bed to use. The young man is the son of a onee wealthy family in Southern Kentucky. The family became embroiled in a mountain feud. It resulted in the death of all but Jesse, the loss of the family riches and everything else. It was not a particularly healthy place in that neighborhood, just then Jesse did not feel disposed to have in a man and proper than any king. In addition to controlling the million-dollar combine, he disects the destinies of 19,000 miles of railroads, of 88,800 railroad employes, of more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of railroad properties, including 24,770,000 acres of land in this country. In his railroad combine are the worth \$103,000,000; the Reading system of sixteen lines, worth \$177,000,000; the Lehigh Valley system of nine lines, worth \$66,000,000; the Krie system of seven lines, worth \$100,000 the lines, worth \$100 rour system of seven lines, worth \$65,000,000; the Chesapeak and Ohie system of five lines, worth \$74,000,000; a tetal of nine great railway systems, embracing ninety-three railroad lines. The revenues from these railroads would annually pay all the expenses of the kingdom of Spain and leave a surplus of \$29,000,000.

He has a palatial residence in New city, a magnificent country seat on the Hud-son known as "Creaton" a fine Loudon residence, a hunting domain of two and a half square miles in the Adirondacks, called Just an Incident.

Chicago American, Oct. 18.

E. S. Overlock an aged Kenwood resident for years as the Oriental Grove, where picswallowing carbolic acid in Washington park.

swollowing carbolic acid in Washington park.

Back of his attempt to take his life is a
story of pathos.

Mr. Overlock is sixty-three years old and

books, the finest collection of books in Amerbooks, the finest collection of books in America, one of which he recently imported for \$50,000. He owns fine horses. And he owns a magnificent collection of antiques and precious stones of historical as well as great intrinsic value. In the collection was a Babylonian jewel of 4000 years before Christ. All these things he recently gave to the American Museum of Natural History. Morgan's trip across the continent was a ecord-breaker from New York to Ogden.

There he waited four hours while one of his guests, Bishop Porter of New York, went to Salt Lake City and delivered a Sunday afternoon address. Had it not been for that stop the train would have come through to the Oakland mole, 3,700 miles, in three days and a when informed that he was out of a posi-tion he was almost dazed. He knew no other business, and there was no other title gave orders to run more slowly this side of The abstract trust had absorbed the could secure employment. Ogden, as he could not such that absorbed the could not such that the could pany where he could secure employment. Ogden, as he could not reach San Francisco abstract trust had absorbed them all, before midnight, as expected. It took fourteen different locomotives to whirl that pala-tial special across the United States. This meant fourteen different engineers and tiremen. Ten different crews of three men each handled the train, and never for an instant Written for Appeal to Resson.

I am a member of a large family. We have was there the least friction or trouble nor been ailing for years. Our constitution was entirely run down. I concluded to consult traversed at more than sixty miles an hour.

traversed at more than sixty miles an hour.

This party eame in a train of six palace cars and a baggage car, all of the most improved modern appointments, with electric lights, bathtubs with hot and cold water, push

Another Peaceful Revolution.

The following Associated Press dispatch from Walla Walla, Wash., illustrates a phase development which is revolutionizing the

farming industry of the united States:
The fate of the transient harvest hand, w has been a conspicuous figure in the Walla Walla valley each succeeding harvest for a core of years, is sealed, and in a short time he will be known among these hills no more. Machinery is about to take his place, and his work will be done by implements less subject to tiring and strikes than the human hade.

For several years this fact has been evi dent, but not until the last harvest was it so foreibly impressed upon the people who raise the grain and harvest it. The enormous expense of the last harvest and the notable increase over the expense of last year has had much to do with informing the people of the real condition which exists. The machinery houses are making the most of the situation, months will change the en situation in this valley.

few years ago the first combined thresher

was introduced into this country. It met with favor and others came. Last year about thirty were sold, and the record was broken this year when sixty-six machines were placed among the farmers of Walla Walla county, Wash., and Umatilla county, Orc. Orders are now in for nearly 190 ma-Ore. Orders are now in for a

combined harvester is operated any that a header can be successfully used. It heads the grain and threshes it at the same time, the grain passing from the stalk to the sack in one operation. A header and separator are combined perfectly, and operates simultaneously. The machine is so adjusted that the separator is always level, no matter how rough the ground over which it passes. The cutting bar is usually twelve fourteen feet long, and it requires from enty-four to thirty-two horses to operate The machines will cut and thresh from

Each of these machines can be operated with five men. To do the same work with header and thresher would require at least fifteen men. Thus two-thirds of all men needed are done away with when the new ma-chines are used. In addition, it is said that a saving of at least 5 cents a bushelin harvest ing expenses is made and a sack of grain is

saved off each acre harvested.

It is estimated by careful farmers that there are enough men living in this to save all the grain if modern machinery be used, making it entirely unnecessary for transient men to come here for harvest work. The labor question has been a difficult one

for the farmers of this section to settle Each year it requires about 1,500 outside men to perform harvest work here in order to save the crop before rains set in. Some years it has been impossible to get help and the crops have suffered. Then again, a crew will strike and heavy losses have occurred in this way. The new machine promises to over come all this by placing the farmer where he

. And Why Not?

The Chicago Chronicle, in a vain attempt to be funny, says: "Of course, it was bound to come. Compulsory education officers have to come. Compulsory education officers have found children who cannot go to school because their clothing is unfit. This, by analogy is to furnish the school board with an argument for adding free clothing to free school books. Next we shall learn that some children are out of school because they are too hungry to go. Therefore, the board of education should provide free breakfast, free luncheon and free dinners for all the children who wish to attend school. Then it will be disclosed that there are children out of disclosed that there are children out of school because there are not bath-tubs, combs and other necessaries of personal cleanliness in their homes. By analogy every child at-tending the schools should be thrust into a bathtub on arrival, washed by the teachers, combed by the janitors and rubbed down by a special corps of barbers, shampooers, manieures and pedicures, while tailors measure him and dressmaker her for nice new clother

and the cooks attend to the table orders."

And why not? Would schools, school books, desks, good food, clothing, baths, etc., injure the children? Would they not be better educated, enjoy better health, be happier, cleaner and make better citizens? Would it not be better for Chicago if these chidren were given all these things they that the feed of the cooks. given all these things than that the tax-dodger pocket the money by perjuring himself? And admitting that the tax-dodger can not be made to pay—and he is a law abiding citizen, you know, and supports the Chronicle and papers of that class—could not Chicago well afcould not Chicago rs of that class of that class—could not Chicago well af-to give its children the best education Would not the comm d criminals decre al courts go out of business? In fact, Bro. Chronicle, is there one valid objection in denying these little ones—these boys and girls who are to assume the responsibilities of carrying on the work of the nation in the years to come—all these things which you so facetiously write about?

Good for Michigan.

The means of production and distribution of wealth gives the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workers to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery; and

"Whereas. It is evident to any intelligent thinker that as long as one class of people own all the means of production and another class is compelled to work for wages, there will be always an irrepressible conflict between the two classes, by reason of the fact

tween the two classes, by reason of the fact that the one class cannot increase its share of the wealth produced without decreasing the share which goes to the other; therefore,

of effective organization. In thirty years the Socialistic vote has grown from 125,000 to over 2,000,000 — about one-fourth of the total electorate; and from comparative obscurity the Democratic-Socialist This is due partly to the economic industrial development of the country, partly to the concentration of capital, but chiefly to skill in party organization. The machinery consists of a supreme,full-powered The central executive committee, and a vast rand-fication of local "electioneering clubs," All members contribute to the party fund, and the financial independence of the party leaders is recognized as an essential condition of success. Party officers, editors of party or-gans, authors of campaign literature, and the unsalaried members of the reichstag are regularly paid out of the party fund trained and well paid corps of professional agitators is sent out periodically from the great industrial centers. Socialist singing and social clubs rendezvous at "party restau-rants," and party choral societies officiate at Socialist festivals and at the weddings and funerals of "companions," as they term one snother, thus scattering the seeds of Socialism broadcast among the people. The same end is effected by amusement organizations, which own "people's theatres" in Berlin, Hamburg Hanover and other centers, at which Socialist dramas, such as those of Ibsen, Hauptmann and Sudermann are presented. ocialist schools are kept up, the leading one being the "Institute for the Education Workingmen," founded in 1891, which now a membership of over 5,000, including

Universality of Socialism.

"In all our propaganda as well as in all parliamentary action, we must never lose sight of the universality of the Socialist idea "One looks at it from the economic side the other from the moral and humane side and a third from the political side.
"In propaganda and in parliament these

three sides must be attended to. The people must feel that Socialism is not only the regulation of the conditions of labor and of pro-duction, that it proposes to intervene not only in the economic functions of the state and the social organism, but that it wishes to develop the individual fully, that it looks upon education as one of the chief duties of the state, and that it considers that every man should be as perfect a man as possible.

"The union and the blending of these sub lime objects are the end of Socialism.

"If there was not an economic side there was could not be developed, and if there were not a humane side then the economic not be a moral one. Both are connected.

have talked enthusiastically about the happiness of all the human race. These were either dreams or tricks, because the real means of material improvement were considered. But an economic foundation of a really human existence, the harmonic de velopment of the individual, will be realized can do his own work, and save his crop at by the regulation of economic relations af-the rate of twenty to thirty acres per day, only five men being required for the entire will increase but distribution will be fairer. "In the past men have realized the good that can be done by work in common, and communism, the principle of common action has existed. But the humane ideal which characterizes Socialism was wanting, and that communism is rightly held to be an inferior elvilization to our present middle-class civil-

ization. "Socialism presupposes our modern civilization. It does not contradict it in any way Far from being its enemy it wishes to extend it to the whole human race, because it is only now the monopoly of a privileged minority. Thus Socialism, comprising in its range all the life, all the sentiments, all the thoughts of man, will neither be narrow nor exclusive. man, will neither be narrow nor exclusive It has, in addition, the great advantage of be Ing able to exercise, in all civil and political life its action, which will be as salutary as it is harmonious."—Wm. Liebknecht.

Tough on the Insurance Company.

The Chicago News publishes the following letter from its New Zealand correspondent. You will notice that it is rather tough on the fire insurance companies, but the people seem

A most interesting measure, dealing with A most interesting measure, dealing with fire insurance, has just been introduced in the New Zealand parliament by the government. The measure provides for a government fire insurance department and for compulsory insurance of buildings, whether they are private property or otherwise. There are certain limitations to the compulsory insurance in respect that it is necessary to see surance in respect that it is necessary to secure the consent of a majority of the rate-payers in any district before this part of the act becomes operative in the district. Once a majority has been secured, however, the business of the ordinary insurance compan-ies in that district is at an end. The mangood serviceable clothes, etc.? it the community be amply repaid citizenship? Would not the number pare a fire insurance roll of all the properties in the district; those not insured are at once deemed to be insured in the state insurance and the premiums are recoverable at lav by the same process as rates or taxes; while those properties already insured have to fall into the state department at the expiration of the current policy, which must in no case exceed twelve months. Provision is made in the bill for the state raising the necessary capital to start the fire insurance department Following the action of the Montana federation of Labor, the United Labor League of Philadelphia, representing 70,000 wage earners, and other bodies of workers who are beginning to "see" things, the Michigan Federation of Labor comes out for Socialism in the following resolution:

"Whereas, The competitive system has divided society into two hostile classes, capitalists and wage workers; and the possession of the means of production and distribution of wealth gives the capitalist the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the

Belgium Public Railroads.

Belgium has the best developed track sys-tem on the continent. The state commenced the construction of railroads as early as 1834, and the first line (Brussels Malines) opened May 5th, 1835. Four great state Four great state lines were constructed in different directions, and between these lines private roads were per-mitted to be built. Between 1850 and 1870 will be always an irrepressible conflict between the two classes, by reason of the fact that the one class cannot increase its share of the wealth produced without decreasing the share which goes to the other; therefore, be it

Rosolved, That we call upon every wage sucker to join the tayles unions and study the question of trusts and monopolies, with a view to collective ownership of the same by the working people, in order that the class struggle may be eliminated and the worker ceare the full product of his labor; and that the evils which are inherent in the system of private monopoly may be abolished."

German Socialism.

American political parties might take a leason from the German Socialism on the power.

Appeal Army

10 scalps from Comrade Noble of Chilliwack.

6 yearlies from Comrade Strehlke of De troit, Mich.

Medford, Ckla., comrades will circulate 150 copies of the October Monthly.

Comrade Wright is getting in some good licks for Socialism at Muskegon, Mich. Carpenters union No 90 of Evansville, Ind. has subscribed for the Appeal in a body-103

The Tennessee contest gang are working by the rule of three. Three more dropped out this week.

10 yearlies for Wayland's Monthly and bundle of 5 Appeals for a year from Comrade

Osgood of Los Angeles. Volney's Ruins, by C. F. Volney, 219 page of the Socialisi

50c a copy. Every student of t question should read this book. Comrade Florence Maybury of Springfield. Ills., the youngest comrade in the army, sends us a list of 5 yearlies.

The third edition of Wayland's Monthly for October is nearly exhausted and there is no let up in the orders for it. exhausted and

27 scalps from Comrade McAllister of Pine Brove, W. Vn. Have you noticed how the list in W. Va has been crawling up of late?

Comrades stay in the race. A red headed girl is worth working for.

. CHAS JOHNSON, Omaha, Neb. Comrade Smith of Bellevue, O., has ordered 100 copies of the October Monthly and will proceed to spike a few of the enemy's guns.

A Chicago comrade adds 10 more names to the Deleware list. The Appeal now goes to 103 people in the 15 different towns in Deleware.

The Benton Harbor boys have secured the use of a column in one of the local papers will proceed to talk Socialism to its sub scribers:

The management of the Salt Lake Drug Co., of Salt Lake City, have taken up the study of Socialism and have started with the "Students" combination.

Comrade Ford of Kewanee, Ills., sends in list of 15 yearlies that he says he got in a few minutes. Comrade, go after them. They are waiting for you.

100 copies of the October number goes Key West, Fla. About 10,000 copies of this little pamphlet should be circulated in Florida especially at Tampa.

Comrade Webster of Walton, Ind., orders

5 postals and wants to know if there is room for one more in the band wagon. You bet. Crowd up in front, boys, For the especial benefit of Comrade Bennett

of Cleveland I wish to say that the "red head-ed office girl" has but one fault — she will write poetry and chew gum.

The comrades of Johnstown, N. Y., order 200 copies of the October Monthly. They have nominated a full city ticket and expec to elect at least one of their men.

All Virginia workingmen or others who ar in sympathy with the Socialist movement are requested to communicate with . Quantz, Ballard House, Richmond, Va.

I am a stranger to you but a stray copy of your paper done the work. Enclosed find 50c OSCAR J. MENARD, New Orleans, La.

Comrade C. McClymont of Grand Rapids, Mich., sends in 10 scalps and says, "Give my name to the bull dog. Subscribers are easy to get here. All I lack is time to go after them."

Comrade Slocum of Escondido, Calif., his usual club of 5 and reports Socialism on the boom there. They have a flourishing local of 25 members and expect to take in 10 nore at their next meeting.

A Nebraska comrade orders the Students combination. He writes: "I am working for a trust and my bread and butter would not last two minutes if they knew I was a Cocialist." Nice system; isn't it?

Comrade Hughson of Denio, Ore., gets to oat with 10 yearlies for Oregon and Nevada. The boys are catching on to the fact that Nevada is a good state to boost. Just keep your eye on Nevada.

Who are the real makers of history? Is it not those who set in motion a wave of thought that results in a change in the conditions under which we live? Those who secure the souvenir gold watches will be makers of history.

I have ordered half a dozen boxes made hold Appeals. These boxes will be filled with established. hold Appeals. These boxes will be filed with the papers, and kept full, and nailed up in public places, with the inscription: Socialist papers. Take one.

J. A. HAMILTON, Reno, Nevada.

Comrade Owen, of South Bend, Wash., sends

in a list of 11 yearlies and orders 10 postal subscription cards. This is the comrade's subscription cards. This is the first bunch of scalps. He pledges himself to send in 10 yearlies each month for a year. That's the spirit that makes all things possible. Let's see how many of the comrades sible. Let's see how many of the comrades will pledge themselves to send in 10 subscrib-ers a month for a year.

The following trade unions of Butte, Mont. are taking bundles of the Appeal each wee for a year. These bundles range from 5 copies to 300 copies: Horse shoers union, Bakers union, painters and decorators union, miners union, mill and smeltermen's union barbers protective union, teamsters union clerks protective union, engineers unions and the silver bow trades assembly. otective union, engineers union No

If you are not getting your paper and y If you are not getting your paper and your time has not expired let us know. In the last few weeks a number of patriotic (?) post-masters have ordered papers discontinued stating they were refused. Later it has been discovered that the papers were not refused at all. These hired men of ALL the people have set themselves up as censors and propose to decide for you what you shall and what you shall not read. What do you think of it?

Comrade Martin of Colorado Springs, Colo., is one of the proprietors of the Colorado Monumental works of that city. One of his republican friends confidentially informed him not long ago that he was doing his business serious injury by circulating the Appeal. He gets in with 76 yearlies this week and says: "As we have done a better business this year than other firms in the state in the same line I though I'd better hurt my business some more."

A Belmont, N. Y., comrade has placed a copy of New Zealand in a Nut Shell in each barber also there. Who will be next? A barber also is a god place to deposit a little ammunition and you could not pick out anything much better than New Zealand in a Nut Shell. The conditions that exist in New Zealand is not Socialism but it is a big improvement over conditions that exist have

passessessessessessessessessessesses reading of this little pamphlet generally jars loose a thought that leads the reader directly into an investigation of Socialism.

The Appeal will print in pamphlet form Prof. Mills Sedalia speech. It is a splendid argument for Socialism and can be used to cellent advantage in propaganda work. It will be ready for delivery about the middle of November. Keep your eye open for announcement.

Comrade Ed. Laindon, Socialist, was elecconrade Ld. Landon, Sectable, was elec-ted road supervisor at Index. Wash., over Fred Deolittle, republican. Of the 43 votes cast, 25 were cast for the Socialist candidate. Comrade Edward Matzenauer, Socialist, was elected clerk. The latter is a justice of the peace. He writes that last fall he was in-duced to subscribe for the Appeal by accidentally running across a stray copy. Not content with sending in his own subscription, ie secured nine others. Add another mark "stray copy."

Following comrades have subscribed for bundles of 5 to 40 copies of the Appeal each week for a year: C. E. Zimerman, Franklin Square, Ohio.

R. Baker, Vicksburg, Michigan, Geo. P. Hall, Garnet, Idaho.

Benj. McLeran, San Diego, California, Mr. Green, Danadin, New Zenland, C. E. Upton, Zantgraff mine, Loomis Calif.

T. J. Schroder, Torrey, Utah. John Taylor, 4614 S. J. St. Tacoma, Wash Eugene Rooney, 938 Bartlett street, Milaukee, Wis. Harry P. Collins, Hughesville, Pennsylvania

F. A. Shaw, Phoenix, Arizona. E. Petsworth, 830 Elgin ave., Winnepeg. Manitoba.

J. W. Zetler, 204 West 5th st. Muscatine, In J. C. Doughty, Norris, Montana. Mrs. Elizabeth Mooney, 94 Stanton street

Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania. Jas. B. Palmer, The Dalles, Oregon.
John B. Young, Beaver, Pennsylvania.
J. W. Preston, 511 17th street, Oakland,

C. C. Crampton, 813 E. Willard, Muncie Ind Jacob Widmer, 1437 Market st., Denver, Colo C. Lender, 5 Williams street, Norfolk, Va. Walter G. Trencher, 3 Grants Building, Colba, Bombay, India.

ha, Bombay, India.
John Jones, Argos, Indiana.
W. C. Burgess, B. 444 Pendleton, Oregon.
G. H. Goebel, 14 Bridge st., Newark, N. J.
U'Ren & Schuebel ,Oregon City, Oregon.
Scattle Pub. Library, Scattle, Wash.
No. 10 House, Evansville, Indiana.

R. O. Connor, Columbus, Ga. 5 copies one year to one address. 10 copies one year to one address..... 2.00

25 copies one year to one address 5.00 100 copies one year to one address 20.00 With each 25 copies ordered for one year

ve will send free 100 copies of the "Water

SCHOOL NOTES.

Comrade Prahl of Butte, Mont., is the las arrival at the training school.

Eugene V. Debs reports two more students

for this term of the training school and say he has more to follow. Let 'em come. Comrade Geo. H. Stephens of Pennsylvania

says that the first four lessons give the best account of the historic development of the wage system and of the origin of the class struggle ever written. Comrade Davis of Montana says Comrade Mills must have written telegrams for a good

while before he wrote the printed lessons He thinks so because the lessons say so much with every ten words: Yes, you can commence work in the corres

pondence school at any time and do the work just as fast as you are able and just as slow as you need. But the best time to send your application in is by the next mail.

Comrade Jones of Liberal, Mo., writes that Comrade Benton's speech last week at that place, was a hummer and then he adds that if the training school can turn out other workers who can do it as Benton did it, that the day of victory is drawing nigh.

Yes, you can come still for this term of the training school and we will do our best to help you "catch up" the lessons already given. The next term in Girard will begin next fall and the indications are that it will open its doors with more than a hundred students.

Both Benton and Backus spoke at the Girard opera house with Comrade Mills on Tuesday night. This term of the training school will put into the field a force of from fifteen to twenty men and women who will give all their time to the campaign until Socialism is

Stop and Think It Over.

w ready hiteen of the t lessons in the correspondence course in the study of Socialism. The others will follow These lessons could be arranged under

four general heads:
1. The historic development of the Wage

System and the origin of the Class Struggle.

2. A general criticism of the Wage System and a review of its defense by the political

3. The historic development of Modern Industry and Commerce and the rise of Social ism. Socialism as related to the social, poli-

tical and economic problem of today. No one can fully realize the full force of the Socialist movement until he has studied So-cialism in all of these phases of the subject No one can tell his neighbor about Secial-ism and be sure he is telling the story right until he has been over all this ground and knows Socialism as developed in history, knows capitalism and understands how it came into existence, knows the defense of the economists and how to answer them, knows the development of modern industry and how it devetails into the growth of So-cialism and understands current politics and how Socialism solves its problems and will make an end of its frauds and wrongs.

These are the things the Socialist worker must have in hand and be able to use without notice. They are all covered in these told in the plainest English and in use. These lessons are the results many years of study and more than a year's work in their preparation. They cost you less than a week's board. You ought to have

******************* The Public Conscience

ed, moves forward irrest sweeps away the accumulated rutbish of ages, and opens up a new future to the people. Your duty then is to help arouse the public con-science to that point where it will break the shockles capital has fusioned upon the people. "The Seedal Conscience," per 100 copies Se, does the trick, if you see that copies are placed in the proper places.

Dr. Washington Gladden, in a recent discussion of the philosophy of anarchism at Columbus, O., drew this definition of anar-

chy, anarchism and Socialism as follows: Anarchy is an eruption of evil passions, but anarchism is a reasoned philosophy of society. The one must be sternly repressed by law; the other must be shown to be unscientific and absurd. Anarchism and Socialism are often jumbled together, as if they were two names for the same thing, but they are the opposite poles of social theory. Anarchism proposes to destroy government; Socialism proposes to extend it until it shall cover al

most the whole human life.-Pittsburg Post

Discussing Socialism.



It's worth a good round dollar, anytine, any where, to watch the effect of a capy of Way-land's Monthly for October when handed to townsmen, while they are discussing Social ism after the manner of their kind. If the don't hide their face my guess. Try it. 100 copies, \$1.

ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted under this head at 60c, per las, seek insertion net cash with order. Ten words make a line, so discount for time or space. Unity one column will be sold.

Complete file of the Appeal, substantially bound, 210.

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aul, Minn. comrades can procure Appeal postal subscrip-cards of F. A. Websser, 336 East 7th. Chicago comrades can prosure App cal postal subscription of Thes. E. While, 383 North Clark St. of Thos. E. While, 333 North Clark St.

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false Christianity and the Labor and Socialists' final of
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Free Tobacco Cure.

If any reader wants a recipe to cure the tubecco habit, 1 will send it free upon receipt of stamp to pay postage. It is simple and any druggist can put it up. It has worked successfully is handreds of cases. You can cure your husband as I and a durre of my friends have cured curs. My eddress is Mrs. A. D. Bay-mond, 982 Charles St., DesMoluce, lowa.

Notice. The edition of Bellamy's 'Kquality' which has been selling for 30 cents is now exhausted. In future 50 cents will be the price. This is made necessary on account of an increase in the publishers prices.

The Socialist Party.
Itation plants the seed of Socialism, education cut
th and organization gathers the harvest. The harrrivad. Now is the hour to organize the Socialis
neithing a government of the workers, by the worseworkers. For information upon how to organize
the of the Socialist Party address Leon Greenbaum,
tary, Hoom 47-Emilie Building, St. Louis, No.

Looking Backwards.

By RELLAMY, (unabridged)

This great book costs for ceats in the U.S. A. You can get it elivered to your address by seading to Henry B. Ashpiant, 70 undas St. London, Ont. Canada. Single copy, 18c; two copies oc; dozen e1.25; 50 copies, 65. P. O. erder er U.S. stamps. 15 "Politics of the Nazarene"

Bays Equity, Topeka, Kas.: "Pellitics of the Nizareas, or Wh. Jesus Said to Do." Is the title or a most thought proveding wor by O. D. Jones, of Edins, Mo. This work ought to be carrent read by all who claim to be followers of the mack and two carpenier of Jades. It shows the political bearing of Heschings, and emphasizes the necessity for the practice of the prac uding to the careful perc

A School # of Socialism

send a stamp for particulars to Walter Thomas Mills, Principal, Girard, Kas.

PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS. The American Farmer, by Gordon...

by Ratiroad Man Should Us Socialists
by Workingmen Should Be Socialists 5
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One Year's Subscription, Wayland's Month

"The Railroad Question"

By Ex-Gov. Larrabse of Iowa. B Cloth bound; 457 pages. This book has always sold for \$1.50. The Appeal has bought the entire edition; 30c per copy while thay last.

ELECTION NEWS.

The comrades should see! that the Appeal is supplied with the election re turns without delay. The daily press will give but scant space to reporting the Socialist vote, hence we must depend upon the comrades. It is important to secure the vote at the earliest possible

The Citizen's bank of Franklin, Tenn., has closed its doors. Such incidents are become lng common again.

The Kansas City Star and Times have been consolidated. It does not pay to run two papers when one can fill the place and save the employment of two sets of printers, linotype operators, reporters, editors, laborers, mailers, rents, heats, lights and other expenses This leaves Kansas City without a democratic paper. The corporations own the press of the trusts both seem to feel fully competent that city, and have no politice but public to do the governing business! The Greeks, plunder.

It has ever been true that the men who tried to teach the workers a better condition have been assailed, stigmatized, ostracised and crucified by those who preferred to control and rob the worker. The Christ was heard by the common people gladly-and the ruling, respectable people of his time killed him. Every effort to teach the common people their rights has been met with the club in the hards of the people who rule.

The people of Mineral Wells, Texas, voted three to one against selling their water plant. A few fellows, with felonious intent on the public, tried to get the city to sell. They got the council to order an election, but the people are wisest. It is always safe to trust all the people and abide by the majority. A few men elected can be bribed against the public interests but you can't bribe a majority of the voters, though you can fool them for a

O. C. Sands, former Missouri banker and later cashier of a bank at University Place Neb., lost all his wealth and committed suicide by hanging himself. Which shows how the best banking system works. Under Socialism he could never have had more than he earned and could not have speculated and lost But such a system would be anarchy! This system which produces suicide, is law and order and harmony! And still the world

Judge Kohlsnat of Chicago has just discharged all the debts of 156 bankrupts by legal repudiation. One man settled \$559,000 of debts, "mostly to working people for wages," by going through his mill. The rich approve of repudiation when it comes to skinning working people out of their wages. But to repudiate the franchises of the rich which have been obtained by bribery of city councils and legislatures-holy horrors, no!

Whenever the employes of some corporation asks enough wages to exist on the corperations threaten to pull up and move out of the city unless the men submit! This is to force a public sentiment in their favor by the business interests that exist by reason of the employment. Just now Cincinnati is alarmed at the threat of all the carriage works to leave the city unless the men submilts The rich will adopt any tactics, stop at no crime to maintain their place on the neck of labor-and labor votes to have them choke them to death.

Men, are at heart good-men would rather ommon chord of love in the breast of every develop this latent force that we are advocoting an economic condition which will make men brothers in inferest. At the bottom of all differences which have ever existed between nations between individuals produced by men or the machinery or the

F. D. Lyon, a linetype operator employ, d on the Beaumont, Tex., Daily Journal, was arrested Oct. 20th on the henious charge of making a Socialist speech. He was placed in fail. That night he was taken from the jail, by a number of prominent and laweliding citizens and brutally beaten and left to die in the woods near that place. The action of these men has aroused the indigment protest of the people of that community and though the perpetrators will never be apprehended and punished, many people will the result that many hundreds will be added to the Socialist ranks.

"If the people will unite, money cannot rule New York," is the motto of the civic councillor. Unite on what? There must be a de finite, full-rounded principle on which to unite else money will control. And that principle must be such that money cannot control in anything. That will be only when money has ceased to be possessed of power. which will be when it will not be sought be cause useless. Any other position is mere claptrap. So long as things are bought and sold for money, money will rule. The only way to prevent the king ruling is to abolish the king. For a king with no power ceases to be a king and can harm no one. The same is true of money.

had their wages cut by the trust. This is the terest just as the capitalists here take ad-

they should all strike together and unless interested more American workmen in econo they do they cannot hope to win anything, mic subjects than any other single thing in At the ballot box they are strong, they can the last year, I know this from the letters win all the offices, can control the laws, can from the workers who have placed "New Zeamake laws in their interest-but they cannot land in a Nutshell" in the hands of the work do this until they have formulated exactly ing people and noted the results. New Zeajust what laws they do want. Masses cannot be unified except upon a program.

The king of Greece has announced that he will suspend the present constitution and establish one less democratic as the people according to his view, are not prepared for their present liberties, but need a stronger government. He takes the same view of the people as do the corporations of this country. Here it is claimed that the people are not fit to operate the industries, but that the men at however, seem to be more opposed to such revolution if the king attempts more rule.

It is proposed by the bankers who control egislation concerning the national finances that the greenbacks and national notes be re tired and bank notes (which are printed and given free to the banks) replace them. It strikes me that there is too much trouble about this financial question. Why not turn over the printing presses, the dies and paper mills for money paper to the bankers and let them do as they like? Nobody but the bankers know what is good for the people. And turn over all the money in the national treasury to them and let them have a good time. The government is not safe to hold its money -only bankers are safe. Then turn over all ployers and the laws regarding railroads to the railroads, and so on. Then we would have everything lovely. Who controls the money of the country controls the people.

Extension, British Columbia, was recently a The mines are still operated but no one lives that bear the name. The owner of the mines eral miles away and told his men that none could have labor who would not move to the new town! And the thing was done. The weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth of the property owners of Extension, as they saw their savings confiscated, was of no avail. But private property is such a blessing! Dunsmuir is one of these people who oppose Socialism because it is confiscation! But he no! Neither would our capitalists! How the capitalists like to " divide up" the property of other people among themselves. Rockefeller is just now dividing up some of my property among himself and friends without my consent-by increasing price of gasoline. I must pay for it or quit business.

Yes, the Sedalia Socialist convention was a success in every particular. In point of numbers and interest it was several times larger than it would have been had not the Citizens' Alliance kindly taken the job of advertising the meeting. The effect of the action of the Alliance in coercing property owners to refuse to rent their buildings for the use of the convention was to bring down upon their heads a storm of protest even from the old party papers. This was considerable of a surprise to those self-appoint do a right than to do a wrong act. Touch the ed guardians of the welfare of Sedalia, and they undertook to get to cover by the tender being and you will find a response. It is to of several buildings in which to hold the convention. The St. Louis Star, a republican paper, pointed out to the Sedalia Citizens' Alliance, that their action "was ill-advised and could only have grown out of a misunderstanding of the basic principle of Socialism.' you will find the material things which are The Star "would throw every hall in the land open to the teachers of the vital principles of land by which these articles are produced. Socialism," because Socialism aims to adjust know the value of free passes in conditions Remove that and you have cleared away the the laws of the land that conflict may be where they are most needed to secure to the sombling block in the path, of human pro- abolished. The Socialists scattered thousands of pieces of literature over Sedalia and the result of the meeting will have a wholesome and far-reaching effect. Socialists can stand a little opposition-a little inconvenience-when it is considered that it all tends which they stand.

Ail the capitalistic papers of the country are a unit on claiming a failure of the arbi tration laws of New Zealand." They want the working people here to believe such a law is a failure. But it is not. The law in New Zealand recognizes a labor union as a legal be prompted to investigate Socialism. With entity as much as it does a corporation for banking or any other thing. The law has done more to raise wages and shorten hours than has been done by all the legislation in all the other countries on earth. It has hit the exploiting classes and of course they claim it has failed! I have reports in my office of all the cases of arbitration for the last year and while I do not claim this as being Social ism, it has certainly been a success so far as the working classes are concerned. That is why such a campaign is being waged against it. The employers here do not want the laboring people to see the benefits of it. If they did, they know the workers would de mand and have a similar law here and that would put a stop to the injunction, the police and militia brutality and the shutting of places of employment to the workers because the employers and workers could not agree. I infer from the daily press that the wages It has been more of a success than the New of the steel workers that refused to go out Zealand authorities suspected. The workers on a strike with their brothers recently have have taken advantage of the law in their in-

always maintained, is not the remedy for ex- the capitalistic press. The reading of what isting evils, but if working men do strike the laborities in New Zealand have done has land is an object lesson that pointed to and explained will do an immense work in getting the workers interested in using their ballots for their own benefit. Isn't that what is

The people of this country have all the political liberty that is possible. It is industrial servitude that is causing all the trouble and strikes. A few men control the industries of the nation, dictating to men the wages and to the masses the prices. The the head of the trusts are! The king and trusts tax the people without representation. The people who own the trusts are not to blame-you and I would likely do the same thing. If they took less profits the princigovernment than the Americans. Here the ple would be the same—the workers nor the submission is perfect and with but little pro- public would have any voice in the matter. test. In Greece the people are threatening If King George had levied only one cent a pound tax on tea the principle would be the ame as if his levy of six cents. The people are taxed arbitrarily without representation. They can use their votes to elect men who believe in industrial liberty the same as policical liberty. Industrial servitude is really the only servitude or tyranny that has ever existed. In fact, can you conceive of any other? Has not the effort in all ages been to get the labor or products of the people without an equivalent? When the Lord levied service on his serfs of so many days in the year, was it not industry he wanted for nothing? If the king laid a tax, was it not for the same purpose? If soldiers were wanted was it not labor for nothing, for the pay of the soldiers was collected off the pcothe laws regarding employment to the enterple. All oppression has been industrial, not political.

The lawless element in Tacoma, Wash., who occupy the city offices, have refused to allow Socialists to speak in their own hall. In thus denying the right of free speech they town of 3,000 people. It was a mining town, have proven themselves anarchists. But they have not injured Socialism one bit. The Soin the cluster of dwellings and business houses cialists will in the next few years fill all the offices of that city by legally elected members Premier Dunsmuir, established a town sev- of the party. The emperor of Germany tried for years to prevent the spread of Socialism in his empire by similar means and the result has been to greatly help the Socialistic movement, which has coninued its steady growth. Don't lose your even temper about such acts. In Sedalia some prominent citizens" held a meeting and resoluted to refuse all the meeting places to the Socialist state meeting. Result, several would not confiscate the value of others, O. halls were offered free, and the meeting was the greatest success of any ever held for state purposes, three rousing meetings were held to immense crowds, the state organization perfected amid the greatest enthusiasm, and a vote of thanks extended the citizens for their hospitality! Every act of lawlessness every act of oppression, every word of unjust contumely on the part of the capitalists and their dupes, will hasten the day when capitalism shall sink into that obscurity that is waiting for it all over the world. Each such act creates in some mind or minds the injustice of a cause that requires such tactics to uphold. The world is waking from its hypnotic spell of capitalistic sleep to the glorious realization of the Socialist ideal.

The Common Bribery.

Daily Post, Pittsburg, Pa. Senator Depew, ex-president of the New fork Central and now chairman of its board f directors, is probably as good an authority on free passes as there is in this country, and he doubts whether the evil can be broken up. Referring to the proposed action of the Trunk line officials to abolish passes, he is quoted as saying that the pass system is carried to greater lengths in this country than in any other, but it appears to be impossible to check the cvil because of the difficulty in getting the railroads to keep an agreement not to issue any passes. It has been tried before, and alcorporations municipal favors. The votes and influence of legislators and councilmen as well as city and state officials, are influenced by free passes, where they would not be affected by direct money payments. Since 1874 Pennsylvania has had on its constitution an anti-free pass provision, but it is a dead to bring before the people the principles for letter. The judges pay no more attention to it than members of the legislature. It is a greater power in controlling legislators and councilmen than money.

> Getting Into the Pulpit. Des Moines, Ia, Oct 2, 1901.

Editor Appeal to Reaso Last night I went to the Autumn resper service of the Plymouth Congregational church and I was surprised to hear one of the most Socialistic sermons I ever listened to. This is what is called the wealthy church of all the city. I thanked the dude usher as I retired from the church for that "Socialis-tic sermon," when, much to my surprise, he replied," You ought to have been here two weeks ago when he did preach a good one." The national convention of the Christian The national convention of the Christian church in Minneapolis last week elected a man the declared himself to be a Socialist last fall in a series of sermons on the labor problem and its solution. I mean the Rev. H. O. Breeden of this place. "The world do move."

E. H. H. HOLMAN.

Capital and Labor's Share of Wealth. The following figures represent the average division of wealth between capital and labor in the countries named, in per cent:

Country,

Capital. Labor.

Country. Capita 81.2 83.1 26.8 26.8 25.5 17,8 Socialism Among the Steel Strikers.

Comrade Mally of New York, discusses the steel strike and its outcome in the October Socialist Spirit. He is no doubt qualified express an opinion as he spent several months last summer among them during the trying time. Among other things he says:

"In the past, it has been difficult to interest the steel and tin plate workers in Socialism, because their belief in a protective tariff made them strong partisan republicans.

Wherever I went I found a prevalence of radical sentiment little short of a revelation and the strikers appearently understood in the strikers appearent in the s

to me. The strikers apparently understood iss the situation better than I gave them credit

At every point men's thoughts were turn ing toward a change in political action. It was common to hear expressions of disgust with the republican party; and the democratic party received no sympathy. Skeptics may put little reliance upon such expressions, at tributing them to the strike; but the time is not long past when expressed dissatisfac-tion with the capitalist parties was unknown. Socialists told me that many of those now talking Socialist politics a short time ago ridiculed any suggestion of voting for So-cialism as a means of improving their condition. This change in feeling I believe to be conducted among the steel workers—though that has helped to turn their minds in the right direction; as to the revolution that has taken place in the steel industry. This has done, and is doing, what outside influences failed to do. Changes in the method of operating the mills, mostly through the introduction of improved machinery and appliances have been proceeding continuously without interruption. These changes have been coped with in a measure through organization, im-perfect as that has been. The workers were comparatively unconscious and seemingly indifferent to the transformation going, on around them. The formation of the steel trust was the climax that shocked them into a true realization of their position and shook their faith in old political ideals. They found themselves controlled by one employer. instead of many, and that employer posses sed of a power not to be calculated by the term "the Billion Dollar Trust" alone.

As a result, a revolution in thought is tak ing place among the steel workers. A real live sense of danger has quickened them into active thought and investigation. Indifference and incredulity are dying away. Truth and tendencies, formerly recognized by a few only, are now becoming apparent to all. The value of organization is appreciated as never before. The example set by their employers has carried home its own lesson.

Dorothy, N. J., is a little city composed of workingmen and small tradesmen. It is built on a tract of land which was fermerly a large estate. It's former owners mort-gaged the land years ago. When it was di-vided up into small lots and sold to others, the mortgage on the land was not released. A few weeks ago all the residents of that town were notified by the lawyers having the mat-ter in charge that they must pay again for the land or the mortgage would be foreclosed. Many of these now holding lands on which homes have been built, will be unable to again pay and the result will be that they will be closed out by due process of law. Oh, it's a great system—this which allows a few speculators to take advantage of an error and evict people from homes for which they have toiled and labored during the greater part of a life time. Some day we will learn better than to give to any man a title deed to land which was and is intended as the common heritage of mankind.,

Men who would create better conditions for their fellows are treated alike in countries. For instance a very good parallel to the arresting of a Socialist speaker for exercising the rights of free speech in Texas and then taken from jail and assaulted, is contained in the following cablegram from

London:
"John O'Donnell, nationalist, attempted to address his constituents fodny in Kilmaine. County of Mayo, the scene of recent evictions. County of Mayo, the scene of recent evictions. He was dragged off the platform five times by the police and finally after a fierce struggle was taken to the barracks. Over 150 police were present at the meeting. The crowd hurled stones and several persons were injured. John O'Donnell, who is a young tenant farmer, is a protege of William O'Brien, M. P., and secretary of the United Irish league. He was first returned to the house of com-He was first returned to the house of com-mons from South Mayo in February, 1900, succeeding Michael Davitt."

Leslie's Weekly quotes Senator Depew as saying at the close of an eloquent speech at the Pan-American exposition, that "Among the million of railroad men who are voters there are no Socialists." This extract is sent to the Appeal by one of the employes of the Lake Superior line, who remarks that among his acquaintances, he knows a score of railtive Socialists. T true all over the country. They are multi-plying rapidly, and Mr. Depew would be mightly surprised if he could note the num-ber of Socialists on the Appeal's list of active workers who are railroad men.

The Socialists of Chicago will build a temple in that city for use as a meeting place. During the past year the Socialists have rented a building on Western avenue. Re-cently the owner of the building refused to re-lease to them—hence the decision to build one of their own. It is expected that the So-cialists of the city, who are members of the building trades unions will contribute the labor free. Gradually is labor learning that the way to obtain freedom is to own the things they must use.

The manager of the Woods Investment Co. The manager of the woods investment Co., of Victor, Colo., has posted a notice to the effect that all employes of that company who live in Cripple Creek will be discharged unless they move from the latter place. The Woods company, it seems, has its back up at the action of the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out its spite on the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out its spite on the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out its spite on the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out its spite on the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out its spite on the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out its spite on the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out its spite on the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out its spite on the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out its spite on the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and process to take out the city of Cripple Creek and the city of Cri poses to take out its spite on its employes who live in that town, compelling them to vacate their homes and begin life anew. And yet the great American employe is as free as any other slave.

AUTOMOBILE FUND.

Amount previously reported, \$788.63.

M. H. Spangler, \$1; Wm. Jones, \$1; N. T. ekve, 50c; Chas. Bramer, \$1; Jerry Driscol, 50c; Alex Contner, \$1; F. A. Carson, 50c; Joe Klein, 50c; W. A. Ellis, \$2; F. Shenker, \$1; Sam Lydiana, \$1; O. D. Teel, \$1; C. Nielson, S1; Wm. Stolley, Sr., \$1; Al Roecker, \$1; Jno Voss, 25c; H. J. Ammann, 25c; Joe Ammann, 25c; Joe Renner, 25c; E. G. Lindner, 25c; C. H. Lindner, \$1; Mary K. O'Sullivan, 75c; J. A. Berg, \$1. Total, \$806.63.

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