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It box after "Madden Week."
SEE HOW MANY YOU'C
SEE HOW MANY YOU'C 11 323 is on your label your subscription **5.00000000000000000000000000000000000** This is Number 322. Fifty Cents a Year. Girard, Kansas, U. S. A., February 1, 1902.

W. I. WELSH, ArtisticsTailoring.

> CHATTANOOGA, TEXN., Jan. 20th, 1902. Wayland, Girard, Kas.

I could fill several Appeals with letters of this kind. It is truly remarkable amount of interest aroused by the Madden in his misguided

efforts at postal reform.

As the letters come to my desk the thought occurs to me that Madden is simply one of those instruments used by in overpowering directing force to shape the ends of human government and bring the people to realize the true function of

ies well knows, is the uitimate goal of the human race. It would seem then that anything that helps the movement and directs attention to Socialism should be accorded its proper credit.

I note that a great many well meaning newspapers and individuals are "jump-ag on" Comrade Madden. This, I think, is a serious mistake. have nothing but kindly feelings for him. The plan to present him with a hand-

ouvenir gold watch has its origin in such feelings. From the advance reports coming in from the "outposts," is easy to predict that "Madden Week" will be a record breaker in the number of subscriptions received in one week. Every day the letters from the comrades grow more enthusiastic and the fact grows more certain that nothing can stop the dalist cyclone" that will sweep over the country between the dates 1st and February 7th. And nothing at this time will carry greater conster ation to the camp of the capitalistic hosts than an object lesson of this kind It will show them of what manner of men these Socialists are. It will give them a healthy respect for our propa and many persons will be led to investigate, purely out of curlosity,

Investigation of Socialism leads inevitato the economic Garden of Eden. that it alone will solve the problem which for ages has vexed mankind-THE ABO-LITION OF POVERTY in a land filled vith the riches of the universe. Let us STRIKE while the interest is heat; let us strike while a MILLION MEN ARE IN THE SAME FRAME OF MIND AS COMRADE WALSH, whose letter appears at the head of this article. Go out and find ten of them before you retire to aleep TONIGHT.

sion at Chicago last month the railroad offi cials said they violated the law by giving re-bates to western packers, saying the law was not good and that congress would have to make other kinds if they wanted them obeyed. The heads of these yeads, and all roads for that matter, are anarchists. They want others to obey the law, but they feel themselves superior to the laws, and they do not obey them. They are enemies of the nation, and should be treated as such, but as they have provided judges and law makers with passes and other favors, they feel perfectly secure. And you never hear of them being arrested punished—never. Commenting on this ssion of violating the law, the Cleveland Daily Press says: "The man or party that meets this problem with a sound solution will merit greater reward than the hero of a dozen battlefields." Yes, they may merit it; but the Press, with its passes and favors, will jump onto that person or party and give them the reward of infamy if it can. The solution is simple—let the public own the railroads. Does any sane person suppose that congress would dare grant rebates to individuals if the roads that any party would permit such a favoritism? The remedy is what the Press and crase every sentence that will not destroy They other papers of its kind do not want. They like to talk about it, just to make their dupes of renders feel they are talking for them, but to apply the remedy—never. And the rail-road managers are the real rulers today. They have more power than congress to tax the people, and they exercise it with a vengeance. They favor their friends and ruin every business man who tries to compete. Whoop-la!, Beautiful is the private owner-ship of railroads!

The scion of the German royal family is visiting this country. The rich are in a fi to see how much they can honor him! are also pulling and hauling to see which can be sent to see England coronate a king, (at the expense of the American liberty-lovthat the expense of the American liberty-lov-ing people!) It must be a dull thrall indeed who cannot see the trend toward monarchy in this country by the ruling classes. Think of Americans being taxed for money to send snobs to see the crowning of a king! It ought to make the blood of an American boll, but it looks like all the red blood that once flowed the veins of Americans has been turned to milk. That the rich want a king, that they are in love with royalty, that they have little regard for the traditions of the nation, is shown by their every act of flunkeyism for royalty. Of course, they will deny it, but men who are ready to throw down a republic for a monarchy will not hesitate to deny their real intents. It's part of the game.

That was a pretty strong arraignment of the commercialism of the age, written by Rev Smylle, D.-D., and printed in the Northwest Christian Advovate. The reverend gen tleman says some things which are liable to make his hearers and the Methodist readers uncomfortable—uncomfortable because what he says is true. The article will be printed in next week's Appeal—No. 323—and it occurs to me that it would be a good idea for each comrade to order enough to give one copy to each of your church-going neighbors. It will act as an opening wedge and prepare their minds for some of the Socialist arguments in the same issue.

the awakening of the social conscience. Direct legislation will be the second spasm.

Boer war has cost Britain \$250,000,000 and thousands of lives. The men who are drawing an interest off the bonds don't care how much it has cost. If it were a loss to everybody, there would be no war.

At the recent election in Brockton, Mass. the vote stood like this for mayor: Battles, (rep.) 3,032; Coulter, (Soc.) 2,743; Gilmore, (dem.) 1,890. Another turn of the wheel, if the Socialists scatter the literature, and the city will be theirs for all time.

Anything that will benefit mankind is right -anything that prevents the many from benefits is wrong. Why will the majority support a system that makes a few rich in the things all produce and makes the majority in need of the things they produce in abundance?

Winfield, Kan., has just voted to own its own electric plant. Town is republican strong but the light is slowly breaking through the Town is republican strong political fog on their minds. They find if they want to control their own affairs they must own them. The same as applicable to every other industry.

A dispatch from Washington says that the government has been paying as much as \$1 a day for private transports that were lying idle for months. .The war department has recommended that the government own its own ships! Horrors! Destroy all incentive of the ship owners to bribe army officers? These be awful times, don't it?

the result of Tocussing the efforts of thousands at a single point. Five times the effort, divided among a score of papers, would never have been heard of. This rule holds good lo-cally. Get the Socialists organized as far as possible, and move together. Divide and con-quer, is the motto of the capitalists.

The earth is filled with teeming millions of making everything that pify mankind. They are poor and needy and yet they cannot see how it is that the things they make are possessed by others who are really producing nothing! Isn't it strange that men, endowed with the power of reason. with free schools and ability to read, can thus be so easily duped? ?

What funny things we see. I have several a cheap parcel post, because it would afford the people a chance to buy of some other dealer! Which leads to the conclusion that the dearer the transportation the better! Then why not imprison those who invent better cars and engines and railroads? These people are like the ones who favor a tariff to keep goods out of a country and then rejoice when cheaper appliances are discovered for traversing the

Bonds infer bondage. No bonds, no bond-ge. When a nation is in bondage it is evidenced by bonds. How could a nation be in bondage if there were no bonds. How can a nation be free if its people are bonded? In olden times there were no bonds but by the nation executed by the king, but modern methods acquire personal ownership of things needed by the people and bond them, and needed make the people pay not only the running expenses but interest on the bonds forever and ever. Free? Why of course, we are free!

Rev. A. Brauchlaus, of Cincinnati, in a re cent sermon, said that trusts were responsible the decrease in marriages. No do let about Under the growth of monopoly and the closing of opportunities, men more and more taking upon them the care of a family. But for men to have the full results of their labor, for them to have an income for four or less hours' work per day sufficient But for men to have the full result to keep a family in luxury, would have a ten-dency to destroy the home! That is the argu-

ment some people put up against Socialism. Of course everything has to be learned. One of those things is that much matter sent to the Appeal would be inserted if the writers would use as few words as possible instead of as many to express the idea. When you write something you feel would do good if printed. the meaning then go over it and cross every word in what is left that it is possible to leave out. The Appeal receives ten times as much matter as it has space for; long letters seldom receive good attention; good ideas are killed by two many words. There are few ideas that cannot be put into ten lines. Clothed that way, they will nearly always get inser-tion, if worthy.

"On January 3," says a New York financial paper, "\$159,000,000 were paid in dividends to members of the great financial families." Do you, reader, realize that this means just the as if the amount had been drawn out of the public treasury by the royal family? It was taken from the people by means of in-terest on money they had not borrowed, and the king would have received it by taxing the people on their later. Do you know that this means \$10 per family in the United States months? How many of the families do not have so much to spend? And how many of them foolishly think they do not pay this! But, it comes out of the people, just the same. No people, no dividends. Only ignorance submits to such a condition.

The Kansas City papers, reporting the implement men's convention, said "the members spent money by the barrel." And pray, tell me, why not? Do not the farmers pay their bills? Their money costs them nothing. The me. Why holf: Do not the mothing. The consumers pay the freight. When you see parasites fat, you must know that the victims are lean. It is impossible any other way. I am not blaming the implement men, mind you. I am poking fun at the hay-seeds who support them in luxury so they can "spend money by the barrel." In the Thirteenth Annual U. S. Laber Report, you will find that the labor involved in the production of a "farm wagon, body brake, double box, spring seat, 3½ inch skein, wheels 3 feet 8 inches and 4 feet 5 inches, 1½ inch tread," is only \$7.19! The farmers pay \$55 for this \$7.19 worth of labor. Do you wonder that implement men and manufacturers can "spend money by the barrel?" But the farmers read only their party papers and have their noses ground off. Thank goodness some of them are learning. THE ROYAL TRUST.

C. M. Schwab, the president of the Steel Trust, is traveling in Yurrup. And like a prince. He hit the gambling tables of Monte Carlo like a royal personage. He is an American workingman, you know. He has been talking. He said the Steel Trust was more powerful than any king! He ought to know. He said sixteen millions of people were dependent on it for bread and butter. That it had three hundred ships, millions of acres of land with coal and iron and that no rathroad devel to with coal and fron and that no rathroad dered to pleasanter would be the lives of physicians un-come in conflict with it. That it could do just der Socialism. Students in all vocations would as it pleased with prices or localities or the draw their living from the public. When they public. More powerful than a king, eh? He were qualified they would be attached to the has been interviewing the royal shors and these body and they are compared with his trust and receive a full compensation, and would enjoy the American people, with all their traditional hatred of kings permit a trust to exist the state of kings permit a trust to exist the people of kings permit a trust to exist the state of that boasts it has more power than any king losing a that boasts it has more power than any kins losing a practice, and would have an income The Americans have been tained by the trust. They are afraid to cheep. They can go out on independence-Day and yell and boast of their freedom—freedom won for them by their fath—freedom—freedom won for them by their fath—would come back, and others of the members ers-but they are governed by trusts more pow- of the department would take their vacation. erful than kings. They are tied to the chariot No patient would be treated for a fee. The wheels of trusts—trusts made and fostered by committee of reception for patients would be erful than kings, laws made by men they have elected to office. physicians selected by their fellows, who would They are mere voting machines for the doing examine and assign patients to the physicians tell one part that the country will be reined if a gold standard is not adopted and tell another part of the people that their woes come from not having a silver standard. Then congress is treat it better. Physicians would have entire called in extra session and a tariff law is made! control of the sanitation and health of a nation, Then they divide the people on the tariff up or for they best understand such matters. The down—and, call gn extra session of congress public would provide the finest buildings genand make a money law! But in no case do the the trust as a factor in their misery. There has never been a campaign or the trusts. The trusts stay in the background and do indiand surgeons. It would be to the interest of the rectly what they fear to do openly. It is easier to fool a nation than to fool an individual. The individual will study all the factors in any death. Under Socialism, after a number of deal he is interested in but the nation leaves years of service they would be retired with pay that study to the men they vote for-and these men are willing servants of the trusts. trusts rob the people, having the machinery o do it, and they will give of this booty to the nen in congress or legislatures to have laws passed they can work best under. And trusts And trusts are more powerful than kines. And the people are therefore mere subjects. What donkeys are therefore mere subjects. What donkeys they are, to have the president of the steel s more powerful than any king, and yet fail to realize they are more varials. The people are "easy." The Schwabs know tals. There is not workingman in the cabinet or the senate, and Every man there a representative of capital in some form. Wait a little longer and see what an aroused nation will do with the kings. Funny that 75,000,000 people can be controlled by a few hundred, when they have the power any day to rule themselves, isn't it?

INCOME UNDER SOCIALISM.

Editor Appeal to Reason.

Please tell me how you arrive at the statement that "Under Socialism each laborer woul receive 13.00 (or 3.500, as you sometimes have it per annum."—G. W. Van Pett.

There are 2,400 hours in 300 days of eight hours each. That makes a work year. Take the Thirteenth Annual U. S. Labor Report and it rives the TIME it takes to produce articles Accumulate 2,400 hours' products, and then apply the retail price you pay for these art icles, and you will find that it is even greater than any sum I have ever claimed for it. To put the figure at what it would really be when all the people were producing under the best conditions, and when the fullest use of every general utility were possible, would be so large a sum that it would not be believed at all. Truth has to be given in small doses to people who have been wrongly educated or not educated at all. Take one item of transportation for instance—and that enters into every article of life today. It is provable by the same official authority that it costs only fifteen cents today to carry a passenger today. But while the government, gathers prints these statements authority that it costs only \$2 to haul a car
of freight 100 miles, including all expenses,
directly and indirectly, of interest, maintenance and labor. The same comparative
conditions exist in every avenue of production and distribution.

Americans traveling in Yurrun outshine the Americans traveling in Yurrup outshine the kings and princelings of the earth. They have money to burn. They put on more "dog" than Yurrup ever saw. America is rich, and they are America. Do you know what their profilgacy and ostentation reminds me of? Well they say to the Yurropeans by their actions "You think you are sum pumpkins, don't ye Look at us! We own America. We have 75, 000,000 slaves over the water who make more wealth than any of your kingdoms. We cal afford it. Don't you envy us our possessions You ain't in it. Our subjects are completely hypnotized by our system. They glory in our wealth that we are spending over here. They never complain of taxes like your slaves. We do it differently, and they never know how we skin them. Your royalty ideas are no good, Back numbers. Our trasts are much better. You poor things, don't you want a loan?" AND THE READER OF THIS IS AN AMERICAN!

At a meeting of the railroad trainmen at Columbus, Ohio, the other day it was claimed that the railroads controlled that organization Very likely. Laboring men often sell out their comrades for a little ready cash and promises and railroads are ready at all times to buy any traitor to their employes. Under public own ership of railros is there would be no corpera tion to buy employes. When will the railroad men wake up to the fact?

A bill to pay ex-presidents \$25,000 a year has been introduced into congress. These men are usually pretty well off and do not need it. But to pension the ordinary worker whe has spent his life in creating wealth that others consumed would be rank paternalism, so it would! And the poor vote to have pensions to the rich and the poor house to themserves.

A physician who says he has a practice of \$6,000 a year, asks what he would receive and what would be the basis of computation under has been interviewing the royal snobs and finds Public Department of Health and Sanitation practice, and would have an income of the will of the trusts. The trusts have who best understood their particular disease, their hired men go out among the people and tell one part that the country will be reined if for the physicians would have no interest in attention brought to think of actor in their misery. There science of medicine—appliances now available physicians to keep the public well. If they kept the public well now they would starve to death. Under Socialism, after a number of and so would every member of every profes men are willing servants of the trusts. They sion or trade. There would be no envy, no are in politics for the money there is in it. The bickering, no prejudice among physicians, for the success of one would benefit all. If physicians could realize how pleasant life would be to them they would all be Socialists. thousands of them who are beginning to see the picture of a higher social organism, physicians are reading up on and becoming Socialists than any other class. They

> The Kansas City Journal editorially in its vidual has scarcely the faintest conception of the vast extent to which unscrupulous manu-facturers are said to have carried the business of substituting deleterious and not infrequently poisonous ingredients in food articles of the most common and necessary use." And then proceeds, to show a long array of facts tested by analysis. But, Mr. Journal, what is the rood of such a showing? Everybody knows it. What is wanted is a remedy. Laws will not prevent it, for we have laws and the crime side by side in harmony. You have no remedy because you either do not know the cause or refuse for business interests to give the cause. PRIVATE PROFIT is the cause, and you know it. And these men who poison their fellow citizens are not less guilty of murder than he who runs the dagger to the heart OR THOSE WHO HOLD THE PRESS OF THE COUNTRY AND REFUSE TO POINT OUT THE CAUSES. If the public work shops, eliminating all profit, will the Journal assert that the public would poison its own food? If no private profit followed the poisoning, would there be any adulterations? If no profit followed keeping the people in ignorance of the cause would the Journal refuse to point out that cause? The Journal, in upholding the present murderous system, is just as guilty as men who adulterate their goods. beam from thy own eye, brother, and then you will be able to see the beam clearly in your brother's. The only remedy that will cure the adulterations of food, the poisoning of the people's bodies and MINDS, is to take out of

will be leaders in the New Crusade.

The snatch-grab game for appointive office proceeds with great eclat or some other French word. Congress, in its Divine superiority, as sumes that the people have not sense enough to elect their own postmasters, but that the congressmen alone have! That is to have public places at the disposal of efficials for the building of a political machine to further the interests of this or that party or person. The funny thing about it is, that the people seem to agree with congress about their own mental imbecility, and do not ask to elect their own servants. To elect the postmasters would be to get better men, more capable, and would DECENTRALIZE government and leave much less power in the hands of the executive and more in the hands of the people. By people are afraid to trust themselves.

C. H. Thompson, of the Hammond Packing company, Chicago, was arrested on January 6 at Kalamazoo, Mich. 1981 after he had handed a bribe of \$126 to State Food Commissioner Shaw. He promised Shaw that if he would not prosecute violations of the ldw he would give him half a cent a pound on all the bogus butter sold in the state, which would give him from \$125 to \$300 a month. These Hammond people and this man Thompson are not in favor of Socialism! Of course not. They are favorable to law and order! And they vote the way they bribe every time. All old party office holders are not corrupt, but once in a while one gets caught. But if the state owned and pose any one would bribe the officials to permit the state to sell its own products? Are you deaf, dumb and blind to the causes of things? Stir up your think-not things? Stir up your think-pot, voters. My! what if Thompson had been a Socialist!

PAY OF THE NON-PRODUCER.

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Editor Appeal to Reason.

How would railroad conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen and non-producers be paid under Socialism? And how would the land be divided up? And how would it be taken from the present holders?—J. E. Mowers.

Non-producers would NOT be paid under So cialism. That is just the most serious troubl with the present condition-non-producers absorb what the workers produce. must not mistake the producer for the non producer. The railroad men, merchants teachers and entertainers are producers.

That is they are is they are necessary under an people. It may be we have more in the stor business than a properly organized system would require, but they are as much producers as the farmer. But lawyers, speculators, interest, rent and profit takers, soldiers, and all en gaged in making the implements of adulterations, or duplicating machinery which there may be enough-all such are not producers

Railroad men, like all other producers, wil be paid by society (through its government) ac-cording to the TIME they have spent in the service of society. It takes a given amount of time to produce any good thing. That TiMi will be the price of that thing. For instance it is shown by the 13th U. S. Labor repor (page 24) that wheat is produced, under give conditions, at the rate of one bushel for eac en minutes of time of one person employed If the whole wheat crop could be produce this manner, then the price of wheat would b ten minutes per bushel; any person who habeen employed in any vocation for society coulobtain a bushel of wheat for each ten minute they had worked. If they wanted the wheat is flour, it would cost six minutes more; if the wanted it in bread, it would cost twenty-fou minutes more. Then we have the price of bread under Socialism, approximatin forty minutes for forty loaves, or on minute per pound loaf. It would be much les approximatin; than that, for I have made extra allowances all along above the average time given in the table, and better appliances than any now ex sting could be employed when the whole c industry were operated collectively by the nation. This rule would be applied to all industry and will explain how the railroad and othe productive employments will pay their workers. The work of gathering the statistics is now g ing on, unconsciously, in every department of human industry. For instance, it is known just what per cent. of a second it costs to handle sich piece of mail matter in this nation. Just what it costs to transport, regardless of dis-tance, each pound of freight in the nation, etc. Under such a system of payment, eliminating money and its deceptions, the reward for labor would be much in excess of what \$5,000 a year

would be much in excess of what some man would now buy, and this would be for each man or woman, according as they employed them selves in the public service. And there would not be the man and the public service. selves in the public service. And there would be employment just as long as any humar wants were unsupplied, as long as physical or mental man had any longings.

Socialism does NOT propose to divide up the land. The land is divided now. And the peo-

pie that are coming on the stage of life are ensiblerited because others have pre-empired their natural rights before they were born The land should be held collectively, as the air or water, and should no more be divided than the materials that go to make up a railroad (such as ties, rails, spikes, switch-boards, cars, etc.) should be divided up among the owners of the railroad. You couldn't very well run a railroad that way and you cannot any better conduct agriculture. ter conduct agriculture by such divided owner-ship as we now have. It would be presumptious for any man to say just how the possession of the earth and the fullness thereof will be ac the earth and the fullness thereof will be acquired by the people. That will be a matter they will have to decide for themselves. But when they are convinced, as conditions are rapidly convincing them, that such collective ownership and operation will be a delightfully good thing for them and their children, they will find a way to possess themselves of their right to life and happiness.

J. F. Clark, aged 40, Pittsburg, Pa., starving, sked for a nickle and was sent to the work asked for a nickle and was sent to the work house for thirty days. He was fined for the awful crime! He was so broken by the dis-grace of his arrest that he committed suicide private ownership the means of production grace of his arrest that he committed suicide and distribution. The remedy is radical, I'll in his cell. And this is the competitive sys that the government cannot run raifroads! While the facts prove that the government is running railroads and has operated them (under receivership) producing these conditions! Again, it is proven by the highest railroad authority that it costs only to have the saved war. false teaching to hold the masses in industrial servitude to them and others. Great system. The workers ought to love it very much. It treats them so kindly, and even lovingly! Down with Socialism that would free the

> The Catholic church has opened its batteries on Socialism. It did the same in Germany, France and Belgium—and Socialism grew rapidly and is sure to attain the majority, ever among Catholics. There are in this country a great many Catholics who can do their own thinking on matters temporal, and the cle in the interests of the corporations, trusts and other enemies of freedom cannot control them in their politics. Of course there are many who can be controlled, but there are enough citizens in this country who are not controlled by the clergy in their politics to win out easily. The more the prices and below decreases. more the priests and bishops denounce Social-ism the more it will grow. They stand very close to the powers that are sucking the life out of the working people.

> Millionaire Hill, of railroad fame, told the cattle growers at Fargo, N. D., that the law of the survival of the fittest showed that only the fitcal had the right to survive. Correct. Hill is not one of the fittest, and the seventy millions of people should establish a social system that no railroad magnate could survive under. and prove his words prophetic. Under public ownership of the failroads there could be no railroad millionaires and we could have plenty of railroads too. Under a bad system those most fitted for a bad system survive—under a good system those most fitted for a good tem survive. Give him a dose of his own m cine.

what if Thompson had been a Socialist!

Lots of people have been killed on the railroads lately. Why? Because the owners prefer dividends to safety. Do the people prefer safety to death? Well, hardly. Then why
don't they know enough to own and operate the
highways themselves? Because they listen to
the politicians and press that carry passes.

Federal Judge Riner in Colorado has permanently injunctioned the assessors from levying
taxes against the corporations! You see the
judge does not owe his position to the votes of
the people and can do this. The people of
the people and can do this. The people of
the people are free born citizens, though! What
a farce government has become when it applies to corporations. Now vote for corporation men and rule some more.

The Socialists' Solution

Liquor Problem

Prohibitionist-Say, Mr. Socialist, I picked up one of your papers the other day and com-menced reading an article in it in regard to your remedy for social evils. Before I was aware of it I had read the paper through, but although the Socialists seem to claim that they have a remedy for the whole catalogue of social evils, and some of them I noticed were emphasized in particular, I saw no reca-tion made of the drink habit. Do you claim that your proposed social system is a remed) Or do you ignore it altogether, no believing it to be one of the greatest social evils, as we claim it to be?

Socialist—We do not claim that the Social-istle or fully organized system of production nd distribution is in itself not only a solu-on, but the ONLY solution of the liquor and it is for this very reason that e scemingly ignore it. It is simply one of the many evils which will be a thing of the past after the adoption of the Socialistic sys-

Probiblitionist-I understand that, in a word your system consists in the public or people's ownership of all the means of production and distribution. Will you please explain to me how this is going to solve the liquor problem?

Socialist—Certainly. Now you will agree with me that the first step in dealing with any evil consists in ascertaining the cause of its existence, or the motives men have in rerpetuating it. We find that the most appar cent motive in this case is the love of the liquor itself; but we rarely find a natural love of drink, it usually being an appetite originating in small beginning and, gradually acquired through repeated indulgences, so we see that in order to make drunkards, we it first have the drink. This makes it find what motive there is in placing liquor fore men. You will agree with me again that there are few kinds of business that pay so a profit as that of the manufacture sale of liquors. It is just here that deepest and strongest motive for carrying on this business. Indeed this motive is so strong that saloon keepers have been known to give away drinks to boys in order are an appetite for liquor, and thus their number of customers. It is this, THE LOVE OF GAIN, which is the very root of this evil as it is of so many others, and it is by striking at the root that the Socialist prooses to solve this great question. He pro-oses to do this by changing the system of the applicature and sale of liquor from a means districting the incentive to whole ale drunkard making.
Prohibitionist—Yes, but if the public manu-

fectures and sells liquor we shall have it as much as if it was sold by private parties. therefore we shall still have drunkards. For men will drink liquor as long as it is possible to procure it. I can see no way to solve the problem except by national legislation. shall have for its object the total abolition of the entire liquot traffic.

Socialist—Would you have solved the prob-

lem then? You would simply be pruning the diseased branches while letting the root (the incentive to private gain) remain intact. So long as this remains, liquor will be made and sold in VIOLATION OF LAW as it new is in states having prohibitory laws. And also account of this same incentive, officials can be bribed to let the law remain unin forced, thus adding another evil to those al ready existing. So you see, your party might elect its candidate for president and a macongress without solving the problem of intemperance; for so long as the root remains, the tree will constantly spring up

On the other hand, by abolishing all private ownership in the traffic we destroy all incentive to private gain which is the foundation on which the whole traffic rests. car, and with it the temptation constantly before the young to take the first glass which we know is almost invariably the teginning of the downward career which ends in the drunkard's grave. Another advantage of public ownership would be that liquor would be made and sold by the people in quantities proportionate to the demand. And since the question of gain would be eliminated there would be no inducement to any adulteration, therefore, only the very liquors would be manufactured, which would of course greatly decrease the injury

resulting from their use.

Prohibitionist—I can see how Socialism would practically abolish the saloon, the brewery, the d'stillery and adulteration of liquor, but the love of the stuff would still remain. and we should have many of the evil effects alfhough the quantity of liquor used and the of people using it would be greatly

Socialist-True; and liquor would be manufactured and sold as long as there was any demand for it, but fest as soon as the public scutiment favored discontinuing its manufac-ture and sale it would be discontinued; store under a Socialistic system the people through direct legislation would be the law-makers.

Prohibitionist—Then, as I understand it your system would solve this problem by elim-

your system would solve this problem by clim-inating the profits of the business and by placing the legislative power in the bands of the people so that they could enact meas-ures to completely do away with liquor in any form when public southment or the will of the majority favored it?

Socialist. These are the two principal means by which we would deal with the question, but there are several indirect ways in which our existen would find to work the complete annihilation of this evil. In the first place, it would mean the abalition of poverty, the relation of which to this evil is apily put by Miss Willard when she says that "Twenty-one ways of experience have convinced as that Willard when she says that "Twenty-on years of exercience have convinced me that toverty is the prime cause of intemperance. Also Guaton, who is not a Socialist, puts it even stronger when he says: "Drunkenness, like all other social diseases, has its tap-root in ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, Consequently, In ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Consequently any attempt to abolish drunkenness by sumptuary legislation which does not operate upor and through the industrial and social condiof the masses is necessarily unsound impracticable." Then again, since poverty is the principal cause of ignorance, this in turn is responsible for the last this in turn is responsible for the lack of nat-ural reforment among the masses, our sys-tem would raise the moral and intellectual

of resugnance toward such a brutish habit as that of drunkenness.

Prohibitionist—I think I can now see the true remedy for this evil, and I think also I can appreciate your statement that the Social-istic or fully organized system is the only rem-edy for it. Now what action would you ad-

e of the people, thereby creating a feeling repugnance toward such a brutish habit as

, that we prohibitionists should take in

socialist—You should first of all yourselves to an earnest and honest study of the principles and tenets of Socialism; for by so doing you would not only learn the true cause and remedy for this evil, but for many others that are vexing the greatest thinkers of today; then you should come out boldly as Socialists, placing yourselves in the fore-front of the fight. And when the battle is finished and the victory won, you will have the supreme satisfaction of having faithfully done your part in the greatest revolutionary ement which the world has ever known in its efforts to attain "Peace on earth and good will to men."

The Noble Industry of Killing Children.

Three small children, all boys, the smallest perhaps six, the biggest perhaps ten years old, looking with flattened noses through a restaurant window.

They were studying the strange creatures who order whatever they want to eat, and eat

as much of it as they can hold.

These three children belonged to the class known as street Arabs-a very foolish de-scription, considering that the Arab has all scription, -considering that fresh air, all the sunshine, all the sleep,

Everybody has been such children looking grouph class at things to eat. Have you ever thought of the eating that

is done by the children themselves when it comes their turn to been life going by putting something in their stomachs?

Have you ever thought of the great Amer-

ican industry which is based on the wholesale destruction of such children'

It will interest you probably to watch in he streets the enting of these miscalled Arabs. Sometimes they eat sausages soulied in the vilest grease and made of the most indigestible materials.

discathle materials.

Sometimes they eat candy made of imitation sugar and real plaster, with poison for color.

Sometimes they drink lemonade made of citric acid, which easily eats away the liming of their stomachs and gives them a sensa-

tion worth a penny a glass.

Between times they smoke cigarettes which sell for five cents a "pack," and are especially prepared and especially poisoned to make cigarette fiends of the children, and to reake of them also early candidates for the petter's field

Would it be "yellow" journalism and vile Socialism to suggest that laws should be passed to prevent the systematic poisoning of poor children?

we can form laws and appoint inter-state commissions to regulate the dealings of railroads between states, might we not take a little trouble about the human beings who are killed off year after year for the sake of a very few dollars' profit on each corpse? Adulterated foods of all kinds, adulterated

milk, polsenous tobacco, death-dealing Il these things ANY man may sell to ANY-BODY

But it is forbidden to sell arsenic outright. Since we forbid selling sudden death to a man when he is willing to take it, why do not forbid selling him death in small dos without his knowledge?

Would it not be a good idea to begin by supplying children with decent food at a decent even at the risk of destroying that splendid American industry which lives on the destruction of children's health .- New York

A Recollection by J. W. Boyd.

Let me paint you a picture, not one born in the fevered imagination of a malcontont, nor the pessimistic creation of one who sees the world through a plass darkened by mis-fortune and adversity, but a picture from reallife. with no line exaggerated, and no shade darkened to an unnatural degree.

Imagine a man, tall, noble, strong in chargreat, one who recognized in every man a brother, one who knew this well enough to net upon this knowledge; a man who had sacrificed on the aitar of liberty not only four of the best years of his life, but the benith and strength of his young manhood

His little homestead was not large enough to produce a living for himes! and family, his health would no longer permit the continuous strain necessary when one has sold his labor to another.

Near this home lay a field of several acres owned by a man perfectly willing to sell on easy terms, a small payment down, the rest secured by a mortgage on this field and on the home place.

Not long after the purchase was made, the white winged messenger of peace came into that little heme, and laying his cool hand gently on the fevered head of the father, loyingly billed him to sleep, to rest.

children were The mother and her little left to fight the battle of life alone, so ut-terly alone that the poor, young mother senk beneath the burden. For months, loving friends expected that she too would pass over the border into that unknown land.

not only became due, but the time of redemption had passed. The man holding it saw that the mother could not pay it, and that he could enrich himself by foreclosing at once.

One cold, raw day in early spring the mother and her babes, with their little household goods, were by the proper officials, set out upon the public highway.

Can you imagine the feelings of that young er? She, with not yet strength to sup-berself, with two helpless babes depending on her alone for sapport; without a roof to shelter them; driven from a home that was by all moral right their own can you won that in that moment she lost faith, in man, but in the great God himself.

Who is the most to blame—they who first made such things possible, or we, who quietly give our consent to the perpetuation of such injustice?

Clews on Trusts.

Henry Clews, the Wall street banker, has seen thinking some of trusts, and in his cir-ular of January 4 thinks this:
"In this connection it is important to watch

the workings of the trusi experiment. These organizations exert a powerful control over prices, which if used in the same fashion as in opper, will produce corresponding results. Those who control these trusts and have securities which they would like to sell may easily be tempted to hold prices at artificial levels, to dam up the matural forces of supply and demand, until such schemes collapse from inherent unsoundness. The trust system appears to have worked very smoothly under prosperity, and it will be interesting to watch its course when the markets begin to move in a down-ward direction, as they certainly will in due season. There is a vast mass of these securi-ties in the market undigested, and they will be the first to feel the effects of reaction."

"Some Reflection on Anarchy."

The Kansas City Star in a recent editorial, nakes some sensible remarks on this much discussed subject, as follows:
"You cannot extirpate ideas by legisla-

tion. Laws never made men and women vir-tuous." This declaration of Recorder Goff in an address on Anarchy, delivered the other day before the Nineteenth Century club, of New York, is algnificant of the rapidly growing conviction in the minds of many thoughtful people that law is powerless to cope with marchy and the crime it incites.

Of the great mass of magazine articles and editorials which have been written recently proposing remedies for anarchy, the most au-thoritative agree that the only way to prevent amerchy is to quit producing it. The laws which congress will enac; at this session will not suppress anarchy. If they have any effect at all they will more likely stimulate For it is precisely in those councheck it. tries where the most rigid repressive measures prevail that ansrehy is most violent.

Law begins at the wrong end. It deals with effects instead of causes. It lops off branches instead of eradicating the root. lops off the An writer of foreign travels tells word which grows the faster the more it is it is stamped upon by penal codes and pruned its foliage.

beliefs of Thomas Carlyle. "You cannot abol-ish-slavery by act of parliament," he said, "but can only abolish the name of it, which is very little." And this assertion was made subsequent to the formal abolition of slavery

by the British parliament.
The views of Tolstoy along this line are interesting in connection with the attempt of preses to suppress anarchy. He points arist's command, "Resist not evil." and Christ's command, and in terprets it as a declaration from Christ to the world which may be freely translated thes: "You believe that your laws reform criminals, as a matter of fact they only make more crimincls. There is only one way, to suppress evil, and that is to return good for evil, without respect of persons. For thousands of years you have tried the other method; now try mine; try the reverse.

Statistics bear out the belief of these great men. Despite our fast swelling volumes of criminal statues, our ever increasing fails and penitentiaries, our daily improved tocks safes, our army of police and prosecutors crime continues. Last year in eminent New York stedent of crime astounded the coun-Last year an eminent New try by the revelation that criminals cost the United Stafes above \$600,000,000 annually. This is more than three times the cost of maintaining Germany's great standing army It is a greater sum than the value of the wheat or cotton crop of the entire country.

The people are awakening to the fact that something must be wrong with a system of government which produces such results. country where a "submerged tenth" is imitted element, is it any wonder t admitted among the men, women and children forced downward into that dark region an occasional one strikes back, even though, he strikes blindly, ignorantly, wickedly?

"If you examine into the history of rogues said John Ruskin, "you will find they are to truly manufactured articles as anything else and it is just because our present system of political economy gives so large a stimulus to that manufacture that you may know it to be a false one."

Murder is a beloous orime. So is that type of enanchy which contemplates death and destruction. It should to the desire of every one to rid his country of this and of other form of evil. But his first duty is to ask whether he is in any way responsible and having found where the responsibility responsibility lies, begin there with the remedy. If gan-grene attacks a man's foot or hand or other extremity, he would be foolish to sup-pose it had no connection with the rest of his body, or to imagine he could cure it by applying lotions to the sore (a mere symptom) instead of seeking the cause within his

Anarchy is merely a symptom of a disease whose origin is in the body politic and the only cure for it is a remedy which goes to its source. The physician who would pose to leave contagion where every pass-erby could become infected with it, and deal only with its victims, would not be tol-erated. Neither should the statesman who proposes anti-anarchist legislation which be

The social system which will guarantee employment to every man who is willing to work, and compensate him with the full product of his toil, will practically bunish anarchy. Surely there is enough work to do to feed, clothe and shelter people, and every man should be allowed help. The conditions which impel men to write communications to newspapers about the impossibility of securing work are the conditions which breed anarchy, and every man who upholds such conditions must shoulder a part of the blame for the woeful results which follow.

Two Items from Current News.

Henry G. Davis, a former United States enator from Maryland, telegraphed a gift senator from Maryland, telegraphed a gift of \$100,000 to his grandson, who was born a few days ago, the son of John T. Davis, of Elkins, W. Va. Mrs. H. H. Bedgood, 2605 Rochester avenue

Kansas City, took five little boys to the Hu-mane society this morning and asked that mane society this morning and asked that something be done to care for them. The boys ares range from 5 to 13 years. A girl of 14 years is trying to care for the sick father of all these children in a miserable home in the East bettoms. The boys say that they came to Kansas City two weeks ago with their father from Dewitt, Mo. The father, John T. Greenwood, has rheumatism, and is unable to leave his bed. The family has lived for the last week on the charity has lived for the last week on the charity of neighbors. The Humane society wishes to find homes for the boys and girl.

The Socialists of Maine met at Skowhegar on January 15, and nominated Comrade Chas.

L. Fox for governor. Candidates for congress were also nominated, and the boys expect to put up a strong fight.



comrede coming in "Mad-den Weck"-Feb. 1 to 7dan Weck"—Fee. 1 to r
with the largest list of
pearlies. It will become an
historic relic of the strensous times just preceding
the establishment of the
Co-operative Commonresults. Lists of subs. remethod hatterns those dates

Some Duties of a Government.

BY JOHN RUSKIN.

The first duty of government is to see that the people have food, fuel and clothes. second, that they have means of moral and intellectual education.

Food, fuel and clothes can only be got ou of the ground, or sea, by muscular labor; and no man has any business to have any, unless he has done, if able, the muscular work nec essary to produce his portion, or to render, (as the labor of a surgeon or physician ren ders) equivalent benefit to life. It indeed saves both toll and time that one man should dig, another bake, and another tan; but the baker and tanner are alike bound to do their equal day's duty; and the business of the government is to see that they have done it, before it gives any one of them their dinn

While the daily teaching of God's truth, doing of His justice, and heroic bearing of His sword, are to be required of every human soul according to its ability, the mercenary professions of preaching, law-giving and fight-ing must be entirely abolished. colars, painters and musicians may be ad-

visedly kept, on due pittance, to instruct or the laborer after, or at his work; provided the duty be severely restricted to those gifts of voice, touch who have high special and imagination; and that the possessors of these melodious lips, light-fingered hands, and lively brains, do resolutely underso the normal discipline necessary to ensure their skill; the people whom they are to please, under-standing, always, that they cannot employ these tricksy artists without working double-

tides themselves, to provide them with beef The duty of the government, as regards the

distribution of its work, is to attend first to the wants of the most necessitous; therefore, to take particular charge of the back streets of every town; leaving the fine ones, more or less, according to their finery, to take care of themselves. And it is the duty of magistrates, and other persons in authority, but especially of all bishops, to know thoroughly the numbers, means of subsistence, and modes of life of the poorest persons in the community, and to be sure that they at least are virtuous and comfortable; for if poor persons be not virtuous, after all the wholesome discipline of poverty, what must no the state of the rich, under their perilous trials and temptations? But on the other hand, if the poor are made comfortable and good, the rich have a fair chance of entering the kingdom of heaven also,

Since all are to be made to labor for their living, and it is not possible to labor without by the government, for all persons, in the necessary que ittes. If bricks are to be made clay and straw must be provided: if sheep are to be kept, grass; if coats are to be made, cloth; if oakum to be picked, oakum. All these raw materials, with the tools for workthem, must be provided by the government, at first, free of cost to the laborer, the value of them being returned to them as the first fruits of his teil; and no pawnbrokers or usurers may be allowed to live by lending sea to fishermen, air to fowlers, land to farmers, crooks to shepherds or bellows to smiths.

When the lands and sens belonging to any fished, its population cannot be increased, except by importing food in exchange for useless articles—that is to say, by living as the toy manufacturers of some independent nation, which can both feed itself and afford to buy toys besides. But no nation can long exist in this service state. It must either emigrate, and form colonies to assist in cultivat-ing the land which feeds it, or become entirely slavish and debased. The moment any nation begins to import food. power and moral worth are ended.

All the food, clothing and fuel required by men can be produced by the labor of their own arms on the earth and sea; all food is appointed to be so produced, and must be so produced at their peril. If instead of taking the quantity of exercise made necessary bodies by God. in the work appoint ed by God, the take it in hunting or shooting, they become ignorant, irrelig-ious, and finally insane, and seek to live by fighting as well as by hunting; whence the type of Nimrod in the circle of the Hell-towers, which I desired you to study in Dante. If they do not take exercise at all, they become sensual and insane in morse ways. And it is physically impossible that true religious knowledge, or pure morality, should exist among any classes of a nation who do not work with their bands for their bread.

The use of machinery in agriculture throws a certain number of persons out of wholes employment, who must thene forth either do nothing or mischief. The use of machinery in art destroys the national intellect; and, finally, renders all luxury impossible. All machinery needful in ordinary life to supplement human or animal labor may be moved by wind or water; while steam, or any mode of heat power, may only be employed justifiably under extreme or special conditions of need; as for speed on main lines of communication, special conditions of nec and for raising water from great depths, or other such work beyond human strength.

No true luxury, wealth or religion is possi ble to dirty persons; nor is it decent or buman to attempt to compass any temporal pros-perity whatever by the sacrifice of cleanliness. The speedy abolition of all abolishable fifth is the first process of education; the principles of which I state in the second group of aphor-

is ma following.

All education must be moral first; intellectual secondarily. Intellectual before—(much more without)—meral education, is, in completeness, impossible; and in incompleteness calamity.

Moral education begins in making the crea

Moral education begins in making the creature to-be educated, clean and obedient. This must be done thoroughly, and at any cost, and with any kind of compulsion readered necessary by the nature of the animal, be it dog, child, or man. Moral education consists next in making th

creature practically serviceable to other creat-ures, according to the nature and extent of ures, according to the nature and extent of its own capacities; taking care that these be he_ithily developed in such service. It may be a question how long, and to what extent, boys and girls of fine race may be allowed to run in the paddock before they are broken; but assuredly the sooner they are put to such work as they are able for the better. Moral education summed when the creature has been made to do its work with delight, and thereoughly; but this cannot be until some devereoughly; but this cannot be until some devereoughly; made to do its work with delight, and thor-oughly; but this cannot be until some degree of intellectual education has been given also. Intellectual education consists in giving the creature the faculties of admiration, hope, and

These are to be taught by the study of sautiful Nature; the sight and history of no-

ble persons and the setting forth of noble

Since all noble persons hitherto existent in the world have trusted in the government of it by a supreme Spirit, and in that trust, or faith, have performed all their great actions, the history of these persons will finally mean the history of their faith; and the sum of intellectual education will be the separation of what is inhuman, in such faiths, and therefore perishing, from what is human, and, for human creatures, eternally true.

Destruction of Family Life.

The labor of woman today in industrial pursuits, means the total destruction of the family life of the workingman. The total number of women engaged in occupations in 1830 was 3,712,144, an increase of 2,066,956, or 125.6% since 1870. Of this number, 3,102,606 were wage workers. Women thus are not free from household duties, it simply adds a new burden to her weary lot. She is torn from her family of little ones, who, perhaps, are entrusted to strange hands, or left to run in the streets, while she seeks the factory to aid the husband in securing the daily bread. In place of the family life thus destroyed, the apologists of the present order are pointing to the day nurseries as com-pensatory institutions, which, in reality, are only devised for the purpose of accelerating the separating of mothers from their babes. Do not be deceived by such miserable substitutes. The Socialists demand the abolition of the system that makes it necessary for the wife to aid the bushand in elting out an existence. This condition of the family is be gotten of capitalism. The introduction of machinery has eliminated the necessity of strength and skill, thus opening the way for the employment of women and children, and so making it possible for them to carn their own subsistence. This done, and the wages of the man could be safely reduced to the level of his own keeping (formerly he had to get wages sufficient to support the whole family, otherwise he could not propagate him-self and raise up new labor power for capitalist use), and thus compel women and children to turn themselves into instruments of exploitation. This has given the capitalist an added advantage by the increase of labor power in a market already overstocked. Thus our present system destroys the home, the safeguard of purity and righteousness .-

What Are we Coming To?

This is the question the San Francisco Arpropounds, after recounting the following incident:

A stock broker left \$33 on his chair in the exchange, and when he went to seek it. it was gone. A lawyer who was fraudu-lently collecting money for a Christmas din-ner, has been arrested and jailed.

What are our respectable criminal element

going to do? How can they "turn a trick" and make a decent living if their domains are to be invaded in this way by the speculative and legal professions?

Is there not room enough in the mining share business for the operations of the brokers without such barefaced acts as the appropriation of actual money? Have customers become so scarce that these honorable gentlemen, forgetting the ethics of their proession, must pilfer from each other? And then, where are our probate courts? Are their doors closed against the rising stars of the legal fraternity? Are there no more Piper estates or Downing estates or Ericksen estates or Sullivan estates, or a hundred more dead men's estates to be legally looted, or is all the boodle confined to the favored attorney of the court, and are our young sprigs of the law cast upon the cold charity of the world?

The line must be drawn somewhere. the lawyers and stock brokers confine themselves to their own lines and give the professional thieves a half a chance. It is inde-cent and unjust to break into their field of operation when the opportunities in the other lines are so numerous and so varied.

Hastening the Inevitable.

The Milwaukee Daily News.

That the merging of the interests of the various competing railway systems of the country inevitably must bring the question of government ownership directly before the people as a political issue has been evident ever since the "community of ownership" movement became of such importance as to invite public became or such importance as to invite public attention and discussion. The recent merger of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Burlington railways has served to em-phasize the fact that the interests of the public lemand that the government take over railways—that private ownership and opera-tion of a public service is incompatible with the best interests of the public.

In its report to congress two years ago, the sion to warn the railway magnates that unconsciously they were making government ownership inevitable. The commission did not say so directly, but the inference was plain that it considered the consolidating of the railway systems of the country to be inimical

to private ownership.

It is reported that it has dawned upon President Roosevelt that the railway magnates are forcing the question of government ownership to the front. He is said to have told J. Pierpont Morgan that unless he abandons his merger schemes they will result in making the merger schemes they will result in making the control of railways one of the leading issues in national politics. And once the question is brought before the people and thoroughly discussed, it will be made plain that government ownership offers the only solution.

Though they do not seem to realize it, Morgan, and his associates are hastening the inevitable.

A Likely Story Indeed.

Omaha, Jan 18.—One of the two men cap-tured in an attempt to rob Cliff Cole's gam-bling house made a confession today to Chief bling bling house made a confession today to Chief Donohue. He gave his name at first as "Jones." Later he told the chief that his real name was Robert Limerick, and that he had a family living in Council Bluffs. Limerick said the holding of the gambling rooms was proposed to him by Williams, whom he met in Ames. Neb. He gave the details of their arrangement and said he conseated to assist in the job because he was out of employment and his family was starving.

A man in high standing in Phila telphia, himself a man of wealth, when presiding at a public meeting recently, stated that a professor in a school of some note had lost his position on account of a monograph which he wrote in relation to the street railways of that city. This monograph was temperate in tone, and its scholarly character elicited commendation on all sides. We need not go into the merits of this particular case, but we cannot fall to notice disquieting rumors in regard to the attacks upon freedom of speech, which are an outcome of private ownership of public utilities.—North American Review. A man in high standing in Philatelphia, ory of no-

the Spirit of Prophecy.

Some Queer Things Which the # # A

Ward Beecher, more than twenty ago, in an address at St. Louis, m rs ago, in an address at the Wheeler owing prediction, which, as Ella Wheeler owing prediction, which, as Ella Wheeler own says, is very significant at the present

ox says, is very highineant at the present lopment of the trust principle: must, however, make haste to say among the dangers of the times is which has developed out of the acof enormous and consolidated ulation of enormous and consolidated ith. If I stand in the city of New k and look southward I see a railroad, Pennsylvania Central, that runs across the inent with all its connections. Its leases hes represent a capital of some hunis of millions of dollars. If I turn my eyes he north I see the Erie, where many hunds of millions ite. If still further to the in I see the great New York Central, that essents hundreds of millions of dollars, as three roads represent thousands of millions of consolidated capital. Now, suppose in emergency the railroad interest demands of millions of dollars. gal privileges; suppose there was some esident of the United States should be a and the senate should be composed of sharing into the hands of the great nads' consolidated capitalists, there on the continent that could for is there on the contained the control of the contro asht and sold, until we think no more it than of selling so many sheep and cat-oes anybody suppose that if it were a na-interest that these vast corporations eaking to subserve there is any legislathis continent that could not be crushed out by this despot, compared which even slavery itself were a danger? One of the greatest humilas a nation that is so justly of so many things is that which allen upon our congress. When we see my track of the monster we may justly What are we coming to? There has get public sentiment created on this subor we will be swept away by a common

ell you that the shadow that is already on the land is prodigious. I do not bethe Communist; but when I see what the what laws they have passed, what disthat the time will come when the workto the courts; no appeal to the legisla-that they are bought and sold by conted capital, and when the time comes. it brings reformation, it will bring revo-If any such time does come, I do not e to say I will stand by the common ped-the encouragement of the working peoand against the consolidated capital of the

1825, more than three quarters of a cen-ago Charles Fourier discovered the work those elements in the world's economic the multi-millionaires, and the vassalage the masses, and he made his prophecy in sage which seems to us today a wonderful of clearness of foresight and exactness ment. Read the following and comit with what you know of actual existing

freamstances are tending toward the or-companies or affliated monopolies, which, ating in conjunction with the great landed will reduce the middle and laboring state of commercial vassalage by the influence of combined action, will masters of the productive industry of nations. The small operators will be indirectly, to dispose of their product by to the wishes of these monopolists; mere agents working for the mer lion. We shall see the reappear e of fendalism in an inverse order, founded in teantile leagues and answering to bar-al leagues of the Middle Ages."

me one has dug up from the dark cor-of old London a little book printed in over a contury and a half ago—written hermit.

a Butch hermit.

mong other presages of this alleged soother, nearly all of which have been exactly alled, were the death of Pope Pio Nono; career and death of Robespierre, of Richn Napoleon, Garibaldi and Bismarck; the in reign and death of Queen Victoria and peror William; the Franco-Prussian, Crima and other wars; the birth and progress the United States government; the present unbance in, and array of nations against as; a second, more serious, Chinese war; alliance of the powers against Russia, end-in her downfall and complete humiliation; rapid civilization, progress and eventual remacy of China throughout Asia and part Europe

e facetold the invention of the steam enclectric, sns, air and solar motors; steamtelegraph and sub-marine cable and teleestain; the military range-finder; haring of Niarara Falls; invention of the harthreshing machine and various other
ments, and chemical processes which
then unknown. Among engineering feats
mentions the bridging of Bering strait;
ation of North and South America by a
deep channel (or canal); the Eiffel tower
others yet higher; underground and elerallways; tide and wave motors, ste.
also predicted the subjugation of India;
sunre of Canada into a provincial dementy of Great Britain; united Italy; unitmany, and the dreibund, as well as the
war in South Africa.
more from the prophet's little book (an
lish translation published in London in
as follows: aretold the invention of the steam en-

migaly nation shall arise out of the migaly nation shall arise out of the ren sea, a bright star above the political and the shall get the political and the shall get to freedom's p. until the wisdom of its statesmen, the wiedge of its wise men, and the fame of glory shall be heralded throughout the d. But alast the home of the children of rty shall become traffickers in stem and sons shall become traffickers in stem and sons shall become traffickers in stem and sons shall become slaves and bondmen, crefore, peace and contentment shall not rer abide with them, and their glory shall start from them, and a mighty condict shall staged, brother arming against brother, and are against son, and, after a third of ten arming to made free, but at and wise ruler shall by his life a cace on the altar of their liberty. And after all of ten years peace shall come again, he prophecy peace as to my, he obstance, the new nation had because a power. as follows:

and grandeur, rivaling ancient Rome in her days of greatest pomp and giory;" that fabu-lous fortunes shall be amassed by individ-uals; that capital shall combine into trusts and labor into unions; that strikes shall oc-cur; that the red man shall be deprived of his land, and gradually and peacefully be ex-terminated by civilization; that the "island possessions of the Spaniard, east and west, shall be wrested from him and his insolence and cruelty chastised;" that a religious shall be waged against the "yellow heathen;" that "their false god shall be broken and trampled under foot, and the religion of the cross shall prevail for a time;" that "the sw rds of the nation shall be turned against Ru ia, and her own children shall arm and rise against her.

The seer predicts a mighty struggle be-tween labor and capital in the United States and Europe, which he designates as the "Krieg zwischen Werk and Wohlstand" (war bezwischen Werk and Wohlstand" (war be-tween work and wealth), and which, he declares, will result in a complete revolution of the social and political systems of the world; government ownership of valuable franchises, etc., being among the desirable changes effected.

ferent) man to occupy the United States pre-idential chair is to be the last. Thus, pres Thus, president McKinley, being the twenty-fourth, his successor will be the last man to be elected what as president of the United States.

Near the close of the war Lincoln wrote the following to a friend in Illinois: "Yes, we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing to a close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. The best blood of the flower of America has been freely ofmight live. It has been indeed a trying hour for the republic. But I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will seek to pro-long its reign by working on the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the afety of my country than ever before, the midst of the war. God grant that my fears may be groundless."

The following is an extract from Abraham Lincoln's annual message read December 3, 1861. Read it and when you have comprehended its full meaning, read it to your neigh-

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a refuge for the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

"It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point. with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to tabor.

"Labor is prior to and independent to capital. Capital is only the fruit of tabor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who to lea upward from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught, which they have not earnestly earned. Let them beware of surren dering a political power which they aircad possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancemen against such as they. And to fix new disabil ities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost."

Dewey Paragraphs from the Ideal Republic.

That chattel slavery was a curse no one of intelligence will ever deny. But chattel slav-ery never produced a millionaire or a pauper! Wage slavery in the United States has, since chattel slavery was abolished, produced mil-lionaires by the hundreds and paupers by the million. Would it not be well to abolish wage slavery, too?

Between right and wrong there is no middle ground. A thing is right or it is wrong. There can be no such thing as a compromise, therefore, between competition and co-operation. If the competitive system is right, sus-But if it is wrong, it should be de-and succeeded by universal co-operastroyed, and such

rair wages for labor!" "Fair returns for capital!" There is no such thing. There is no such thing. There is no "fair wage" for labor short of all that labor creates. There can be no such thing as "fair return" to capital, for the reason that capital, per se, never created anything, and has no fundamental right to any part of that which labor produces.

Service and good water, and meeting every bolligation of the city as per contract, improving the works, etc., and paying for it, with a good surplus on hand to the city's credit, everybody should feel happy that the city owns the plant."

Socialist Representative McCartney, of Massachusetts

Under Socialism there would be no idle isbor. Every day of idleness would be a dis-tinct loss to society. Under competition, the incentive is to limit production, to stimulate incertoss to society. Under competition, the incentive is to limit production, to stimulate price. Under co-operation the incentive would be to increase production to the limit. There can be no overproduction of the necessaries of life while any living creature is in wan. This is recognized by the Socialists, and they desire to see every one of God's creatures support the second of the contract plied with everything heart can wish or the necessity of any occasion demand.

People vs. Trusts.

Government ownership of railroads has been advocated by a certain element of the people for a number of years. Events in the indus-trial world are moving so rapidly that it is impossible to foretell what may occur in the near future. One of the chief dangers of the great combinations of capital is that the efgreat combinations of capital is that the effect may be to lodge too much power in the hands of a few. If to avert this great danger the government should acquire possession of the railroads and undertake to operate them it would put too much power in the hands of the government. The time may come when it will be necessary for the people to make choice between these evils, and many who have been equally determined against both combines and government ownership may be driven to advocate the latter as the lesser evil. It is a grim battle between the people and the giants which loems up in the future, and the problem is a knotty one.

Invariably, too, these world-thrilling discoveries have been reached through esti-morrifice and labor of the sort that tries the very soul. It is a noticeable fact, also, and a giorious ene, that the mercenary motive has played but a small part. Love of success and achievement for its own sake, and the never-antisfied impulses of that guilus which "foos what it must" have been the leading factors—From the Suray South, Atlanta.

Current Comment.

Many shoemakers of London, England, have thrown out of work because of production.

There are forty-eight Chinese shoe factories and fifty slipper factories, owned and operates exclusively by Chinese, on the Paciac coast

The twine mills of the United States have formed a little trust and will proceed to lov ingly entwine its arms around a goodly share of the funds of the community.

The Times advises trade unions to get rid of the Socialistic element in them. The capitalist press proposes, but a new and enlightened unionism disposes. - London Leader.

fected. The meaning of the prophet is not remarkably clear upon this subject, however. less. Such is the chance of life.

According to the seer, the tweety for Mrs. Cella Wallace, who wen fame by wear

An old man was picked up on the streets of New York in a starved and dying condi tion. As he was being placed in an ambu-lance he died. And New York is the wealthiest city in the United States.

Comrade Hill, of the new rethread combination is willing to leave to the northwest the decision in a case. O course he is. There can be but one decision The rathroad merger is an actual list, and the people can do nothing other than ratify it

Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadia," fs wanted by the German authorities on a charge of lese majeste. The learned men in all hands it is represented by a king, an emperor, a sultan or a capitalist, are the opponents of autocratic power, whether

The labor program is a profoundly religiou and Christian propaganda, whoever and what ever its leaders may be, and the rowers that are against it are profoundly brieligious and pagan, whoseever and whatsoever their advo-cates are.—Hall Caine.

Among the other troubles of the German is that he now has to face the competition of women, who are control. workingman, says a cablegram from Berlin of women, who are entering the factories and proving excellent hands to operate the machines which are being incoduced in all enterprises.

When the tax assessor called on the mil lionaires of Jersey City he found their funds mighty low. These poor men were in some cases in almost straightened circumstances. It was discovered the next day, however, that their funds had been carted ecross the river to New York, along with millions of securities so that they could swear comfortably to the fact that they had but a few dollars in the world, and the commonwealth of New Jer-sey was swindled to just that amount.

Mr. Morgan denies strenuously that he ! interested in the formation of a gigantic ship trust. Of course. It will be remembered that a little over a year ago when the newspapers were talking of the formation of the stee trust, that the magnates standously and emphatically denied knowing guything about it. Then they winked the other eye and the thing was done. This will be repeated until the trustification of the judustries of each country are under the control of the finan-ciers of the world, who will then form a "community of interest" arrangement, and behold the Great International Trust will make its appearance. Alladin's lamp will pale into in-significance when its operations are com-pared with the things which the International

The water system of Arkansas City is now owned by the municipality. It was purchased by the city some eighteen months ago—after it had been wreeked by the company which had bonded the concern for several times its rea value. A receiver was appointed who tried to straighten the concern out, and from him the city purchased the plant. Since it passed into the ownership of the people, it has proved into the ownership of the people, it has proved a success in both service and as a financial investment. Under the old regime it cost the citizens of Arkansas City \$11,000 per year. During the year just closed it cost the city \$3.608—a net gain of over \$7.000 per year. The local paper commenting on the enterprise says: "The water works under city control is a success, and as we are blessed with good service and good water, and meeting every

Socialist Representative McCartney, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill into the legislature of that state, requiring manufac-turers to give their employes time on elec-tion days to vote. The Lowell Daily Sun. commenting on the proposed measure, says. The purpose of the measure is good, and i "The purpose of the measure is good, and if it were enacted it would remove a serious abuse under which laborers in many factories have suffered for years. We have had inhave suffered for years. We have ha stances in the Lowell mills wherein no litical worker would be allowed inside gates unless he wore the hadge of the repub-lican city committee. In one mill the voter who was not sought by such badged messen-gers found it very hard to get out at all Besides, the same factory permitted the dis-tribution of republican circulars to the em-ployes, but forbade the distribution of circulars by any other party. Such methods of electioneering have not been uncommon in factories in this city and elsewhere, and the tact that they exist proves the need of some such law as that proposed."

The patronizing self-confidence with which the majority of wealthy men and women talk to the average man and voman is irritating to say the least. Carnegie addressed a crowd of young fellows in New York recently. After telling them that wealth was nothing to be desired, he proceeded to tell them how to make a beginning. Incidentally he remarked that the prices of the necessaries of life were lowering, while the rates of wages were increasing. The gentleman evidently has not kept posted on American affairs during his sojourn across the sea in his Scotland castle. The price of food was never higher in the history of the country, says Dun, while the census bulletins just issued, show that in every state, with one or two exceptions, for which they have reported, a decrease is shown in the wages of employer. In Kansas, the railroad employer, so states the labor commissioner, had \$76 silcod of their wages. Still, as long as the Carnegies can find dupes willing to believe their fairy slee, just as them which are active to the state of the facts in the same castle to the facts in the same

How Some Women Earn a Livelihood.

If you were a young girl justturned eighteen if you had in your heart all the fair dreams of ming womanhood; if your soul looked for-ard to a sweetheart, to marriage, to little ones to nurse and rear, how would you like to be placed at a buffing wheel to earn your daily

bread?

What is a builing wheel?

It is a circular piece of felt welded together to revolve on a shaft 3,500 revolutions a minute. This builing wheel is for the purpose of polishing metal. The handle bars and nickle fluishings of your blevele have been held against this whirling felt.

The faucets and tubing of the handsome bathroom of the modern flat are brought to that silvery shine, no doubt, in the hands of

some young girl in the dingy factory room. Some of the bathroom furnishings will weigh twenty-five pounds, rather heavy for a girl. She works ten hours a day—a long time for slender arms to hold up such a load.

She holds the rod against the swiftly whiring wheel and her hands clinch it as you hold he reins over a runaway horse. Why? Because if the wheel loses the contact for a few Beeconds and then catches it again with a zir that fairly tears the metal from the grasp.
If you lose hold of your work there i

escape in jumping. You are going to get hit somewhere, most likely in the face, as the good workman bends over close to see results. Women have lost teeth; some have had their

outire lower jaw torn away. Not much chance or marriage after that.

But the worst of buffing business is not the

danger of machinery, though that looks ap-palling enough. It is not the jar and tear to the nervous system which is the result of the polish.

ble dust from the brass and the spray of acids used for the polish. The young women who work at this trade tie handkerchiefs over their hair and about their throats. They some

The eyes, nostrils, lips are unprotected. There have been devices invented for protection tion, such as a fine wire mask with cotton lin-ing. But no one uses it. Men are reckless who are long in the trade. Women are good imita

However, the brass or copper dust makes i fore wherever it enters an abrasion of the

The dust is always sifting in the pores. I collutes the blood. It makes eruptions on the face and running seres on the body.

The startling testimony was given to the

building material trades council by C. B. Myers, the business agent of the Metal Polish ers' Union.

He, declared that there were fifty girls Chicago who worked at this trade who could never marry. He said their blood was poluted with verdigris.

M. J. Deutsch, secretary of the council, calld at the factory employing the largest number of girls. He was shocked at the appear tor's office and received the reply that the fac was entirely complying with the law, and nothing could be done to prevent the girls working at the trada-Silbyl Wilbur, in the Socialist Spirit.

Some Interesting Facts. From Recent Cousus Bulletins

In 1899 there were 94 establishments ensaged in refining petroleum; in 1899—ten years inter—there wers 67. Thisse 57 cetablishinter-there were 67. These 67 establishments bowever, turned out nearly twice the amount of refined product.

Census Bulletin No. 61 shows that 47 men own and operate all the petroleum refineries in the United States.

According to Census Bulletin No. 124, the avcrase wages paid last year to men employed in the lead smelting and refining establishments in the United States, was \$2.10 per day. Men similarly paid ten years previous, in the same industries, according to the same bulle-tin, received \$3 per day. And still the work-ingmen of this country are highly hilarious over the high wages they are receiving. Dun says that the price of foodstuffs in the same says that the price of foodsturs in the same time have advanced 37%. In other words, the working mule has had his wages reduced one-third and the prices of the things which he must buy put up one-third. Do you wonder that the trust marintes who control the smelt-ing business of the United States are much pleased with the prospersus times?

Census Bulletin No. 53 gives some interest-ing statistics regarding the manufacture of coke. According to the official statistician at coke. According to the official statistician at Washington the wages of employes in this industry in 1880 were \$451; in 1900—ten years later—the wages were \$416—a reduction of 10%. How does this agree with Mr. Carnegle's statement made a few days ago, that wages are increasing? Again, the same tables show that while in 1880 the average value of the product of each man employed was \$1,833.

while in 1900 the average per man had insulting the same tables. while in 1900 the average per man had in-creased to \$2,099. In other words, while wages were decreasing, the work required from each laborer was INCREASING.

Average wage received in 1900 in the ten states so far reported by the census bureau, is \$337 for the year; the same authority gives the wage for 1890 at \$400. The average annual value of the product of a laboring man for 1900 is \$2,540; for 1890 it was \$2,000. In other words, the laborer last year gave 20% more in labor's products for less wages than he did ten years previous. These figures are official, and are taken from the census bulletin, which are free to you if you will send to the director of the census at Washington.

There are 15 municipally owned gas plants There are 15 municipally owned gas plants in the United States, according to the census bulletin just issued on that subject. The average price of gas her 1,000 feet was last year a little over 90c. Wages of employes, \$615. There are 22,459 privately owned gas plants, and the average price charged by these concerns was \$1.03 per 1,000 feet, and the average wages paid was \$550 per employe. These are the statistics taken from official census bulletin No. 123 and illustrates two of the vital tin No. 123, and illustrates two of the vital differences between public and private ownership. Private ownership means higher price and lower wages. This is due to the fact that the plants must create a surplus to pay divi-dends on stocks and bonds. Municipalities pay no dividends on capital and after a period of from 10 to 20 years, there is no in-terest to be paid on money borrowed to arect

The figures of the census department for the manufacturers of ten states just issued, show some interesting results. For instance in Georgia, the wages during the past ten years have decreased from \$279 to \$242, while in Montana decreased from \$279 to \$242, while in Montana can do as well at I have done. While the rate of wages show an increase of from Mount City Dish-Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Mas. W. R. 1852 to \$786. In Georgia the workers in the factories are unorganized—hence the employers make the scale of wages. In Montana the workers are organized, and the unions make the scale of wages. However, this apparent the scale of wages. However, this apparent of the scale of wages. However, this apparent of the scale of wages. The scale of wages in wages is lest to the

workers of Montana by reason of the fact that ten years ago the average value of man-ufactured product per man was \$2,308, while in 1900 it had more than doubled—increasing to \$5,641. The workers while receiving an in-crease in wages of 10%, gave in return 100% more in the products of their hands. There are many ways of lowering wages.

Facts vs. "Roosy" Fiction.

When President Roosevelt wrote his first message to congress he had much to say of the condition of the American laboring man Evidently he overlooked this report from the Evidently he overlooked this report from the state labor commissioner of Ohio, who by the way, is also a good republican. Read these extracts, printed in the Cincinnati Enquirer and ask yourself if the fairy tale Mr. Roose velt incorporated in his message tallies the following FACTS—bald, bare-faced, the following FACIS—Bald, bare-faced, hide-cous, loathsome, greed-reeking, murderous FACTS, (bearing in mind that we are truly passing through a period in our history which is unparalleled for prosperity—money-make

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 11.—The annual report of the state labor commissioner filed to-day by D. M. Retchford, contains some starts day by D. M. Retchford, contains some starts ling revelations made by the woman deputies, who have been investigating the condition of female wage earners. Mrs. Mattie Weitler made the canvass of the Cincinnati shops, and her report shows conditions to be far above those reported from Columbus by George Hopley and from Cleveland by Veronica McLaughlin. In Cincinnati there is no complaint about fire escapes, while Columbus and Cleveland are severely criticised in this respect.

But even though Cincinnati's condition is better than the other cities, it is bad enough. Mrs. Weitler says that in carriage and wagon

better than the other cities, it is bad enough. Mrs. Weitler says that in carriage and wagon shops proprietors are trying to get women to do the heavy work formerly performed by men, and that in many cases they are successful. She complains that in one place cessful. She complains that in one place where clothing is manufactured there are no separate toilet rooms for the men and women. She severely criticises the smaller tailor

sweat-shops, and shows that both sexes are huddled in rooms so small that sanitation and ventilation are impossible. She reports about the long work day, ten hours, of women employed in boot and shoe factories, and criti-cises the movement in some shops to remove chairs with backs and compel the women to sit on stools. She found one confectionery, according to the report, in bad sanitary condition. To reach a work room she was obliged to pick her way through a dark, damp hall, and then she found the women in a damp cel-lar, with little light, dipping the dainty choc-olates that satisfy the sweet tooths of candy buyers The main complaint from Cleveland was

that so many extremely young girls are em-ployed in shops; that the female employes are obliged to walk up to the fourth and fifth floors of buildings, even when there are clevators, and that wages are extremely small. But it remains for Miss Hopley to make the really sensational report. In Columbus she finds these things:

In some cigar factories the girls bite off the end of the cigar in rolling it and spit the end on the floor. As many as 800 cigars are bit off in this way by one girl in a day, and the teeth are badly worn down. The ends, together with all scraps of tobacco, are swept up, distilled and sprayed over a poorer grade of tobacco in order to give it a better odor and taste. In other cases, together with the fifth of the floor, which is inevitable with the continual hawking and spitting of the men and girls, it is used for filling for the next

iot of cigars, a successful mode of transmit-tins tuberculosis germs.

At one cigar factory when night work is necessary the girls are not informed until afternoon, then the doors are locked and they

are supperless.
In several factories there is but one tollet

room for both men and girls.

In a clothing factory the rooms are so congested that one day last summer half a dozen girls were overcome by the heat. During the holidays conditions are most un-

During the holidays conditions are most unfavorable in the candy factories. One factory is damp, the light pool and the ventilation had. In this factory, when any one feels indisposed, some excelsior is thrown on the floor of a large cupboard and the girls lie down in the cupboard.

In two establishments, one a drug and the other a since manufactory, the girls are not

other a shoe manufactory, the girls are not allowed to use the elevator to go to the third

and fifth floors.

At a laundry a woman froze her feet while at work last winter. The girls say that their hands and arms are numb to the elbows. In one laundry many of the girls were found lying down at noon on the tables with

their heads on the damp clothes.

Virtual robbery of the employes of half of their noon hour is reported in one factory.

Clubing Rates.

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The Socialist Party. Agitation plants the seed of Socialism, education cultivates its prowth and organization gathers the harrest. The harrest time has earlied. Now is the hour to organize the Socialist Party and institute a government of the workers, by the workers and for the workers. For hour-anison upon how to organize a local branch of the Socialist Party indirect item Greenbaum, National Secretary, Room at Emille Building, St. Louis, Mo.

An Easy Way to Make Money.

I have made #500.00 in 80 days setting Dish-washars. I did my honsework at the assess time. I don't canvas. People come of send for the Dish-washer. I handle the Mound City Dish-washer, it is the best on the market. It is levely to sell. It washes and dries the dishes perfectly in two minutes, Every lady who sees it wants one. I will devote all my future time to the business and expect to clear \$4,000.00 this year. Any intelligent person in fo as well a 1 have done. Write for particulars on the Mound City Dish-Washer Oc., St. Louis, Mo.

A SOUVENIR
Meritorious Work for Soc
y week until further nutice the Appe ap receive of result subscription cards do not lists will be consider for the week in which they red. Weeks and so Friday evening. Watches eady been awaited to the following named

Not 2. II. M. Santaworth, Democr. 1605.

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Now 72: E. H. McKlaben, Stary Ida.

Now 72: E. H. McKlaben, Stary Ida.

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Dec. 17: W. Mowen, Mystic Island.

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Jon. 19: Gitta Junison, Onders, Mass.

Jan. 17: E. I. Cognod. Los Angeles, California.

J. J. Jan. 17: W. Miller Constallats, Devemport, Josea.

Marine Hear in whigh twee, was these will be given away the first week in February used in 1th, one to Coloneal Mariner and the other in the constands sending in the largest clubs of solds there that week.

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

Piense give me some concise and comprehen two figures to show that the worlds of the country is concentrating into fewer and fewer hands year by year, and that producers, atthough enjoying more of the conserve of fig. are not getting their just there of the products of labor. It. R. Richter.

White every observant, person , realizes the rapid concentration of wealth, it is not pos-sible for them to point out the exact evidence The census bulletins for 1980, just coming cut furnish proof of the position. The bulletins of labor and production so far Georgia, Connecticut, Delaware, Mississappi, Piaced alone in a dark cell for twenty-four New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Dakota and West Virginia. In these states in 1899 without food. and West Virginia. In these states in 1890 the workers received an average of \$400 a year wages; in 1800 they received 5397. But in 1850 they produced any state of they produced any \$2,000 a year per employe, while in 1800 they produced \$2,540. This shows a decreasing wage while the labor produced an increasing wage while the labor produced any increasing wage. This shows concentration on one hand and decreasing wage on the other. But this is the least of the matter. The values given are factory values. The retail prices of things have increased some 40% according to high anthority. This nakes a virtual reduction of wages on two-fifths above that given in the report.

Here are two other authorities that bear on he same point, showing concentration of wealth in the hards of a few, if one needed any other evidence than the news Rems of ostenta tion authority printed in the daily papers of

Carroll D. Wright, in an article in the Phil-ndelphia North American, makes the assertion that ten men now control the entire transporta-

Mr. Geo. K. Holmes, of the United States census department, classifies and illustrates in the following the distribution of wealth and popu-

The nation is composed of: The working class, 6.504.796 families, 52%; the middle class, 4.994.091 families, 52%; the capitalist class, 1.091.325 families, 5%.

The national wealth is owned by: Working class, \$2,746,000,000, \$45%; middle class, \$14-650,000,000, 2442; capitalist class, \$54,03,000,-

In the long time ago such a thing as a millionaire was unknown A man worth a hundred thousand was considered very rich. That shows that some are gathering from the labor of others. That concentration cannot go on without by a few never goes back to the many who created it without an era of chaos and destruction is another lesson that history teaches plainer than any other. The unrest of the nations of the earth today is crused by this concentration of the means of life and happiness. It is no more an American question than it is of Europe A.S. or Asia. Like causes produce like effects, and it is time people were looking at these questions on their ical merit, rather than hiding their reason under their prejudices and saying everything will turn out all right without their taking any part in it. The Appeal readers should ask their congressman for the census

FATHER KUHLS ON SOCIALISM.

The man who upholds the liter of kings and rulers is an enemy to the incititutions of this country. The men who would have one man how down before another is an enemy to the incititutions of Sword. other is an enemy of this country.
The Rev. F ther is talking through his hat when he says farre is no power that will pre-tent men from accumulating wealth, meaning great wealth. He knows, if he has ever studied clalium, that it will, and if he has not studthe first of the should before he talks on the subject. The rich should not use their wealth to bett. I the condition of the poer. If what they possess is theirs they have the right to do with it as they see it. There should be no poor, and would not be if there were not false teachers, such as this father. And what conditions does not seen the state of this father. And what condition does the father want to bring about by Christianity? The abolition is the poor? If he does, does he know that if there were no poor there could be no wealthy? How about the rich men in the Catholic chruch? How about the frea men in the Catholic chruch? How about rich priests and bishops? Why do they not use their wealth as God directs? Christ told the rich yaang man to give his wealth away and come and follow Him. Do we see the fathers in the church toing thin? When the early Christians had all blues common to the com bow down to man or to God? The most harm-bit thing in America is the base teaching, such is Father Kuhis is teaching. The Catholic working people in this country are the poercet paid in it. You will find them by thousands on the section work of railroads at the most on the section work of railroads at the most pitiable wages. Why does a t Father Kuhis want a cystem that will pay them as much as any other worker? Why? Because he might not be able to longer deceive them and control them. Socialism believes in the public giving every child the advantage of public schools, and of food and ciothing if necessary. Does pather Kuhis favor that? If he does not, then a harmful to our government. He advocates so change in the condition of the workly a second Father Ruhis favor that: If the advocates a harmful to our government. He advocates so change in the condition of the working people of the people of the key to he public school system of the United States analy Catholics can think for themselves and

The Japanese government is considering the Ottosatotocoastoc surchase of nine of the principal railways for \$4,500,000.

A New York newspaper gives a big scare head to an item announcing that Millionaire Stevens "works side by side with skilled and poor mechanics in a New York machine shop. Mr. Stevens modestly announces that he doe the work for the exercise, and because he gets lots of enjoyment out of it.

The Ohio board of health has issued edict against paper money of all kinds. It has decided, after a thorough investigation, paper money after it has been used a while becomes impregnated with disease germs and carries contagion with it. This annoment, however, is not likely to stop the This appounce scramble for the filthy, disease-breeding green-

The "white slave" trade of Europe is one of the leading industries of Germany and other continental countries, says a cablegram from Berlin last week. Ten thousand young girls are lured away from home by enterprising men and then sold into slavery into Turkey, South Africa and India, while several hundred thousand more are sent to the cities, and all for

Any one who has a grudge against a soldier in Austria may apparently bring about his imprisonment and disgrace by sending him a Socialist paper or pempilet by post. A private who was opening an American Socialist paper addressed to him was at once arrested and tenced to five months' imprisonment with the

England is now telling the United States

In a recent magazine article Prof. Ely says: have seen one investigator after anoth start with prepossessions in favor of public control of private corporations, and turn from that position as a hopeless one, and take ip a position in favor of public ownership as the only practical solution under our American conditions."

The Appeal has received advance sheets of Push," a new monthly, to be issued March 1 at California, Mo., fifty cents per year, five cents per copy. It is devoted to developing the idustrial science (Socialism) and spiritual science, which the editor deems the coming new digion. But it aims to help workers-ever before the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth comes, to develop their spiritual understanding and faculties along many lines to actual practical results. It does not antagonize the Bible, but rather rationalizes it.

Miss Josephine Hardy, of Albany, N. Y., is betress to a snug for me, through the death of her grandfather. The young lady, so the fact was brought out during the court pro-ceedings to establish her claim, was an em-ploye of a shirt factory at Albany, and was living on the munificent salary of \$2 per ers. That concentration cannot go on without making the many poor as in China and the few ploye of a shirt factory at Albany, and was inordinately rich, is as certain as the multiplication table. That the wealth once possessed week. On this she was expected to look neat, board and room rent, buy a new and a pair of shoes occasionally, and indulge in those little luxures so dear to the feminine heart. She no doubt made a success of the undertaking.

> A San Francisco paper points out that salt is a necessity to the human animal. Without it people become weak and diseased. Sait has been cornered by a gang of unjailed scoundre's, says this sheet frontically, and, then calls on congress to put selt on the "free list to save the people." Gee! Wouldn't that salt trust knows so national boundaries, and can make the price of the world's production to suit itself. Free trade and protection are questions which have no place in the political economy of the trust.

Publicity as a remedy for the trusts may Jo what ilcense has done for the saloons, and government supervision for the banks. The banks have not disappeared because they are required to publish statements of their assets and liabilities; and saloons flourish even under be kind and tree-shell and traces, and there must be man of weath to wait our agreement ment by right teribods. The special capital stock in spite of publicity; they can publish related the first teribods from second ting weath. The special state of the police. The trusts will contain a stropy all the time, and must be knocking some new and strange terribody all the first teribods. The special state of their receipts and disbursements as considered the relation of the initiation of the initiat the trust contagion spreads throughout

Father McGrady Replies

Bellevic, Ky., Jan. 23, 1972.

Politor Appeal to Brezon.

Dear Controlle A writer in a recent issue of the Bellevue, Ky., Jan. 23, 1902.

Dear Construct—A writer in a recent issue of your paper quotes a statement from me to the effect that the Catholic oil reb taught Socialism for 80 years, and he wish a to acceptain when the church taught Socialism. From the days of Christ till the fifth century the fathers and bishops of the church dendinced the right of private property, and maintained that God created all bilings in common for the use of all. This was communiant Socialism advocates the public ownership of capital, but does not repudiate the right of private property. The Catholic clerky, in attacking Focialism, defents the right of private property. The Catholic clerky, in attacking Focialism, defents the right of private capital, and therefore, they oppose the teachings of the carry tathors, for the common ownership of all property includes the sommon ownership of capital. Hence, in assign that the, clurch most focialism for 400 years, I wished to meet my opponents on their own grounds and defeat them with their own grounds find defeat them with their own grounds find defeat them with their own grounds and defeat them with their own propose, the definition of the right of the church in the definition of their poetion. But the carly church mainteined the with of private ownership, and denounced the right of private ownership, and denou

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

Single copies 35c; 10 copies \$3.

Appeal Army ő**************



Although the bulldog dur ing his absence at Washington treated Mr. Madden rather shabbily, he feels more kindly towards that gen-tleman since his return to Girard, after getting a glimpse of the results of Mr. Mad-

den's work to arouse the endidn't know it. Yesterday he became quite indignant at a remark perpetrated by the Editor and would have disfigured his handsome ountenance except for the prompt action of the balance of the office force.

Twelve yearlies from Comrade Mattos of Ogden Iliah

Twenty yearlies from Comrade McLeane of St. Louis.

Ten yearlies from Comrade Peterson of Sioux Falls, S. D.

Eighteen yearlies from Comrade Freeman of St. Paul, Minn.

Twenty-six yearlies from Comrade McCoy of McGregor, Iowa. Twenty yearlies from Comrade Stover of

Spring Forge, Pa. Twenty-one yearlies from Comrade Mangnandt of Laramie, Wyo.

Comrade Kennedy of Brockton, Mass., gets to bat with six yearlies.

Ten yearlies fromComrade Wegg of Chicago The Chicago list is growing very fast.

Ten yearlies and an order for ten postals from Comrade Sisson of Ainsworth, Neb.

Twenty-five scalps from Comrade Estby of Akeley, Minn. And the Fiji sang, "It's Coming. Comrade Nichols of Skaguay, Alaska.

calls it.

We are now ready to fill all orders for War-on's "Cartoons and Comments." 100 copies for \$1.50. Comrade Emons of Greenfield, Ill, sends five

vearlies. He says those little red stickers done the work. Ten yearlies from Comrade Rickstrew

Gothrie, Okla. They never stop coming from Oklahoma. Comrade A. C. Voak of Biloxi, Miss., sends

in an order for a bundle of five for one year and twenty yearlies. Don't fail to order a hundred copies of War-

en's "Cartoons and Comments." It's a daisy. Twenty-three scalps from Comrade Pathe of

Fernwood, Chicago. He says "You only have Madden to thank for this." The Albuquerque, N. M., Socialist club will take a bundle of 1,600 Appeals each week un-

til after the spring election. Comrade Cornelius of New Haven, Conn. adds a few more votes to the Socialist party by sending in ten yearlies.

Your propaganda outfit is not complete un-less you have a few copies of "Cartoons and Comments" by Fred D. Warren.

"Look out for the bulldog until you get these names on the list," writes Comrade Curtis of Scuth Gasha. He sends ten yearlies.

"It is dead day to get game if you use the proper ammunition," says Comrade Jackson of Jonesboro, Ark. He sends five yearlies.

"A Socialist is sadly crippled without a tridge belt well supplied."

tridge belt well supplied," writes Comrade Roe of Omaha. He renews his bundle of five. Comrade Wilson of Shelby, Mich., gets to bat with fourteen yearlies. This comrade can always be found on the firing line and nowhere else.

"I have been a populist, but intend to work for Socialism hereafter," writes Comrade Mc-Fadden of Plainville, Ind. He sends six yearlies.

"This is my week's work for justice and t," writes Comrade Young of Floral City, right." Fig., on the bottom of his list of twenty-four

"I have a few catching Socialists in this town and hope to get more," writes Comrade Bidinger of Waukegan, Iil. He sends five

We have just got out a new edition of Warren's "Cartoo's and Comments." Its one of the best things out for propaganda. \$1.50 per 100 copies.

in ten, cents to buy chewing gum for the office girls ca condition that the Fift be allowed to chew it part of the time.

Dr. Hogue of Darlington, Wis., sends tw y-seven yearlies. He says of this list: "They ill paid their own money, so you need not be afraid to send them the paper."

"Your paper would start a thought in a brain that had been ossified for half a century," writes Comrade Howard Crosby of Cedar City, Jtah. He sends seven yearlies.

F. A. Culp, Battle Creek, Mich.: "We have the F. A. Culp, Battle Creek, Mich.: "We have the laboring men of this city doing some hard thinking." And as the price of necessities still college they will think harder.

"Socialists are relative means the price of necessities still college."

"Socialists are relative means the second of the seco

"Socialists are gaining ground here. Comrade Elkner of Oketo, Okla., writes tha

the comrades there have made application for a charter and that they will poll fifty Socialist rotes at the next election. Comrade Evans of South Bend, Minn.

ten yearlies. "This is for harmony week," he writes, heretofore it has been uphill work to get subscribers but this week they tumbled right in."

H. L. Spradling, St. Louis: "I am willing to admit that the 'scum' has been removed from my eyes and I fully realize the need of improve-Comrade Victor Cross of Treadwell, Alaska

who has been a reader of the Appeal since he received a copy of its first issue as a sample, sends nine yearlies and orders a bundle of five for a year.

one of "Jim Hill's Combinations" and has to work on the quiet, sends ten yearlies. The country needs a hundred thousand just such "quiet" workers. Comrade Madigan of Ware, Mass., decided to

renew his subscription and thought while he was about it would go out and see if a few of his neighbors did not want the paper. He found seventeen of them.

COMRADE A. M. DEWEY'S NEW BOOK

"The Ideal Republic,"

AAA Objections to Socialism Met and Answered. 2.1

Will Be Ready for Mailing the First Week in February.

You know Mr. Dewey's style, and know that he treats the subject of Socialism in a easily understood by the average man, and it's the average man whose interest Socialism in a You know Mr. Dewey's style, ner easily understood by the average man, and it's the average man, and it's the average man, and it's the average man, and his position size are now striving to attract.

Mr. Dewey is a United States official in the Department of Labor, and his position size within a better insight into the conditions which now confront us than probably any other man before the public today. His utterances carry the conviction of trath and accuracy. The fact that he is a relative of Admiral Dewey carries weight with a class of here worthing and you will find this fact will help you to approach some of your neighbors whom you otherwise could not reach.

This book should have a circulation of a million copies. There are a large number of persons in your town into whose hands this book should be placed.

There is but One Way the Appeal has to Do It-Through You-Start a dozen copies and keep them circulating. Before they are worn out they should reach a hundred people. CONTENTS:

Vaste of Industrial Energy by Competi-

No. No. 1 Association. The Tenny Problem.
The Tenny Problem.
The Probessions.
"Captains of Abstatry."
Condition of Wage Workers.
Higher Education.
Tapasting Each Others.
The Question of Money.

Fracting Section 19 Personnic Equality,
Model City of the Future,
A Vision of Victory,
PER. DOZEN, 81

ers to your paper when we can get the individual to stop a moment and read a few of its re-marks." This comrade sends eleven yearlies just to show how easy it is.

Socialism Defined.
Who are Socialist.
Why the Writer is a Socialist.
How can Socialism be introduced.
How can Socialism be introduced.
Why Meshanics and Arrisans should be
Socialists.
The American Parmer.
The Social Evil.
Protection to Life and Linds,
American and Inventive Gedius.

"Here are the names of ten men." Comrade Simpson of Indianapolis, "who ar-willing to have their reason appealed to on account of any doctrine which will teach, or enable them to better their condition."

A. J. H., Chicago: "It is easy to get subscri bers if you work in a shop and read the Appeal to the men during the noon hour. Try it." This comrade is a woodworker and has demonstrated that his plan is a good one.

The bulldog, in order to square matters with his Washington friend, wants to act as the prinfive yearlies. "A frosty tribute to Madden" he cipal spokesman at the presentation scene which will take place Monday, February 10th on the north porch of the National capitol.

Comrade Menard of New Orleans sends eigh scalps. The movement is growing very fast in the Crescent City, if the number of subscriptions coming from that point is any dication and the Army editor believes that it is

Oswald H. Beckman, M. D., Astoria, Ore. Someone, I know not who, has subscribed in the past year, for the Appeal to Reason for my benefit. Whoever he may be I thank him for it, and now subscribe for it on my own ac

W. J. Stewart of Arkansas City: "I have re ceived my beautiful souvenir gold watch and not go off after false gods," continues them the provided in the source of the gold watch and windly Mr. Thiel. That is, he wants them watch that I have carried for years, but I think most of my Socialist watch."

John Senter, Mohler, Idaho: "One year ago I was the only man here who would declare himself a Socialist, now there are several good workers in my neighborhood, and there are many more that are budding and will bloom in due reason." He sends ten yearlies.

- That irrepressible Minnesota telegrapher gets in again with a list of twenty yearlies. He writes: "I now have permission from Mr. Madden to 'Come out and play' and will proceed to plant some seed, with a view to raisin Socialists. I enclose twenty kernels and indi-cate below the places to plant them."

more Appeal subscribers according to popula-tion than any other town in the United States." The mailing list shows twenty-six sub-ribers at this postoffice. What is the population?

Comrade W. C. Benton, state organizer for Kanses, writes enthusiastically of the growth other countries. As this surplus is large of Socialism all over the state. Last week he owned by foreign capitalists, it means to organized a local at Wichita of twenty-six they are simply transferring their factories members, and had a rousing meeting at King-man. He says the Kingman "gang" are as wide-awake a lot of Socialists as he has struck.

Robert W. Rachel, of Muskegon Heights, Mich: 'Kindly send me a few more subscription blanks and as soon as I get over all the abuse and slander I was subjected to last week I will start out again. I know there are several thousand people in this city who don't read the The old capitalistic game is narrowing do to a pretty thin edge.

with another club. The little city of Warren has as wide-awake lot of Socialist workers as can be found in the state of Ohio-they never get tired. Warren now has ninety-four sub-scribers to the Appeal. The Flji says: "I'l bet dey'l hab a right smart start on the sec-ond hundred when dat 'Madden Week' is ober."

T. J. Shelley, Greer, Idaho.: Many old timers were grieved at the passing of populism for they had great respect for the old lady, but I looked upon her as a link in the chain of evolution. She done her work well and has left us her beautiful daughter—Socialism—just

W. P. Metcalf, Albuquerque, N. M.: "We Comrade Stroup of Max, Neb., "since Madden need lecturers. We have had three since starting our club. Can you put us "next" anybody traveling to or from the coast. We can turn The out an andience of three or four hundred at any time on two or three days notice. We have gother thing started and want to keep it whooping. Can you suggest any way in which we can get in touch with speakers going to or from the coast over the Santa Fe Route."

my eyes and I fully realize the need of improve-ment in our social and industrial syst ms. I used to think the democratic party offered the only means of salvation, but the Ap eal 'got in its work' and you can consider me 'one of the gang' from forever henceforward." And the buildog smiled as the Fifi marked down another tally for the "stray copy."

only means of salvation, but the Ap eal tot in its work and you can consider me one of the gang' from forever henceforward." Ard the buildog smiled as the Fiji marked down another tally for the "stray copy."

A Massachusetts comrade writes that the boys may forget on Saturday right to go to the laundry after a clean shirt, but that they never forget to go to the postoffice after the Appeal.

Joe Ash, Des Modres, Ia: "I didn't think about Socialism until Brother Wheeler gave me a copy of the Appeal. That was about the 10th of December, and it struck me hard. I thought it over and on the 1st day of January I swore off to march. In regard to the stray of the Common Texas: 18th—Columbus, Texas: 18th—Columbus, Texas: 18th—Ellas, Texas: 18th—Phoenix, Aris, Other dates in A-fixon Southern California still open, but it all mit over and on the 1st day of January I swore off to march. In regard to the sagements.

SONG OF THE TRUST.

I like a stupid voter, I need him in my biz;
He elects my men to office,
And I tax him as I please. Up in Chicago there is quite a strong n

ment to head off the Socialists. Catholic bor unions are being organized for the pose of keeping workingmen in line. a leader in the new movement, recent interview in the Chicago says: "The difficulty today is that labor disposed to listen to the high-sound phrases of the Socialists without studying see the motive that prompts them." A pray, Mr. Thiel, what motive have you covered back of the high-sounding phra of the Socialists? Evidently, you have st of the Socialists? Everency, you have stied it out. Tell us. What motive have cialists to tell the workers that Social will berefit them? Will it help the Socialists without helping the other fellow? If clalism is a good thing, all will be hence claims is a good thing, all will be benefit if Socialism is the reverse, the Socialist we come in for his share of the evil the sar as all others. The fact is, that Mr. Thiel a the class he represents, can understand motive in the acts of men towards their lows except that prompted by self-inter it is this fact which makes him suspice "We want to see men think for themsel am very proud of it. I am an old extra fine gold think and act as he thinks. The false gold watch that I have carried for years, but I think and act as he thinks. The false go watch that I have carried for years, but I think and act as he thinks. The false go watch that I have carried for years, but I think and act as he thinks. The false go watch our colonial ancestors we R. R.Rustine, Morning Mine, Mulien, Idano.
R. R.Rustine, Morning Mine, Mulien, Idano.
R. R.Rustine, Morning Mine, Mulien, Idano.
I in every age are pointed out by the upholication of the prevailing system to warn people to be without one. I would not take ten times the price for mine, as I could not get another defict this warning has had in the past been to accelerate the movement against which is directed. Socialists will see much to it is directed. Socialists will see much to courage them in this attempt on the part the established Catholic church, assisted the Episcopalians, to "head off" the moven towards Socialism. Keep up the work, corrades. Every one approached by these rades. Every one approached by these exissaries and warned against Socialism was desire to read and know more of that while so "awful." See that they are suppli with the proper literature.

We hear asgood deal about American cap cate below the places to plant them."

Comrade Anderson of Ashwood, Ore., sends ten yearlies, orders ten postal subscription cards and writes: "I believe Ashwood has more Appeal subscribers according to the postal subscription cards and writes: "I believe Ashwood has more Appeal subscribers according to the postal subscription cards and writes: "I believe Ashwood has more Appeal subscribers according to the places of t try. The surplus products-the two of unconsumed products—in this country being used by capitalists who have posses themselves of it without returning an equi lent-as a credit to establish or possess the selves of the machinery of production other countries. As this surplus is large more favorable countries. many are contemplating the establishment a protective tariff—this means that manufacturers can more profitably creet factories those countries and manufacture for ho to a pretty thin edge.

The Appeal has fitted up book and pampi printing facilities as good as any house in nation, though not nearly as extensive. has fitted it up for Socialists. It has linety stereotyping, book presses, book folder and ery labor-saying appliance. Books, pample and circulars are being gotten out by Societs with increasing frequency. Let the peal offer its services to you.

Two handsome gold watches will be give away next week—one goes to Mr. Madden, companied by the names of all the compa who come in with clubs between the dates February 1 and February 7, and the other g to the comrade getting in with the lags

The Ohio State Labor Commissioner in report shows that female labor is so cheep their living expenses are thirty-eight of their living expenses. Yes they more per week than their wages! Yet they expected to be chaste! And people who capected to be chaste! And people who capected to be chaste! And people who capected to be chaste! Of course they system! Do they ever read the documents their officials publish? Of course they will believe what Socialists tell them—even if Socialists chartled dealers. Socialists chould declare that 2 and 2 make they would not believe it.

Comrade B. Backus, assistant in the Inter-tional School of Social Economy, will spend